King County

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Meeting Agenda

Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

Councilmembers: Dave Upthegrove, Chair; Kathy Lambert, Vice Chair; Claudia Balducci, Rod Dembowski, Reagan Dunn, Larry Gossett, Jeanne Kohl-Welles, Joe McDermott and Pete von Reichbauer

Staff: Wendy Soo Hoo, Lead Staff (206-477-0890)
Sharon Daly, Committee Assistant (206-477-0870)

9:30 AM | **Wednesday, October 26, 2016** | **Room 1001**

SPECIAL MEETING
Reconciliation Panel
Items not discussed on the October 25, 2016 agenda will be carried over to today's agenda.

Pursuant to K.C.C. 1.24.035 A. and F., this meeting is also noticed as a meeting of the Metropolitan King County Council, whose agenda is limited to the committee business. In this meeting only the rules and procedures applicable to committees apply and not those applicable to full council meetings.

To show a PDF of the written materials for an agenda item, click on the agenda item below.

1. Call to Order

2. Roll Call

Discussion and Possible Action

3. Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0475

AN ORDINANCE that proposes the 2017-2018 Biennial Budget and makes appropriations for the operation of county agencies and departments and capital improvements for the fiscal biennium beginning January 1, 2017, and ending December 31, 2018.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Discussion to include all outstanding issues from the Physical Environment Panel, the General Government Panel, and the Health, Human Services and Criminal Justice Panel.
Hiedi Popochock, Panel Lead
Katherine Cortes, Panel Lead
Greg Doss, Panel Lead

Sign language and communication material in alternate formats can be arranged given sufficient notice (296-1000).
TDD Number 296-1024.
ASSISTIVE LISTENING DEVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

4. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0476 pp. 9-34**

AN ORDINANCE setting the annual use payment for continuing use of the county road rights-of-way as authorized in right-of-way use agreements for wireless telecommunications facilities; and amending Ordinance 17515, Section 13, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.060, Ordinance 13734, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 14.45.020.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Andrew Kim and Patrick Hamacher, Council Staff

5. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0477 pp. 35-50**

AN ORDINANCE relating to sheriff's civil unit fees; and amending Ordinance 14792, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.680.010.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Greg Doss, Council Staff

6. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0478 pp. 51-118**

AN ORDINANCE relating to fees; amending Ordinance 13332, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.06.010, Ordinance 13332, Section 17, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.020, Ordinance 17923, Section 45, and K.C.C. 27.10.035, Ordinance 17923, Section 46, and K.C.C. 27.10.037, Ordinance 13332, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.050, Ordinance 13332, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.060, Ordinance 13332, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.070, Ordinance 18000, Section 83, and K.C.C. 27.10.075, Ordinance 13332, Section 23, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.080, Ordinance 17453, Section 19, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.082, Ordinance 17453, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.084, Ordinance 17224, Section 26, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.085, Ordinance 17453, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.087, Ordinance 13332, Section 24, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.090, Ordinance 13332, Section 28, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.130, Ordinance 13332, Section 30, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.150, Ordinance 13332, Section 31, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.160, Ordinance 13332, Section 32, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.170, Ordinance 13332, Section 33, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.180, Ordinance 13332, Section 34, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.190, Ordinance 13332, Section 35, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.200, Ordinance 13332, Section 36, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.210, Ordinance 13332, Section 37, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.220, Ordinance 13332, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.320, Ordinance 13332, Section 42, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.350, Ordinance 13332, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.360, Ordinance 13332, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.380, Ordinance 17224, Section 39, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.385, Ordinance 17224, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.395, Ordinance 17224, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.425, Ordinance 13332, Section 53, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.510, Ordinance 13332, Section 54, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.550, Ordinance 17682, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.560, Ordinance 17682, Section 47, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.570 and Ordinance 17682, Section 48, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.580, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.02, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.04 and repealing Ordinance 13332, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.030, Ordinance 17224, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.045, Ordinance 13332, Section 41, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.330, Ordinance 13332, Section 49, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.430 and Ordinance 13332, Section 51, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.460.

Sponsors: Mr. Dembowski

Christine Jensen, Council Staff

7. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0479 pp. 119-126**

AN ORDINANCE establishing an enhanced 911 emergency telephone system new capital fund for the department of executive services; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Lise Kaye, Council Staff

8. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0480 pp. 127-138**

AN ORDINANCE consolidating funds relating to housing and community development; amending Ordinance 17752, Section 12, and K.C.C. 4A.200.297, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200, codifying K.C.C. 4A.200.297 and repealing Ordinance 9368, Sections 1-2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.360.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Mary Bourguignon, Council Staff

9. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0481 pp. 139-152**

AN ORDINANCE relating to passenger ferry service, revising passenger ferry fares; amending Ordinance 17935, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C 4A.700.820.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Leah Krekel-Zoppi, Council Staff

10. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0482 pp. 153-162**

AN ORDINANCE relating to the medical examiner's office; increasing fees under RCW 70.58.230 for certain medical examiner services to align revenues to associated costs; and amending Ordinance 17733, Section 16, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.650.150.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Katherine Cortes, Council Staff

11. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0484 pp. 163-186**

AN ORDINANCE amending the application fee of the public benefit rating system program for open space and timber lands current use assessment provisions; and amending Ordinance 1076, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.36.040.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Hiedi Popochock, Council Staff

12. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0488 pp. 187-200**

AN ORDINANCE pertaining to the sales and use tax on retail car rentals; and amending Ordinance 12076, Section 26, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.810, and Ordinance 10454, Sections 1 through 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.500.200.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Mary Bourguignon, Council Staff

13. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0490 pp. 201-234**

AN ORDINANCE regarding surface water management; revising surface water management service charges; and amending Ordinance 7590, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.08.070.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Hiedi Popochock, Council Staff

14. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0492 pp. 235-252**

AN ORDINANCE establishing the fee for computer facilities and certain computer equipment use; amending Ordinance 6666, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.660.010 and repealing Ordinance 14006, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.660.100.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Jenny Giambattista, Council Staff

15. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0493 pp. 253-286**

AN ORDINANCE relating to county automotive parking facilities; and amending Ordinance 15648, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.006, Ordinance 8753, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.045, Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055 and Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Andrew Kim, Council Staff

16. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0495 pp. 287-316**

AN ORDINANCE setting the fees and costs to be paid by a utility company applying for a franchise or using the right-of-way of county roads under a franchise; amending Ordinance 17515, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.020, Ordinance 17515, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.030, Ordinance 1710, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.020, Ordinance 1710, Section 3, and K.C.C. 6.27.030, Ordinance 10171, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.054, Ordinance 1710, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.060 and Ordinance 1711, Section 4, as

amended, and K.C.C. 14.44.040 and adding new sections to K.C.C. chapter 6.27.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Andrew Kim and Patrick Hamacher, Council Staff

17. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0485 pp. 317-346**

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2016 levy of property taxes in King County for collection in the year 2017.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Patrick Hamacher, Council Staff

18. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0486 pp. 317-346**

AN ORDINANCE relating to county property tax levies for collection in 2017; implementing RCW 84.55.0101, finding substantial need and providing for a limit factor of one hundred and one percent in accordance with RCW 84.55.0101.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Patrick Hamacher, Council Staff

19. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0487 pp. 317-346**

AN ORDINANCE relating to the county property tax levies for collection in 2017, and implementing RCW 84.55.120.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Andrew Kim and Patrick Hamacher, Council Staff

20. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0496 pp. 317-346**

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2016 levy of property taxes in King County for collection in the year 2017.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Andrew Kim and Patrick Hamacher, Council Staff

21. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0474 pp. 347-426**

AN ORDINANCE relating to school impact fees; adopting the capital facilities plans of the Tahoma, Federal Way, Riverview, Issaquah, Snoqualmie Valley, Highline, Lake Washington, Kent, Enumclaw, Fife, Auburn and Renton school districts as subelements of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan for purposes of implementing the school impact fee program; establishing school impact fees to be collected by King County on behalf of the districts; and amending Ordinance 10122, Section 3, as amended, Ordinance 10470, Section 2, as amended,

Ordinance 10472, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10633, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10722, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10722, Section 3, as amended, Ordinance 10790, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10982, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 12063, Section 11, as amended, Ordinance 12532, Section 12, as amended, Ordinance 13338, Section 13, as amended, Ordinance 17220, Section 14, as amended and Ordinance 10122, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.44.010.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Christine Jensen, Council Staff

22. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0483 pp. 427-432**

AN ORDINANCE establishing a new fund for the department of public health; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Katherine Cortes, Council Staff

23. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0491 pp. 433-444**

AN ORDINANCE relating to public transportation, proposing a two-year increase to the limit of lost revenue from waiving or discounting fares; and amending Ordinance 12643, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.610 and Ordinance 12643, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.610.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Paul Carlson, Council Staff

24. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0497 pp. 445-458**

AN ORDINANCE relating to multiple internal service fund and certain capital funds; and amending Ordinance 12076, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.150, Ordinance 16976, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.160, Ordinance 14306, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.250, Ordinance 14005, Section 7, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.260, Ordinance 11591, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.290, Ordinance 17752, Section 13, and K.C.C. 4A.200.303, Ordinance 14008, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.370, Ordinance 17752, Section 15, and K.C.C. 4A.200.372, Ordinance 12076, Section 29, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.410, Ordinance 3581, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.630 and Ordinance 12076, Section 15, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.670.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Patrick Hamacher, Council Staff

25. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0499 pp. 459-472**

AN ORDINANCE that adopts the 2017 Annual Budget making appropriations for the capital improvements for the Harborview Medical Center for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017, and ending December 31, 2017.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Patrick Hamacher, Council Staff

26. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0399 pp. 473-524**

AN ORDINANCE authorizing certain county departments and agencies to absorb transaction processing costs for electronic payments; amending Ordinance 17293, Section 47, and K.C.C. 4A.10.245, Ordinance 17293, Section 107, and K.C.C. 4A.10.585, Ordinance 13923, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.601.010, Ordinance 13923, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.601.030, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.601 and repealing Ordinance 16861, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.601.100 and Ordinance 17230, Section 1, and K.C.C. 4A.601.120.

Sponsors: Mr. Upthegrove

Greg Doss, Council Staff

27. **Proposed Substitute Ordinance No. 2016-0427.2 pp. 525-928**

An ORDINANCE approving the mental illness and drug dependency service improvement plan to guide the investment of mental illness and drug dependency sales tax revenue, in compliance with Ordinance 17998.

Sponsors: Ms. Kohl-Welles

Wendy Soo Hoo, Council Staff

28. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0428 pp. 525-928**

AN ORDINANCE revising the King County mental illness and drug dependency policy goals; amending Ordinance 15949, Section 3, as amended, and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.500.

Sponsors: Ms. Kohl-Welles

Wendy Soo Hoo, Council Staff

29. **Proposed Ordinance No. 2016-0463 pp. 929-966**

AN ORDINANCE establishing a paid parental leave program for employees eligible for leave benefits; amending Ordinance 12014, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.12.010 and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 3.12.

Sponsors: Mr. Dembowski and Ms. Kohl-Welles

Nick Wagner, Council Staff

Briefing

30. **Briefing No. 2016-B0190 pp. 967-982**

Briefing on Proposed Ordinance 2016-0489 relating to the Strategic Climate Action Plan

Jenny Giambattista, Council Staff

31. **Briefing No. 2016-B0191 983-1023**

Briefing on Proposed Ordinance 2016-0494 relating to the 2017 King County Salary and Wage Tables

Nick Wagner, Council Staff

Adjournment

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	4	**Name:**	Andrew Kim
Proposed No.:	2016-0476	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance to revise King County Code (KCC) to increase the annual use fees for use of County right-of-way (ROW) for wireless telecommunications facilities and to also allow the annual use fees to be adjusted for inflation, in accordance with the 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennium budget. The proposed fee increase will generate $337,452 of additional estimated revenues for the General Fund for the upcoming biennium.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0476 proposes to amend King County Code to change the following regarding the use of County ROW for wireless telecommunication facilities:

1. Increase the annual use fee for the "Antenna support structure for wireless antenna" tier from $5,000 to $10,000
2. Allow the three-tier fee structure to be adjusted for inflation
3. Provide clarity in allowing for only positive inflationary adjustments (a negative CPI-U will result in no adjustment to the fee for that year)
4. Technical changes which include Code clarifications and addition of definition language for "Wireless" and "Antenna support structure"

Changes to the annual use fee provisions were initially proposed in 2014 in accordance with the 2015-2016 Proposed Biennium budget, however, Council chose not to enact the Ordinance and instead issued a proviso through the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget requesting the Executive to provide a report relating to the impacts of, and options for updating the County's wireless telecommunications facilities ROW use agreement fees. The report was adopted by Council through Motion 14560 in early 2016.

Staff analysis indicate that the current proposal may be a more amenable solution given the results of the Executive report provided through the proviso, minimize potential legal risks, and prior feedback from wireless communication companies. However, Council may wish to evaluate the Executive's 2017-2018 Biennium budget proposal to use the additional $337,542 of estimated revenue generated with the increase of the annual use fee, to fund 1 TLT to backfill work for current RES staff who are proposed to focus on implementing the findings from the RES Line of Business efforts.

BACKGROUND

KCC 4A.675.060 sets the annual use fees for continued use of County ROW for wireless telecommunication facilities. Table 1 below provides the current three-tier fee structure based on type of equipment.

Table 1: Annual Use Fee for Continued Use of County ROW for Wireless Telecommunication Facilities

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT/FACILITY WITHIN THE ROW	USE PAYMENT
Separate support structure (such as a monopole or lattice) used solely for wireless antenna, with antenna/receiver transmitter and/or equipment cabinet	$5,000
Antenna/receiver transmitter (on an existing or replacement pole) and equipment cabinet	$3,000
Antenna/receiver transmitter (on an existing or replacement pole) or equipment cabinet, but not both	$2,000

KCC 4A.675.060 also provisions that the annual use fees are increased by the most recent Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (commonly known as the "CPI-U") to account for inflation. The current fee structure and related provisions within KCC 4A.675.060 was established on March 6, 2000 by Ordinance 13734 and has not been updated since its establishment.

Under the current Code, the annual use payment remains static for any new use agreements and inflationary adjustments are only applied to existing use agreements. For example, an entity that established a ROW use agreement with the County in 2001, for a separate support structure, and continues their agreement until today, would have paid $5,000 in 2001 and $5,000 plus 15 years of inflationary adjustments for 2016. However, for an entity that established a ROW use agreement with the County in 2016, for a separate support structure, would pay an annual use fee of $5,000. This creates a disparity in annual use fees for existing agreements and new agreements.

It should be noted that a separate provision, KCC 4A.675.050, sets additional fees for entities requesting County ROW use for wireless telecommunication facilities. This includes a $500 initial application fee to establish an agreement and any surcharge assessed by the Real Estate Services (RES) section of the Facilities Management Division (FMD) to recover costs.

In 2014, Proposed Ordinance 2014-0401, in accordance with the Executive's 2015-2016 Proposed Biennium budget, was transmitted from the Executive to eliminate the current three-tier fee structure and instead charge a uniform amount of $10,000 regardless of type of equipment installed with an automatic compounded escalation rate of 4 percent per year. The Executive's rationale for the proposed ordinance was to eliminate disparity under the existing payment structure between existing and new agreements, bring the fees to comparable market rates, and establish an equipment agnostic fee to eliminate burden on RES resources to determine the appropriate fee for a particular equipment.

The Council chose not to enact PO 2014-0401 and instead required a proviso through the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance (Ordinance 17941, Section 28, Proviso P1, as amended)[1] requesting the Executive to provide a report relating to the impacts of, and options for updating the County's wireless telecommunications facilities ROW use agreement fees. The Council was briefed on the report at the Budget and Fiscal Committee Meeting on January 27, 2016 and approved the report by Motion 14560 on February 8, 2016.

The transmitted report responded to the proviso requirements by providing a detailed description of the results of a fee comparability analysis with 23 other municipalities across the country. The following highlights the report's key findings:

- For those municipalities without a ROW use fee, other mechanisms were used to assess use of ROW (i.e. utility taxes, telecommunications franchise agreements and general siting permits)
- For those municipalities with a ROW use fee, the County's current fee structure is below the starting rate charged by most other municipalities
- Other municipalities also consider "types of equipment" when assessing fees, however, sufficient evidence does not yet exist of a preferred alternative use fee that accommodates lighter technology for wireless communications
- An incentive-based use fee (i.e. lower fees for more ROW usage) would be problematic to administer, potentially unfair to smaller carriers, and would not recover all the costs County
- Wireless service appears to be generally available in the County's rural areas, only lacking in hard-to-reach spots in forested areas far outside of any areas where services are concentrated

Executive staff did not transmit a new fee ordinance during the 2015-2016 biennium and alluded at that time that a new fee ordinance would be transmitted as part of the 2017-2018 Proposed Biennium budget.

The Executive staff have indicated that the County is currently entered into 42 agreements for wireless telecommunications facilities ROW use and the average annual use payment is approximately $6,034.

ANALYSIS

As anticipated, the Executive has transmitted Proposed Ordinance 2016-0476, in accordance with the 2017-2018 Proposed Biennium budget. The proposed ordinance proposes the following regarding the use of County ROW for wireless telecommunication facilities:

1. Increase the annual use fee for the "Antenna support structure for wireless antenna" tier from $5,000 to $10,000
2. Allow the three-tier fee structure to be adjusted for inflation
3. Provide clarity in allowing for only positive inflationary adjustments (a negative CPI-U will result in no adjustment to the fee for that year)

[1] Adopted November 18, 2014.

4. Technical changes which include Code clarifications and addition of definition language for “Wireless” and “Antenna support structure”

Executive staff have stated that the rationale for the proposed changes are as follows: (1) establishes a market comparable annual use fee for antenna support structure as evidenced by the comparability report, and (2) minimizes legal risk by establishing equity between existing and new use agreements by modifying the inflationary adjustment language.

The proposed ordinance does not eliminate the three-tier fee structure as originally proposed in the last biennium (Propose Ordinance 2014-0401). Executive staff have stated that the three-tier fee structure was not eliminated since the Comparability Analysis Report indicated that there is insufficient evidence to determine the appropriate fee levels that accommodate lighter technology for wireless communications at this time. Executive staff have also stated that wireless telecommunication companies have provided feedback that the industry is trending towards using lighter technologies and the companies were unopposed to the County’s current fee structure to accommodate these lighter technologies. For now, Executive staff concludes that the proposed three-tier fee structure fairly represents the cost to use the County’s ROW for wireless telecommunication equipment.

Staff agree that the current proposal may be a more amenable solution given the negative feedback from wireless telecommunication companies back in 2014 when the Executive proposed a uniform rate of $10,000 for all equipment types.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 specifies granting fee-setting authority as per K.C.C.299.030, formats fee-table to more closely match Code, and corrects redundant language.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0476
2. Amendment 1
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Anthony Wright, Director, Facilities Management Division

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0476.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE setting the annual use payment for continuing use of the county road rights-of-way as authorized in right-of-way use agreements for wireless telecommunications facilities; and amending Ordinance 17515, Section 13, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.060, Ordinance 13734, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 14.45.020.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this ordinance proposes changes to the annual use payment currently charged for right-of-way use agreements by clarifying wireless communication facility antenna support structures, establishing a new annual use payment amount and revising the adjusted rate.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 17515, Section 13, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.060 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The annual use payment for continuing use of the county rights-of-way ((~~as follows~~)) for wireless communications facilities shall be the following amounts for 2017 and, for each year thereafter, the 2017 amount adjusted as provided in subsection C. of this section:

Type of Equipment/Facility within the right-of-way	Use Payment

((~~Separate~~)) Antenna support structure (((~~such as a monopole or lattice~~))) used ((~~solely~~)) for wireless antenna, with antenna/receiver transmitter array and/or equipment cabinet $((~~5,000~~)) 10,000

Antenna/receiver transmitter (on an existing or replacement pole) and equipment cabinet $3,000

Antenna/receiver transmitter (on an existing or replacement pole) or equipment cabinet, but not both $2,000

B. For the purpose of this section, "replacement pole" means a new utility pole replacing an existing utility pole in the county right-of-way with no increase in the total number of utility poles in the right-of-way. Replacement poles provide extra capacity to support attached wireless telecommunications facilities.

C. ((~~All~~)) The amount of the annual use payments ((~~prescribed~~)) established for the year 2017 by subsection A. of this section shall be automatically ((~~escalated~~)) adjusted annually, beginning January 1, ((~~2001~~)) 2018, and every year thereafter, ((~~for the change in~~)) using the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer January through December Price Index for All Urban Consumers ("CPI-U") for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Statistical Metropolitan Area for the year preceding the prior calendar year of the agreement's implementation. However, if the CPI-U is negative, there will be no adjustment. In the event the CPI-U (or a successor or substitute index) is no longer published, a reliable government or other ((~~non-partisan~~)) nonpartisan index of inflation selected by the county shall be used to calculate the adjusted amounts.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 13734, Section 4, and K.C.C. 14.45.020 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

The ((~~following terms shall be applicable to this chapter:~~)) definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

A. "Antenna support structure" means any pole, post, tower or other structure supporting, permitted and sufficient for the mounting and operation of wireless communications facilities.

B. "Right-of-way" ((~~is~~)) means land, property or property interest, such as an easement, usually in a strip, as well as bridges, trestles((~~,~~)) or other structures, dedicated to, or otherwise acquired by the county, for public motor vehicle transportation purposes, including, but not limited to, roads, streets, avenues((~~,~~)) and alleys, whether or not opened, improved or maintained for public motor vehicle transportation purposes.

((~~B.~~)) C. "Right-of-way use agreement" ((~~is~~)) means an agreement between the county and a wireless telecommunications provider through which is granted a site-specific and revocable privilege to use county right-of-way at a location identified in the agreement for wireless telecommunications facilities, and through which are set forth the terms and conditions for exercising the granted privilege to use the county right-of-way.

((~~C.~~)) D. "Wireless" means transmissions through the airwaves including, but not limited to, infrared line of sight, cellular, microwave or satellite.

E. "Wireless telecommunications facility" ((~~is~~)) means the capital, equipment and property, including, but not limited to, the poles and other antenna support structures, pipes, mains, conduits, ducts, pedestals((~~,~~)) and electronic equipment within the right-of-way used for the purpose of transmitting, receiving, distributing, providing((~~,~~)) or offering wireless telecommunications.

((~~D.~~)) F. "Wireless telecommunications provider" ((~~is~~)) means every person that owns, controls, operates or manages a wireless minor telecommunication facility within the county right-of-way for the purpose of offering wireless telecommunication services (((~~i.e.~~)). For the purposes of this subsection, "wireless telecommunication services" means transmission for hire of information in electronic or optical form, including, but not limited to, voice, video((~~,~~)) or data((~~)~~)).

((~~E. "Wireless" means transmissions through the airwaves including, but not~~

~~limited to, infrared line of sight, cellular, microwave, or satellite.~~))

SECTION 4. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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1

October 20, 2016
Wireless Telecomm

Sponsor: _____

AK

Proposed No.: 2016-0476

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0476, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 8, strike everything through page 2, line 40, and insert:

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. Section 2 of this ordinance proposes changes to the annual use payment currently charged for right-of-way use agreements by clarifying wireless communication facility antenna support structures, establishing a new annual use payment amount and revising the adjusted rate.

B. These fees are assessed pursuant to K.C.C.299.030.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 17515, Section 13, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.060 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The annual use payment for continuing use of the county rights-of-way ((~~as follows~~)) for wireless communications facilities shall be the following amounts for 2017 and, for each year thereafter, the 2017 amount adjusted as provided in subsection C. of this section:

Type of Equipment/Facility within the right-of-way	Use Payment
((~~Separate~~)) Antenna support structure ((~~such as a monopole or lattice~~)) used ((~~solely~~)) for wireless antenna,	$((~~5,000~~)) 10,000

with antenna/receiver transmitter array and/or equipment cabinet	
Antenna/receiver transmitter (on an existing or replacement pole) and equipment cabinet	$3,000
Antenna/receiver transmitter (on an existing or replacement pole) or equipment cabinet, but not both	$2,000

B. For the purpose of this section, "replacement pole" means a new utility pole replacing an existing utility pole in the county right-of-way with no increase in the total number of utility poles in the right-of-way. Replacement poles provide extra capacity to support attached wireless telecommunications facilities.

C. ((~~All~~)) The amount of the annual use payments ((~~prescribed~~)) established by subsection A. of this section shall be automatically ((~~escalated~~)) adjusted annually, beginning January 1, ((~~2001~~)) 2018, and every year thereafter, ((~~for the change in~~)) using the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer January through December Price Index for All Urban Consumers ("CPI-U") for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Statistical Metropolitan Area for the year preceding the prior calendar year of the agreement's implementation. However, if the CPI-U is negative, there will be no adjustment. In the event the CPI-U (((~~or a successor or substitute index~~))) is no longer published, a reliable government or other ((~~non-partisan~~)) nonpartisan index of inflation selected by the county shall be used to calculate the adjusted amounts."

Renumber the remaining sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.

EFFECT:

- **Specifies granting fee-setting authority as per K.C.C.299.030.**
- **Formats fee-table to more closely match Code**
- **Fixes redundant language by removing "for the year 2017" on lines 31 through 32 and "or a successor or substitute index" on lines 38 thorough 39**

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ATTACHMENT 3

September 26, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for the 2017-2018 biennium (the "budget") and accompanying legislation. This budget continues to advance a number of strategic priorities and important services that reflect the values of King County residents, including investments in Metro Transit; prevention and intervention to ensure people receive behavioral health care quickly and effectively; support for a new Immigrant and Refugee Commission; and expanding recreational opportunities for youth in underserved areas.

The budget also includes a number of difficult choices. King County's General Fund, which primarily supports criminal justice and public safety, has faced chronic imbalances between revenues and expenditure growth for 15 years due to revenue limitations under state law. Over the last few months, my office has worked with agencies and separately elected officials to balance the General Fund budget through a mix of revenue changes, efficiencies, cost shifts, and spending reductions, including program cuts and service reductions. Most of these reductions will take place in 2018, allowing time to develop creative solutions and partnerships to mitigate reductions, while working with the State Legislature to fix the County's broken revenue structure.

Despite the difficult situation with the General Fund, the budget makes strides in key areas:

- We are committed to improving Equity and Social Justice outcomes for all residents, and the budget makes strides in realizing the vision of a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive.
- Climate change is one of the paramount environmental and economic challenges for our generation, and the budget makes strategic investments in transit, energy efficiency, green building, and preparing for climate impacts, consistent with the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

- Investments in Metro Transit will increase service to customers, create a better workplace for transit employees, and build the infrastructure for sustained growth of one of the nation's largest and fastest growing transit systems.
- King County will become the best run government in the country. New investments in employees and technology solutions will improve our operations and ability to deliver the most value for all King County residents.

Budget Outlook

King County is in the midst of a strong recovery from the Great Recession. Of the ten largest counties nationwide measured by employment, King County had the highest employment growth rate and also the highest gain in average weekly wages (5.1 percent). Employment growth is expected to slow but remain positive through at least 2018.

One consequence of the strong regional economy is that many people are moving to King County. According to the Washington Office of Financial Management, the county's population increased by 2.5 percent in the year ending April 1, 2016.

Employment and population growth have led to increases in housing prices. The Case-Shiller index of Seattle-area housing prices in April 2016 was up 10.7 percent from the prior year and is now above the previous peak reached in mid-2007. This has led to a significant amount of new construction.

The strong local economy is also generating significant growth in sales taxes. The total countywide tax base grew by 10.0 percent in 2015 and is projected by OEFA to grow at 9.02 percent for 2016. Further growth is predicted, albeit at slower rates: 5.12 percent for 2017 and 3.12 percent for 2018.

Despite the strong economy, the financial condition of the County's funds varies significantly. Some funds, such as Wastewater Treatment and Emergency Medical Services, are in good fiscal condition because of dedicated revenues that support these activities. Programs can be expanded and services improved.

A second group of funds, which are dependent on sales taxes, are in good financial condition due to the economy. This is most notable in Transit and the Mental Illness/Drug Dependency (MIDD) Fund.

Several other County funds face chronic financial shortfalls, typically due to limitations of State law or declining state and federal funding. State law puts a 1 percent cap (plus new construction) on the revenue increases counties can receive from property taxes, the largest source of revenue for the General Fund. Even as King County has increased efficiencies and reduced cost growth, these limitations mean that revenue can't keep up with inflation and the increase in demand for services as the population grows.

Fixing the County's broken revenue structure has been and continues to be our top legislative priority, and I look forward to partnering with you and other city, county, and public safety officials to replace the 1 percent growth limit with a limit that will allow us to sustain a prosperous, livable and humane King County government.

The Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget ordinance, this transmittal package includes the following separate legislative components and reports that are incorporated in the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Budget transmittal package.

Additional Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package are the property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2017 property tax revenue that supports the proposed budget. The 2018 ordinance will be provided as part of the mid-biennium review. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB) staff will work with Council staff in the coming weeks to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor.

Car Rental Sales Tax - King County imposes a one-percent retail rental car sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.049. The statute allows proceeds of the tax to be used solely for the following purposes: (a) acquiring, constructing, maintaining, or operating public sports stadium facilities; (b) engineering, planning, financial, legal, or professional services incidental to public sports stadium facilities; (c) youth or amateur sport activities or facilities; or (d) debt or refinancing debt issued for the purposes of RCW 82.14.049(1). Under subsection RCW 82.14.049(2), at least seventy-five percent of the tax proceeds must be used to service the debt on the stadium until the debt is fully retired. In 2016, King County fully retired its debt on the Kingdome Stadium. This ordinance would redirect the seventy five percent of rental car sales tax proceeds that were previously used for debt service to be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth from low and moderate income communities in King County.

Strategic Climate Action Plan – An ordinance amending King County Code title sections 18.25 and 18.50 related to the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP), in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. The proposed ordinance includes, but is not limited to: (1) amendments to requirements for future updates of the SCAP in K.C.C. chapter 18.25; (2) legislative findings on how the King County Auditor's recommendations have been incorporated into the adopted 2015 SCAP; and (3) changes to SCAP related annual reporting requirements specified under K.C.C. chapter 18.50, to make reporting consistent with the organization of the adopted 2015 SCAP.

Non-Rep 2017 General Wage Increase Ordinance – The ordinance authorizes a two and one quarter percent general wage increase for regular, short-term temporary and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions effective January 1, 2017. The ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140 which require the King County Executive to submit standardized salary schedules and general wage increases.

The proposed ordinance also approves the enclosed 2017 King County 10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County 10-Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, and the 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Permitting and Environmental Review Fees – This ordinance includes a 15.37% fee increase for 2017-2018. The fee increase proposal benefits customers by funding the expansion of on-line permit application and the implementation of credit card acceptance, and rebuilds the Permitting Fund balance in line with King County financial management policies.

Much of the fee increase is required to accommodate cost escalation factors over the past two years and in the coming two years. The department is not requesting additional FTEs for its permitting operation in the next biennium, but seeking to fund its current level of staff and consultants that are needed to handle the increasing volume of residential permit applications. While permit approval timelines have lengthened due to the recent increase in demand for service, the department expects that its current staff, with the continuation of consultants to handle peak demand, can improve service delivery.

The proposed fee increase consists of an across-the-board increase of 20%, reduced by the expiration of the current fee surcharge of 4.63% on January 1, 2017.

King County Information Technology Fee – This ordinance identifies and updates items in K.C.C. 4A.660 that are available for purchase. The updated Code includes current fees charged to external customers such as title companies for accessing King County Assessments and Treasury information stored on the County's server-based platform. The fees cover the County's cost of maintaining customers' access to the system and administering billings. Adoption of this ordinance will further the King County strategic goal of efficient, accountable regional and local government. K.C.C. 4A.660 was originally enacted in 1984 and has been updated only a handful of times since enactment. The majority of items listed in this section of the code are obsolete and no longer available. In addition, the fees associated with these items are not accurate and need to be updated to reflect current costs.

King County Sheriff Civil Fees – This ordinance increases civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040 (1). The last update took effect January 1, 2011; this change increases these fees by the consumer price index for urban wage earners in the West region since that time (11.1%). The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County and contract cities with protection orders. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Department of Transportation Marine Division - King County assumed the King County Ferry District (KCFD) on January 1, 2015. Upon adoption of Ordinance 17935, the County assumed the KCFD fare policy for the King County Water Taxi passenger ferry service. The District fare policy was to increase passenger fares every other year for a Regular Adult by fifty cents per one-way fare for each route. This is done on even years and the last fare increase was in 2016. The fare structure is set forth in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. This ordinance proposes to increase passenger ferry fares consistent with fare policy, effective March 1, 2018.

Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee - King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area of unincorporated King County a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels. The current one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel fee charged by King County is insufficient to meet the projected service and capital costs. Since the fee was set in 2014, the cost of providing services has increased year over year; revenues generated by the current fee are not sufficient to support current programming including stormwater management and habitat restoration project implementation. A number of County-managed stormwater assets are at risk of failure and will require additional investments above and beyond existing resources to maintain. There is a growing demand for agricultural drainage assistance to increase local agriculture productivity. There are currently insufficient resources to adequately address chronic drainage and flooding problems associated with the natural drainage system, including streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural surface waters.

This ordinance will increase the base amount of the surface water management charge from one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel to two hundred fifty-eight dollars per residential parcel in 2017, an eighty-six dollar and fifty cent increase over 2016, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

SWM Public Benefit Rating System Fee - This ordinance increases the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) application fee from four hundred and eighty dollars to twelve hundred dollars. This increase will bring the cost of enrollment to be comparable to neighboring counties' Current Use Program, as well as other counties within the State. The

increase is needed to more fully reflect the actual costs of processing applications and to reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the General Fund.

Medical Examiner Death Authorization Fee – This ordinance increases the King County Medical Examiner's Office (KCME) burial and cremation review fee from sixty dollars to seventy dollars, effective January 1, 2017. A fee increase is needed to allow the KCME to cover the full cost of its disposition authorization program for the next biennium. King County code requires all deaths be reported to the Medical Examiner's Office for review prior to burial or cremation to ensure that the KCME takes jurisdiction over appropriate cases before disposition occurs. The fee increase will raise an estimated two hundred seventy thousand dollars of additional revenue over the 2017-2018 biennium.

Parking Fees - This fee ordinance revises King County Code to reflect adjustments to parking fees at County parking facilities and changes to the County's inventory of parking facilities. These changes affect County employees parking at the Goat Hill Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 2017, King Street Center. Existing parking fees have been unchanged since 2011, and these adjustments bring fees more in line with market rates for parking in downtown garages.

Transit Special Rate Ordinance - This ordinance will temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. This proposal would raise the current cap by two-hundred thousand dollars per year in the next two years from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

Wireless Right-of-Way Use Fee – This ordinance adjusts the annual use fee for wireless telecommunications operating in the County's right-of-way. This fee ordinance was the subject of a proviso response (Motion 14560) in 2015-2016 and has been adjusted to only impact telecommunications antenna on separate support structures. The revenue generated from the fee increase is proposed to support the Line of Business Implementation staff in 2017-2018.

Franchise Fee Recovery Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package is an ordinance necessary to fully recover the costs associated with negotiating and managing franchise agreements from utility companies using King County road right-of-way (ROW) . This ordinance increases the application fee from twenty five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. The application fee has not been increased since 2008. The ordinance also:

- Amends KCC 6.27.020 to authorize charging a penalty on utilities which receive an emergency ROW construction permit under KCC 14.44.055 without first receiving a franchise. This penalty could apply until the utility was granted a franchise.
- Expands the cost and expenses that can be reimbursed to the County from Real Estate Services costs, to all County costs, including review and negotiation of the application.

- Authorizes Real Estate Services to seek reimbursement of certain expenses the County incurs administering the utilities' activities after the franchise has been granted.
- Defines fire hydrants, facilities and services as reimbursable County costs.
- Authorizes the Executive to take legal action against utilities that operate without a franchise or in violation of a franchise.
- Authorizes the manager of the Facilities Management Division or the director of the Road Services Division to take code enforcement action for violation of the franchise chapter.

Franchise agreements provide basic legal protection for the County and set the rules, rights and fees associated with using public property for private purposes. Franchise agreements reduce the County's liability associated with franchisees' use of the right-of-way. Currently, 73 franchise agreements have expired or will expire during the 2017-2018 biennium. The administration of franchise agreements has not been sufficiently staffed and the administrative costs of negotiating and managing these agreements are not currently fully recoverable due to limitations in County Code.

Fund Ordinances

Second Tier Fund Code Changes - This ordinance changes multiple internal service funds and capital funds form Tier 1 funds to Tier 2 funds. For Tier 1 funds interest earnings on cash balances accrue directly to the fund. For Tier 2 funds interest earned on cash balances accrue to the General fund. As a result of this code change the interest from these governmental type funds will accrue to the General Fund.

E-911 Fund Creation - This ordinance establishes a new capital fund for the enhanced 911 (E-911) emergency telephone system for the Department of Executive Services. The purpose of the fund is to provide more transparent and efficient budgeting for large, multi-year capital projects. The new E-911 Capital Program supports information technology projects which enhance or sustain the operation of King County's 911 public communications network. This ordinance has no fiscal impact.

Housing Fund Consolidation – This ordinance consolidates two current housing funds (Fund 2460-Federal Housing and Community Development and Fund 2464-Housing Opportunity Fund) for the 2017-2018 budget and beyond. This ordinance supports that consolidation by renaming Fund 2460 as the Housing and Community Development Fund and updating the purpose and use of the establishing ordinance to encompass the combined purposes of the fund after consolidation. This ordinance has no financial impact to the County.

Department of Public Health Administration Fund – This ordinance creates a Public Health Administration Fund to contain department and King County administrative costs and overhead and King County central rates. Administrative costs in this fund are allocated to other funds and programs in the department using a variety of distribution methodologies depending on the basis for the original cost.

Related Legislation

Strategic Plan Objectives – A motion adopting King County Strategic Plan objectives was transmitted concurrently with the budget. This motion includes objectives for each of the seven King County goals that the King County Council adopted through Motion 14317 in March 2015. These objectives were developed collaboratively with department directors, Executive staff, Council staff, elected officials and their designees from the County's separately elected agencies. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget provided support and guidance to the teams in developing objectives that are statements of specific, measureable results that contribute to the achievement of each goal, will inform the development of strategies and actions, and are consistent with Ordinance 17834, which updated our Performance Management and Accountability System (PMAS). The resulting three to five objectives for each of the seven adopted goals are included with the motion.

Other Reports

The Technology Business Plan – Pursuant to K.C.C. 2.16.0757, the 2017-2018 Technology Business Plan provides an overview of new and ongoing Information Technology (IT) projects to be implemented in 2017-2018. These projects are aligned with the King County Strategic Plan and support County departments and agencies in the delivery of services to County residents.

2017 eCommerce Report - The King County Administrative Policies and Procedures- FIN-8-5-1-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, effective March 3, 2016, includes the following provision:

Section IV.f.1. "As part of the biennium budget request, and the mid-biennium report, the executive will provide the council with a list of all agencies offering electronic payment options. For those agencies absorbing Service Fees, either the actual or budgeted costs of absorbing these fees must be shown, as applicable, for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year and the upcoming budget year (County Code, KCC, 4A.601, Electronic Payments).

It is estimated that this report required 8 staff hours to produce, costing $600.

The Executive Proposed 2017-2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance and related legislation support the King County Strategic Plan to "exercise sound financial management and build King County's long-term fiscal strength."

I certify that funds are available. If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Elected Officials
Department Directors
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: Wireless Telecommunications Right of Way Use Fee
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Real Estate Services / Facilities Management Division
Note Prepared By: T.J. Stutman
Date Prepared: 9/7/16
Note Reviewed By: Michael Kulish
Date Reviewed: 9/20/16

Description of request:

This fee ordinance adjusts the use fee for Wireless Telecommunications operating in King County's right of way, based on the information provided in the provision response approved by Council Motion 2015-0276.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
Real Estate Services	0010	Use Fee	337,492	355,269	373,947
TOTAL			**337,492**	**355,269**	**373,947**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental?

Notes and Assumptions:
There are currently 42 active wireless telecommunications sites with an average annual use fee of $6,034. The fiscal note assumes that these are all rebaselined to $10,000 annual use fee in 2017, indexed annually to Seattle CPI-U. Outyear financial impact assumes the Seattle CPI-U index as detailed in the August 2016 OEFA forecast.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	5	**Name:**	Greg Doss
Proposed No.:	2016-0477	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2007-0477 would increase fees for a variety of civil filing services that are provided by the King County Sheriff's Office.

SUMMARY

This ordinance would increase civil process fees to account for inflationary increases to the cost of providing associated services. The projected revenue increase over existing fee collections is expected to be $207,000 and would accrue to the general fund.

State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040 (1). The last update to these fees took effect on January 1, 2011. This ordinance increases these fees by the consumer price index for urban wage earners in the West region since that time (11.1%).

The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County or contract cities and who may rely upon the KCSO for delivery or positing of civil notices. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims. These civil processing orders are delivered or posted by the Sheriff according to the schedule found in Section 2 of the proposed ordinance

As proposed in the Executive's 2017-18 Proposed Budget, the increased revenue that would result from this ordinance will accrue to the County's General Fund and be appropriated in the Sheriff's Office Budget.

Background:

The King County Sheriff's Office, under state law, is responsible for providing services to citizens seeking to enforce civil court orders or processes. The services range from the service of summonses, subpoenas, and warrants, serving writs, and posting notices of sale. State law, RCW 36.18.040 and RCW 36.28.010, set fees to allow the Sheriff to recover the costs of providing these services.

In addition, the Sheriff can recover the costs in support of these civil court duties, such as, for notarizing documents, postage, and fingerprint services. The state legislature set the base levels for these fees in 1992. However, the statute contains the following language:

> "…Nothing contained in this section permits the expenditure of public funds to defray costs of private litigation. Such costs shall be borne by the party seeking action by the sheriff, and may be recovered from the proceeds of any subsequent judicial sale, or may be added to any judgment upon proper application to the court entering the judgment.
>
> (3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, **a county legislative authority may set the amounts of fees that shall be collected by the sheriff under subsection (1) of this section to cover the costs of administration and operation.**"

The county has not adjusted these fees since 2011. The Sheriff is requesting that fees be increased to reflect inflation since 2011 (the schedule of existing fees and the proposed new fees can be found in Section 2 of the proposed ordinance).

The proposal would raise most fees and add a projected $207,000 in new revenues for the 2017-18 Biennium (the Fiscal Note is attached). As noted above, the local legislative authority may set fees to capture the costs of administering these services.

ANALYSIS:

Proposed Ordinance 2007-0477 would increase fees reflecting inflation since they were last raised in 2011. In general, the fees are increasing by 11% or between $4 and $10. Please see the table below for the increase to each fee.

Service Description		**2011 Rounded**	**2017 Proposed**
In-state Civil Process (Summons & Complaint, etc.)			
	Service (1 defendant)	$30	$33
	Service (2 defendants at same address)	$40	$44
	All Returns	$23	$26
	Nonresident Returns	$23	$26
	Notary Fee	$10	$11
TOTAL In-state Civil Process (1 defendant)		**$53**	**$59**
Writ of Attachment - Personal Property			
	Levy	$67	$74
	Return	$23	$26
	Service (plus mileage)	$40	$44
TOTAL Writ of Attachment - Personal Property		**$130**	**$144**
Writ of Attachment - Real Property			
	Levy	$67	$74

	Return	$23	$26
	Notice of Levy	$5	$6
	Per Location	$2	$2
	Filing (+ Auditor fees & service if required)	$30	$33
	Serve Defendant(if required)	$40	$44
TOTAL Writ of Attachment - Real Property		**$127**	**$141**
Writ of Execution - Personal Property			
	Levy (per hour)	$67	$74
	Notice of Sale and Copies	$2	$2
	Additional Copies (each)	$1	$1
	Serve Defendant/Notice	$40	$44
	Post Notice	$45	$50
	Conducting Sale (per hour)	$67	$74
	Bill of Sale (each)	$67	$74
	Return to Court	$23	$26
	Postponement Notice	$30	$33
TOTAL Writ of Execution - Personal Property		**$312**	**$345**
Warrants			
	Serve (each)	$67	$74
	Return to Court	$23	$26
	Total Warrants	**$90**	**$100**
Subpoena			
	Serve (each)	$40	$44
	Return to Court	$23	$26
	Total Subpoenas	**$63**	**$70**
Writ of Execution or Order of Sale - Real Property			
	Levy (+ $39/additional hour)	$67	$74
	Return	$23	$26
	Notiice to Publisher	$2	$2
	Recording with Auditor	$30	$33
	Notice of Sale	$3	$3
	Conducting Sale (first hour)	$67	$74
	Certificate of Sale (each)	$67	$74
	Posting of Notice (each)	$30	$33
	Affidavit of Posting	$10	$11
	Postponement Notice	$15	$17
TOTAL Writ of Execution or Order of Sale - Real Property		**$299**	**$330**
Writ of Garnishment			
	Serve garnishee	$40	$44
	Return to Court	$23	$26

	Serve Defendant (if required)	$40	$44
	TOTAL Writ of Garnishment	**$63**	**$70**
Writ of Replevin or Order Awarding Possession			
	Serve defendant with writ, affidavit and bond	$40	$44
	Executing Order (per hour)	$67	$74
	Serve summons & Complaint (one)	$30	$33
	Serve summons & Complaint (two or more)	$40	$44
	Return	$23	$26
TOTAL Writ of Replevin or Order Awarding Possession		**$130**	**$144**
Writ of Restitution			
	Service	$87	$97
	Each additional hour	$67	$74
	Return	$23	$26
TOTAL Writ of Restitution		**$110**	**$123**
Redemption			
	Serve notice of intent	$40	$44
	Certificate of Redemption	$67	$74
TOTAL Redemption		**$107**	**$119**
Deed		$67	$74
Writ of Habeas Corpus			
	Serve Only	$40	$44
	Executing of (per hour)	$67	$74
	Return	$23	$26
	TOTAL Writ of Habeas Corpus	**$130**	**$144**
Internal only Criminal History Check		**$15**	**$17**
Notary Fee		**$10**	**$11**
All Other Documents		**$40**	**$44**
Fingerprinting non-criminal up to 2 sets		**$15**	**$17**
Each add set		**$5**	**$6**

Proposed Ordinance 2007-0477 appears to be a reasonable budget and policy decision.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 corrects drafting errors, updates the fee structure to reflect current practice and aligns the proposed ordinance with revenue estimates in the fiscal note and the Executive Proposed 2017-18 Budget.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0477
2. Amendment 1
3. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Chris Barringer, Chief of Staff, King County Sheriff

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0477.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to sheriff's civil unit fees; and amending Ordinance 14792, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.680.010.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. Section 2 of this ordinance proposes changes to the civil process fees to cover cost increases in administration and operation of the sheriff's civil unit.

B. These fees are assessed under RCW 36.18.040(1), which sets the base level fees that sheriff's collect for their official services. The current fees are significantly lower than adjacent counties and do not cover operating costs to provide the service.

C. County legislative authorities may set the amounts of the fees to cover the costs of administration and operation under RCW 36.18.040(3).

SECTION 2. Ordinance 14792, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.680.010, are each hereby amended to read as follows:

The following fees apply as provided in this chapter:

A. Service of civil process, service, summons and complaint, notice and complaint, summons and petition and notice of small claim:

1. Serve one defendant	$((~~30.00~~)) 33.00
2. Serve two or more defendants, same address	$((~~40.00~~)) 44.00
3. All returns	$((~~23.00~~)) 26.00

4. Nonresident returns	$((~~23.00~~)) 26.00
5. Notary fee	$10.00
6. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
B. Attachment, writ - personal property:	
1. Levy, per hour	$((~~67.00~~)) 74.00
2. Serve, each defendant	$((~~40.00~~)) 44.00
3. Return to court	$((~~23.00~~)) 26.00
4. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
C. Attachment, writ - real property:	
1. Levy (per hour)	$((~~67.00~~)) 74.00
2. Notice of levy	$((~~5.00~~)) 6.00
Per Location	$2.00
3. Filing with auditor and auditor's filing fee	$((~~30.00~~)) 33.00
4. Serve defendant (if required)	$((~~40.00~~)) 44.00
5. Return to court	$((~~23.00~~)) 26.00
6. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
D. Execution - personal property:	
1. Levy (per hour)	$((~~67.00~~)) 74.00
2. ((~~Notice of sale and copies (first copy)~~	~~$2.00~~
~~3. Additional copies (each)~~	~~$1.00~~
~~4.~~)) Posting of each notice	$((~~15.00~~)) 50.00
((~~5.~~)) 3. Conducting sale (per hour)	$((~~67.00~~)) 74.00
((~~6.~~)) 4. Bill of sale (each)	$((~~67.00~~)) 74.00

((~~7.~~)) 5. Return to court $((~~23.00~~)) 26.00

((~~8.~~)) 6. Serve defendant $((~~40.00~~)) 44.00

((~~9.~~)) 7. Serve notice (defendant) $((~~40.00~~)) 44.00

((1~~0.~~)) 8. Postponement notice (each) $((~~15.00~~)) 50.00

((~~11.~~)) 9. Mileage (per mile) Federal standard mileage rate

((~~12.~~)) 10. Mailing Actual costs of postage

E. Warrants:

1. Serve (each) $((~~67.00~~)) 74.00

2. Return to court $((~~23.00~~)) 26.00

3. Mileage (per mile) Federal standard mileage rate

F. Subpoena:

1. Serve (each) $((~~40.00~~)) 44.00

2. Return to court $((~~23.00~~)) 26.00

3. Mileage Federal standard mileage rate

G. Postage for mailing, required by statute whether regular, certified, or registered: Actual cost of postage

H. Mileage fee, each mile actually and necessarily traveled in going to or returning from any place of service or attempted service: Federal standard mileage rate

+ I. Execution - order of sale of real property:

1. Levy (per hour) $((~~67.00~~)) 74.00

2. Notice to publisher $2.00

3. Recording with auditor $((~~30.00~~)) 33.00

4. ((~~Notice of sale (plus copies)~~	~~$3.00~~
~~5.~~)) Conducting sale (per hour)	$((~~67.00~~)) 74.00
((~~6.~~)) 5. Certificate of sale	$((~~67.00~~)) 74.00
((~~7.~~)) 6. Return to court	$((~~23.00~~)) 26.00
((~~8.~~)) 7. Posting of notice (each)	$((~~15.00~~)) 50.00
((~~9.~~)) 8. Affidavit of posting	$((~~10.00~~)) 17.00
((~~10.~~)) 9. Postponement (each notice)	$((~~15.00~~)) 17.00
((~~11.~~)) 10. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
((~~12.~~)) 11. Mailing	Actual cost of postage
J. Writ of garnishment:	
1. Serve garnishee	$((~~40.00~~)) 44.00
2. Return to court	$((~~23.00~~)) 26.00
3. Serve defendant (if required)	$((~~40.00~~)) 44.00
4. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
5. Mailing	Actual cost of postage
K. Writ of replevin - affidavit, claim and delivery:	
1. Serve defendant with writ - affidavit and bond	$((~~40.00~~)) 44.00
2. Serve summons and complaint (one)	$((~~30.00~~)) 33.00
3. Serve summons and complaint (two or more)	$((~~40.00~~)) 44.00
4. Levy (per hour)	$((~~67.00~~)) 74.00
5. Return to court	$((~~23.00~~)) 26.00
6. Mileage (per hour)	Federal standard mileage rate
L. Writ of restitution or writ of assistance, or both:	

1. Service without aid of county (((~~posting~~))) $((~~46.00~~)) 97.00

2. Service with aid of county (((~~oust and eject~~))) $((~~87.00~~)) 97.00

3. Cost per hour after first hour $((~~67.00~~)) 74.00

4. Return to court $((~~23.00~~)) 26.00

5. Mileage (per mile) Federal standard mileage rate

M. Redemption:

1. Serve notice of intent $((~~40.00~~)) 44.00

2. Certificate of redemption $((~~67.00~~)) 74.00

3 ((~~Copies In accordance with RCW 36.18.040~~))

N. Deed issuance $((~~67.00~~)) 74.00

O. Habeas corpus, order to assist:

1. Serve only $((~~40.00~~)) 44.00

2. Executing of (per hour) $((~~67.00~~)) 74.00

3. Return to court $((~~23.00~~)) 26.00

P. Internal-only criminal history record check: $((~~15.00~~)) 17.00

Q. Notarizing documents: $10.00

R. All other documents and supporting papers for which no other fee is provided in this section: $((~~40.00~~)) 44.00

S. Fingerprinting:

1. Noncriminal purpose up to two sets $((~~15.00~~)) 17.00

2. Each additional set $((~~5.00~~)) 6.00

T. Copies when sufficient copies are not furnished

For first page	$1.00
Each additional page	$0.50

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

1

October 26, 2016
(Date will be changed as appropriate)

SHERIFF FEES

Sponsor: TBD

[GD]

Proposed No.: 2016-0477.1

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0477, VERSION 1

On page 2, line 40, after "((~~15.00~~))" strike "50.00" and insert "17.00"

On page 3, line 46, after "((~~15.00~~))" strike "50.00" and insert "17.00"

On page 4, line 70, after "((~~15.00~~))" strike "50.00" and insert "17.00"

On page 5, strike all of line 89

EFFECT: Corrects drafting errors, updates fee structure to reflect current practice and aligns the proposed ordinance with the revenue estimates in fiscal note and the Executive Proposed 2017-18 Budget.

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: Civil Fee Increases
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: SHERIFF (EN_A20000)
Note Prepared By: D. Pitts
Date Prepared: 8/2/16
Note Reviewed By: Andrew Bauck
Date Reviewed: 8/8/2016

Description of request:

This ordinance increases civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last update took effect January 1, 2011. The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County & contract cities with protection orders. Services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
SHERIFF FEES (R34212)				207,108	207,108
TOTAL			**0**	**207,108**	**207,108**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:

Last increase in rates was from 2011 based on data from 2010. The 2011 increase was based on normalizing fees to Snohomish County 2010 rates so inflation from 2010- 2016 is needed to properly increase 2017-18 rates.

Inflation based on West Urban Consumer price index - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical workers

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	6	**Name:**	Christine Jensen
Proposed No.:	2016-0478	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance related to development permit review fees charged by County agencies.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0478 would make a number of revisions to Title 27 of the King County Code (K.C.C.), which governs fees charged by the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER), the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP).

BACKGROUND

The Executive is proposing a 20 percent fee increase in the 2017-2018 Budget for DPER's Planning and Permitting appropriation unit. Staff reports on the components of this fee increase were provided to the General Government Panel on October 12 and 19, 2016.

ANALYSIS

The proposed ordinance proposes changes to the rates for development permit fees, as well as several restructures to the fees within Title 27. The following is a summary of the proposed changes.[1] If the proposed fees in this ordinance are amended or not approved, then DPER's proposed expenditures as part of the 2017-2018 Budget would need to be adjusted.

The largest global change in the Proposed Ordinance would increase almost all of DPER's permit fees by approximately 20 percent. This increase is proposed to be achieved through a combination of a 12.6 percent Pro Forma fee increase and a 7.4 percent administrative service changes fee increase, as summarized in Table 1.

[1] A more detailed matrix of the proposed changes is included as Attachment 2 of the staff report.

Table 1. 2017-2018 Proposed DPER Fee Increase

Purpose	Percent Increase	Estimated Revenues
Pro Forma		
- Labor	7.87%	$1,803,000
- Supplies and Services	1.66%	$380,000
- Central rates	3.08%	$705,000
Pro Forma Total	**12.61%**	**$2,888,000**
Administrative Service Changes		
- Bank credit card fees	1.66%	$380,000
- MyBuildingPermit.com	1.86%	$426,000
- 2017-2018 retirement costs	1.66%	$380,000
- Fund Balance	2.18%	$500,000
Administrative Service Changes Total	**7.36%**	**$1,686,000**
2017-2018 Proposed Fee Increase Total	**19.97%[2]**	**$4,574,000**

Additionally, the Proposed Ordinance includes elimination of obsolete fees and consolidations of multiple fees into a single fee amount by permit type, such as related to fire system reviews.

Other notable changes include:

- Restructures to discounted fees for applications and permits for agricultural buildings and activities (multiple sections)
- New $50 fee for missed pre-application conferences (Section 2)
- Pre-application conference fees can now only be credited towards permit fees if the permit application is filed within 180 days (Section 2)
- New $200 fee for additional inspections or reinspections for single family residential (Sections 2 and 3)
- Restructures of inspection fees (multiple sections)
- New $1,883 fee for agricultural building expansions in the Agricultural Production District (APD) (Section 19)
- Increases Temporary Use Permit fees from $196 to $706 to reflect actual staff time needed to process and review permits, and 20 percent DPER fee increase (Section 19)
- Codifies operational permit inspection fees from the International Fire Code (Section 27)
- Adds a specific list of fees for investigation of work done without a permit, which replaces general language that calls for fees that are equal to the regular permit review and inspection fees for the applicable type of construction fee (Section 31)

[2] Proposed Ordinance 2016-0478 uses 20% as the escalation rate for the proposed 2017-2018 fee increase.

There is currently a 4.63 percent temporary fee surcharge that is set to expire at the end of 2016. This surcharge is not proposed to be extended.

The following is a more detailed analysis of the key policy considerations within the Proposed Ordinance.

I. 12.6 percent DPER "Pro Forma" fee increase

A 12.6 percent "Pro Forma" fee increase is proposed as part of the overall 20 percent DPER increase. This portion would fund labor, supplies and services, and central rates. A portion of the Pro Forma fee increase is due to general inflation costs for the 2017-2018 biennium. DPER also indicates that the Pro Forma increase is intended to address an existing deficit in operating revenues needed to match current expenditures. Staff have identified no issues with this portion of the fee increase.

II. 1.7 percent DPER fee increase for bank credit card fees

A 1.7 percent fee increase is proposed in order to allow DPER to accept credit card payments and to absorb the associated bank fees into the underlying fixed fees for all permits. DPER's estimate[3] is that 50 percent of permit fees will be paid for via credit card.

All of the 14 jurisdictions that participate in MyBuildingPermit.com (MBP) - which DPER is proposing that the County joins as part of the 2017-2018 budget - do not pass through the bank fees to the individual customer. DPER has shared that MBP policies "precludes member jurisdictions from adding on card-specific merchant bank fees to individual permit payments, and the MBP storefront is not configured to do so."

The Council may wish to consider this in the context of the e-payments ordinance,[4] which currently proposes to authorize DPER to absorb electronic payment fees.

III. 1.9 percent DPER fee increase for MyBuildingPermit.com

A 1.9 percent fee increase is proposed to enable DPER to join and utilize the online permitting capability of MBP. The proposed fee increase would fund the costs to bridge the County's current online permitting system with MBP, work with MBP staff to set up the service, a late-comer investment fee into MBP, and an annual subscription fee, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. MBP 2017-2018 Expenses

Purpose	2017	2018	Total
Interface between Accela and MBP	$48,000	-	$48,000
On-boarding services by MBP	$60,000	-	$60,000
Late-comer investment fee	$108,000	-	$108,000
Annual subscription fee	-	$210,000	$210,000
MBP total	**$216,000**	**$210,000**	**$426,000**

[3] Based on 2015 actuals for the Snohomish County Planning and Development Services Department, by dollar value.

[4] Proposed Ordinance 2016-0399

If the funding for membership in MBP is approved in the 2017-2018 budget, DPER indicates that some permits[5] would be available via MBP by January, 2018 and estimates that full implementation could occur in three years.

Adoption of an interlocal agreement (ILA) would be required for the County to join MBP and to utilize their services. If budgetary authorization is approved, DPER's goal would be for the Council to adopt the ILA in the first quarter of 2017. If adoption of the ILA is delayed, then the aforementioned timeline for online permit offerings would be impacted.

IV. 1.7 percent DPER fee increase for 2017-2018 retirement costs

A 1.7 percent fee increase is proposed to fund anticipated retirement payouts in 2017 and 2018. DPER notes that there are 12 retirees expected in the coming biennium, and expects that there will be fewer retirees in future years. Beyond 2018, the unused revenues from this portion of the ongoing fee increase could potentially be used to address future fluctuations in inflationary increases in expenses; however, that is yet to be determined.

V. 2.2 percent DPER fee increase to replenish reserves

A 2.2 percent fee increase is proposed to replenish DPER's fund balance and associated reserves. It is estimated that the 2015-2016 biennium will end with a $2.5 million reserve shortfall. If the proposed fee increase is approved, the reserve deficit is expected to improve slightly to a $2.2 million shortfall by the end of 2018 and then return a positive balance equivalent to 45 days of expenditures by the end 2020. Beyond 2020, the undesignated fund balance revenues from this portion of the ongoing fee increase could potentially be used to address future fluctuations in inflationary increases in expenses; however, that is yet to be determined.

VI. Six percent DOT and DNRP fee increase

Separate from the 20 percent DPER fee increase, a six percent fee increase is also proposed for DOT and DNRP permit fees. These underlying permit fees are for reviews performed by DOT and DNRP staff as required for certain permits, and these fees are not impacted by the DPER fee increase. The proposed six percent increase would fund current inflationary increases in salaries, benefits, supplies, and County overhead charges. This would be a three percent increase annually, which appears to be reasonable. Staff have identified no issues with this proposed fee increase.

VII. New CUP fee for agricultural building expansion in APD

Section 19 of the Proposed Ordinance includes a new $1,883 Conditional Use Permit (CUP) permit fee in K.C.C. 27.10.170 for agricultural building expansions in the Agricultural Production District (APD). This fee was proposed in order to be consistent with related proposed code changes that were included in the Executive's transmitted 2016 update to the King County Comprehensive Plan (KCCP).[6]

The transmitted 2016 KCCP included substantive amendments to the zoning code related to allowed agricultural uses in unincorporated King County. These changes

[5] Registered plans for basic homes, basic home permits, residential HVAC permits, residential sprinkler permits, and residential tank permits.
[6] Proposed Ordinance 2016-0155

included new standards, and a new permitting evaluation process, for expansion of agricultural buildings in the APD. When reviewing the KCCP transmittal, the Council identified several policy issues with the proposed agricultural zoning code changes. As a result the Transportation, Economy, and Environment (TrEE) Committee Chair's Striking Amendment to the 2016 KCCP[7] removed these zoning code changes and reinstated to the current code provisions. Instead, the Striking Amendment added a new Workplan item[8] that directed an interbranch team to review the agricultural code provisions, address the identified policy issues, perform outreach, draft new proposed code changes, and transmit a new ordinance to the Council by September 30, 2017. The 2016 KCCP, as amended, is scheduled for final action at the full Council on December 5, 2016.

Given the anticipated Workplan item in the KCCP, the Executive has requested that this new permit fee be removed from Proposed Ordinance 2016-0478.

VIII. Consolidation of fees

Since moving away from hourly permit fees to final implementation of a new fix fee rate model in 2014, DPER has identified some areas of further refinement of its fixed fees. These refinements include several consolidations of separate, multiple fees for one permit or activity into one single permit fee, such as for fire system fees, inspection fees, building plan review fees, and grading plan review fees. Elimination of obsolete fees is also proposed.

Additionally, the ordinance proposes to more fully implement the restructure and consolidation of residential permit fees for single family residential dwellings that was initially adopted as part of the 2015-2016 Budget in Ordinance 17923. That ordinance created two new sections to consolidate residential permit fees based on the dwelling type, both for new construction and for additions and remodels (K.C.C. 27.10.035 and 27.10.037, respectively). Proposed Ordinance 2016-0478 proposes further refinements to incorporate some additional consolidations, particularly for additions and remodels. The proposed consolidated fee rates are consistent with the aggregates of the current individual fee rates, escalated due to the proposed overall 20 percent rate increase.

Staff analysis of the proposed restructures and consolidations is ongoing.

IX. 50 percent fee discount for agricultural buildings and activities

In the current code, there are areas where permit fees are reduced for agricultural buildings and activities, as defined by K.C.C. 27.04.001 and 27.04.002. These current fee reductions include:

- A flat $294 fee per department staff for pre-application conferences;
- A flat $98 fee for agricultural building permit applications;
- A flat $305 fee for code compliance review;
- A flat $1,569 fee for critical area alteration exceptions with a stewardship plan;
- A flat $147 fee for flood elevation certificate inspections;
- A flat $176 base fee plus $0.20 per square foot of building area added or modified for inspections of agricultural buildings; and

[7] adopted by the TrEE Committee with a "do pas" recommendation on September 20
[8] Workplan Action 7 in Chapter 12 of the proposed KCCP

- 50 percent discount for site engineering applications, grading or clearing, critical area review, and site development inspections.

The Executive proposes to remove all of the individual agricultural discount fee references and replace them with a new section of Title 27 that states that processing, review, or inspection of applications or permits for agricultural buildings and activities will be given a 50 percent discount of regular fees.[9] It appears that the impact of this change may be minimal for some permit fees, especially for the code sections that currently reference a similar 50 percent discount. However, some of the other sections of the code that currently identify a flat, discounted fee for agricultural permits may result in increased permit fees for agricultural customers. Under current staff analysis, Table 3 outlines anticipated impacts of the proposed changes

Table 3. Agriculture Permit Discounts

Fee Name	Code Section	Current Flat Ag Fee	Proposed 50% Ag Fee at Current Rates	Proposed 50% Ag Fee With 20% Increase
Pre-application conferences	27.06.010	$294, per any department staff	$294, per DPER staff, $343 per DOT or DNRP staff	$353, per DPER staff, $365.50 per DOT or DNRP staff
Agricultural building permit applications	27.10.020	$98	Based on building valuation, with base fees ranging from $10 to $2,209, plus fee per additional valuation	Based on building valuation, with base fees ranging from $25 to $2,700, plus fee per additional valuation
Code compliance review	27.10.060	$305	$607.50	$729
Critical area alteration exceptions with a stewardship plan	27.10.130	$1,569	$784.50 base fee, plus $2,157 per discipline = $2,941.50	$941.50 base fee, plus $2,588.50 per discipline = $3,530
Flood elevation certificate inspections	27.10.130	$147	$147	$176.50

[9] Section 37 of the Proposed Ordinance

Fee Name	Code Section	Current Flat Ag Fee	Proposed 50% Ag Fee at Current Rates	Proposed 50% Ag Fee With 20% Increase
Inspections of agricultural buildings	27.10.320	$176 base fee, plus $0.20 per square foot of building area added or modified	Based on building valuation, with base fees ranging from $55 to $3,439, plus fee per additional valuation	Based on building valuation, with base fees ranging from $75 to $4,100, plus fee per additional valuation

The Council may wish to consider the fiscal impact of these fee changes on agricultural customers, while also considering DPER's full reliance on permit fees for cost recovery of permit processing.

It is currently unclear if the proposed across-the-board 50 percent agricultural fee discount would now apply to more fees than those presently discounted under the current code. Staff analysis of these proposed changes to the agricultural discounts is ongoing.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0478
2. Summary of proposed fee changes
3. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. John Starbard, Director, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0478.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE relating to fees; amending Ordinance 13332, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.06.010, Ordinance 13332, Section 17, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.020, Ordinance 17923, Section 45, and K.C.C. 27.10.035, Ordinance 17923, Section 46, and K.C.C. 27.10.037, Ordinance 13332, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.050, Ordinance 13332, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.060, Ordinance 13332, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.070, Ordinance 18000, Section 83, and K.C.C. 27.10.075, Ordinance 13332, Section 23, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.080, Ordinance 17453, Section 19, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.082, Ordinance 17453, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.084, Ordinance 17224, Section 26, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.085, Ordinance 17453, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.087, Ordinance 13332, Section 24, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.090, Ordinance 13332, Section 28, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.130, Ordinance 13332, Section 30, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.150,

Ordinance 13332, Section 31, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.160, Ordinance 13332, Section 32, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.170, Ordinance 13332, Section 33, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.180, Ordinance 13332, Section 34, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.190, Ordinance 13332, Section 35, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.200, Ordinance 13332, Section 36, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.210, Ordinance 13332, Section 37, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.220, Ordinance 13332, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.320, Ordinance 13332, Section 42, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.350, Ordinance 13332, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.360, Ordinance 13332, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.380, Ordinance 17224, Section 39, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.385, Ordinance 17224, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.395, Ordinance 17224, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.425, Ordinance 13332, Section 53, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.510, Ordinance 13332, Section 54, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.550, Ordinance 17682, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.560, Ordinance 17682, Section 47, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.570 and Ordinance 17682, Section 48, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.580, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.02,

adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.04 and repealing Ordinance 13332, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.030, Ordinance 17224, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.045, Ordinance 13332, Section 41, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.330, Ordinance 13332, Section 49, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.430 and Ordinance 13332, Section 51, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.460.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. Sections 2 through 39 of this ordinance propose changes in the fees currently charged related to the department of permitting and environmental review, the department of transportation and the department of natural resources and parks.

B. These fees are assessed under K.C.C. 2.99.030.G.1.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 13332, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.06.010 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. A nonrefundable fee shall be charged for preapplication conferences as follows:

1. Already built construction for residential use: $((~~588.00~~)) 706.00

2. Already built construction for commercial use: $((~~2,353.00~~)) 2,824.00

3. ((~~Agricultural building or agricultural activity per department staff participant: $294.00~~

~~4.~~)) Other - per staff participant from the department of permitting and environmental review: $((~~588.00~~)) 706.00

((~~5.~~)) 4. Other - per staff participant from the department of transportation: $((~~686.00~~)) 727.00

((~~6.~~)) 5. Other - per staff attendee from the department of natural resources and parks: $((~~686.00~~)) 727.00

6. Cancellation of a conference without notification before its scheduled start time or failure to attend $50.00

B. The preapplication conference fee under subsection A. of this section shall be credited against any required application or permit fees for a subsequent permit application to address work commenced without permits, but only if the subsequent permit application is filed within one hundred eighty days of the preapplication conference or within sixty days of public health department or other agency approval required for a complete development permit application.

C. A nonrefundable fee of ((~~three hundred ninety-two~~)) four hundred seventy dollars shall be charged for presubmittal project review ((~~for development proposals that do not require a preapplication conference~~)). If the application fees are paid within one hundred eighty days after payment of the presubmittal project review fee, the nonrefundable fee for presubmittal project review shall be credited against fees due at submittal of an application.

D. The fee for a zoning certification letter confirming an existing zoning designation or development rights is ((~~one hundred ninety-six~~)) two hundred thirty-five dollars. The fee for zoning certification requiring historic research or review of other information is ((~~five hundred eighty-eight~~)) seven hundred six dollars.

E. A fee of three hundred eighty-eight dollars shall be charged for each inspection of structures for housing code compliance, damage from flood, storm, fire or other natural disaster, or for each site visit conducted prior to permit application.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 13332, Section 17, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.020 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, fees for the review of buildings and structures, including additions ((~~and~~)), modifications and mechanical equipment, shall be calculated using valuations published by the International Code Council or other current nationally recognized standards. The building official shall establish the final valuation. The fee charged shall be based on the valuation established under this subsection as follows:

	Valuation	Fee
1.	((~~$1.00 to $500.00~~	~~$20.35~~
~~2.~~	~~$500.01 to $2,000.00~~	~~$20.35 for the first $500.00 plus $2.70 for each additional $100.00, or fraction thereof, to $2,000.00~~
~~3.~~))	$((~~2,000.01~~))1.00 to $25,000.00	$((~~60.85 for the first $2,000.00~~)) $50.00 plus $((~~10.85~~)) 13.00 for each ((~~additional~~)) $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $25,000.00
((~~4.~~)) 2.	$25,000.01 to $50,000.00	$((~~310.40~~)) 375.00 for the first $25,000.00 plus $((~~8.15~~)) 9.00 for each

		additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $50,000.00
((~~5.~~)) 3.	$50,000.01 to $100,000.00	$((~~514.15~~)) 600.00 for the first $50,000.00 plus $((~~5.40~~)) 6.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $100,000.00
((~~6.~~)) 4.	$100,000.01 to $500,000.00	$((~~784.15~~)) 900.00 for the first $100,000.00 plus $((~~4.40~~)) 5.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $500,000.00
((~~7.~~)) 5.	$500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00	$((~~2,544.15~~)) 2,900.00 for the first $500,000.00 plus $((~~3.75~~)) 5.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $1,000,000.00
((~~8.~~)) 6.	$1,000,000.01 or more	$((~~4,419.15~~)) 5,400.00 for the first $1,000,000.00 plus $((~~3.05~~)) 4.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof.

B. Resubmittal of plans or revisions to an issued permit shall be charged a fixed fee that is a fraction of the original building plan review fee proportionate to the changes from the original plan submittal, as determined by the department.

((~~C. The fee for review of an agricultural building permit application shall be a fixed fee of ninety-eight dollars.~~))

SECTION 4. Ordinance 17923, Section 45, and K.C.C. 27.10.035 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees shall be charged for reviewing applications and inspecting or extending permits to construct new single family dwellings as follows:

A.	Building, zoning and site application review	
1.	Custom home	$((~~3,292.00~~)) 3,950.00
2.	Modular home	$((~~980.00~~)) 1,176.00
3.	Mobile or manufactured home	$((~~784.00~~)) 941.00
4.	Accessory dwelling unit	$((~~1,846.00~~)) 2,215.00
5.	Basic home permit	$((~~784.00~~)) 941.00
6.	Registered basic home plan - building and mechanical plan review only	$((~~2,158.00~~)) 2,590.00
B.	Drainage, right-of-way or critical area review	
1.	Custom home	$((~~1,879.00~~)) 2,255.00
2.	Modular home	$((~~1,879.00~~)) 2,255.00
3.	Mobile or manufactured home	$((~~1,879.00~~)) 2,255.00
4.	Accessory dwelling unit	$((~~1,465.00~~)) 1,758.00
5.	Basic home	$((~~1,019.00~~)) 1,223.00
C.	Building permit inspection	
1.	Custom home, per square foot	$((~~622.00 plus $0.72 per square foot~~)) 1.05
2.	Modular home	$((~~867.00~~)) 1,040.00
3.	Mobile or manufactured home	$((~~715.00~~)) 858.00

4. Accessory dwelling unit, per square foot $((~~552.00 plus $0.72 per square foot~~)) 1.05

5. Basic home, per square foot $((~~579.00 plus $0.72 per square foot~~)) 1.05

D. Site development inspection $((~~588.00~~)) 706.00

E. Sprinkler system

1. Review $((~~453.00~~)) 544.00

2. Inspection $((~~809.00~~)) 971.00

F. Each plan resubmittal or revision to an issued permit shall be charged a portion of the application review fee listed in subsection A. of this section, based on the plan changes as a portion of the entire project, as determined by the department.

G. Additional inspection or reinspection $200.00

H. Permit extension $((~~343.00~~)) 412.00

SECTION 5. Ordinance 17923, Section 46, and K.C.C. 27.10.037 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees shall be charged for reviewing applications and inspecting or extending permits to construct additions or alterations to existing single family dwellings as follows:

A. Building ((~~and site application review~~)) alteration or addition

1. Mechanical ((~~alterations, repair or replacement~~)) installation only: ((~~$147.00~~))

Building plan review $176.00

Building inspection $200.00

2. ((~~Alteration of, without addition to, an existing structure~~ ~~$147.00~~))

In-kind building repair or replacement only:

Building plan review $176.00

Building inspection $272.00

3. Alteration without addition, limited to either the roof or truss structure; or the foundation or footings; or the walls, ceiling, floor, beams, columns, doors, windows, stairs, or fireplace

Building plan review $388.00

Building inspection $598.00

4. Alteration without addition, involving two of the structural elements listed in subsection A.3. of this section

Building plan review $670.00

Building inspection $1,031.00

5. Alteration without addition, involving all of the structural elements listed in subsection A.3. of this section

Building plan review $1,163.00

Building inspection $1,789.00

6. Deck addition ((~~$549.00~~))

Building plan review $659.00

Building inspection, per square foot $1.05

((~~4.~~)) 7. Carport addition ((~~$659.00~~))

Building plan review $791.00

Building inspection, per square foot $1.05

((~~5.~~)) 8. Other addition, inclusive of alterations((~~, to an existing structure~~)) ((~~$1,258.00~~))

Building plan review $1,510.00

Building inspection, per square foot $1.05

9. Building demolition, relocation, or seismic retrofit $272.00

B. ((~~Building permit inspection~~

~~1. Mechanical alterations, repair or replacement only $196.00~~

~~2. Alteration of, without addition to, an existing structure - one building inspection required $227.00~~

~~3. Alteration of, without addition to, an existing structure - two building inspections required $674.00~~

~~4. Alteration of, without addition to, an existing structure - three building inspections required $1,270.00~~

~~5. Alteration of, without addition to, an existing structure - more than three building inspections required $2,313.00~~

~~6. Addition, inclusive of alterations, to an existing structure $208.00 plus $0.72 per square foot~~

~~7. Demolition, relocation or damage assessment $323.00~~))

B. Site development

1. Title or easement review only $235.00

2. Basic site review with standardized conditions $988.00

3. Basic critical area review $1,058.00

4. Other site or critical area review, or combination thereof $1,758.00

5. Site inspection $706.00

C. Sprinkler system

1. ((~~Review - system with 10 heads or fewer added or altered No Fee~~))

~~2.~~)) Review((~~– system with more than 10 heads added or altered~~)) $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

((~~3.~~)) 2. Inspection((~~– system with 10 heads or fewer added or altered~~)) $((~~470.00~~)) 564.00

((~~4. Inspection - system with more than 10 heads added or altered $666.00~~))

D. Each plan resubmittal or revision to an issued permit shall be charged a portion of the application review fee listed in this section ((~~A. of this section~~)), based on the plan changes as a portion of the entire project, as determined by the department.

E. Permit extension

1. Mechanical ((~~alterations, repair or replacement~~)) installation only $((~~25.00~~)) 30.00

2. Other alteration or addition ((~~to an existing structure~~)) $((~~196.00~~)) 150.00

F. Additional inspection or reinspection $200.00

SECTION 6. Ordinance 13332, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.050 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A fee shall be charged to cover the costs of the department to review fire systems and tank systems as follows:

A. Fire alarm systems

1. Systems with more than 10 devices, each system $((~~392.00~~)) 1,270.00

2.	((~~Systems with more than 10 devices each device~~	~~$8.30~~
~~3.~~))	Systems with 10 devices or fewer	No Fee
B.	Automatic sprinkler systems - new installation or alteration	
1.	System with more than 10 heads, each riser	$((~~784.00~~)) 1,740.00
2.	((~~System with more than 10 heads each head or plug~~	~~$2.10~~))
((~~3.~~)) 2.	System with 10 heads or fewer	No Fee
C.	((~~Standpipe systems~~)) Monitoring transmitter, each system	$470.00
((~~1.~~	~~Class I, II, or III, each~~	~~$441.00~~
~~2.~~	~~Fire pump, each~~	~~$588.00~~))
D.	Tank installation, removal or abandonment, each:	$((~~392.00~~)) 470.00
E.	((~~High piled storage racks~~)) All other system construction or installation, each system	$((~~1,177.00~~)) 772.00
F.	((~~Underground piping to flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks~~	~~$980.00~~
~~G.~~	~~Monitoring transmitter, each system~~	~~$392.00~~
~~H.~~	~~Emergency or standby power systems, each system~~	~~$588.00~~
~~I.~~	~~Water main extension or replacement:~~	~~$490.00~~
~~J.~~	~~Sprinkler supply main, each~~	~~$588.00~~
~~K.~~	~~Fire extinguishing system, each~~	~~$882.00~~
~~L.~~	~~Vapor recovery system~~	~~No Fee~~))
~~M.~~))	Plan resubmittal or revision of an issued permit, each	25% of the original review fee,

	plan	plus the fee for any additional devices added, as listed in this section

((~~N.~~)) G. Any fire system permit application reviews not listed in this section shall be charged the fixed fee for the most comparable system.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 13332, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.060 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Review for compliance with K.C.C. Title 21A standards, except for K.C.C. chapter 21A.24, shall be charged fees as follows:

A.	New building - school portable	$((~~686.00~~)) 1,294.00
B.	New building - school	$((~~3,235.00~~)) 4,588.00
C.	New building - ((~~other~~)) commercial or multifamily	$((~~1,373.00~~)) 2,353.00
D.	Building additions or improvements ((~~- multifamily or commercial~~))	$((~~392.00~~)) 941.00
E.	Building ((~~additions or improvements~~)) - change of use	$((~~1,235.00~~)) 1,482.00
F.	New ((~~B~~)) building - ((~~used for~~)) agricultural ((~~purposes described in K.C.C. 27.04.001.B. but not meeting the definition of agricultural building~~))	$((~~823.00~~)) 1,458.00
G.	((~~Agricultural building~~	~~$305.00~~

~~H.~~)) Electronic communication - pole/tower $((~~1,471.00~~)) 1,765.00

((~~I.~~)) H. Electronic communication - antenna $((~~980~~)) 1,176.00

((~~J.~~)) I. New ((~~D~~)) dock (other than building) $((~~215.00~~)) 258.00

((~~K.~~)) J. New ((~~P~~)) pool (other than building) $((~~254.00~~)) 305.00

((~~L. Landscape only - Type 1 $1,097.00~~

~~M. Landscape only - Type 2 $901.00~~

~~N. Landscape only - Type 3 $607.00~~))

((~~O.~~)) K. New ((~~S~~)) sign, deck, porch, covered pavilion, or carport $((~~490.00~~)) 588.00

((~~P. Supplemental review for multiple right-of-way frontages, special district overlays, density transfers or incentives, or incompatible adjacent uses or zoning~~)) $588.00

((~~Q.~~)) L. Plan resubmittal, each 25% of the original plan review fee

((~~R.~~)) M. Any development type not listed in this section shall be charged the fixed fee for the most comparable review.

((~~S.~~)) N. Any application involving more than one development type shall be charged only one fee for zoning review equal to the maximum applicable fee.

SECTION 8. Ordinance 13332, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.070 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Review of variance requests shall be charged fees as follows:

A. Road variance review

1. Department of transportation (if required): $((~~1,716.00~~)) 1,819.00

2. Department of permitting and environmental review: $((~~1,255.00~~)) 1,506.00

3. Plan resubmittal: $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

B. Surface Water Design Manual adjustment review

1. Standard $((~~1,843.00~~)) 2,212.00

2. Complex or criteria exception $((~~4,000.00~~)) 4,800.00

3. Experimental Actual Cost

SECTION 9. Ordinance 18000, Section 83, and K.C.C. 27.10.075 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Temporary noise variance request review filed under K.C.C. 12.86.550.B. shall require the following fees:

A. Simple review: $((~~200.00~~)) 240.00

B. Medium review: $((~~395.00; and~~)) 474.00

C. Complex review: $((~~790.00.~~)) 948.00

SECTION 10. Ordinance 13332, Section 23, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.080 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Site engineering review includes review for code compliance with road design, drainage, erosion and sedimentation control, and right-of-way improvements. Review fees shall be charged as follows.

A. Plan review - basic or standard:

1. Minor repair, maintenance or drainage Improvements not maintained by King County $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

2. Basic review with standardized conditions $((~~823.00~~)) 988.00

3. Standard review ((~~with no critical areas, utility crossing or minor driveway construction~~)) $((~~1,471.00~~)) 1,758.00

((~~4. Standard review, completed critical areas designation, 1 review~~ ~~$2,745.00~~

~~5. Standard review, completed critical areas designation, 2 reviews~~ ~~$4,314.00~~

~~6. Review of residential critical area alteration exception~~)) ~~$490.00~~

B. Plan resubmittal or review of changes to approved plans - basic or standard

1. Basic review with standardized conditions((~~ or standard conditions review~~)) $((~~441.00~~)) 529.00

2. Standard review ((~~with no critical areas, utility crossing, or minor driveway construction~~)) $((~~490.00~~)) 588.00

((~~3. Standard review, completed critical areas designation, 1 review~~ ~~$882.00~~

~~4. Standard review, completed critical areas designation, 2 reviews~~ ~~$1,373.00~~

~~5. Review of residential critical area alteration Exception~~)) ~~$245.00~~

C. Plan review - complex

1. Nonengineered plans;

minimal road improvements; minimal drainage review $((~~2,941.00~~)) 3,529.00

2. Engineered plans; private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control best management practices, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof $((~~5,883.00~~)) 7,060.00

3. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention or water quality, or both $((~~8,824.00~~)) 10,589.00

4. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention infiltration or water quality, or any combination thereof $((~~11,765.00~~)) 14,118.00

5. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~17,648.00~~)) 21,178.00

6. Engineered plans; large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~23,530.00~~)) 28,236.00

7. Engineered plans; large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~29,413.00~~)) 35,296.00

D.	Plan resubmittal or review of changes to approved plans - complex	
1.	Nonengineered plans; minimal road improvements; minimal drainage review	$((~~1,177.00~~)) 1,412.00
2.	Engineered plans; private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control best management practices, conveyance or detention	$((~~1,765.00~~)) 2,118.00
3.	Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with either detention or water quality, or both	$((~~2,353.00~~)) 2,824.00
4.	Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention, infiltration and/or water quality	$((~~3,530.00~~)) 4,236.00
5.	Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~4,706.00~~)) 5,647.00
6.	Engineered plans; large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~5,883.00~~)) 7,060.00
7.	Engineered plans; large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~7,059.00~~)) 8,471.00

((~~E. Site engineering review of applications for agricultural buildings or activities as defined in K.C.C. 27.04.001 and 27.04.002 shall be charged fifty percent of the fees listed in this section.~~))

SECTION 11. Ordinance 17453, Section 19, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.082 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for stormwater engineering and document review shall be charged as follows.

A.	Minor facility plan, basic adjustment with a single item, minor state Environmental Policy Act threshold determination, conditional use permit, preliminary short plat or revised plan or document.	$((~~229.00~~)) 243.00
B.	Minor facility plan, standard or minor multiitem adjustment, standard preliminary plat, state Environmental Policy Act threshold determination, conditional use permit or revised plan or document.	$((~~572.00~~)) 606.00
C.	Complex or multiitem adjustment, standard hydrology report, standard landscape management plan or basic master drainage plan	$((~~1,716.00~~)) 1,819.00
D.	Very complex or multiitem adjustment, complex hydrology report, basic modeling, complex landscape management plan or basic master drainage plan	$((~~2,288.00~~)) 2,425.00

E. Very complex, multi-item, or basic experimental adjustment, complex hydrology report, standard modeling or standard master drainage plan $((~~2,860.00~~)) 3,032.00

F. Basic experimental adjustment, very complex hydrology report, complex modeling or complex master drainage plan $((~~3,432.00~~)) 3,638.00

G. Standard experimental adjustment, very complex hydrology report, very complex modeling or very complex master drainage plan $((~~4,576.00~~)) 4,851.00

SECTION 12. Ordinance 17453, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.084 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for road engineering review shall be charged as follows:

A. Nonengineered plans; minimal road improvements; minimal drainage review $((~~343.00~~)) 364.00

B. Engineered plans; private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control best management practices, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof $((~~801.00~~)) 849.00

C. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention or water quality, or both $((~~1,258.00~~)) 1,333.00

D. Engineered plans; private or public road $((~~3,432.00~~)) 3,638.00

	improvements; full drainage review with detention, infiltration or water quality, or any combination thereof	
E.	Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~6,864.00~~)) 7,276.00
F.	Engineered plans; large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~12,012.00~~)) 12,733.00
G.	Engineered plans; large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~17,274.00~~)) 18,310.00

SECTION 13. Ordinance 17224, Section 26, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.085 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for review of road constructability shall be charged as follows.

A.	Nonengineered plans; minimal road improvements; minimal drainage review	No fee
B.	Engineered plans; private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control BMPs, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof	No fee
C.	Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention	$((~~915.00~~)) 970.00

or water quality, or both

D. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention, infiltration or water quality, or any combination thereof $((~~915.00~~)) 970.00

E. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~1,373.00~~)) 1,455.00

F. Engineered plans; large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~1,830.00~~)) 1,940.00

G. Engineered plans; large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~2,288.00~~)) 2,425.00

SECTION 14. Ordinance 17453, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.087 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for constructability review of stormwater facilities shall be charged as follows.

A. Base fee for one facility $((~~723.00~~)) 766.00

B. Each additional facility $((~~114.00~~)) 121.00

SECTION 15. Ordinance 13332, Section 24, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.090 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Grading or clearing site plan review includes review for compliance with King County grading and clearing code requirements. Grading or clearing site plan review fees shall be charged as follows:

A.	Grading up to 2,000 square feet, or clearing up to 0.2 acre	$((~~392.00~~)) 470.00
B.	Grading between 2,001 square feet and 0.2 acres	$((~~686.00~~)) 823.00
C.	Grading or clearing from 0.21 to 1.0 acres	$((~~1,667.00~~)) 2,000.00
D.	Grading or clearing from 1.01 to 5.0 acres: base fee	$((~~1,667.00~~)) 2,000.00
E.	Grading or clearing from 1.01 to 5.0 acres: fee per acre over 1.0 acre	$((~~490.00~~)) 588.00
F.	Grading or clearing from 5.01 to 10.0 acres: base fee	$((~~3,628.00~~)) 4,352.00
G.	Grading or clearing from 5.01 to 10.0 acres: fee per acre over 5.0 acres	$((~~392.00~~)) 470.00
H.	Grading or clearing from 10.01 to 20.0 acres: base fee	$((~~5,588.00~~)) 6,702.00
I.	Grading or clearing from 10.01 to 20.0 acres: fee per acre over 10.0 acres	$((~~196.00~~)) 235.00
J.	Grading or clearing over 20.0 acres	$((~~7,549.00~~)) 9,052.00
K.	Annual review of surface mine and	Applicable fee in

material processing facility subsections A. through J. of this section

L. Forest practices act - class IV review - residential $((~~686.00~~)) 823.00

M. Forest practices act - class IV review - nonresidential $((~~1,373.00~~)) 1,648.00

N. Forest practices act - release of moratorium, excluding engineering or critical areas review $((~~5,883.00~~)) 7,060.00

O. Forest practices act - conversion option harvest plan: base fee $((~~1,177.00~~)) 1,412.00

P. Forest practices act - conversion option harvest plan: fee per acre $((~~98.00~~)) 118.00

Q. Forest practices act - activities with approved forest management plan - 5 acres or less $((~~196.00~~)) 235.00

R. Forest practices act - activities with approved forest management plan - more than 5 acres $((~~490.00~~)) 588.00

((~~S. Clearing or grading: 1- 10 hazard trees $391.00~~

~~T. Clearing or grading: 11- 20 hazard trees $539.00~~))

((~~U.~~)) S. Tree Review Concurrent with Site Engineering Review $((~~490.00~~)) 588.00

((~~V.~~)) T. Clearing or grading: farm pad or agricultural drainage maintenance in accordance with county and state $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

approved best management practices

((~~W.~~)) U. Recreation Facility or Landscape Type 1 $1,316.00

V. Landscape Type 2 $1,081.00

W. Landscape Type 3 $728.00

X. Plan resubmittal, each 25% of the original plan review fee

((~~X. Grading or clearing plan review of applications for agricultural activities as defined in K.C.C. 27.04.001 shall be charged fifty percent of the fees listed in this section.~~))

SECTION 16. Ordinance 13332, Section 28, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.130 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for critical areas review, inquiries and designation shall be charged as follows:

A. Critical areas review

1. Critical area notice on title only $((~~196.00~~)) 235.00

2. ((~~Residential review, basic, per discipline $882.00~~

~~3. Residential review, complex, level 1, with preferred consultant, per discipline $1,177.00~~

~~4. Residential review, complex, level 2, with preferred consultant, per discipline $2,745.00~~

~~5. Residential review, complex, with other consultant, per discipline $4,118.00~~)

~~6.~~)) Nonresidential review, basic, per discipline $((~~1,078.00~~)) 1,294.00

((~~7.~~)) 3. Nonresidential review, complex, per discipline $((~~1,765.00~~)) 2,118.00

((~~8.~~)) 4. Stewardship planning $((~~1,569.00~~)) 1,883.00

((~~9.~~)) 5. Plan resubmittal, each 25% of the original plan review fee

((~~10. Critical area review of applications for agricultural buildings or activities as defined in K.C.C. 27.04.001 and 27.04.002 shall be charged fifty percent of the fees listed in this subsection A.~~))

B. Critical areas inquiries or designations

1. Minimum fee per ((~~parcel~~)) application $((~~666.00~~)) 799.00

2. Fee per discipline if the parcel or parcels for which designations are requested have one or more critical areas, excepting critical aquifer recharge, seismic hazard, or erosion hazard area $((~~490.00~~)) 588.00

3. Fee for resubmittal of critical area study, per discipline $((~~490.00~~)) 588.00

4. Extension of approval $((~~441.00~~)) 529.00

C. Critical area alteration exception

1. ((~~Without stewardship plan~~)) Review, per discipline $((~~5,883.00~~)) 5,177.00

2. ((~~With stewardship plan~~)) Base fee $((~~1,569.00~~)) 1,883.00

3. Extension of approval $((~~882.00~~)) 1,058.00

4. If applications for a shoreline permit and critical area alteration exception are reviewed concurrently, the critical area alteration exception application shall be charged fifty percent of the fees required by this section.

D. Flood hazard certification review

1. Residential or commercial $((~~587.00~~)) 622.00

2. Agricultural $((~~49.00~~)) 52.00

E. Flood elevation certification inspection $353.00

((~~1. Residential or commercial $294.00~~

~~2. Agricultural $147.00~~))

F. Letter-of-map-amendment community acknowledgement $((~~980.00~~)) 1,176.00

SECTION 17. Ordinance 13332, Section 30, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.150 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Review of environmental checklists and preparation of threshold determinations of nonsignificance and mitigated determinations of nonsignificance and supplemental reviews

shall be charged fees as follows:

A. Review of environmental checklists and preparation of threshold determinations of nonsignificance

1. Minor new construction, including single family residential and agricultural buildings $((~~980.00~~)) 1,176.00

2. Class IV forest practices $((~~980.00~~)) 1,176.00

3. Minor clearing or grading permits $((~~980.00~~)) 1,176.00

4. Other construction $((~~2,745.00~~)) 3,294.00

B. Review of environmental checklists and preparation of threshold determinations of mitigated $((~~2,745.00~~)) 3,294.00

determinations of nonsignificance

C. Supplemental reviews

1. Addendum $((~~490.00~~)) 588.00

2. Expanded checklist $((~~882.00~~)) 1,058.00

D. Exemption $((~~343.00~~)) 412.00

E. Preparation of an environmental impact statement shall be charged at actual cost to the department including consultant costs, administrative costs and cost of review by other county departments and governmental agencies.

SECTION 18. Ordinance 13332, Section 31, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.160 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Fees for review of shoreline exemption applications shall be charged as follows:

1. Repair and maintenance - programmatic $((~~196.00~~)) 235.00

2. Repair and maintenance - other $((~~588.00~~)) 706.00

3. Agricultural activities $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

4. Timber harvest operations within the forest production district $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

5. Boring or moorage buoy $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

6. Stream-lined joint aquatic resources permit application No Fee

7. Watershed restoration No Fee

8. Other $((~~1,177.00~~)) 1,412.00

9. Supplemental review of mitigation plan and $((~~196.00~~)) 235.00

amendment of conditions

B. Fees for review of a shoreline substantial development permit, conditional use permit or variance application shall be charged as follows:

1. Value of work: $10,000.00 or less $((~~5,176.00~~)) 6,211.00

2. Value of work: $10,000.01 to $100,000.00 $((~~5,372.00~~)) 6,446.00

3. Value of work: $100,000.01 to $500,000.00 $((~~5,961.00~~)) 7,153.00

4. Value of work: $500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00 $((~~6,549.00~~)) 7,859.00

5. Value of work: more than $1,000,000.00 $((~~7,333.00~~)) 8,800.00

6. If multiple permit applications are reviewed concurrently, one application shall be charged the fee required by this section; the other application or applications shall be charged fifty percent of the fee required by this section.

7. Extension of approval $((~~196.00~~)) 235.00

SECTION 19. Ordinance 13332, Section 32, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.170 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for use permits shall be charged as follows:

A. Conditional use permit

1. Residential or home industry $((~~2,627.00~~)) 3,152.00

2. Cell tower $((~~2,627.00~~)) 3,152.00

3. Commercial $((~~5,372.00~~)) 6,446.00

4. Industrial, institutional, or other $((~~7,333.00~~)) 8,800.00

5. ((~~Permit extension~~)) Agricultural building expansion in the agricultural production district $((~~196.00~~)) 1,883.00

B. Transfer of development rights sending site

	Certification	$((~~470.00~~)) 564.00
C.	Special use permit	Actual Cost
D.	Temporary Use Permit	
1.	Medical Hardship Mobile Home Placement	$((~~98.00~~)) 118.00
2.	Homeless Encampment	$((~~2,098.00~~)) 2,518.00
3.	Other	$((~~4,196.00~~)) 5,035.00
4.	Annual ((~~P~~))permit extension	$((~~196.00~~)) 706.00

E. Resubmittal of plans or revisions to an issued permit shall be charged a fee equal to twenty-five percent of the original application review fee.

SECTION 20. Ordinance 13332, Section 33, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.180 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for zoning or comprehensive plan or map modification shall be charged as follows:

A.	Variance	
1.	Review	$((~~5,372.00~~)) 6,446.00
2.	Extension of approval	$((~~196.00~~)) 235.00
B.	Site-specific amendment of land use map, plan, code or shoreline redesignation	$((~~1,794.00~~)) 2,153.00
C.	Other zoning reclassification requests including shoreline environment redesignation, deletion of special district overlay, or amendment or deletion of p-suffix conditions	$((~~7,333.00~~)) 8,800.00

D. If a site-specific amendment is implemented as part of the Comprehensive Plan amendment process, the application fee will be credited toward the zoning reclassification fee, provided that the application for zoning reclassification is filed within one year of the effective date of the site-specific land use map amendment.

SECTION 21. Ordinance 13332, Section 34, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.190 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Preliminary subdivision, short subdivision, urban planned development or binding site plan applications shall be charged fees for planning, fire flow and access, site engineering, critical area, survey and state Environmental Policy Act review as follows:

A.	Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, simple	$((~~6,745.00~~)) 18,983.00
B.	Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, complex	$((~~9,490.00~~)) 22,277.00
C.	Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots	$((~~14,392.00~~)) 28,159.00
D.	Short plat - rural	$((~~9,490.00~~)) 22,277.00
E.	Subdivision, urban planned development, or binding site plan - base fee	$((~~17,138.00~~)) 34,894.00
F.	Subdivision - additional fee per lot	$((~~98.00~~)) 118.00
G.	Minor plan revisions before or after preliminary approval	
1.	Short plat	$((~~1,667.00~~)) 2,000.00
2.	Subdivision, urban planned development or binding site plan	$((~~4,265.00~~)) 5,118.00
((~~H.~~	~~Landscape or recreation plan~~	
~~1.~~	~~Plan review~~	~~$1,097.00~~
~~2.~~	~~Plan resubmittal~~	~~$274.00~~))

((~~I~~))H. Extension of plat approval $((~~245.00~~)) 294.00

SECTION 22. Ordinance 13332, Section 35, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.200 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Final subdivision, short subdivision, urban planned development, binding site plan, subdivisional legal description or title review, approval and resubmittal shall be charged fees as follows:

A. Final plan review and approval

1. Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, simple $((~~4,980.00~~)) 5,976.00
2. Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, complex $((~~6,941.00~~)) 8,329.00
3. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots $((10~~,667.00~~)) 12,800.00
4. Short plat - rural $((~~6,941.00~~)) 8,329.00
5. Subdivision, binding site plan, or urban planned development $((~~10,667.00~~)) 12,800.00

B. Final plan resubmittal

1. Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, simple $((~~686.00~~)) 823.00
2. Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, complex $((~~980.00~~)) 1,176.00
3. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots $((~~1,961.00~~)) 2,353.00
4. Short plat - rural $((~~980.00~~)) 1,176.00
5. Subdivision, binding site plan or urban planned development $((~~1,961.00~~)) 2,353.00

C. Alteration after recordation

1. Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, simple $((~~3,333.00~~)) 4,000.00
2. Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, complex $((~~4,706.00~~)) 5,647.00

3.	Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots	$((~~7,157.00~~)) 8,588.00
4.	Short plat - rural	$((~~4,706.00~~)) 5,647.00
5.	Subdivision, binding site plan or urban planned development	$((~~8,530.00~~)) 10,236.00
D.	Subdivisional legal description review	
1.	1-50 lots - base fee	$((~~470.00~~)) 564.00
2.	1-50 lots - per lot	$((~~117.00~~)) 140.00
3.	51-100 lots - base fee	$((~~6,320.00~~)) 7,564.00
4.	51-100 lots - per lot	$((~~47.00~~)) 57.00
5.	More than 100 lots - base fee	$((~~8,670.00~~)) 10,414.00
6.	More than 100 lots - per lot	$((~~11.00~~)) 13.00
7.	Name change	$427.00
((~~E.~~	~~Title review~~	
~~1.~~	~~Affidavit - modification of recorded building envelope~~	~~$1,255.00~~
~~2.~~	~~Affidavit - modification resubmittal~~	~~$392.00~~
~~3.~~	~~Affidavit - name change~~	~~$356.00~~
~~4.~~	~~Title elimination~~	~~$60.00~~
~~5.~~	~~Residential site title or easement review~~	~~$196.00~~))

SECTION 23. Ordinance 13332, Section 36, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.210 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A fixed fee shall be charged for separate lot recognitions, subdivision exemptions, and innocent purchaser reviews as follows:

A. Innocent purchaser - review $((~~803.00~~)) 964.00

B. Innocent purchaser - resubmittal $((~~196.00~~)) 235.00

C. Separate lot - basic - platted lots - review $((~~1,059.00~~)) 1,271.00

D. Separate lot - basic - platted lots - resubmittal $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

E. Separate lot - complex - nonplatted lots, minimum review fee((~~ - one lot~~)) $((~~1,059.00~~)) 565.00

F. Separate lot - complex - nonplatted lots, review fee per ((~~additional~~)) lot $((~~588.00~~)) 706.00

G. Separate lot - complex - nonplatted lots - resubmittal $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

H. Miscellaneous lot exemption - review $((~~2,078.00~~)) 2,494.00

I. Miscellaneous lot exemption - resubmittal $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

J. Condominium conversion - application $2,212.00

K. Condominium conversion - re-submittal $470.00

SECTION 24. Ordinance 13332, Section 37, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.220 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Boundary line adjustments and lot mergers shall be charged fixed fees as follows, plus the cost of recording documents:

A. Boundary line adjustment - basic - review $((~~2,902.00~~)) 3,482.00

B. Boundary line adjustment - basic - resubmittal, each $((~~784.00~~)) 941.00

C. Boundary line adjustment - complex - review $((~~4,470.00~~)) 5,364.00

D. Boundary line adjustment - complex - resubmittal, each $((~~1,177.00~~)) 1,412.00

E. Boundary line adjustment - deferred submittal of final, signed and notarized Mylar more than ninety days after approval of adjustment $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

F. Lot merger - review $((1,05~~9.00~~)) 1,271.00

G. Lot merger - resubmittal, each $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

H. Concurrent review of additional applications for contiguous parcels shall be charged fifty percent of the review fees listed in this section.

SECTION 25. Ordinance 13332, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.320 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, permit fees for the inspection of buildings and other structures, including additions((~~ and~~)), modifications, and mechanical equipment, shall be calculated using valuations published by the International Code Council or other current nationally recognized standards. The building official shall establish the final valuation. The permit inspection fee charged shall be based on the valuation established under this subsection as follows:

	Valuation	Fee
1.	((~~$1.00 to $500.00~~	~~$110.00~~
~~2.~~	~~$500.01 to $2,000.00~~	~~$110.00 for the first $500.00 plus $4.00 for each additional $100.00, or fraction thereof, to $2,000.00~~
~~3.~~))	$((~~2,000.01~~)) 1.00 to $25,000.00	$((~~170.00 for the first $2,000.00~~)) 150.00 plus $((~~16.70~~)) 20.00 for each ((~~additional~~))

$1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $25,000.00

((~~4.~~)) 2. $25,000.01 to $50,000.00 $((~~554.10~~)) 650.00 for the first $25,000.00 plus $((~~12.50~~)) 14.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $50,000.00

((~~5.~~)) 3. $50,000.01 to $100,000.00 $((~~866.60~~)) 1,000.00 for the first $50,000.00 plus $((~~8.35~~)) 10.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $100,000.00

((~~6.~~)) 4. $100,000.01 to $500,000.00 $((~~1,284.10~~)) 1,500.00 for the first $100,000.00 plus $((~~6.80~~)) 8.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $500,000.00

((~~7.~~)) 5. $500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00 $((~~4,004.10~~)) 4,700.00 for the first $500,000.00 plus $((~~5.75~~)) 7.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $1,000,000.00

((~~8.~~)) 6. $1,000,000.01 or more $((~~6,879.10~~)) 8,200.00 for the first $1,000,000.00 plus $((~~4.70~~)) 5.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof

((~~B. Each reinspection shall be charged a fee of one hundred seventy dollars.~~

~~C. Inspections of agricultural building shall be charged a minimum fee of one hundred seventy-six dollars plus twenty-one cents per square foot of building area added or modified.~~

~~D. Inspection of structures for relocation, demolition, housing code compliance, or damage from flood, storm, fire, or other natural disaster shall be charged a fee of three-hundred twenty-three dollars.~~

~~E. Extension of a building permit shall be charged fees as follows:~~

~~1. Sign $110.00~~

~~2. Other structure $343.00~~))

SECTION 26. Ordinance 13332, Section 42, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.350 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees shall be charged to cover the costs of physical inspections to assure that projects are constructed in accordance with approved plans as follows.

A. Fire alarm systems - new installation or alteration

1. ((~~System with more than 10 devices, each system~~ ~~$666.00~~

~~2.~~)) System with more than 10 devices, each device $((~~3.90~~)) 14.00

((~~3.~~)) 2. System with ((~~fewer than~~)) 10 devices or fewer $((~~470.00~~)) 564.00

B. Automatic sprinkler systems - new installation or alteration

1. ((~~System with more than 10 heads, each riser $666.00~~))

~~2.~~)) System with more than 10 heads, each head or plug $((~~4.90~~)) 8.00

((~~3.~~)) 2. System with ((~~fewer than~~)) 10 heads or fewer $((~~470.00~~)) 564.00

C. ((~~Standpipe fixed systems~~)) Monitoring $470.00

Transmitter, each system

((~~1. Class I, II or III, each system $588.00~~

~~2. Fire pump, each $588.00~~))

D. Tank installation, removal or abandonment, each $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

E. ((~~High piled storage racks~~)) All other system construction or installation, each system $((~~392.00~~)) 832.00

((~~F. Underground piping to flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks $784.00~~

~~G. Water main extension, or replacement, or both $588.00~~

~~H. Monitoring transmitters, each system $392.00~~

~~I. Emergency or standby power system, each $666.00~~

~~J. Sprinkler supply main, each $784.00~~

~~K. Fire extinguishing system, each $882.00~~

~~L. Vapor recovery system, each tank $784.00~~

~~M. Reinspection, each $170.00~~

~~N. Any fire system inspections not listed in this section shall be charged the fixed fee for the most comparable system.~~

~~O. Extension of a permit shall be charged a fee of one hundred ten dollars.~~))

SECTION 27. Ordinance 13332, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.360 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

F((~~ire code review, inspections, mitigations and code enforcement f~~))ees shall be charged for reviewing applications and inspecting permits for special events, and building demolition, relocation and occupancy as follows:

A.	((~~Review of an application and inspection of a permit for a f~~))Fireworks stand	Maximum allowed under chapter 70.77 RCW
B.	((~~Review of an application for a s~~))Special event or fireworks display	
1.	Application fee	$((~~196.00~~)) 235.00
((~~C.~~)) 2.	Inspection ((~~of a special event or fireworks display~~)) fee, per site visit	$((~~392.00~~)) 388.00
C.	Building demolition or relocation	$388.00
D.	Adult family home conversion	
1.	Application fee	$470.00
2.	Inspection fee	$200.00
E.	Additional inspection or reinspection of a building, fire, mechanical, or sign construction permit or demolition permit	$200.00
((~~D.~~)) F.	Building occupancy inspection, per building per site visit	$((~~196.00~~)) 200.00
((~~E.~~)) G.	Inspection for an operational permit under the International Fire Code	((~~Fees adopted per current International~~

~~Fire Code~~))

1. Initial permit, per code item $144.00

2. Permit renewal , per code item $96.00

SECTION 28. Ordinance 13332, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.380 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Site inspections of grading, clearing, drainage systems, landscaping and other site development, site monitoring and pre-site work engineering meetings shall be charged as follows:

A. Inspection of ((~~residential or small~~)) construction sites of less than one acre not requiring engineered plan, per inspection

((~~1. Residential building site - less than one acre disturbance $588.00~~

~~2. Other small construction site - less than one acre, per inspection $588.00~~)) $706.00

B. Inspection of other site development

1. Nonengineered plans; minimal road improvements; minimal drainage review $((~~4,264.00~~)) 5,117.00

2. Engineered plans; private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control BMPs, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof $((~~7,989.00~~)) 9,587.00

3. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention $((~~13,676.00~~)) 16,411.00

	or water quality, or any combination thereof	
4.	Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention, infiltration or water quality, or any combination thereof	$((~~18,872.00~~)) 22,646.00
5.	Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~22,696.00~~)) 27,235.00
6.	Engineered plans; large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~27,990.00~~)) 33,588.00
7.	Engineered plans; large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~33,284.00~~)) 39,941.00
C.	Inspection of landscape, street tree, significant tree or critical area mitigation installation only	$((~~588.00~~)) 706.00
D.	Postapproval or postdevelopment monitoring or inspection, or both, for p-suffix conditions, or compliance with conditional use permits, special use permits, state Environmental Policy Act conditions, shoreline development permit conditions, critical areas conditions or other	$((~~431.00 per sitevisit~~)) 517.00

conditions or mitigation associated with project approval, or to ascertain existing site conditions, per site visit

E. Monitoring inspections of active surface mines, material processing facilities and other long-term industrial operations

1. Inactive sites $((~~1,029.00~~)) 1,235.00

2. Semiactive sites - 20 acres or less $((~~1,814.00~~)) 2,177.00

3. Semiactive sites - more than 20 acres $((~~4,167.00~~)) 5,000.00

4. Active sites - 20 acres or less $((~~4,167.00~~)) 5,000.00

5. Active sites - more than 20 acres $((~~8,873.00~~)) 10,648.00

F. ((~~The department may reduce by twenty percent the inspection fee due upon the first extension of a site development permit if site construction commenced more than five months after initial issuance of the permit.~~

~~G.~~)) Reinspection, each $((~~431.00~~)) 517.00

((~~H. Inspection of site development for agricultural activities or buildings as defined in K.C.C. 27.04.001 or 27.04.002 shall be charged fifty percent of the fees listed in this section.~~))

SECTION 29. Ordinance 17224, Section 39, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.385 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Site inspections and pre-site work engineering meetings for construction of stormwater facilities shall be charged as follows:

A. Preconstruction meeting and inspection of $((~~2,324.00~~)) 2,463.00

stormwater facilities - one facility site

B. Inspection of stormwater facilities - each additional facility site $((~~801.00~~)) 849.00

SECTION 30. Ordinance 17224, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.395 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Preconstruction meeting and inspections.

1. Nonengineered plans; minimal road improvements minimal drainage review $((~~458.00~~)) 485.00

2. Engineered plans; private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage; dispersion, flow control BMPs, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof $((~~915.00~~)) 970.00

3. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention or water quality, or both $((~~3,432.00~~)) 3,638.00

4. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention, infiltration or water quality, or any combination thereof $((~~6,864.00~~)) 7,276.00

5. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~10,067.00~~)) 10,671.00

6. Engineered plans; large private or public road $((~~13,229.00~~)) 14,023.00

	improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	
7.	Engineered plans; large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~16,474.00~~)) 17,462.00
B.	Permit revisions, reinspection or supplemental inspection	$((~~343.00~~)) 364.00

SECTION 31. Ordinance 17224, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.425 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Whenever any work for which a permit or application approval required under K.C.C. Title 16, 19A, 20, 21A or 25 has commenced without first obtaining the required permit or application approval or has proceeded without obtaining necessary inspections, a fixed fee shall be charged for investigation of work done without a required permit or approval whether or not a permit or application approval is subsequently issued.

B. ((~~The investigation fee shall equal the amount of the plan review and inspection fees for site and building construction activity required by this title.~~)) Fees for residential buildings shall be charged as follows:

1.	Interior alterations only	$388.00
2.	Deck or porch addition	$659.00
3.	Carport or pole building addition	$791.00
4.	Garage or living space addition or conversion	$1,510.00
5.	New accessory dwelling unit	$2,215.00
6.	New mobile home	$941.00

7. New custom home $3,950.00

C. Fees for commercial buildings shall be charged as follows:

1. Alterations to an existing structure $941.00

2. New structure $3,950.00

D. Fees for site development shall be charged as follows:

1. Minor drainage improvement not maintained by the county $470.00

2. Basic with standardized conditions $988.00

3. Other $1,758.00

E. Fees for land disturbance shall be charged as follows:

1. Clearing less than 0.2 acre $470.00

2. Grading less than 2,000 square feet $470.00

3. Grading between 2,000 square feet and 0.2 acre $823.00

4. Grading or clearing more than 0.2 acre $2,000.00

((~~C.~~)) F. Property owners not responsible for initiating work without a permit shall be exempted from the fees in this section.

SECTION 32. Ordinance 13332, Section 53, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.510 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Certificates of compliance or completion shall require a fixed fee to cover the administrative and clerical costs to the department of processing and issuing the certificate.

A. Temporary occupancy permit per building or tenant space $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

B. Occupancy permit when more than one $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

building per permit

C. Occupancy permit for individual ((~~condominiums~~)) townhouses or other portions of building $((~~180.00~~)) 216.00

D. Letter of completion for shell construction when more than one building per permit $((~~392.00~~)) 470.00

SECTION 33. Ordinance 13332, Section 54, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.550 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A fee of one thousand ((~~three hundred seventy-three~~)) six hundred forty-eight dollars shall be charged for processing and review of preissuance construction authorization. Building and site inspections shall be charged the regular fees adopted by this title.

SECTION 34. Ordinance 17682, Section 46 and K.C.C. 27.10.560 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Requests for address or road name changes where no site visit is required shall be charged ((~~seventy-eight dollars per parcel, plus seventy-eight~~)) ninety-four dollars per address((~~,~~)) affected by the requested change.

SECTION 35. Ordinance 17682, Section 47 and K.C.C. 27.10.570 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees shall be charged as follows for processing, monitoring, extending and administering the default of financial guarantees:

A. Standard monitoring of maintenance and defect guarantees for completed installation

1. ((~~d~~))Department of permitting and environmental

review administration $((~~1,880.00~~)) 2,256.00

2. Inspection of stormwater facilities - small $((~~3,563.00~~)) 3,777.00

3. Inspection of stormwater facilities - medium $((~~4,335.00~~)) 4,595.00

4. Inspection of stormwater facilities - large $((~~6,636.00~~)) 7,034.00

5. Reinspection of stormwater facilities, each $((~~668.00~~)) 708.00

6. Inspection of road improvements - small $((~~3,563.00~~)) 3,777.00

7. Inspection of road improvements - medium $((~~4,335.00~~)) 4,595.00

8. Inspection of road improvements - large $((~~6,636.00~~)) 7,034.00

9. Reinspection of road improvements, each $((~~668.00~~)) 708.00

10. Inspection of critical area mitigation, landscaping, street or significant trees, per year required $((~~441.00~~)) 517.00

11. Reinspection of critical area mitigation, landscaping, street or significant trees, each $((~~441.00~~)) 517.00

B. Extended monitoring of maintenance and defect guarantees - additional year

1. Inspection of stormwater facilities $((~~1,708.00~~)) 1,810.00

2. Inspection of road improvements $((~~1,708.00~~)) 1,810.00

3. Department of permitting and environmental review administration $((~~940.00~~)) 1,128.00

C. Administering default of financial guarantees - annual fee

1. Department of permitting and environmental review $((~~2,256.00~~)) 2,707.00

2. Department of transportation $((~~3,838.00~~)) 4,068.00

3. Department of natural resources and parks $((~~3,838.00~~)) 4,068.00

SECTION 36. Ordinance 17682, Section 48 and K.C.C. 27.10.580 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees shall be charged for permit processing, clerical services, and contractor certification as follows:

A. A fee of seventy-five dollars shall be charged for re-issuing a public notice.

B. The department may charge fees for clerical services unrelated to permits including, but not limited to, making copies, scanning documents, notarizing documents, gathering, preparing and publishing special request reports and providing publications. The fees shall be the actual cost to the department and shall be collected at the time services are requested. The department shall publish a schedule of these fees on the internet and in the public areas of its offices.

C. The fee for annual certification of a tank removal contractor is ((~~one hundred ninety-six~~)) two hundred thirty-five dollars.

D. The fee for a title elimination is sixty dollars.

E. The fee for extension of a non-residential building, fire, mechanical, sign, demolition, grading or site development permit is one hundred fifty dollars.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 37. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 27.02 a new section to read as follows:

Processing, review or inspection of applications or permits for agricultural buildings or activities as defined in K.C.C. 27.04.001 and 27.04.002 shall be charged fifty percent of the fees listed in this title.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 38. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 27.04 a new section to read as follows:

The definitions in this chapter apply to this title unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

SECTION 39. The following are each hereby repealed:

A. Ordinance 13332, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.030;

B. Ordinance 17224, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.045;

C. Ordinance 13332, Section 41, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.330;

D. Ordinance 13332, Section 49, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.430; and

E. Ordinance 13332, Section 51, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.460.

SECTION 40. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the

provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

SECTION 41. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

Section	K.C.C.	Fee name	Summary of change
2	27.06.010	Pre-submittal services (pre-application meetings)	a) 20% increase for DPER fees, and 6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees; b) new $50 fee if missed pre-app conference; c) removes dedicated, discounted pre-app conference fee for ag permits - replaced with across the board 50% ag discount from regular fees as outlined in Section 38; d) limits credit of pre-app conference fee to permit fees only if the permit application is filed within 180 days (currently there is no time-limit); e) no longer limits fee for presubmittal project review to proposals that do not require a pre-app conference; and f) relocates site visit fee from 27.10.320, and removes fee for relocation or demolition, and moves fee for site visits conducted prior to permit application from 27.10.430.
3	21.10.020	Building plan review	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) consolidates mechanical fees (currently 27.10.030) into this section, which would no longer apply fees called for in 27.10.320 and would result in a reduction of fees; c) consolidation of base fees for three lowest valuation tiers into one tier ($1 - $25K building valuation), and sets a new fee to reflect consolidation; and d) removes $98 fee for ag buildings (regardless of building valuation), and replaces it with new 50% ag discount subject to escalating fees based on building valuation.
4	27.10.035	Single Family Residential (new construction)	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) consolidates base inspection fees into per square foot fees by removing base fee and increasing per square foot fee by 22% (and then adds 20% general DPER increase - for a total 45.8% increase); c) consolidates residential site development inspection fee from 27.10.380; and d) adds a new $200 fee for additional inspections or reinspections.

Section	K.C.C.	Fee name	Summary of change
5	27.10.037	Single Family Residential (additions and alterations)	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) restructures section to show plan review and inspection fees together; c) reduces mechanical inspection fee for consistency with 27.10.360; d) re-allocates portions of inspection fees into plan review fees; e) changes fees based on number of inspections required to number of altered structural elements involved; f) consolidates base inspection fees for additions into per square foot fees by removing base fee and increasing per square foot fee by 22% (and then adds 20% general DPER increase - for a total 45.8% increase); g) reduces demolition and relocation fee by 29.7% to match building alteration inspection fee, and as part of this removes fee for damage assessment and adds seismic retrofit; h) moves title/easement review fee from 27.10.200; i) moves critical areas residential review from 27.10.130; j) adds new fee for other site or critical area review based on ADU critical area fee in 27.10.130; k) moves fee for site inspection based on new single family construction fee in 27.10.035; l) removes fee exemption for sprinkler reviews for systems with 10 heads or fewer; m) consolidates inspection fee for sprinkler reviews for systems (both above and below 10 heads) into one fee; n) applies resubmittal fees to ALL fees in this section, rather than just those for plan review; o) reduces permit extension fee by 23.5% (including 20% DPER increase); and p) adds a new $200 fee for additional inspections or reinspections.

Section	K.C.C.	Fee name	Summary of change
6	27.10.050	Fire system review	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) per system inspection fee for conformance with approved plans in 27.10.350 is consolidated into the per system review fee in 27.10.050 for fire alarm systems and automatic sprinkler systems; c) per device review fee from 27.10.050 is consolidated into the per device inspection fee 27.10.350 for fire alarm systems and automatic sprinkler systems; d) removes unused fees; and e) consolidation into single fee for eight different fire and tank system fees.
7	27.10.060	Zoning/site conditions review	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) consolidates fire code review fees from 27.10.045 into code compliance review fees in this section; c) removes $98 ag fire code review fee for qualifying ag projects and replaces with 50% discount on $1,458 base ag code compliance review fees (=$729); d) removes $305 ag code compliance review fee for qualifying ag projects and replaces with 50% discount on $1,458 base ag code compliance review fees (=$729); e) 47.6% increase in code compliance review fees for non-qualifying ag projects (and then adds 20% DPER increase - for a total 77.2% increase); f) moves landscaping compliance review fees to 27.10.090; and g) removes $588 fee for complex site conditions as it is addressed in other reviews.
8	27.10.070	Road or drainage variance review	20% increase for DPER fees, and 6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees.
9	27.10.075	Temporary noise variance request review	20% increase for DPER fees.

Section	K.C.C.	Fee name	Summary of change
10	27.10.080	Site engineering review	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) removes fees for standard critical areas designation (CAD) reviews, as they are already addressed in single family residential fees; c) removes $490 fee for residential critical area alteration exceptions, and replaces with $988 fee for basic plan review; and d) removes $245 fee for resubmittal or review of changes to critical area alteration exceptions, and replaces with $529 basic resubmittal review of changes.
11	27.10.082	Stormwater engineering and document review	6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees.
12	27.10.084	Road engineering review	6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees.
13	27.10.085	Road constructability review	6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees.
14	27.10.087	Stormwater facility constructability review	6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees.
15	27.10.090	Clearing or grading plan review	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) consolidates hazardous tree removal fees into fee for clearing up to 0.2 acres (no cost impact for 1-10 trees, fee reduction for 11-20 trees); and c) relocates landscape fees from 27.10.060 and 27.10.190.

Section	K.C.C.	Fee name	Summary of change
16	27.10.130	Critical area review and inspection	a) 20% increase for DPER fees, and 6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees; b) relocates basic residential critical areas review fees into 27.10.037 (and is also already addressed in 27.10.035); c) consolidates complex residential critical areas review fees; d) minimum fee for critical areas inquiries/designations is changed from per parcel to per application; e) the current reduced $1,569 critical area alteration exceptions fee for if you have a stewardship plan is removed, and is replaced with a new $1,883 base fee and a new $5,177 per discipline review fee; f) the $5,883 critical area alteration exceptions fee without a stewardship plan must now also pay the new above referenced $1,883 base fee and $5,177 per discipline review fee; and g) adds a new 50% discount on critical area alteration exception discount if shoreline permit application is reviewed at the same time.
17	27.10.150	SEPA review	20% increase for DPER fees.
18	27.10.160	Shoreline review	20% increase for DPER fees.
19	27.10.170	Use permits	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) removes fee for CUP extension; c) adds a new $1,883 fee for ag building expansions in the APD, which relates to a proposed code change in the Exec's transmitted 2016 Comprehensive Plan; d) TUP extension fee is now noted as "annual"; and e) TUP extension fee is increased from $196 to $706 (to reflect actual staff time, plus DPER 20% increase).
20	27.10.180	Zoning or comprehensive plan modification	20% increase for DPER fees.
21	27.10.190	Preliminary plat	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) consolidates fees for site engineering and critical areas reviews into short plat fees; and c) moves landscaping/recreation reviews into 27.10.090.

Section	K.C.C.	Fee name	Summary of change
22	27.10.200	Final plat	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) removes obsolete fees for affidavits for title reviews; c) moves title elimination fees to 27.10.580; and d) moves residential title/easement review to 27.10.037.
23	27.10.210	Miscellaneous land division	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) removes first lot from base fee for separate non-platted lots and clarifies per lot fee; and c) relocates condo conversion fees from 27.10.460.
24	27.10.220	Boundary line adjustment	20% increase for DPER fees.
25	27.10.320	Building construction inspection	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) consolidation of inspection fees for three lowest valuation tiers into one tier ($1 - $25K building valuation), and sets a new fee to reflect consolidation; c) relocates $170 fee for reinspection to 27.10.360; d) removes $176 base fee and $0.21 per sq. ft. of modification fee for ag buildings (regardless of building valuation), and replaces it with new 50% ag discount subject to escalating fees based on building valuation; and e) relocates permit extension fees to 27.10.580.
26	27.10.350	Fire system inspection	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) per system inspection fee for conformance with approved plans in 27.10.350 is consolidated into the per system review fee in 27.10.050 for fire alarm systems and automatic sprinkler systems; c) per device review fee from 27.10.050 is consolidated into the per device inspection fee 27.10.350 for fire alarm systems and automatic sprinkler systems; d) removes unused fees; e) consolidation into single fee for several different fire and tank system fees; and f) relocates reinspection and permit extension fees to 27.10.360 and 27.10.580, respectively.

Section	K.C.C.	Fee name	Summary of change
27	27.10.360	Building occupancy, haz-mat, special event inspection	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) broadens scope of section beyond fire review; c) reduction of special event/fireworks display inspection fee; d) relocation of demolition/relocation fee from 27.10.320; e) adds adult family home conversion application and inspection fees; f) relocates reinspection fee from 27.10.320 and 27.10.350; and g) codifies operational permit inspection fees from the International Fire Code.
28	27.10.380	Site development inspection	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) relocates residential site inspection fees into 27.10.037; c) adds "ascertaining existing site conditions" to post-approval/post-development inspections and monitoring; and d) removes 20% reduction in inspection fees for extensions if construction is commenced more than 5 months after initial issuance of permit.
29	27.10.385	Site inspection for stormwater facilities	6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees.
30	27.10.395	Site inspection for road construction	6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees.
31	27.10.425	Investigation of work done without permit	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; and b) Removes general language that ABC inspection fees are amount equal to the regular permit fee for the type of construction activity, and is replaced by a list of specific fees.
32	27.10.510	Certificate of completion or compliance	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; and b) replaces "condominiums" with "townhomes."
33	27.10.550	Pre-issuance authorization	20% increase for DPER fees.
34	27.10.560	Addressing	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; and b) consolidation of per parcel and per address fees.

Section	K.C.C.	Fee name	Summary of change
35	27.10.570	Financial guarantees	a) 20% increase for DPER fees, and 6% increase for DOT/DNRP fees; and b) reduces per year inspection and reinspection fees to align with monitoring fees in 27.10.380.
36	27.10.580	Processing fees	a) 20% increase for DPER fees; b) relocates title elimination fee from 27.10.200 (with no DPER increase, as it is limited by WAC); and c) increase in non-residential extension permit to align with minimum fee in 27.10.320.
37	New section in 27.02	Agricultural buildings or activities	New section: Establishes 50% fee discount for fees (processing, review, or inspection of applications or permits) for ag buildings/activities as defined in 27.04.001 and 27.04.002.
38	New section in 27.04	Definitions scope	New section: Clarifies that definitions of this chapter apply to this title unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
39	27.10.030 27.10.045 27.10.330 27.10.430 27.36.460	Section repeals	a) 27.10.030 consolidated into 27.10.020; b) 27.10.045 consolidated into 27.10.060; c) 27.10.330 consolidated into 27.10.320; d) 27.10.430 consolidated into 27.06.010 and 27.10.380; and e) 27.10.460 consolidated into 27.10.210.

2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: 2017-18 Title 27 Fee Update
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: DPER
Note Prepared By: Warren Cheney
Date Prepared: August 25, 2016
Note Reviewed By: Andrew Bauck
Date Reviewed: August 25, 2016

Description of request:

Title 27 development fee update request accompanying the 2017-18 budget request

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
DPER	1340	permit fees	4,574,000	3,878,752	4,111,477
TOTAL			**4,574,000**	**3,878,752**	**4,111,477**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
	1340		0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? **NO**

Notes and Assumptions:

This ordinance increases permit fee revenue by 20% from 2015/16 base rates. This increase is offset by the expiration of a 4.63% permit fee surcharge on 1/1/2017, so net impact to applicants is a 15.37% increase.
In 2019/20, fees assumed to increase 6%, but permit volumes drop by 20% due to development cycle downturn. In 2021/22, fees increase by 6%.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	7	**Name:**	Lise Kaye
Proposed No.:	2016-0479	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance creating a new fund for enhanced 911 capital projects.

SUMMARY

The proposed ordinance would establish a capital fund for enhanced 911 projects.

BACKGROUND

Historically, capital projects for the enhanced 911 (E911) system have been funded through the operating budget, which has artificially driven multi-year project timelines and milestones by limited appropriation periods. Consequently, the operating budget has seen large under-expenditures in some years and reappropriations in subsequent years to accommodate project timing crossing into new fiscal years or biennial budget cycles. According to Executive staff, a newly created capital budget for large multi-year projects will support a more methodical and strategic approach to project delivery.

ANALYSIS

The proposed ordinance would establish a capital fund for E911 projects. Staff have not identified any policy issues with the proposed legislation.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 makes technical corrections to the program name and the name of the E911 operating fund.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0479
2. Amendment 1
3. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Walt Hubbard, Director, King County Office of Emergency Management

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0479.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE establishing an enhanced 911 emergency telephone system new capital fund for the department of executive services; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

NEW SECTION. SECTION 1. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200 a new section to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the enhanced 911 emergency telephone system capital fund.

B. The fund shall be a first tier fund. It is a capital projects fund.

C. The director of the department of executive services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All receipts from transfers from the E-911 operating fund, bond proceeds, grants, and other revenues for E-911 with a capital appropriation shall be deposited in the fund.

E. The fund shall be used to support capital projects and equipment replacement related to the provision of an enhanced 911 emergency telephone system in King County.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

10/21/16 E911

1

Sponsor: _____

lk

Proposed No.: 2016-0479

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0479, VERSION 1

On page 1, line 13, after "the" delete "E-911operating fund" and insert "enhanced 911 emergency telephone system fund"

On page 1, line 14, after "for" delete "E-911" and insert "enhanced 911"

Effect: Corrects the name of the referenced fund and program.

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: E-911 New Fund Ordinance
Title: Enhanced 911 Emergency Telephone System Capital
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: E-911
Note Prepared By: Jim Record
Date Prepared: 09/13/2016
Note Reviewed By: Helene Ellickson
Date Reviewed: 9/14/2016

Description of request:

Creation of an Enhanced 911 Emergency Telephone System Capital Fund. There is no fiscal impact.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? **No**

Notes and Assumptions:

Provides more transparent and efficient budgeting for large, multi-year capital projects. The new E-911 Capital Program supports information technology projects which enhance or sustain the operation of King County's 911 public communications network.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	8	**Name:**	Mary Bourguignon
Proposed No.:	2016-0480	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0480 would make the Code changes necessary to consolidate two funds – the Federal Housing and Community Development and the Housing Opportunity Fund – into a new Housing and Community Development Fund.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0480 would make the Code changes necessary to combine two housing funds into a new Housing and Community Development Fund. The funds to be combined are:

- **The Federal Housing and Community Development Fund.** This fund was established to administer federal funding programs that support homeless prevention, housing repair, low-income and special needs housing development, and community development: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and others.

- **The Housing Opportunity Fund (HOF).** This fund was created in 1990[1] to acquire, purchase, renovate, and construct housing for low-income families, seniors at risk of displacement and homelessness, homeless individuals and persons with special housing needs. The HOF has been funded with state and local dedicated funds, including the King County Veterans & Human Services Levy (VHSL), dedicated document recording fees, homeless housing funds, the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Levy, Best Starts for Kids Youth and Family Homelessness Prevention Initiative, and other funding sources.

The proposed ordinance would not change the funds' revenue sources or their allowed uses. It would simply consolidate the two funds. Executive staff have stated that this consolidation is proposed to increase transparency on housing and homelessness spending. Passage of this legislation is necessary to adopt the Housing and Community Development appropriation unit as transmitted in the proposed 2017-2018 budget.

[1] Ordinance 9368

BACKGROUND

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0480 would make the Code changes necessary to consolidate two funds – the Federal Housing and Community Development and the Housing Opportunity Fund – into a new Housing and Community Development Fund. This new fund would hold and disburse $170.6 million in revenues from federal, state and local housing and homelessness funding sources.

Federal Housing and Community Development Fund. The Federal Housing and Community Development (FHCD) Fund[2] was established to administer federal funding programs that support homeless prevention, housing repair, low-income and special needs housing development, and community development, including:

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):** CDBG funds help develop viable urban communities by providing funding for decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for those earning 80 percent of the area median income or less. CDBG funds can be used for a variety of activities, including property acquisition; demolition; rehabilitation; construction of public facilities, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, and neighborhood centers; energy conservation; and economic development and job creation activities.[3]

- **HOME Investments Partnership (HOME):** HOME funds are used to create affordable housing for low-income households.[4]

- **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG):** ESG funds help individuals and families with temporary and permanent housing needs after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness.[5]

King County's Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) administers these funds on behalf of the County and most of the County's cities and towns using a HUD-approved "Consortium" model.[6] This model provides smaller jurisdictions with administrative support and efficiencies of scale, while allowing them to retain a level of

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[2] 4A.200.297

[3] The CDBG program was first authorized in 1974, and currently provides annual grants on a formula basis to states and local governments. (http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs)

[4] The HOME Investments Partnership is a Federal block grant program used to create affordable housing for low-income households. HOME funds are awarded annually as formula grants to participating jurisdictions. The program's flexibility allows States and local governments to use HOME funds for grants, direct loans, loan guarantees or other forms of credit enhancements, or rental assistance or security deposits. (http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/programs/home/)

[5] Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG, formerly called Emergency Shelter Grant) funds are used to help individuals and families quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act) amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, revising the Emergency Shelter Grants Program in significant ways and renaming it the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program. (https://www.onecpd.info/esg/)

[6] The King County Consortium is established and its duties outlined in K.C.C. 24.13. The City of Seattle participates in the Consortium for the allocation of state document recording fees, but receives and administers federal funds on its own, and so does not participate in the Consortium for those funds.

autonomy about the use of housing and community development funds in their communities.

The King County Consortium includes most of the cities in King County. Cities have different types of membership in the Consortium depending on their size and population, as well as, in some cases, their choice about whether to administer specific funding sources on their own or in partnership with the Consortium. Each different type of membership is governed by federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations and an interlocal agreement between the County and the city.

The Consortium is guided by a Joint Recommendations Committee,[7] which is made up of local officials and which meets regularly to review and discuss funding recommendations and to provide advice on Consortium guidelines and procedures. The Consortium's recommendations on fund allocations are effectuated through the King County Consortium Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan (Consolidated Plan), a planning document that must be updated and submitted to HUD every several years. King County's current Consolidated Plan, for the years 2015 through 2019, was adopted by the Council in June 2015.[8]

Revenues in the FHCD Fund are allocated based on the federal requirements for each funding source, as well as the policies outlined in the adopted Consolidated Plan.

Housing Opportunity Fund. The Housing Opportunity Acquisition Fund (HOF) was created in 1990 through Ordinance 9368 to acquire, purchase, renovate, and construct housing for low-income families, seniors at risk of displacement and homelessness, homeless individuals and persons with special housing needs. The County contracts with outside organizations, such as non-profit housing developers and human service providers, to develop and manage the housing and to provide needed services to the residents.

The HOF is funded through a variety of state and local dedicated funds, including the King County Veterans & Human Services Levy (VHSL), Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Levy (MIDD), Best Starts for Kids (BSK) Levy Youth and Family Homelessness Prevention Initiative, and dedicated document recording fees,[9] homeless housing funds, and mental illness funding sources.

Disbursement of funds within the HOF is undertaken consistent with the regulations governing each funding source.

Proposed Consolidation of Funds. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0480 would consolidate the two funds into a new Housing and Community Development Fund.

It would do this by repealing K.C.C. 4A.200.360, which regulates the Housing Opportunity Fund; and by amending K.C.C. 4A.200.297, which regulates the Federal

[7] K.C.C. 24.13.020
[8] Ordinance 18070
[9] RCW 36.22.179 permits a dedicated $40 surcharge on recorded documents from September 1, 2012, through June 30, 2019 to be used by counties and cities for homeless housing.

Housing and Community Development Fund, so as to change the name of the fund and to expand its uses to encompass both of the former funds.

ANALYSIS

The proposed ordinance would consolidate two existing funds into one. It would not make any changes to the revenue sources directed into the new fund or to the regulations governing the uses of those revenue funds.

Executive staff have stated that this consolidation is proposed to increase transparency on housing and homelessness spending. Passage of this legislation is necessary to adopt the budget authority for the Housing and Community Development appropriation unit as transmitted in the proposed 2017-2018 budget.

AMENDMENT

The ordinance as transmitted has a drafting error in Section 4.D. of the proposed ordinance (the legislation as transmitted did not use revision marks appropriately to show changes to the existing Code). Staff has worked with legal counsel and Executive staff to prepare a technical correction, which is included as Attachment 2.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance2016-0480
2. Amendment 1
3. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Adrienne Quinn, Director, Department of Community and Human Services
3. Mark Ellerbrook, Manager, Regional Housing & Community Development

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0480.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE consolidating funds relating to housing and community development; amending Ordinance 17752, Section 12, and K.C.C. 4A.200.297, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200, codifying K.C.C. 4A.200.297 and repealing Ordinance 9368, Sections 1-2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.360.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this ordinance takes effect June 30, 2017.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 9368, Sections 1-2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.360 are each hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. K.C.C. 4A.200.297, as amended by this ordinance, is hereby recodified as a new section in K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 17752, Section 12, and K.C.C. 4A.200.297 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the ((~~federal~~)) housing and community development fund.

B. The fund shall be a ((~~second~~)) first tier fund. It is a special revenue fund.

C. The director of the department of community and human services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. The fund shall be used to collect revenue from federal, state and other funding sources to support housing and community development projects ((~~and to expend~~)). Moneys in the fund shall be expended consistent with applicable funding sources on direct costs and related administration to support ((~~non-county~~)) noncounty organizations that acquire, renovate or construct housing for very low to moderate-income individuals and families, including homeless households and households with special housing needs by securing a property interest in each project. The fund may also support housing

operating costs, rental assistance and services for low-income individuals and families, including homeless households and households with special housing needs.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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October 21, 2016
Amdt 1

Sponsor: _____

[mb]

Proposed No.: 2016-0480

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0480, VERSION 1

On page 2, beginning on line 20, strike lines 20 through page 3, line 28, and insert:

"D. 1. The fund shall be used to collect revenue from federal, state and other funding sources ((~~and~~)) to ((~~expend~~)) support housing and community development projects.

2. Moneys in the fund shall be expended consistent with applicable funding sources ((~~direct costs and related administration~~)) to support:

(a) ((~~non-county~~)) noncounty organization((~~s~~)) projects that acquire, renovate or construct housing for very low to moderate-income individuals and families, including homeless households and households with special housing needs ((~~by securing~~));

(b) operating costs for housing projects identified in subsection D.2.a. of this section, rental assistance and services for low-income individuals and families, including homeless households and households with special housing needs;

(c) noncounty organization projects related to community development activities; and

(d) county costs to administer this fund.

3. When moneys in the fund are used to support housing projects identified in subsection D.2.a. of this section, the noncounty organization shall grant King County a

property interest in the housing project, in a form acceptable to the county. ((~~The fund may also support housing operating costs, rental assistance and services for low-income individuals and families, including homeless households and households with special housing needs.~~))"

EFFECT: ***The amendment would correct a drafting error in the transmitted legislation. It would clarify the permitted uses of the consolidated fund.***

2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: Rename the Federal Housing and Community Development Fund (Fund 2460)
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS)
Note Prepared By: Emmy McConnell (PSB)
Date Prepared: August 9, 2016
Note Reviewed By: Kapena Pflum (PSB)
Date Reviewed: August 11, 2016

Description of request:

Rename the current Federal Housing and Community Development (FHCD) Fund (2460) to the Housing and Community Development Fund (HCD) and update the fund's stated purpose and uses to reflect the current state. This ordinance will have no financial impact to the County.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental?

Notes and Assumptions:

This ordinance will have no fiscal impact to the County.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	9	**Name:**	Leah Krekel-Zoppi
Proposed No.:	2016-0481	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

An ordinance increasing passenger ferry fares in 2018.

SUMMARY

This proposal would increase adult prepaid passenger ferry fares by 50 cents, and increase all other fare categories in proportion to the adult prepaid fare. It would take effect in March 2018. The proposal is consistent with passenger ferry fare policies established in county code and with historic practices. This action is expected to raise $198,142 in 2017-2018.

BACKGROUND

King County assumed governance of the King County Ferry District on November 20, 2014 through enactment of Ordinance 17935. At that time, the Council also amended King County Code (K.C.C.) to assume the fare policies of the King County Ferry District, adopt passenger ferry fares, and adopt a passenger ferry fare increase which took effect in March 2016.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0481 would increase adult prepaid fares by 50 cents, and increase all other fare categories in proportion to the adult prepaid fare and rounded to the nearest 25 cent increment, as established in county code. The table below shows the proposed changes for each route and fare category. These proposed changes would take effect March 1, 2018.

One-way Water Taxi Fares	West Seattle current	West Seattle proposed	Vashon Island current	Vashon Island proposed
Cash fare	$5.25	$5.75	$6.25	$6.75
Regular prepaid fare	$4.50	$5.00	$5.25	$5.75
Youth prepaid fare	$3.50	$3.75	$4.00	$4.50
Senior and persons with disabilities fare	$2.25	$2.50	$2.75	$3.00
Low-income fare	$3.50	$3.75	$4.00	$4.50

ANALYSIS

Fiscal Impact

The fare proposal is projected to increase revenue for the Marine Division by $198,142 in 2017-2018. This represents 1.1 percent of the Division's estimated 2017-2018 operating revenue of $17,886,718.

Consistency with Fare Policy

According to the Executive, the King County Ferry District established a fare policy of increasing passenger base fares by 50 cents every other year in even years. As the last passenger ferry fare increase took effect in 2016, this proposal would continue that practice.

The proposed fare increase is consistent with the fare policies established in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. The code states that all fares should be rounded up to the nearest whole 25 cent increment and establishes the regular prepaid fare as the base rate. Other fare categories are established as the following percentages of the base fare:

- Cash fare = 115 percent of the base fare
- Youth prepaid fare = 75 percent of the base fare
- Senior and persons with disabilities fare = 50 percent of the base fare[1]
- Low-income fare = 75 percent of the base fare

While the proposed fare policy is consistent with county and historic practices, it contains an inconsistency for the increase to youth and low-income fares between West Seattle and Vashon Island fares. Fares for the West Seattle route would increase by 25 cents for youth and low-income riders, while these same fare categories would increase by 50 cents for the Vashon Island route. This is due to the 25 cent rounding requirement in county code and is expected to even out over time with future fare increases. For example, between 2014 and 2016, fares for these categories increased by 50 cents for West Seattle and 25 cents for Vashon Island, which, combined with the current proposal, would result in a 75 cent increase for both routes over four years.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 is a technical amendment requested by the Executive based on feedback from the Code Reviser.

Title Amendment 1 is a technical amendment reflecting additional feedback from the Code Reviser.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0481 (and its attachments)
2. Amendment 1
3. Title Amendment T1
4. Fiscal Note

[1] Established by federal policy.

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Paul Brodeur, Director, Marine Division

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0481.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to passenger ferry service, revising passenger ferry fares; amending Ordinance 17935, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C 4A.700.820.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. The 2015/2016 Biennium Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 17941, Section 94 adopted the marine division operating fund budget.

2. As part of the budget, the council adopted the marine division's financial plan, which included new revenue from a proposed fare increase to take place in 2016.

3. On November 20, 2014, the council adopted Ordinance 17935, which assumed the governance of the King County ferry district, added new sections to K.C.C., assumed the ferry fare policies of the King County ferry district, and adopted the passenger ferry fares for King County.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 17935, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.820 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A.1. Except as may otherwise be provided by ordinance, the following fare categories and rates are established for regularly scheduled passenger ferry service:

One-Way Water Taxi Fares	**West Seattle Water Taxi Route**	**Vashon Island Water Taxi Route**

Cash fare	$((~~5.25~~)) 5.75	$((~~6.25~~)) 6.75
Regular prepaid fare	$((~~4.50~~)) 5.00	$((~~5.25~~)) 5.75
Child fare	No Charge	No Charge
Youth prepaid fare	$((~~3.50~~)) 3.75	$((~~4.00~~)) 4.50
Senior and persons with disabilities fare	$((~~2.25~~)) 2.50	$((~~2.75~~)) 3.00
Bicycle fare	No Charge	No Charge
Low-income fare	$((~~3.50~~)) 3.75	$((~~4.00~~)) 4.50

2. The fare categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. All fares shall be established only for a one-way trip;

b. All fares shall be rounded up to the next whole twenty-five cent increment;

c. The cash fare is determined by adding a fifteen-percent surcharge to the regular prepaid fare and applies to cash and ticket purchases;

d. The regular prepaid fare is established as the base rate for persons nineteen years old and older using ORCA prepaid fare media;

e. The child fare is available to persons five years and under when accompanied by a parent, guardian or other person aged sixteen or older and paying the proper fare as set forth in this chapter;

f. The youth prepaid fare is available to persons from six through eighteen years old and persons over eighteen years old who receive valid student pass transit-fare products under K.C.C. 4A.700.450. The youth prepaid fare shall be twenty-five percent less than the regular prepaid fare;

g. The senior and persons with disabilities fare is available to persons who apply for and receive a regional reduced fare permit. The permits are available to persons at least sixty-five years old and persons with disabilities as provided in the regional reduced fare permit program authorized under K.C.C. 28.94.255;

h. A person with a disability who has been issued an "attendant ride free" permit as authorized under K.C.C. 4A.700.010 may be accompanied by an attendant, who is not required to pay a fare;

i. A person who has paid fare may bring a bicycle onto a water taxi at no additional charge, up to the water taxi's bicycle capacity; and

j. The low-income fare is available to persons who apply for and are determined to meet the threshold eligibility requirements for the low-income transit fare program authorized under K.C.C. 4A.700.490 and receive a valid low-income transit fare product. The low-income fare shall be twenty-five percent less than the regular fare.

B. A fare in subsection A. of this section is paid when a person pays the appropriate amount in cash or presents an appropriate pass, transfer or other fare payment

media established under and used in accordance with this chapter.

SECTION 2. This ordinance takes effect March 1, 2018.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

1

October 25, 2016

Sponsor: _____

[LKZ]

Proposed No.: 2016-0481

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0481, VERSION 1

On page 1, line 9, after "2014," strike "the council adopted"

On page 1, beginning on line 9, after "Ordinance 17935" insert "was enacted"

On page 1, beginning on line 10, strike "K.C.C." and insert "the King County Code"

On page 1, after line 13, insert:

"SECTION 1. A. Section 2 of this ordinance adopts fees for passenger ferries.

B. These fees are adopted pursuant to RCW 36.54.010 and RCW 36.54.120."

Renumber the remaining sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.

EFFECT: ***Makes technical corrections to be consistent in drafting county code as recommended by the County Code Reviser.***

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T1

October 25, 2016

Sponsor: _____

[LKZ]

Proposed No.: 2016-0481

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0481, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 2, after "fares;" insert:

"and"

EFFECT: ***Makes a technical correction as recommended by the County Code Reviser***

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-18 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: Passenger Ferry Service Fare Revision
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Marine Divisior
Note Prepared By: Evelyn Wise
Date Prepared: 6/30/16
Note Reviewed By: John Walsh
Date Reviewed: 8/30/16

Description of request:

AN ORDINANCE relating to passenger ferry service, revising passenger ferry fares effective March 1, 2018.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017-2018	2019-2021	2019-2022
Marine Division - Cash Fare Revenue	4591/A46250	44233	71,331	73,471	75,675
Marine Division - ORCA Pass Revenue		44269	126,811	130,615	134,534
TOTAL			**198,142**	**204,086**	**210,209**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2021	2019-2022
N/A					
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2021	2019-2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:

King County assumed the King County Ferry District (KCFD) on January 1, 2015. Upon adoption of ordinance 17935, the County assumed the KCFD fare policy. The District fare policy was to increase passenger fares every other year for a Regular Adult by fifty cents per one-way fare for each route. This is done on even years and the last fare increase was in 2016. The fare structure is set forth in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. The calculations used to determine the incremental fare revenue increase are based on the fare revenue projections completed for the 2017/2018 Biennial Budget. The ridership is increased 3% and projected fares are based on actual fares received over the past 12 months.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	10	**Name:**	Katherine Cortes
Proposed No.:	2016-0482	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

This ordinance would increase from $60 to $70, effective January 1, 2017, the body disposition permit fee due to the medical examiner's office for a person whose remains are to be buried, cremated, or otherwise disposed of.

SUMMARY

The Medical Examiner's Office conducts body disposition reviews to determine whether the circumstances surrounding each death in King County would warrant further investigation or invocation of the Medical Examiner's jurisdiction prior to the destruction of remains. This proposal is to raise a fee established in a more limited form in 2008 from the current level of $60 to $70 to recover the current level of program costs.

BACKGROUND

The permit fee proposed for increase was first established in 2008 for cremation reviews, in the amount of $50. The table below shows the ordinance history and level of this fee since its inception.

Year	Fee	Note
2008	$50	Cremation review fee established (Ordinance 15952)
2009	$50	
2010	$50	
2011	$50	Fee expanded to all body disposition (cremation & burial) (Ordinance 16973)
2012	$50	
2013	$50	
2014	$60	Fee recalculated based on cost of services provided (Ordinance 17692)
2015	$60	Technical correction implementing increase approved for 2014 (Ordinance 18103)
2016	$60	
2017	*$70*	*Proposed Increase*

According to Executive staff, the Medical Examiner's Office "reviews and processes over 13,000 Disposition Authorizations (DA) … since inception, the DA program has caught over 1000 jurisdictional cases ranging from accident to homicide that would have gone unexamined otherwise." This translates to an average of over 125 disposition reviews per year.

ANALYSIS

Executive staff further report that each disposition authorization takes approximately 40 minutes of staff time, but that some cases (for example, cases requiring additional information from an outside physician) can take much longer. The MEO accommodates requests for expedited disposition review for religious or cultural reasons (e.g., when burial or cremation must occur within 24 hours following death) at no additional charge.

4.2 FTE staff the DA program, including 1.5 FTE Death Investigators, 1.0 FTE Pathologist, and 1.7 FTE administrative support staff. Staffing costs comprise approximately 62 percent of the 2017-2018 proposed program budget of $1.98 million, with the remainder going towards operating supplies, information technology and other departmental and County infrastructure and administrative costs.

At the proposed $70 level effective January 1, 2017, the body disposition fee is projected to realize $1.88 million in revenue, assuming 13,500 disposition authorization reviews per year. This amount is $100,000 less than the budgeted DA program expenditure level noted above; expenditure on this program in excess of the fee revenue will be borne by the General Fund.

AMENDMENT

Staff have prepared striking amendment S1 (and an accompanying title amendment T1) to correct technical errors in the ordinance. Specifically, S1 amends the proposed ordinance to remove superfluous descriptive language and reference to RCW, and to remove a superfluous and outdated fee reference from King County Code. T1 aligns the title with these changes.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0482
2. Fiscal Note
3. S1 Striking Amendment
4. T1 Title Amendment

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Patty Hayes, Director, Public Health – Seattle and King County

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0482.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to the medical examiner's office; increasing fees under RCW 70.58.230 for certain medical examiner services to align revenues to associated costs; and amending Ordinance 17733, Section 16, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.650.150.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. Section 2 of this ordinance increases the fee for persons reporting a death to the medical examiner's office of a person whose remains or to be buried, cremated, or otherwise disposed.

B. The fee is assessed under RCW 70.58.230.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 17733, Section 16, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.650.150 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. A person reporting a death to the medical examiner’s office of a person whose remains are to be buried, cremated, or otherwise disposed under K.C.C 2.35A.090, shall

be charged a fee of ((~~sixty~~)) seventy dollars.

SECTION 3. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title:	Cremation/Burial Review Fee Increase
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	Public Health - King County Medical Examiner's Office
Note Prepared By:	Tesia Forbes, Prevention Division Finance Manager
Note Reviewed By:	Drew Pounds, PSB

Impact of the above legislation on the fiscal affairs of King County is estimated to be:

Revenue to:

Fund/Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	Current Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
General Fund/King County Medical Examiner	0100	43394		135,000	135,000	135,000
TOTAL			**0**	**135,000**	**135,000**	**135,000**

Expenditures from:

Fund/Agency	Fund Code	Department	Current Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	Current Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Assumptions:
$10 fee, 13,500 DA reviews/year

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S1

October 25, 2016

Sponsor: _____

KMC

Proposed No.: 2016-0482

STRIKING AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0482, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 6, strike everything through page 1, line 16, and insert:

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 11137, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.650.100 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Any person, agent or company who requests and receives a copy of an autopsy report in accordance with RCW 68.50.105 shall be charged a fee of fifty dollars.

B. Any person, agent or company who requests and receives a copy of a determination shall be charged a fee of twenty dollars.

((~~C. Revenues generated by the cremation permit shall be expended to support the King County medical examiner's office.~~))

SECTION 2. Ordinance 17733, Section 16, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.650.150 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A person reporting a death to the medical examiner's office of a person whose remains are to be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of under K.C.C ((~~2.35A.090,~~)) 2.35A.100 shall be charged a fee of ((~~sixty~~)) seventy dollars.

SECTION 3. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017."

EFFECT: Removes superfluous descriptive language and reference to RCW from the ordinance, and removes a superfluous and outdated fee reference from King County Code.

T1

October 25, 2016

Sponsor: _____

KMC

Proposed No.: 2016-0482

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0482, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 1, strike everything through page 1, line 5, and insert:

"AN ORDINANCE relating to fees charged by the medical examiner's office; amending Ordinance 11137, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.650.100; and amending Ordinance 17733, Section 16, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.650.150."

EFFECT: Revises title to align with Striking Amendment 1.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	11	**Name:**	Hiedi Popochock
Proposed No.:	2016-0484	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

An ORDINANCE to increase the Public Benefit Rating System application fee for eligible properties in King County.

SUMMARY

The King County Council approved Ordinance 10511 in 1992, establishing King County's PBRS, intended to provide a property tax incentive to landowners to preserve open space land. The county's PBRS program offers an incentive to preserve open space on private property in King County by providing a tax reduction based on a point system for eligible properties.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0484 would increase the King County Public Benefit Rating System application fee from $480 to $1,200. The Executive's 2017-2018 Proposed Budget estimates $48,000 in new revenue would be collected annually due to the increased application fee for the PBRS program.

BACKGROUND

Public Benefit Rating System Legislative History

The Open Space Taxation Act, enacted in 1970, allows property owners to have their open space, farm and agricultural, and timber lands valued at their current use rather than at their highest and best use. The Act states that it is in the best interest of the state to maintain, preserve, conserve, and otherwise continue in existence adequate open space lands for the production of food, fiber, and forest crops and to assure the use and enjoyment of natural resources and scenic beauty for the economic and social well-being of the state and its citizens.[1] The state legislature had approved Chapter 84.34 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), granting current use assessment provisions for lands held as open space, agriculture, or timber lands, and describing the county role in a Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS).

[1] http://dor.wa.gov/docs/pubs/prop_tax/openspace.pdf

In 1992, the King County Council recognized the need to encourage landowners to preserve open space land in its natural condition, and to acknowledge the public benefit of such action. The Council approved Ordinance 10511 in 1992, establishing King County's PBRS, intended to provide a property tax incentive to landowners to preserve open space land.

The county's PBRS program offers an incentive to preserve open space on private property in King County by providing a tax reduction based on a point system for eligible properties.

Property Eligibility

In order to be eligible for open space classification in the PBRS program, a property must contain one or more qualifying open space resources and must score at least five points on the point system.

Application Fee

The current fee for the PBRS application is $480.[2] The application fee for other jurisdictions varies based on a 2011 survey conducted by the Washington State Department of Revenue **(Attachment 4)**. The fee ranges from $30 in Asotin County up to $4,535 in Cowlitz County. Pierce County's application fee is $1,200 and Snohomish County's application fee is $500.

Application Process

Executive staff state that PBRS applications may take up to six months to process. The following steps are completed for each PBRS application:

1. Review of the PBRS application and property information;
2. Site visit is scheduled for resource/property analysis;
3. Review and approval of a forest stewardship, farm management, rural stewardship, or resource restoration plan, if required by PBRS category;
4. Present PBRS staff report/recommendation at a scheduled public hearing or if property is located in the unincorporated area, then this hearing is held before the King County Hearing Examiner. If the property is located in a city, two hearings would be held; one by the city and a separate hearing by a committee of the Council;
5. Affirmative action/approval required for enrollment in PBRS. If the property is located in the unincorporated area, then only King County Council's action on the Examiner's report is needed. If the property is located in a city, then affirmative action of three city council members and three county council committee members is needed – both the city and county must approve the application for enrollment to take place;
6. County Council approval (or city/committee approval) allows for the execution of an Open Space Taxation Agreement;

[2] K.C.C 20.36.040

7. DNRP staff completes legal description and final administrative actions; and
8. Formal enrollment occurs once the signed Open Space Taxation Agreement is recorded by the King County Assessor.

Point System of Eligible Properties

Each property that is applying for the open space classification will be evaluated by the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) staff according to the point system listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. PBRS Property Point System

Five Points	Three Points	Various Points
• Public recreation area • Aquifer protection area • Farm & agriculture conservation land • Forest stewardship land • Historic landmark or archaeological site: designated site • Rural open space • Rural stewardship land • Scenic resource, viewpoint or view corridor • Significant plant or ecological site • Significant wildlife or salmonid habitat • Surface water quality buffer • Urban open space • Watershed protection area • Resource restoration • Unlimited public access • Limited public access because of resource sensitivity	• Buffer to public & current use classified land • Historic landmark or archaeological site: buffer to designated site • Historic landmark or archaeological site: eligible site • Special animal site • Environmental education access • Seasonally limited public access	• Equestrian-pedestrian-bicycle trail linkage (35 points) • Easement & access (35 points) • Conservation easement or historic preservation easement (15 points) • Active trail linkage (15 or 25 points) • Additional surface water quality buffer (3 or 5 points) • Contiguous parcels under separate ownership (minimal 2 points) • None or members only public access (0 points)

Tax Reduction Determination

The total points awarded for a PBRS applicant could result in a reduction between 50 to 90 percent in the land assessed value for the portion of the property enrolled. According to the King County Code[3], the public benefit rating system for open space land bases the level of assessed fair market value reduction on the total number of awarded points. The market value reduction establishes the current use value. This current use value will be expressed as a percentage of market value based on the public benefit rating of the property and the valuation schedule below in Table 2.

[3] K.C.C. 20.36.160 - Assessed valuation schedule-public benefit rating system for open space land

Table 2. Tax Reduction Benefit based on PBRS Point System

Public Benefit Rating	Tax Reduction	Current Use Value
0 – 4 points	0%	100% of market value
5 – 10 points	50%	50% of market value
11 – 15 points	60%	40% of market value
16 – 20 points	70%	30% of market value
21 – 34 points	80%	20% of market value
35 – 52 points	90%	10% of market value

PBRS Application History

According to Executive staff, the number of PBRS applications has decreased significantly over the past two years. Table 3 below illustrates the number of applications received in the past 8.5 years. Executive staff also state that historically, rate increases have had no measurable impacts on the number of applicants.

Table 3. 2008-2016 PBRS Applicant History

Year Applied	# of Applicants	New	(% of total)	Reclassification[4]
2016 (as of 6/7)	18	2	11%	16
2015	33	12	36%	21
2014	61	23	38%	38
2013	55	30	55%	25
2012	41	27	66%	14
2011	63	42	67%	21
2010	59	41	69%	18
2009	71	40	56%	31
2008	142	76	54%	66

PBRS Program Compliance

Executive staff indicates that the PBRS staff communicates with property owners throughout the application process and enrollment in the program to ensure applicants understand the requirements and implications of enrolling. Prior to application, PBRS staff provides information to help property owners determine if they are a good fit for the program. During the evaluation process, PBRS staff communicates regularly with property owners to provide them with detailed information on the requirements of enrollment. Applicants are provided with copies of the Staff Recommendation, Hearing Examiner's Report, Notice of Ordinance, and then sign an Open Space Taxation Agreement, which is signed by the Chair of the Council and recorded on their deed.

Executive staff also states that PBRS staff have a goal of reviewing the enrollment of 200 properties annually. PBRS staff completes regular reviews of aerial maps, and

[4] Applicants may wish to "reclassify" their properties from or to open space land. There are three current use classifications: open space land, timber land and farm and agricultural land.

conduct site visits when needed or when an enrolled property is sold. Over the last few years, according to Executive staff, approximately 50 to 100 properties that are enrolled in the program have been sold per year. At the point of the sale of the property, the King County Assessor's Office notifies PBRS staff, who then communicates with the new property owner to make sure they understand the requirements of the PBRS program. Approximately 90 to 95 percent of properties that transfer through a sale remain enrolled in the PBRS program.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0484

The proposed ordinance would increase the PBRS application fee from $480 to $1,200, which would represent a 150 percent fee increase. The Executive's 2017-2018 Proposed Budget estimates $48,000 in new revenue would be collected annually due to the increased application fee for the PBRS program. Executive staff indicates that the $48,000 of new revenue was projected by utilizing the assumption that applications will decrease from 50 applications to 40 applications annually in the 2017-2018 biennium.

Executive staff also states that the additional revenue would potentially be utilized for hiring a term-limited temporary (TLT) employee in 2017 or 2018 in order to assist in processing PBRS applications.

ANALYSIS

The proposed ordinance would increase the PBRS application fee from $480 to $1,200, which would represent a 150 percent fee increase. It would generate $48,000 which would accrue to the general fund.

In Week 2 of the Physical Environment Panel discussion, Councilmembers asked about creating a sliding scale based on income for PBRS application fees.

The Prosecuting Attorney's Office legal counsel did not find any significant legal barriers to proceeding with the creation of an income-based sliding scale for the PBRS application fees, so long as it is supported by an articulated policy justification.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0484
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note
4. 2011 PBRS Application Fee Survey

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Budget Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0484.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE amending the application fee of the public benefit rating system program for open space and timber lands current use assessment provisions; and amending Ordinance 1076, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.36.040.

PREAMBLE:

Current use taxation programs, as defined in chapters 84.33 and 84.34 RCW, offer a property tax reduction to landowners who voluntarily preserve or manage lands within four categories: open space land or land in the public benefit rating system, farm and agriculture land, timber land and designated forest land.

King County first adopted a public benefit rating system program in 1992, and a number of changes to the program have been made since to improve the program, including a fee increase in 2010. The application fee contributes to the cost of processing the applications for participation in the public benefit rating system and additional revenue received from this proposed increase will reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the general fund.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. Section 2 of this ordinance amends fees currently charged related to applications for open space or timber land under the King County current use taxation program.

B. These fees are assessed under RCW 84.34.030(2).

SECTION 2. Ordinance 1076, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.36.040 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Except as provided in subsection B. of this section, the applicant shall pay a current use filing fee, payable to the King County finance and business operations division or its successor, in the amount of ((~~four hundred eighty~~)) one thousand two hundred dollars for each open space or timber land application and one hundred eighty one dollars for each farm and agriculture application.

B. If an application is filed to add farm and agricultural conservation land, forest stewardship land, resource restoration, or rural stewardship land category to a parcel that is already enrolled in the public benefit rating system, no fee shall be charged for that application.

C. In the case of all farm and agricultural land applications, whether the application is based on land within or outside of an incorporated area, the entire fee shall be collected and retained by the county. In the case of open space or timber land applications based on land in an incorporated area of the county, where the city legislative authority has set no filing fee, the county fee shall govern and the entire fee shall be collected and retained by the county. Where the city legislative authority has established a filing fee for open space or timber land applications based on land in an incorporated area of the county, the fee established in subsection A. of this section shall

be collected by the county from the applicant and the county shall pay the city one-half of the fee collected. The amount paid by the county to the city shall not exceed the fee established by the city. The city shall be responsible for collecting any fees that it has established that exceed one-half of the amount established by subsection A. of this section.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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ATTACHMENT 2

September 26, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for the 2017-2018 biennium (the "budget") and accompanying legislation. This budget continues to advance a number of strategic priorities and important services that reflect the values of King County residents, including investments in Metro Transit; prevention and intervention to ensure people receive behavioral health care quickly and effectively; support for a new Immigrant and Refugee Commission; and expanding recreational opportunities for youth in underserved areas.

The budget also includes a number of difficult choices. King County's General Fund, which primarily supports criminal justice and public safety, has faced chronic imbalances between revenues and expenditure growth for 15 years due to revenue limitations under state law. Over the last few months, my office has worked with agencies and separately elected officials to balance the General Fund budget through a mix of revenue changes, efficiencies, cost shifts, and spending reductions, including program cuts and service reductions. Most of these reductions will take place in 2018, allowing time to develop creative solutions and partnerships to mitigate reductions, while working with the State Legislature to fix the County's broken revenue structure.

Despite the difficult situation with the General Fund, the budget makes strides in key areas:

- We are committed to improving Equity and Social Justice outcomes for all residents, and the budget makes strides in realizing the vision of a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive.
- Climate change is one of the paramount environmental and economic challenges for our generation, and the budget makes strategic investments in transit, energy efficiency, green building, and preparing for climate impacts, consistent with the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

- Investments in Metro Transit will increase service to customers, create a better workplace for transit employees, and build the infrastructure for sustained growth of one of the nation's largest and fastest growing transit systems.
- King County will become the best run government in the country. New investments in employees and technology solutions will improve our operations and ability to deliver the most value for all King County residents.

Budget Outlook

King County is in the midst of a strong recovery from the Great Recession. Of the ten largest counties nationwide measured by employment, King County had the highest employment growth rate and also the highest gain in average weekly wages (5.1 percent). Employment growth is expected to slow but remain positive through at least 2018.

One consequence of the strong regional economy is that many people are moving to King County. According to the Washington Office of Financial Management, the county's population increased by 2.5 percent in the year ending April 1, 2016.

Employment and population growth have led to increases in housing prices. The Case-Shiller index of Seattle-area housing prices in April 2016 was up 10.7 percent from the prior year and is now above the previous peak reached in mid-2007. This has led to a significant amount of new construction.

The strong local economy is also generating significant growth in sales taxes. The total countywide tax base grew by 10.0 percent in 2015 and is projected by OEFA to grow at 9.02 percent for 2016. Further growth is predicted, albeit at slower rates: 5.12 percent for 2017 and 3.12 percent for 2018.

Despite the strong economy, the financial condition of the County's funds varies significantly. Some funds, such as Wastewater Treatment and Emergency Medical Services, are in good fiscal condition because of dedicated revenues that support these activities. Programs can be expanded and services improved.

A second group of funds, which are dependent on sales taxes, are in good financial condition due to the economy. This is most notable in Transit and the Mental Illness/Drug Dependency (MIDD) Fund.

Several other County funds face chronic financial shortfalls, typically due to limitations of State law or declining state and federal funding. State law puts a 1 percent cap (plus new construction) on the revenue increases counties can receive from property taxes, the largest source of revenue for the General Fund. Even as King County has increased efficiencies and reduced cost growth, these limitations mean that revenue can't keep up with inflation and the increase in demand for services as the population grows.

Fixing the County's broken revenue structure has been and continues to be our top legislative priority, and I look forward to partnering with you and other city, county, and public safety officials to replace the 1 percent growth limit with a limit that will allow us to sustain a prosperous, livable and humane King County government.

The Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget ordinance, this transmittal package includes the following separate legislative components and reports that are incorporated in the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Budget transmittal package.

Additional Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package are the property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2017 property tax revenue that supports the proposed budget. The 2018 ordinance will be provided as part of the mid-biennium review. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB) staff will work with Council staff in the coming weeks to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor.

Car Rental Sales Tax - King County imposes a one-percent retail rental car sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.049. The statute allows proceeds of the tax to be used solely for the following purposes: (a) acquiring, constructing, maintaining, or operating public sports stadium facilities; (b) engineering, planning, financial, legal, or professional services incidental to public sports stadium facilities; (c) youth or amateur sport activities or facilities; or (d) debt or refinancing debt issued for the purposes of RCW 82.14.049(1). Under subsection RCW 82.14.049(2), at least seventy-five percent of the tax proceeds must be used to service the debt on the stadium until the debt is fully retired. In 2016, King County fully retired its debt on the Kingdome Stadium. This ordinance would redirect the seventy five percent of rental car sales tax proceeds that were previously used for debt service to be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth from low and moderate income communities in King County.

Strategic Climate Action Plan – An ordinance amending King County Code title sections 18.25 and 18.50 related to the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP), in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. The proposed ordinance includes, but is not limited to: (1) amendments to requirements for future updates of the SCAP in K.C.C. chapter 18.25; (2) legislative findings on how the King County Auditor's recommendations have been incorporated into the adopted 2015 SCAP; and (3) changes to SCAP related annual reporting requirements specified under K.C.C. chapter 18.50, to make reporting consistent with the organization of the adopted 2015 SCAP.

Non-Rep 2017 General Wage Increase Ordinance – The ordinance authorizes a two and one quarter percent general wage increase for regular, short-term temporary and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions effective January 1, 2017. The ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140 which require the King County Executive to submit standardized salary schedules and general wage increases.

The proposed ordinance also approves the enclosed 2017 King County 10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County 10-Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, and the 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Permitting and Environmental Review Fees – This ordinance includes a 15.37% fee increase for 2017-2018. The fee increase proposal benefits customers by funding the expansion of on-line permit application and the implementation of credit card acceptance, and rebuilds the Permitting Fund balance in line with King County financial management policies.

Much of the fee increase is required to accommodate cost escalation factors over the past two years and in the coming two years. The department is not requesting additional FTEs for its permitting operation in the next biennium, but seeking to fund its current level of staff and consultants that are needed to handle the increasing volume of residential permit applications. While permit approval timelines have lengthened due to the recent increase in demand for service, the department expects that its current staff, with the continuation of consultants to handle peak demand, can improve service delivery.

The proposed fee increase consists of an across-the-board increase of 20%, reduced by the expiration of the current fee surcharge of 4.63% on January 1, 2017.

King County Information Technology Fee – This ordinance identifies and updates items in K.C.C. 4A.660 that are available for purchase. The updated Code includes current fees charged to external customers such as title companies for accessing King County Assessments and Treasury information stored on the County's server-based platform. The fees cover the County's cost of maintaining customers' access to the system and administering billings. Adoption of this ordinance will further the King County strategic goal of efficient, accountable regional and local government. K.C.C. 4A.660 was originally enacted in 1984 and has been updated only a handful of times since enactment. The majority of items listed in this section of the code are obsolete and no longer available. In addition, the fees associated with these items are not accurate and need to be updated to reflect current costs.

King County Sheriff Civil Fees – This ordinance increases civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040 (1). The last update took effect January 1, 2011; this change increases these fees by the consumer price index for urban wage earners in the West region since that time (11.1%). The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County and contract cities with protection orders. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Department of Transportation Marine Division - King County assumed the King County Ferry District (KCFD) on January 1, 2015. Upon adoption of Ordinance 17935, the County assumed the KCFD fare policy for the King County Water Taxi passenger ferry service. The District fare policy was to increase passenger fares every other year for a Regular Adult by fifty cents per one-way fare for each route. This is done on even years and the last fare increase was in 2016. The fare structure is set forth in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. This ordinance proposes to increase passenger ferry fares consistent with fare policy, effective March 1, 2018.

Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee - King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area of unincorporated King County a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels. The current one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel fee charged by King County is insufficient to meet the projected service and capital costs. Since the fee was set in 2014, the cost of providing services has increased year over year; revenues generated by the current fee are not sufficient to support current programming including stormwater management and habitat restoration project implementation. A number of County-managed stormwater assets are at risk of failure and will require additional investments above and beyond existing resources to maintain. There is a growing demand for agricultural drainage assistance to increase local agriculture productivity. There are currently insufficient resources to adequately address chronic drainage and flooding problems associated with the natural drainage system, including streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural surface waters.

This ordinance will increase the base amount of the surface water management charge from one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel to two hundred fifty-eight dollars per residential parcel in 2017, an eighty-six dollar and fifty cent increase over 2016, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

SWM Public Benefit Rating System Fee - This ordinance increases the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) application fee from four hundred and eighty dollars to twelve hundred dollars. This increase will bring the cost of enrollment to be comparable to neighboring counties' Current Use Program, as well as other counties within the State. The

increase is needed to more fully reflect the actual costs of processing applications and to reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the General Fund.

Medical Examiner Death Authorization Fee – This ordinance increases the King County Medical Examiner's Office (KCME) burial and cremation review fee from sixty dollars to seventy dollars, effective January 1, 2017. A fee increase is needed to allow the KCME to cover the full cost of its disposition authorization program for the next biennium. King County code requires all deaths be reported to the Medical Examiner's Office for review prior to burial or cremation to ensure that the KCME takes jurisdiction over appropriate cases before disposition occurs. The fee increase will raise an estimated two hundred seventy thousand dollars of additional revenue over the 2017-2018 biennium.

Parking Fees - This fee ordinance revises King County Code to reflect adjustments to parking fees at County parking facilities and changes to the County's inventory of parking facilities. These changes affect County employees parking at the Goat Hill Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 2017, King Street Center. Existing parking fees have been unchanged since 2011, and these adjustments bring fees more in line with market rates for parking in downtown garages.

Transit Special Rate Ordinance - This ordinance will temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. This proposal would raise the current cap by two-hundred thousand dollars per year in the next two years from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

Wireless Right-of-Way Use Fee – This ordinance adjusts the annual use fee for wireless telecommunications operating in the County's right-of-way. This fee ordinance was the subject of a proviso response (Motion 14560) in 2015-2016 and has been adjusted to only impact telecommunications antenna on separate support structures. The revenue generated from the fee increase is proposed to support the Line of Business Implementation staff in 2017-2018.

Franchise Fee Recovery Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package is an ordinance necessary to fully recover the costs associated with negotiating and managing franchise agreements from utility companies using King County road right-of-way (ROW) . This ordinance increases the application fee from twenty five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. The application fee has not been increased since 2008. The ordinance also:

- Amends KCC 6.27.020 to authorize charging a penalty on utilities which receive an emergency ROW construction permit under KCC 14.44.055 without first receiving a franchise. This penalty could apply until the utility was granted a franchise.
- Expands the cost and expenses that can be reimbursed to the County from Real Estate Services costs, to all County costs, including review and negotiation of the application.

- Authorizes Real Estate Services to seek reimbursement of certain expenses the County incurs administering the utilities' activities after the franchise has been granted.
- Defines fire hydrants, facilities and services as reimbursable County costs.
- Authorizes the Executive to take legal action against utilities that operate without a franchise or in violation of a franchise.
- Authorizes the manager of the Facilities Management Division or the director of the Road Services Division to take code enforcement action for violation of the franchise chapter.

Franchise agreements provide basic legal protection for the County and set the rules, rights and fees associated with using public property for private purposes. Franchise agreements reduce the County's liability associated with franchisees' use of the right-of-way. Currently, 73 franchise agreements have expired or will expire during the 2017-2018 biennium. The administration of franchise agreements has not been sufficiently staffed and the administrative costs of negotiating and managing these agreements are not currently fully recoverable due to limitations in County Code.

Fund Ordinances

Second Tier Fund Code Changes - This ordinance changes multiple internal service funds and capital funds form Tier 1 funds to Tier 2 funds. For Tier 1 funds interest earnings on cash balances accrue directly to the fund. For Tier 2 funds interest earned on cash balances accrue to the General fund. As a result of this code change the interest from these governmental type funds will accrue to the General Fund.

E-911 Fund Creation - This ordinance establishes a new capital fund for the enhanced 911 (E-911) emergency telephone system for the Department of Executive Services. The purpose of the fund is to provide more transparent and efficient budgeting for large, multi-year capital projects. The new E-911 Capital Program supports information technology projects which enhance or sustain the operation of King County's 911 public communications network. This ordinance has no fiscal impact.

Housing Fund Consolidation – This ordinance consolidates two current housing funds (Fund 2460-Federal Housing and Community Development and Fund 2464-Housing Opportunity Fund) for the 2017-2018 budget and beyond. This ordinance supports that consolidation by renaming Fund 2460 as the Housing and Community Development Fund and updating the purpose and use of the establishing ordinance to encompass the combined purposes of the fund after consolidation. This ordinance has no financial impact to the County.

Department of Public Health Administration Fund – This ordinance creates a Public Health Administration Fund to contain department and King County administrative costs and overhead and King County central rates. Administrative costs in this fund are allocated to other funds and programs in the department using a variety of distribution methodologies depending on the basis for the original cost.

Related Legislation

Strategic Plan Objectives – A motion adopting King County Strategic Plan objectives was transmitted concurrently with the budget. This motion includes objectives for each of the seven King County goals that the King County Council adopted through Motion 14317 in March 2015. These objectives were developed collaboratively with department directors, Executive staff, Council staff, elected officials and their designees from the County's separately elected agencies. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget provided support and guidance to the teams in developing objectives that are statements of specific, measureable results that contribute to the achievement of each goal, will inform the development of strategies and actions, and are consistent with Ordinance 17834, which updated our Performance Management and Accountability System (PMAS). The resulting three to five objectives for each of the seven adopted goals are included with the motion.

Other Reports

The Technology Business Plan – Pursuant to K.C.C. 2.16.0757, the 2017-2018 Technology Business Plan provides an overview of new and ongoing Information Technology (IT) projects to be implemented in 2017-2018. These projects are aligned with the King County Strategic Plan and support County departments and agencies in the delivery of services to County residents.

2017 eCommerce Report - The King County Administrative Policies and Procedures- FIN-8-5-1-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, effective March 3, 2016, includes the following provision:

Section IV.f.1. "As part of the biennium budget request, and the mid-biennium report, the executive will provide the council with a list of all agencies offering electronic payment options. For those agencies absorbing Service Fees, either the actual or budgeted costs of absorbing these fees must be shown, as applicable, for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year and the upcoming budget year (County Code, KCC, 4A.601, Electronic Payments).

It is estimated that this report required 8 staff hours to produce, costing $600.

The Executive Proposed 2017-2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance and related legislation support the King County Strategic Plan to "exercise sound financial management and build King County's long-term fiscal strength."

I certify that funds are available. If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Elected Officials
Department Directors
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title:	Ordinance relating to the Public Benefit Rating System for Open Space Land
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	Water and Land Resources Division, Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Note Prepared By:	Jennifer Stebbins, Business and Finance Officer III, WLR Division
Date Prepared:	6/27/2016
Note Reviewed By:	Kathy Waymire, Finance and Administrative Services Manager, WLR Division
	Jillian Andrews, Executive Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy & Budget
Date Reviewed:	6/29/2016, 9/15/16

Description of request:

We are proposing an increase to the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) application fee from $480 to $1,200. This increase will bring the cost of enrollment to be comparable to neighboring Counties' Current Use Program, as well as other Counties within the State. The increase is needed to more fully reflect the actual costs of processing applications and to reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the General Fund.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
SWM Fund/DNRP/WLRD	1211	PBRS Application Fee (34311)	48,000	48,000	48,000
TOTAL			**48,000**	**48,000**	**48,000**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
SWM Fund/DNRP/WLR	1211	WLRD	48,000	48,000	48,000
TOTAL			**48,000**	**48,000**	**48,000**

Expenditures by Categories

	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
Salary Contingency	48,000	48,000	48,000
TOTAL	**48,000**	**48,000**	**48,000**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions: Assumes an increase to the Public Benefit Rating System application fee of $720. The number of applications has fluctuated over the last eight years, with 2015 being the historic low. We are assuming that the rate increase will compensate for any future decrease in applications or reclassifications. Although General Fund appropriations will still be required to support application processing costs, if the proposed fee increase brings in additional revenues this will allow the General Fund to be used for monitoring properties currently enrolled in PBRS as well as enhanced marketing to ensure a high-level of program participation.

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2011 CURRENT USE FEE SURVEY

	Initial Application Fees				Fee same as	Reclassification Application Fees			
County	**Open Space**	**Farm & Ag**	**Timber**	**Desig. Forest**	**initial fee?**	**Open Space**	**Farm & Ag**	**Timber**	**Desig. Forest**
ADAMS	$75 + $25 for add. parcel	$75 + $25 for add. Parcel	N/A	N/A	Yes	$75 + $25 for add. Parcel	$75 + $25 for add. Parcel	N/A	N/A
ASOTIN	$30	$30	$30	$30	No	$63	$63	$63	$63
BENTON	$180	$180	N/A	N/A	Yes	$180	$180	N/A	N/A
CHELAN	$835	Recording fee only	$625	Recording fee only	Yes	$835	Recording fee only	$625	Recording fee only
CLALLAM	$300	$300	$300	$300	No	$150	$150	$150	$150
CLARK	$2,113	$150	$2,113	$0	Yes	$2,113	$150	$2,113	$0
COLUMBIA	$125	$125	$125	$125	Yes	$125	$125	$125	$125
COWLITZ	$4,535	$50	$51	$0	Yes	$0	$0	$0	$0
DOUGLAS	$1,047	$75	$75	$75	Yes	$1,047	$75	$75	$75
FERRY	$117	$85	$117	$85	Yes	$117	$85	$117	$85
FRANKLIN	$380	$150	$0	$0	Yes	$380	$150	$0	$0
GARFIELD	$175	$175	$175	N/A	Yes	$175	$175	$175	N/A
GRANT	$150	$150	N/A	N/A	Yes	$150	$150	N/A	N/A
GRAYS HARBOR	$450	$450	$450	$100	No	$450	$0	$450	$0
ISLAND	PBRS $750 + 3% tech fee	$175	$750 + 3% tech fee	$175	No	PBRS $250 + 3% tech fee	$175	$250	$175
JEFFERSON	$1,792	$196	$1,792	$163	No	$1,792	$197	$165	$164
KING	$480	$181	$480	$0	Yes	$480	$181	$480	$0
KITSAP	$300	$300	$300	$0	Yes	$300	$300	$300	$0
KITTITAS	$300	$100	$300	$100	Yes	$300	$100	$300	$100
KLICKITAT*									
LEWIS	$200	$150	$150	$150	Yes	$200	$150	$150	$150
LINCOLN	$70	$30	$70	N/A	No				
MASON	$250	$250	$250	$250	No	$125	$125	$125	$125
OKANOGAN	$500	$200	$500	$200	No	$500	$0	$500	$0
PACIFIC	$400	$175	$175	Recording	Yes	$400	$175	$175	Recording
PEND OREILLE	$1,250	$1,250 (less than 20) $500 (over 20)	$1,250	$300	No	$1,250	$1,250 (under 20) $300(over 20)	$1,250	$200
PIERCE	$1,200	$300	$1,200	$300	Yes	$1,200	$300	$1,200	$300
SAN JUAN	$4,060	$250	$3,150	$250	Yes	$4,060	$250	$3,150	$250
SKAGIT	$500	$200	$500	$300	Yes	$500	$200	$500	$300
SKAMANIA	$200	$200	$200	$0	Yes	$200	$200	$200	$0
SNOHOMISH	$500	$500	$500	$500	Yes	$500	$500	$500	$500
SPOKANE	$1,182.20	$607	$738.87	$423	Yes	$1,182.20	$607	$738.87	$423
STEVENS	$150	$75	$75	$75	Yes	$150	$75	$75	$75
THURSTON	$1,285	$0	$1,285	$0	Yes	$1,285	$0	$1,285	$0
WAHKIAKUM*									
WALLA WALLA	$30	$30	$30	$30	Yes	$30	$30	$30	$30
WHATCOM*									
WHITMAN	$125 + Filing Fees(FF)	$75 + FF	$125 + FF	$125 + FF	Yes	$125 + FF	$75 + FF	$125 + FF	$125 + FF
YAKIMA	$250	$125	N/A	N/A	Yes	$250	$125	N/A	N/A

* no response received

Questions? Contact: Leslie Mullin, Current Use Specialist
Department of Revenue, Property Tax Division
(360) 534-1424

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	12	**Name:**	Mary Bourguignon
Proposed No.:	2016-0488	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0488 would make the Code changes necessary to allow King County to use the entire State-authorized car rental tax for youth sports and recreation.

SUMMARY

Under State law,[1] King County is authorized to impose a one percent rental car tax. The State law requires that at least 75 percent of this tax be used to service the debt on the Kingdome.[2] The remaining 25 percent of the car rental tax has been used for another State-approved use, youth sports and recreation, specifically, the Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program.

Because the Kingdome debt has been retired, State law permits King County to use all the proceeds from the car rental tax on youth sports and recreation programs. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0488 would make the Code changes[3] necessary to allow all proceeds from the car rental tax to be used for youth sports and recreation programs. Per the Executive's proposal (see Attachment 3), the funds would be disbursed as follows:

- **Youth Sports Facilities Grants** (25 percent). Capital matching grants primarily to serve youth in low and moderate income areas.
- **Recreational Access Grants** (25 percent). Non-capital grants to increase access to sports for youth in low and moderate income areas.
- **Park and Recreation Improvement Grants** (25 percent). Capital grants for youth sports and recreation facilities in low and moderate income areas.
- **Recreation Programs in Underserved Areas** (25 percent). Funding for County Parks programs in low and moderate income areas.

[1] RCW 82.14.049
[2] RCW 82.14.049(2)
[3] K.C.C. 4A.200.810, 4A.500.200

BACKGROUND

Under State law,[4] King County is authorized to impose a one percent rental car tax. The State law requires that at least 75 percent of this tax be used to service the debt on the Kingdome.[5] The remaining 25 percent of the car rental tax has been used for another State-approved use, youth sports and recreation, specifically, the Youth Sports Facilities Grant Program.

- **Youth Sports Facilities Grants (YSFG).** Twenty-five percent of the car rental tax revenue stream[6] has been used to provide matching grant funds to develop or renovate sports fields and facilities serving youth in King County.[7] These grants have been focused on providing athletic opportunities for as many youth as possible, with a particular focus on underserved areas.

  Under the YSFG Program, funding is provided to eligible public entities and non-profit organizations.[8] The maximum award is $75,000. Applicants seeking funding must provide a local match of 1:2,[9] which means they must provide one dollar in cash, volunteer labor, donated supplies, or professional services for every two dollars requested.

  The YSFG program was originally designed to "primarily serve persons under twenty-one years of age in low and moderate income communities."[10] That has been operationalized in the program guidelines to provide additional points during the application phase to projects that are either:

  (a) Located in a Census tract in which 51 percent or more of the population earns 80 percent or less of the median income; or

  (b) Located at an elementary school at which 40 percent or more of the students are enrolled in the National School Lunch Program.

Because the Kingdome debt has been retired, State law permits King County to use all the proceeds from the car rental tax on youth sports and recreation programs. The Executive has proposed to retain the YSFG Program and to fund three new youth sports and recreation programs with the additional funds (Attachment 3). These are:

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[4] RCW 82.14.049
[5] RCW 82.14.049(2)
[6] A total of $2.3 million is proposed for the 2017-2018 biennium, with $883,950 proposed in grants for 2017
[7] Ordinance 10454
[8] Eligible entities include such as school districts, park districts, utility districts, local governments, youth sports leagues and community organizations
[9] This local match was lowered from 1:2 to 1:4 in 2012 (Motion 13763) as a way of encouraging more applicants, particularly applicants from underserved areas. In 2014, the Executive responded with a report analyzing grant proposals in 2013 and 2014, and recommended restoring the match to 1:2 (Motion 14254).
[10] KCC 4A.200.810

- **Recreational Access Grants.** Twenty-five percent of the car rental tax would be used for grants of up to $250,000 for non-capital items to increase access to sports opportunities for low-income youth. Items to be funded could include transportation, equipment, team fees, etc.

- **Park and Recreation Improvement Grants.** Twenty-five percent of the car rental tax would be used for capital grants of up to $300,000. This program would be similar to the traditional YSFG grants but would allow for larger grants and a lower (or no) local match. Grants would be focused on historically underserved communities.

- **Recreation Programs in Underserved Areas.** The final twenty-five percent of the car rental tax would be used to expand recreation programs in underserved areas. The Executive proposes to begin in urban unincorporated King County, including Skyway and East Federal Way. Uses for this portion of the funds would include staffing, program expenses, and capital improvements to County-owned parks in low and moderate income communities.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0488 would make the Code changes[11] necessary to allow all proceeds from the car rental tax to be used for youth sports and recreation programs as described above and as permitted by State law.

ANALYSIS

The proposed ordinance is consistent with State law. The proposed Code changes, as transmitted, would allow the entirety of the proceeds from the car rental tax to be used for youth sports and recreation programs.

The proposed ordinance does not provide specific guidance for the new 75 percent of funds, except for the requirement that these funds, "shall be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth *from low and moderate income communities* in King County."[12] (Emphasis added)

In consultation with legal counsel, it would be appropriate for the Code change to include greater specificity on the types of programming and the income level restrictions or requirements. As the Council reviews the proposed legislation, Councilmembers may wish to consider the following policy choices and determine whether to incorporate these policy choices into the Code via an amendment to the proposed ordinance:

- **Choice of programs.** As proposed by the Executive (see Attachment 3), the car rental tax would be divided into four equal programs for youth sports and recreation programs, three to be disbursed as grants and the fourth to be used for Parks Division staff or capital improvements. Councilmembers may wish to review that choice of programming and determine how specific the Code should be with respect to programming requirements.

[11] K.C.C. 4A.200.810, 4A.500.200
[12] Proposed Ordinance 2016-0488 Lines 33-35

- **Low and moderate income requirements.** As proposed by the Executive, one-quarter of the funds (the traditional YSFG program) would be disbursed "primarily" in low and moderate income communities. This requirement has been operationalized (but not codified) by the Parks Division by providing bonus points to applicants in low and moderate income communities (defined as Census tracts in which 51 percent or more earn 80 percent or less of median income; or elementary schools in which 40 percent or more students are enrolled in the free/reduced lunch program). The other 75 percent of funds, as proposed, would be required to be used for low and moderate income communities. Councilmembers may wish to review these requirements and determine how specific the Code should be with respect to income level requirements.

- **Geographic distribution.** The Executive has proposed that at least some portion of the new programming be reserved for unincorporated areas, in recognition of the fact that the County is the local government in these areas. Councilmembers will need to determine how to allocate the funds geographically, and how specific the Code should be with respect to geographic requirements.

- **Matching fund requirements.** The proposed ordinance does not specify local matching fund requirements for the three grant programs that would be funded by the car rental tax proceeds. Currently, the YSFG Program has been implemented (but not codified) to require a 1:2 local match ($1 of match for every $2 in County funds). The other two grant programs have not yet been developed to that level of specificity. Councilmembers may wish to review (or set) matching fund requirements and determine how specific the Code should be with respect to matching fund requirements.

- **Grants versus County programming.** As currently proposed, 75 percent of the car rental tax proceeds would be used for grants to non-County organizations, and 25 percent would be used for Parks Division recreation staff or capital improvements. Councilmembers may wish to review this mix of grant funding versus County Parks programming and determine how specific the Code should be about this mix of uses.

- **Allocation process.** The current allocation process for the YSFG Program is through a grant review panel comprised of Parks Division staff. Allocation processes for the two new proposed grant programs have not yet been determined. Councilmembers may wish to determine how grant funds should be allocated and to what extent allocation processes should be codified.

AMENDMENT

As noted above, legal counsel has noted that greater specificity in the Code would be appropriate with respect to the types of programs to be funded and the income levels to be served. If Councilmembers wish, staff will prepare an amendment that would codify either the proposal as proposed by the Executive or the Council's proposal for how the funds should be allocated. Such an amendment would include Code language on:

- Types of programs to be funded;
- Geographic distribution for each program to be funded;
- Income requirements for each program to be funded;
- Local match requirements, if any, for each grant program to be funded;
- Allocation process for each grant program to be funded;
- Guidance for any County-staffed programming or capital improvements to County facilities.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0488
2. Executive proposal for use of funds for Youth Sports and Recreation Fund
3. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Kevin Brown, Director, Parks and Recreation Division

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0488.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE pertaining to the sales and use tax on retail car rentals; and amending Ordinance 12076, Section 26, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.810, and Ordinance 10454, Sections 1 through 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.500.200.

1. King County imposes a one-percent retail rental car sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.049. The statute allows proceeds of the tax to be used solely for the following purposes: (a) acquiring, constructing, maintaining, or operating public sports stadium facilities; (b) engineering, planning, financial, legal, or professional services incidental to public sports stadium facilities; (c) youth or amateur sport activities or facilities; or (d) debt or refinancing debt issued for the purposes of RCW 82.14.049(1).

2. Under subsection RCW 82.14.049(2), at least seventy-five percent of the tax proceeds must be used to service the debt on the stadium until the debt is fully retired.

3. In 2016, King County fully retired its debt on the Kingdome Stadium.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 12076, Section 26, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.810 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the youth sports ((~~facilities grant~~)) and recreation fund.

B. The fund shall be a first tier fund. It is a special revenue fund.

C. The director of the department of natural resources and parks shall be the manager of the fund.

D. ((~~The fund shall be used to~~)) Twenty five percent of proceeds shall be used for the youth sports facility grant program, to develop, renovate or repair sports facilities primarily serving persons under twenty-one years of age in low and moderate income communities within county via an annual request for proposal process ((~~integrated as much as possible with the community development block grant program~~)). Administrative costs shall be minimized and leveraging of moneys from other sources encouraged.

E. The remaining seventy five percent of proceeds shall be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth from low and moderate income communities in King County.

F. For the purposes of this section, "sports facility" means any structure or field that is intended to be used primarily for athletic purposes.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 10454, Sections 1 through 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.500.200 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby levied a sales or use tax, as the case may be, in addition to the tax authorized by RCW 82.14.030, upon retail car rentals within the county that are

taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW. The rate of the tax shall be one percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax or rental value of the vehicle in the case of a use tax. "Rental car" means a passenger car, as defined in RCW 46.04.382, that is used solely by a rental car business for rental to others, without a driver provided by the rental car business, for periods of not more than thirty consecutive days. "Rental car" does not include vehicles rented or loaned to customers by automotive repair business while the customer's vehicle is under repair and vehicles licensed and operated as taxicabs.

B. ((~~Twenty-five percent of the car rental sales and use tax collections shall be deposited in the youth sports facilities grant fund. Moneys in the youth sports facilities grant fund shall only be expended for youth sports facilities. The remaining seventy-five percent of the rental sales and use tax collections shall be deposited in the stadium operating fund and shall only be expended for the financing of stadium capital facilities.~~)) Proceeds of this tax shall be deposited in the youth sports and recreation fund and shall not be used to subsidize any professional sports team. The proceeds of this tax shall also not be used to supplant existing stadium capital improvement or youth sports facilities

funding sources.

SECTION 3. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

Expanding Access to Sports and Recreation Activities for Underserved Youth

King County Executive Dow Constantine's 2017-2018 proposed budget will increase recreational opportunities for underserved youth using the Rental Car Sales Tax.

Until recently, 75 percent of the Rental Car Sales tax revenue was devoted to paying debt service on Kingdome bonds, and 25 percent went to support King County Parks' Youth Sports Facilities Grant program. Now that the Kingdome bonds are retired, 100 percent of Rental Car Sales Tax is available for youth sports activities.

King County Parks and Recreation Division will use these funds to provide grants and programming that increase recreational opportunities for underserved youth in King County.

Recreational Access Grants

Total annual grant funding: ~$1,050,000
Grant size: Up to $250,000
Number of grants awarded each year: ~4-10

Transportation, the cost of equipment, team fees, and a lack of culturally appropriate opportunities are some of the greatest barriers for access to sports and recreation for underserved youth. Recreational Access Grants will target low-income communities with the goal of:

- Fostering kids' access to the outdoors and recreation
- Supporting participation in youth sports and recreation

Park and Recreation Improvement Grants

Total annual grant funding: ~$600,000
Grant size: Up to $300K
Number of grants awarded each year: ~2-5

Park and Recreation Improvement Grants will fund permanent recreation amenities, such as playground equipment, skate parks and basketball courts, in King County that serve historically underserved communities. This grant program builds on the current Youth Sports Facilities grant program; however, grant awards will be much larger and will likely have no matching requirement.

Recreation Programs in Underserved Areas of King County

In addition to the grant programs, King County Parks will expand recreation programs in urban unincorporated King County, including Skyway and East Federal Way. With the newly available Rental Car Sales Tax funding, King County Parks will also look to support programs that help address the shortage of recreational opportunities in underserved areas of King County.

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: An Ordinance amending existing legislation and codes pertaining to the sales and use tax on rental cars.
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Parks and Recreation Division, Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP)
Note Prepared By: Jennifer Lehman, Business Finance Officer, Parks and Recreation Division, DNRP
Date Prepared: August 22, 2016
Note Reviewed By: Jillian Andrews, Executive Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Date Reviewed: August 25, 2016

Description of request:

This fiscal note shows the impact of the proposed legislation to allow 75% of the rental car sales tax proceeds to support youth sports and recreation.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
Parks and Recreation Division	1290	Rental Car Sales Tax	6,085,888	6,347,429	6,674,414
Parks and Recreation Division	1290	Fund Balance Transfer from Fund 8400[1]	2,000,000		
TOTAL			**8,085,888**	**6,347,429**	**6,674,414**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
Parks and Recreation Division[2]	1290	DNRP	6,085,888	6,347,429	6,674,414
Parks and Recreation Division[3]	3581	DNRP	2,000,000		
TOTAL			**8,085,888**	**6,347,429**	**6,674,414**

Expenditures by Categories

	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
Recreation grants and programming[4]	6,085,888	6,347,429	6,674,414
Transfer to Parks 3581 capital project #1121444 - Steve Cox Memorial Park[3]	2,000,000		
TOTAL	**8,085,888**	**6,347,429**	**6,674,414**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? **No**

Notes and Assumptions:

1. 75% of the rental car sales tax proceeds were formerly devoted to paying off remaining Kingdome repair bonds. The debt service for the Kingdome Stadium fully retired in 2016. Remaining 2016 proceeds will transfer to fund 1290.
2. In accordance with RCW 82.14.049, proceeds will go towards youth sports and recreation.
3. Fund 1290 will transfer to the Parks Capital Fund 3581 to fund improvements in Steve Cox Memorial Park. This fiscal note shows expenditures in the fund where the proceeds will be spent.
4. Starting in 2017,the remaining 75% of proceeds will be deposited in fund 1290 for recreation grants and programming.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	13	**Name:**	Hiedi Popochock
Proposed No.:	2016-0490	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

An ORDINANCE to increase the surface water management fee in unincorporated King County as prescribed in King County Code 9.08.070.

SUMMARY

The proposed ordinance would increase the surface water management fee for the single-family residence rate classification for unincorporated King County property owners by 50 percent (from $171.50 to $258). The SWM fee would also be increased in other rate classifications identified in K.C.C. 9.08.070. The revenue collected from the proposed rate increase would fund a number of the programs and projects in the Executive's 2017-2018 Proposed Budget.

Council staff has identified a number of issues that are described in detail below in this staff report.

BACKGROUND

History of Surface Water Management Legislative Authority

In 1986, the King County Council adopted Ordinance 7590, initiating the Surface Water Management (SWM) Program. The SWM program was established to provide a comprehensive approach to surface and stormwater problems including basin planning, land use regulation, construction of facilities, maintenance, and public education and provided limited services to the urban-designated areas of the adopted 1985 King County Comprehensive Plan.

King County is required to provide surface water management services by state and federal law.[1]

[1] United States Environmental Protection Agency https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program RCW 90.03.500 -.525 provides the authorization for the county, as well as cities, towns, water-sewer districts and flood control zone districts, to impose rates and charges for storm water control facilities.

The Revised Code of Washington[2] and King County Code Chapter 9.08 are considered the applicable state and local legal framework for the SWM rate, generally as shown below.

RCW 36.89.080: Storm water control facilities – Rates and charges

- Statutory authority for collection of the SWM fee

RCW 90.03.525: Storm water control facilities—Imposition of rates and charges with respect to state highway rights-of-way—Annual plan for expenditure of charges

- SWM fees to WSDOT state road rights of within a local jurisdiction can be no more than 30 percent of the rate for comparable real property;
- WSDOT cannot be charged a rate higher than what the local jurisdiction charges for its own road right-of-way; and
- Funds collected from the state must be used solely for stormwater control facilities.

King County Code 9.08 Surface Water Management Program

- The SWM fee is collected based on a percentage of impervious surface;
- Discounts are allowed to properties that have onsite stormwater management mechanisms; and
- Both county and state roads pay a maximum of 30 percent of what would be paid by a comparable property.

History of SWM Fee

To pay for these services, a fee is assessed on property owners in unincorporated King County including Vashon Island. In 1991, the surface water management program first set a rate structure and service charges. Since then the costs of providing surface water management services have increased due to the impacts of 1) inflation and annexations; and 2) increasingly stringent federal and state requirements for the proper management of surface water quality and quantity. Foremost among the mandatory federal standards, is the permitting requirement of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Municipal Stormwater Permit. Table 1 below illustrates the historical SWM fees for a single-family residence in unincorporated King County.

[2] RCW 36.90,080 & RCW 90.03.525

Table 1. Historical SWM Fees in Unincorporated King County (Single-family residence)

Year	SWM Fee (single-family residence)	Dollar Increase	Percent Increase
1991	$85	$0	0%
2002	$102	$17	20.0%
2007	$111	$9	8.8%
2011	$133	$22	19.8%
2013	$151	$18	13.5%
2014	$171.50	$20.50	13.6%

The 2016 SWM fee for a single–family residence in unincorporated King County is $171.50. Table 2 below shows the 2016 SWM fees for the region. The average fee for all jurisdictions in the region based on the fees listed in Table 2 is $179.68.

Table 2. 2016 Regional SWM Fees (Single-family residence)

Jurisdiction	2016 Annual Fee	Jurisdiction	2016 Annual Fee
Woodinville	$ 87.15	**King County**	**$ 171.50**
Algona	$ 90.00	Milton	$ 186.00
Federal Way	$ 96.90	Mercer Island	$ 191.28
Pierce County	$ 116.06	Lake Forest Park	$ 191.98
North Bend	$ 118.32	Covington	$ 193.66
Maple Valley	$ 119.20	Normandy Park	$ 195.84
Snohomish County	$ 122.00	Redmond	$ 198.72
SeaTac	$ 134.15	Sammamish	$ 214.00
Tukwila	$ 142.00	Kirkland	$ 217.62
Pacific	$ 156.00	Duvall	$ 230.52
Burien	$ 156.99	Snoqualmie	$ 232.32
Newcastle	$ 159.36	Auburn	$ 236.76
Shoreline	$ 160.77	Des Moines	$ 237.64
Bothell	$ 161.52	Bellevue	$ 252.18
Renton	$ 164.76	Tacoma	$ 267.00
Kenmore	$ 167.40	Seattle	$ 390.03
Issaquah	$ 168.96		

2015-2016 SWM Budget Legislation

In Ordinance 17941, Council authorized $4 million in SWM revenue to pay for drainage improvements in the Roadway right-of-way (ROW) as follows:

- a $2 million transfer from the fund balance of the SWM Capital Improvement Program fund to the Road Services Division (RSD); and
- a $2 million transfer from SWM operating reserves to the RSD, linked to an expenditure restriction[3].

Also, in the 2015-2016 budget, Council included a proviso requiring the Executive to transmit a plan regarding ongoing surface water management participation in funding roadway drainage projects and a motion that approves the plan.[4] The Executive transmitted a report entitled, "Ongoing Surface Water Management Participation in Funding Roadway Drainage Projects" ("the Report") on June 28, 2016. The Report was heard at the Transportation, Economy and Environment Committee on August 30, 2016.[5]

The Report provided a range of SWM fee scenarios that could potentially fund drainage projects that are within and outside the ROW in the 2017-2018 budget.[6] In addition, the Report provided the financial impacts that would be experienced by the Road Services Division by each scenario in Table 3. The SWM fee scenarios that are outlined in the Report are briefly described below. The estimates provided in the proviso response were based on March labor rates by the Office of Economic and Financial Analysis (OEFA).

Scenario One. This scenario would continue the status quo SWM fee of $171.50 with no increase in the 2017-2018 biennium. This would result in a reduction in 2017-2018 programming since the current SWM fee does not capture inflationary impacts.

Scenario Two. This scenario would fund only existing programs including inflationary impacts - $4.9 million and $2 million to ROW drainage expenditures which would increase the SWM fee by $24.87, from $171.50 to $195.87 for a single-family residence.

Scenario Three. This scenario would only enhance and expand existing programming in WLRD.

Scenario Four. This scenario would not charge Roads nor the Washington Department of Transportation a SWM fee by passing on their share of fees to the remaining ratepayers. This would also implement Scenario 3.

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[3] Expenditure restriction ER1 in Section 77 required that $2 million of the appropriation to SWM be expended or encumbered "solely for transfer to the road services division to fund surface water management projects within the public right-of way in unincorporated King County."
[4] Ordinance 17941, Section 77, Proviso P1
[5] 2016-0348
[6] The Department of Transportation's Road Services Division (RSD) manages drainage infrastructure located within the ROW, and WLRD manages the drainage infrastructure located outside of the ROW.

Scenario Five. This scenario would allocate the amount of SWM fee paid by Roads associated with the fee increase to drainage in the ROW; cover the 2015-2016 $2 million carryover into 2017-2018, and fund WLR programming from Scenario 3.

Scenario Six. This scenario would add funding to respond to potential threats for imminent failure of drainage assets in the ROW in addition to elements in Scenario 3.

The Report referenced a Road Right-of-Way Drainage Trunk Line Inventory report completed in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 adopted budget (Ordinance 17941, as amended by Ordinance 18110, Section 30, Proviso P3), which estimates that an outlay of $355 million to $500 million would be needed over a 10-year period to adequately maintain and preserve drainage assets that are 24 inches in diameter or greater. The Report estimates that this would require a SWM fee increase of 150% - 200% above the current rate (up to $251 - $354 per single-family residential payer per year).

The accompanying consultant report recommended immediate preservation action for 33 critical risk drainage assets and estimated the associated cost to be $6.46 million, with all estimated costs subject to -50% to 100% accuracy.[7] Scenario 6 would address some of the 33 critical risk drainage assets in the ROW.

Scenario Seven. This would spend the amount of fee collected from Roads in the ROW in addition to elements in Scenario 3.

Table 3. Potential Funding Options for King County Drainage Projects (March 2016 OEFA estimates)

Scenario	Total Revenue Raised ($ millions)	2017/2018 Annual fee for a SFR*	Change from Status Quo	WLRD Expenditures ($ millions)	ROW Drainage Expenditures ($ millions)	RSD's SWM Payment ($ millions)
1. Status quo	48.5	171.50	0%	46.5	2.0	9.1
2. Status quo plus inflation[8]	55.4	195.87	14%	53.4	2.0	10.4
3. Enhance/ expand existing WLR programming	66.3	234.52	37%	66.3	0.0	12.5
4. Eliminate SWM fee to RSD and WSDOT; + S3*	66.3	306.01	78%	66.3	0.0	0.0
5. Allocate marginal increase in RSD	73.0	258.00	50%	66.3	6.6	13.7

[7] Road Right-of-Way Drainage Trunk Line Assessment Final Report 2/12/16, pp ES-4 and ES-5.
[8] This rate includes the full $4 million 2015-2016 carryover transfer and so is approximately $7 higher than the status quo cost.

SWM fee to ROW drainage; cover 2015/16 carryover; +S3						
6. Respond to imminent failure of ROW drainage + S3	76.3	269.77	57%	66.3	10.0	14.4
7. RSD SWM fee to ROW drainage +S3	81.7	288.86	68%	66.3	15.4	15.4

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0490

The proposed ordinance would increase the SWM fee for the single-family residence rate classification for unincorporated King County property owners by 50 percent (from $171.50 to $258). This proposal is Scenario 5 in Table 3 above. The SWM fee would also be increased in other rate classifications identified in K.C.C. 9.08.070. Table 4 below illustrates the current SWM fees and the 2017-2018 proposed SWM fees for all rate classifications of properties in unincorporated King County.

Table 4. 2015-2016 SWM Fee and 2017-2018 Proposed SWM Fee

Rate Classification	Percent Impervious Surface	2015-2016 Rate	2017-2018 Proposed Rate	Number of Billable Parcels	Percent Revenue Generated
1 Residential	N/A	$171.50 / parcel	$258 / parcel	80,484	55%
2 Very Light	≤ 10	$171.50 / parcel	$258 / parcel	2,612	2%
3 Light	10.1 ≤ 20	$ 413.38 / acre	$ 695.28 / acre	538	4%
4 Moderate	20.1 ≤ 45	$ 905.92 / acre	$ 1,343.00 / acre	657	5%
5 Moderately Heavy	45.1 ≤ 65	$ 1,546.40 / acre	$ 2,289.61 / acre	1,509	4%
6 Heavy	65.1 ≤ 85	$ 2,116.79 / acre	$ 3,171.86 / acre	1,113	3%
7 Very Heavy	85.1 ≤ 100	$ 2,638.96 / acre	$ 3,937.85 / acre	560	4%

2017-2018 Executive Proposed Budget

SWM has requested a significant number of programmatic changes in the 2017-2018 proposed budget that would be funded by SWM fees through a proposed rate increase in Proposed Ordinance 2016-0490.

Existing services within existing rate - $48.5 million. The current SWM fee equates to approximately $48.5 million in revenue for existing SWM programs.

Inflation to maintain existing services - $7.3 million. This funding would cover the inflationary impacts that accumulated over the years when a SWM fee was not adopted. Also, this includes the SWM billing replacement system IT project costs and the Citywise system IT project costs that are captured in the 2017-2018 King County Information Technology central rates for the division. Staff analysis of the IT projects is ongoing.

Implement asset management for WLRD assets - $5 million. This funding would implement the asset management program for WLRD-maintained stormwater assets, prioritize investment based on condition assessments, and eliminate the backlog of high priority facilities in 10 years.

Stormwater Asset Management $4,965,503, 4.0 FTEs

To implement SWM's 10-year Stormwater Management Asset Plan to proactively manage the 1,100 WLRD-owned stormwater facilities including stormwater ponds, vaults, tanks and swales. It also includes pipe systems, channels and ditches. Approximately $3.2 million of appropriation would address the expired and expiring components at 72 of the stormwater facilities. The remaining increase in appropriation would address inspection, assessments and maintenance demands that are not currently addressed in the 2015-2016 budget, according to Executive staff.

Expand programs to support agriculture and rural residents - $2.2 million. This funding amount would expand local flood response and respond to rural flooding in 4 – 5 drainages, pilot beaver management strategies in response to rural flooding concerns, and expand the Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program (ADAP) to expand rural farm production 200 acres / year.

Implement Farm, Fish and Flood $251,843 (one-time), 1.0 TLT

This $252,000 request of one-time funding is to hire a 1.0 TLT Agriculture Permitting Specialist to support the Farm, Fish and Flood effort and the Regulatory Task Force. The position would lead the Department of Natural Resources and Parks and the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review Agriculture Permit Team. The position would also work with the Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program staff to identify priority farmlands in need of drainage assistance and support landowners to navigate the permitting process.

Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program $700,000

SWM has requested funding to increase farm ditch cleaning efforts in the Agricultural Drainage Assistance Program. This would enable SWM to clean approximately two miles or 10,000 linear feet of ditch (about 4 to 6 projects) annually. SWM currently has $400,000 proposed in the 2017-2018 base budget dedicated for this effort. This request would increase the total appropriation for ADAP to $1.1 million for the biennium.

Beaver Management $284,689

The request is to implement the Beaver Management Strategy identified in King County's 2016 Comprehensive Plan Update. SWM would develop and implement a beaver management plan to address and monitor the growth of beaver populations in King County as well as develop effective approaches to various issues caused by beavers.

Natural Drainage System Flood Projects $1,000,000

This request would increase the operating transfer to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) by $1 million to address chronic drainage flooding issues in unincorporated King County.

Habitat restoration and water quality improvement capital program expansion - $1.7 million. This funding would increase habitat projects along rivers by four projects and implement continuous improvement monitoring of habitat investments.

Increase for the Habitat Restoration Capital Improvement Program, $1,036,348

SWM has requested to increase the operating transfer to the Habitat Restoration CIP by approximately $380,000 and transfer $656,000 in the Monitoring and Maintenance program from the CIP to SWM operating. Executive staff states that despite increased grant funding for design and construction of restoration projects, grants frequently do not fund the required ongoing costs for monitoring and maintenance of constructed projects. This has required an increasing portion of SWM CIP funds being used to cover these requirements, and has resulted in smaller amounts being available to fund design and construction directly. Executive staff also states that the request moves the costs from capital to operating, with no net change in the cost of the work. The additional CIP funds would allow for four new capital projects and keep current staff fully allocated. Executive staff asserts that without these funds, SWM would need to reduce staffing by 2 FTEs.

Lower Green River Basin Stewardship $122,229, 0.75 FTE

This would add a .75 FTE Project Program Manager III to coordinate and help implement opportunities and programs to develop a continuous tall tree canopy along the twenty-one mile-long Lower Green river shoreline in order to provide the maximum potential shade as defined in the Green River Total Maximum Daily Load report and to implement the solar radiation maps, known as the Riparian aspect Priorities Map, prepared by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe. This position would work closely with the King County Flood Control District, cities along the Lower Green river, the Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 9 Ecosystem Forum and the Muckleshoot Tribe.

Fish and Habitat Effectiveness Monitoring $500,000

This request is a transfer from SWM to Shared Services to implement a monitoring program that would provide information on fish population and habitat status and trends in unincorporated King County. The program would evaluate the effectiveness of the ecosystem restoration and land protection projects completed and other salmon recovery efforts to determine if those investments improved habitat conditions and fish populations in King County watersheds over time. Currently, there is not a comprehensive program in WLRD to assess the return on these investments.

Programs that improve performance – best run government - $1.7 million. This would provide fee discounts to low income property owners, provide grants for community projects, and improve data management in support of asset management.

Stormwater Mapping $1,002,481(one-time), 9.0 TLTs

SWM has requested one-time funding of approximately $1 million to extend 9 TLT Engineer I positions in order to continue collecting and updating stormwater right-of-way mapping inventory as part of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. The NPDES requires the county to map a portion of its stormwater system by the end of 2017. The 9 TLT positions would end on 12/31/2017.

Cityworks Stormwater Information System $349,214, 1 FTE

This request would add 1.0 FTE Engineer I to implement the Cityworks Information Management System. In addition, the appropriation includes KCIT support and the associated licensing fees needed for the new system.

Water Quality Grant Program $250,000

This appropriation request would create a new program in SWM that would allow unincorporated King County residents to apply for grant funds in order to make water quality improvements through community-based projects and/or increasing community awareness. The program would be modeled similar to the Wastewater Treatment Division's (WTD) Waterworks Program which provides grants for water quality improvements in the WTD service areas. Eligible applicants of the Waterworks Program includes: non-profits groups, cities and counties, special purpose districts and tribes. The Executive did not transmit any legislation to create the program and WLRD has yet to develop program criteria.

Low-Income Discount Program $50,000 expenditures, ($200,000) revenue

This would create a discount program for low-income property owners in unincorporated King County in order to mitigate the impacts of a SWM rate increase. The new program would be administered by the Assessor's Office similar to SWM's current Low-Income Senior Exemption Program. Only residential properties are eligible for the low-income senior program. Council's legal counsel has not identified any issues with the creation of a low-income discount program for SWM fees.

2015-2016 unfunded carryover transfer for ROW drainage projects - $2 million. This would provide $2 million of one-time funding of the $4 million 2015-2016 transfer.

Funding to mitigate impacts of fee increase for RSD - $4,489,959. This would offset the cost of the increased SWM fee, if approved, to RSD for additional ROW drainage work.

Respond to imminent failure in ROW - $0. This funding would have addressed some of the failed/failing drainage assets.

Table 5 below illustrates the SWM funding options that were provided in the proviso response (2016-0348) and the proposed SWM funding levels in the Executive's 2017-2018 Proposed Budget.

Table 5. Proviso Response Funding Options vs. 2017-2018 Proposed Funding

Rate Component	(A) 2016-0348 Proviso Response 2017-2018 Estimates (in millions)	(B) 2016-0348 Proviso Response 2017-2018 Annual fee for a SFR*	(C) 2017-2018 Executive Proposed (in millions)	(D) 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Annual Fee for SFR*
Existing services within existing rate	$48.5	$171.50	$48.5	$171.50
Inflation to maintain existing services	$4.9	$17.32	$7.3[1]	$25.76
Implement asset management for WLRD assets	$6.5	$23.12	$5.0	$17.56
Expand programs to support agriculture and rural residents	$2.3	$8.02	$2.2	$7.91
Habitat restoration and water quality improvement capital program expansion	$1.7	$6.00	$1.7	$5.86
Programs that improve performance – best run government	$2.5	$8.67	$1.7	$5.83
Sub-total for WLRD programs:	**$66.4**	**$234.63**	**$66.4**	**$234.42**
2015-2016 unfunded carryover transfer for ROW drainage projects	$2.0	$7.07	$2.0	$7.08
Funding to mitigate impacts of fee increase for RSD	$4.6	$16.26	$4.5	$15.87
Sub-total for WLRD programs & some funding for RSD:	**$73.0**	**$257.96**	**$72.9**	**$257.37**
Respond to imminent failure in ROW	$3.4	$12.02	$0	$0
Total	**$76.4**	**$269.98**	**$72.9**	**$257.37**

[1] This figure also includes $3.79 million of expenditures that are proposed to be supported by revenues other than the SWM fee - $1.70 million from the General Fund and $2.09 million from other revenues such as grants.

ANALYSIS

Council staff has identified two issues that the Council may wish to consider.

Funding to Respond to Imminent Failure in the ROW

The 2017-2018 proposed budget does not include a funding proposal to address drainage assets that are at-risk of imminent failure within the ROW. Executive staff estimated $3.4 million in Table 5 – Column A, to respond to imminent failure of assets in the ROW.

SWM Rate Stabilization Reserve

In the proposed 2017-2018 SWM financial plan, the SWM rate stabilization reserve would be increased by $2,954,877, if the fee increase is approved. The total rate

stabilization reserves for SWM would be $3,981,908 for the 2017-2018 biennium and is projected to be $3,790,392 for the 2019-2020 biennium. Executive staff indicates that the SWM fund does not have a reserve target. The King County Comprehensive Financial Policies, approved by Motion 14110, notes that:

> *"The size of any rate stabilization fund balance shall depend on a specific analysis and legal requirements."*

According to Executive staff, the rate stabilization reserve is accumulated to mitigate against future rate increases since the SWM program faces potential large revenue losses due to potential annexations in the future. Table 6 lists the potential annexation financial impacts in future biennia, if the proposed SWM fee is approved.

Table 6. Future Annexation Financial Impacts ($258 SWM Fee)

Area	Estimated Loss of Revenue
Sliver – 2017	($287,626)
North Highline – 2020	($1,930,219)
West Hill – 2020	($1,416,966)
East Federal Way – 2020	($1,865,095)
Roads Services Division	($801,312)

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0490
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note
4. 2017-2018 SWM Proposed Financial Plan

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Budget Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0490.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE regarding surface water management; revising surface water management service charges; and amending Ordinance 7590, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.08.070.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. King County works in partnership with property owners and state and federal agencies to minimize the impacts of storm and surface runoff on the water quantity and quality of the waters of the state.

2. King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area, which is unincorporated King County, a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels.

3. In 1986, the King County council adopted Ordinance 7590, which established the surface water management program to provide a comprehensive approach to surface and storm water problems including "basin planning, land use regulation, construction of facilities, maintenance and public education." In 1991, the council increased the services provided by the surface water management program and set a rate

structure and service charges by adopting Ordinance 10187. In 2001, the council adopted Ordinance 14261, acknowledging that the costs to provide surface water management had increased due to the ordinary impacts of inflation and due to increased and more stringent federal and state requirements for the proper management of surface water quality and quantity. In 2006, the council adopted Ordinance 15638, acknowledging that the then soon to be effective new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit would require King County's compliance with more stringent requirements. In 2010, the council passed Ordinance 16958, acknowledging that costs had increased to comply with the stringent requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and to meet the ordinary impacts of inflation. In 2012, the council adopted Ordinance 17451, acknowledging that the surface water management program had increased capital construction needs, increased costs of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit compliance, and revenue losses from annexations of unincorporated county areas to cities. It also acknowledged that the King County road services program had identified construction needs to mitigate stormwater impacts and that these capital projects were necessary to protect life and property as well as to maintain or restore water quality and ecological functions in receiving waters. Ordinance 17451 also incorporated changes to the rate adjustment program that provided incentives to property owners

to improve on-site control of stormwater through the granting of additional discounts.

4. The current one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel fee charged by King County is insufficient to meet the projected revenue requirements. Since the fee was set in 2014, the cost of providing services has increased year over year, so revenues generated by the fee cannot support current programming including stormwater management and habitat restoration project implementation. A number of County-managed stormwater assets are at risk of failure and will require additional investments above and beyond existing resources to maintain. There is a growing demand for agricultural drainage assistance to increase local agriculture productivity. There are currently insufficient resources to adequately address chronic drainage and flooding problems associated with the natural drainage system, including streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural surface waters.

5. An increase in the base amount of the surface water management charge from one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel to two hundred fifty-eight dollars per residential parcel in 2017, an eighty-six dollar and fifty cent increase over 2016, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

6. It is in the public interest, and is necessary for the protection of health, safety, and welfare of the residents of King County, that the necessary costs of providing surface water management services continue to be funded and that such costs continue to be charged against those parcels benefitting from such services and/or contributing to the increase of surface water runoff, which the King County surface water management program must address.

7. Parcels owned by federally recognized tribes or members of such tribes that are located within the historical boundaries of a reservation are not subject to the surface water management charges provided for in K.C.C chapter 9.08.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 7590, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.08.070 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The service charges shall be based on the relative contribution of increased surface and storm water runoff from a given parcel to the surface and storm water management system. The percentage of impervious surfaces on the parcel, the total parcel acreage and any mitigating factors as provided in K.C.C. 9.08.080 shall be used to indicate the relative contribution of increased surface and storm water runoff from the parcel to the surface and storm water management system. The relative contribution of increased surface and storm water runoff from each parcel determines that parcel's share of the service charge revenue needs. The service charge revenue needs of the program are based upon all or any part, as determined by the council of the cost of meeting

stormwater permit obligations of state and federal law and the cost of surface and storm water management services and to pay or secure the payment of all or any portion of any issue of general obligation or revenue bonds issued for that purpose.

B. The division shall determine the service charge for each parcel within the service area by the following methodology:

Residential and very lightly developed nonresidential parcels shall receive a flat rate service charge for the reasons in K.C.C 9.08.060. Light to very heavily developed parcels shall be classified into the appropriate rate category by their percentage of impervious surface coverage. Land use codes or data collected from parcel investigations, or both shall be used to determine each parcel's percentage of impervious surface coverage. After a parcel has been assigned to the appropriate rate category, the service charge for the parcel shall be calculated by multiplying the total acreage of the parcel times the rate for that category.

C. There is hereby imposed upon all developed properties in the service area annual service charges as follows:

Class	Impervious Surface %	Rate
Residential	NA	((~~$171.50~~)) $258/parcel/year
Very Light	0 to less than or equal to 10%	((~~$171.50~~)) $258/parcel/year
Light	Greater than 10% to less than or equal to 20%	((~~$413.38~~)) $695.28/acre/year
Moderate	Greater than 20% to less than or equal to 45%	((~~$905.91~~)) $1,343.00/acre/year
Moderately	Greater than 45% to less than	((~~$1,546.40~~)) $2,289.61/acre/year

Heavy	or equal to 65%	
Heavy	Greater than 65% to less than or or equal to 85%	((~~$2,116.79~~)) $3,171.86/acre/year
Very Heavy	Greater than 85% to less than or equal to 100%	((~~$2,638.96~~)) $3,937.85/acre/year
County Roads	NA	Set in accordance with RCW 90.03.525
State Highways	NA	Set in accordance with RCW 90.03.525

The minimum service charge in any class shall be ((~~one hundred seventy one dollars and fifty cents~~)) two hundred fifty eight dollars per parcel per year. Mobile home parks' maximum annual service charges in any class shall be ((~~one hundred seventy one dollars and fifty cents~~)) two hundred fifty eight dollars times the number of mobile home spaces.

D. The county council shall review the surface water management services biennially to ensure the long term fiscal viability of the program and to guarantee that debt covenants are met. The program shall use equitable and efficient methods to determine service charges.

E. When a parcel that has impervious surface is divided by the boundary of the service area and a portion of the parcel's impervious surface drains into the service area, the parcel shall be charged as otherwise provided herein on the basis of the lands and impervious surfaces that drain into the service area. When the director has determined that the impervious surface of a parcel, divided by the boundary of the service area, completely drain outside of the service area, the parcel is exempt from the rates and charges of this chapter.

F. The King County council by ordinance may supplement or alter charges within specific basins and subbasins of the service area so as to charge properties or parcels of one basin or subbasin for improvements, studies or maintenance that the council deems to provide service or benefit the property owners of one or more basins or subbasins.

SECTION 2. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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ATTACHMENT 2

September 26, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for the 2017-2018 biennium (the "budget") and accompanying legislation. This budget continues to advance a number of strategic priorities and important services that reflect the values of King County residents, including investments in Metro Transit; prevention and intervention to ensure people receive behavioral health care quickly and effectively; support for a new Immigrant and Refugee Commission; and expanding recreational opportunities for youth in underserved areas.

The budget also includes a number of difficult choices. King County's General Fund, which primarily supports criminal justice and public safety, has faced chronic imbalances between revenues and expenditure growth for 15 years due to revenue limitations under state law. Over the last few months, my office has worked with agencies and separately elected officials to balance the General Fund budget through a mix of revenue changes, efficiencies, cost shifts, and spending reductions, including program cuts and service reductions. Most of these reductions will take place in 2018, allowing time to develop creative solutions and partnerships to mitigate reductions, while working with the State Legislature to fix the County's broken revenue structure.

Despite the difficult situation with the General Fund, the budget makes strides in key areas:

- We are committed to improving Equity and Social Justice outcomes for all residents, and the budget makes strides in realizing the vision of a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive.
- Climate change is one of the paramount environmental and economic challenges for our generation, and the budget makes strategic investments in transit, energy efficiency, green building, and preparing for climate impacts, consistent with the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

- Investments in Metro Transit will increase service to customers, create a better workplace for transit employees, and build the infrastructure for sustained growth of one of the nation's largest and fastest growing transit systems.
- King County will become the best run government in the country. New investments in employees and technology solutions will improve our operations and ability to deliver the most value for all King County residents.

Budget Outlook

King County is in the midst of a strong recovery from the Great Recession. Of the ten largest counties nationwide measured by employment, King County had the highest employment growth rate and also the highest gain in average weekly wages (5.1 percent). Employment growth is expected to slow but remain positive through at least 2018.

One consequence of the strong regional economy is that many people are moving to King County. According to the Washington Office of Financial Management, the county's population increased by 2.5 percent in the year ending April 1, 2016.

Employment and population growth have led to increases in housing prices. The Case-Shiller index of Seattle-area housing prices in April 2016 was up 10.7 percent from the prior year and is now above the previous peak reached in mid-2007. This has led to a significant amount of new construction.

The strong local economy is also generating significant growth in sales taxes. The total countywide tax base grew by 10.0 percent in 2015 and is projected by OEFA to grow at 9.02 percent for 2016. Further growth is predicted, albeit at slower rates: 5.12 percent for 2017 and 3.12 percent for 2018.

Despite the strong economy, the financial condition of the County's funds varies significantly. Some funds, such as Wastewater Treatment and Emergency Medical Services, are in good fiscal condition because of dedicated revenues that support these activities. Programs can be expanded and services improved.

A second group of funds, which are dependent on sales taxes, are in good financial condition due to the economy. This is most notable in Transit and the Mental Illness/Drug Dependency (MIDD) Fund.

Several other County funds face chronic financial shortfalls, typically due to limitations of State law or declining state and federal funding. State law puts a 1 percent cap (plus new construction) on the revenue increases counties can receive from property taxes, the largest source of revenue for the General Fund. Even as King County has increased efficiencies and reduced cost growth, these limitations mean that revenue can't keep up with inflation and the increase in demand for services as the population grows.

Fixing the County's broken revenue structure has been and continues to be our top legislative priority, and I look forward to partnering with you and other city, county, and public safety officials to replace the 1 percent growth limit with a limit that will allow us to sustain a prosperous, livable and humane King County government.

The Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget ordinance, this transmittal package includes the following separate legislative components and reports that are incorporated in the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Budget transmittal package.

Additional Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package are the property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2017 property tax revenue that supports the proposed budget. The 2018 ordinance will be provided as part of the mid-biennium review. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB) staff will work with Council staff in the coming weeks to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor.

Car Rental Sales Tax - King County imposes a one-percent retail rental car sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.049. The statute allows proceeds of the tax to be used solely for the following purposes: (a) acquiring, constructing, maintaining, or operating public sports stadium facilities; (b) engineering, planning, financial, legal, or professional services incidental to public sports stadium facilities; (c) youth or amateur sport activities or facilities; or (d) debt or refinancing debt issued for the purposes of RCW 82.14.049(1). Under subsection RCW 82.14.049(2), at least seventy-five percent of the tax proceeds must be used to service the debt on the stadium until the debt is fully retired. In 2016, King County fully retired its debt on the Kingdome Stadium. This ordinance would redirect the seventy five percent of rental car sales tax proceeds that were previously used for debt service to be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth from low and moderate income communities in King County.

Strategic Climate Action Plan – An ordinance amending King County Code title sections 18.25 and 18.50 related to the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP), in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. The proposed ordinance includes, but is not limited to: (1) amendments to requirements for future updates of the SCAP in K.C.C. chapter 18.25; (2) legislative findings on how the King County Auditor's recommendations have been incorporated into the adopted 2015 SCAP; and (3) changes to SCAP related annual reporting requirements specified under K.C.C. chapter 18.50, to make reporting consistent with the organization of the adopted 2015 SCAP.

Non-Rep 2017 General Wage Increase Ordinance – The ordinance authorizes a two and one quarter percent general wage increase for regular, short-term temporary and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions effective January 1, 2017. The ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140 which require the King County Executive to submit standardized salary schedules and general wage increases.

The proposed ordinance also approves the enclosed 2017 King County 10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County 10-Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, and the 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Permitting and Environmental Review Fees – This ordinance includes a 15.37% fee increase for 2017-2018. The fee increase proposal benefits customers by funding the expansion of on-line permit application and the implementation of credit card acceptance, and rebuilds the Permitting Fund balance in line with King County financial management policies.

Much of the fee increase is required to accommodate cost escalation factors over the past two years and in the coming two years. The department is not requesting additional FTEs for its permitting operation in the next biennium, but seeking to fund its current level of staff and consultants that are needed to handle the increasing volume of residential permit applications. While permit approval timelines have lengthened due to the recent increase in demand for service, the department expects that its current staff, with the continuation of consultants to handle peak demand, can improve service delivery.

The proposed fee increase consists of an across-the-board increase of 20%, reduced by the expiration of the current fee surcharge of 4.63% on January 1, 2017.

King County Information Technology Fee – This ordinance identifies and updates items in K.C.C. 4A.660 that are available for purchase. The updated Code includes current fees charged to external customers such as title companies for accessing King County Assessments and Treasury information stored on the County's server-based platform. The fees cover the County's cost of maintaining customers' access to the system and administering billings. Adoption of this ordinance will further the King County strategic goal of efficient, accountable regional and local government. K.C.C. 4A.660 was originally enacted in 1984 and has been updated only a handful of times since enactment. The majority of items listed in this section of the code are obsolete and no longer available. In addition, the fees associated with these items are not accurate and need to be updated to reflect current costs.

King County Sheriff Civil Fees – This ordinance increases civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040 (1). The last update took effect January 1, 2011; this change increases these fees by the consumer price index for urban wage earners in the West region since that time (11.1%). The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County and contract cities with protection orders. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Department of Transportation Marine Division - King County assumed the King County Ferry District (KCFD) on January 1, 2015. Upon adoption of Ordinance 17935, the County assumed the KCFD fare policy for the King County Water Taxi passenger ferry service. The District fare policy was to increase passenger fares every other year for a Regular Adult by fifty cents per one-way fare for each route. This is done on even years and the last fare increase was in 2016. The fare structure is set forth in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. This ordinance proposes to increase passenger ferry fares consistent with fare policy, effective March 1, 2018.

Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee - King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area of unincorporated King County a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels. The current one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel fee charged by King County is insufficient to meet the projected service and capital costs. Since the fee was set in 2014, the cost of providing services has increased year over year; revenues generated by the current fee are not sufficient to support current programming including stormwater management and habitat restoration project implementation. A number of County-managed stormwater assets are at risk of failure and will require additional investments above and beyond existing resources to maintain. There is a growing demand for agricultural drainage assistance to increase local agriculture productivity. There are currently insufficient resources to adequately address chronic drainage and flooding problems associated with the natural drainage system, including streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural surface waters.

This ordinance will increase the base amount of the surface water management charge from one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel to two hundred fifty-eight dollars per residential parcel in 2017, an eighty-six dollar and fifty cent increase over 2016, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

SWM Public Benefit Rating System Fee - This ordinance increases the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) application fee from four hundred and eighty dollars to twelve hundred dollars. This increase will bring the cost of enrollment to be comparable to neighboring counties' Current Use Program, as well as other counties within the State. The

increase is needed to more fully reflect the actual costs of processing applications and to reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the General Fund.

Medical Examiner Death Authorization Fee – This ordinance increases the King County Medical Examiner's Office (KCME) burial and cremation review fee from sixty dollars to seventy dollars, effective January 1, 2017. A fee increase is needed to allow the KCME to cover the full cost of its disposition authorization program for the next biennium. King County code requires all deaths be reported to the Medical Examiner's Office for review prior to burial or cremation to ensure that the KCME takes jurisdiction over appropriate cases before disposition occurs. The fee increase will raise an estimated two hundred seventy thousand dollars of additional revenue over the 2017-2018 biennium.

Parking Fees - This fee ordinance revises King County Code to reflect adjustments to parking fees at County parking facilities and changes to the County's inventory of parking facilities. These changes affect County employees parking at the Goat Hill Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 2017, King Street Center. Existing parking fees have been unchanged since 2011, and these adjustments bring fees more in line with market rates for parking in downtown garages.

Transit Special Rate Ordinance - This ordinance will temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. This proposal would raise the current cap by two-hundred thousand dollars per year in the next two years from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

Wireless Right-of-Way Use Fee – This ordinance adjusts the annual use fee for wireless telecommunications operating in the County's right-of-way. This fee ordinance was the subject of a proviso response (Motion 14560) in 2015-2016 and has been adjusted to only impact telecommunications antenna on separate support structures. The revenue generated from the fee increase is proposed to support the Line of Business Implementation staff in 2017-2018.

Franchise Fee Recovery Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package is an ordinance necessary to fully recover the costs associated with negotiating and managing franchise agreements from utility companies using King County road right-of-way (ROW) . This ordinance increases the application fee from twenty five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. The application fee has not been increased since 2008. The ordinance also:

- Amends KCC 6.27.020 to authorize charging a penalty on utilities which receive an emergency ROW construction permit under KCC 14.44.055 without first receiving a franchise. This penalty could apply until the utility was granted a franchise.
- Expands the cost and expenses that can be reimbursed to the County from Real Estate Services costs, to all County costs, including review and negotiation of the application.

- Authorizes Real Estate Services to seek reimbursement of certain expenses the County incurs administering the utilities' activities after the franchise has been granted.
- Defines fire hydrants, facilities and services as reimbursable County costs.
- Authorizes the Executive to take legal action against utilities that operate without a franchise or in violation of a franchise.
- Authorizes the manager of the Facilities Management Division or the director of the Road Services Division to take code enforcement action for violation of the franchise chapter.

Franchise agreements provide basic legal protection for the County and set the rules, rights and fees associated with using public property for private purposes. Franchise agreements reduce the County's liability associated with franchisees' use of the right-of-way. Currently, 73 franchise agreements have expired or will expire during the 2017-2018 biennium. The administration of franchise agreements has not been sufficiently staffed and the administrative costs of negotiating and managing these agreements are not currently fully recoverable due to limitations in County Code.

Fund Ordinances

Second Tier Fund Code Changes - This ordinance changes multiple internal service funds and capital funds form Tier 1 funds to Tier 2 funds. For Tier 1 funds interest earnings on cash balances accrue directly to the fund. For Tier 2 funds interest earned on cash balances accrue to the General fund. As a result of this code change the interest from these governmental type funds will accrue to the General Fund.

E-911 Fund Creation - This ordinance establishes a new capital fund for the enhanced 911 (E-911) emergency telephone system for the Department of Executive Services. The purpose of the fund is to provide more transparent and efficient budgeting for large, multi-year capital projects. The new E-911 Capital Program supports information technology projects which enhance or sustain the operation of King County's 911 public communications network. This ordinance has no fiscal impact.

Housing Fund Consolidation – This ordinance consolidates two current housing funds (Fund 2460-Federal Housing and Community Development and Fund 2464-Housing Opportunity Fund) for the 2017-2018 budget and beyond. This ordinance supports that consolidation by renaming Fund 2460 as the Housing and Community Development Fund and updating the purpose and use of the establishing ordinance to encompass the combined purposes of the fund after consolidation. This ordinance has no financial impact to the County.

Department of Public Health Administration Fund – This ordinance creates a Public Health Administration Fund to contain department and King County administrative costs and overhead and King County central rates. Administrative costs in this fund are allocated to other funds and programs in the department using a variety of distribution methodologies depending on the basis for the original cost.

Related Legislation

Strategic Plan Objectives – A motion adopting King County Strategic Plan objectives was transmitted concurrently with the budget. This motion includes objectives for each of the seven King County goals that the King County Council adopted through Motion 14317 in March 2015. These objectives were developed collaboratively with department directors, Executive staff, Council staff, elected officials and their designees from the County's separately elected agencies. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget provided support and guidance to the teams in developing objectives that are statements of specific, measureable results that contribute to the achievement of each goal, will inform the development of strategies and actions, and are consistent with Ordinance 17834, which updated our Performance Management and Accountability System (PMAS). The resulting three to five objectives for each of the seven adopted goals are included with the motion.

Other Reports

The Technology Business Plan – Pursuant to K.C.C. 2.16.0757, the 2017-2018 Technology Business Plan provides an overview of new and ongoing Information Technology (IT) projects to be implemented in 2017-2018. These projects are aligned with the King County Strategic Plan and support County departments and agencies in the delivery of services to County residents.

2017 eCommerce Report - The King County Administrative Policies and Procedures- FIN-8-5-1-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, effective March 3, 2016, includes the following provision:

Section IV.f.1. "As part of the biennium budget request, and the mid-biennium report, the executive will provide the council with a list of all agencies offering electronic payment options. For those agencies absorbing Service Fees, either the actual or budgeted costs of absorbing these fees must be shown, as applicable, for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year and the upcoming budget year (County Code, KCC, 4A.601, Electronic Payments).

It is estimated that this report required 8 staff hours to produce, costing $600.

The Executive Proposed 2017-2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance and related legislation support the King County Strategic Plan to "exercise sound financial management and build King County's long-term fiscal strength."

I certify that funds are available. If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Elected Officials
Department Directors
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennnial Budget
Title:	Surface Water Management Fee Rate Increase
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	Water and Land Resources Division, Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Note Prepared By:	Kathy Waymire, Finance and Administration Manager
Date Prepared:	8/25/2016
Note Reviewed By:	Jillian Andrews, Budget Analyst
Date Reviewed:	8/26/2016

Description of request:

An increase to the Surface Water Management Fee to cover inflation, annexation impacts, asset management, habitat restoration, support to Agricultural and rural programs, systems improvements, and Road Services Division (RSD) drainage work.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
DNRP/WLR	1211	SWM fees		22,584,468	18,237,527
TOTAL			**0**	**22,584,468**	**18,237,527**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
DNRP/WLR	1211			22,584,468	19,190,142
TOTAL			**0**	**22,584,468**	**19,190,142**

Expenditures by Categories

	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
Operating expenditures		8,258,982	6,644,366
Internal services		2,654,091	2,874,381
CIP PAYG transfer		5,181,436	5,181,436
Transfer to RSD		6,489,959	4,489,959
TOTAL	**0**	**22,584,468**	**19,190,142**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:
2019/20 revenues reduced for N. Highline, W. Hill & E. Federal Way annexations
2019/20 expenditures reduced for N. Highline, W. Hill & E. Federal Way annexations
2019/20 operating expenditures inflated by 8.3% per PSB assumptions, and reduced for N. Highline, W. Hill & E. Federal Way annexations
Internal services includes central rates, DNRP & WLR overhead; 2019/20 inflated by 8.3% per PSB assumptions
CIP PAYG transfer is biennial transfer from SWM operating to SWM capital fund

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2017-2018 Proposed Financial Plan
Surface Water Management Operating Fund /000001211

Category	2015-2016 Estimated[1]	2017-2018 Proposed Budget[2]	2019-2020 Projected[3]	2021-2022 Projected[3]
Beginning Fund Balance	**8,243,227**	**3,405,434**	**6,750,984**	**6,697,872**
Revenues				
SWM Fees	51,181,115	71,786,431	69,418,642	64,126,653
General Fund	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,841,100	2,014,163
Other Revenues	1,675,597	2,089,055	2,262,447	2,475,117
Total Revenues	**54,556,712**	**75,575,486**	**73,522,189**	**68,615,933**
Expenditures				
Expenditures	(42,980,905)	(49,407,655)	(53,056,292)	(57,095,226)
CIP Transfer	(8,874,000)	(13,761,436)	(13,761,436)	(13,761,436)
Debt Service	(4,349,600)	(3,288,750)	(2,961,800)	(2,280,250)
Asset Management for Roads	(1,000,000)			
Transfer to Roads[4]	(2,190,000)	(6,489,959)	(4,489,959)	(4,489,959)
Total Expenditures	**(59,394,505)**	**(72,947,800)**	**(74,269,487)**	**(77,626,871)**
Estimated Underexpenditures[5]		717,864	694,186	641,267
Other Fund Transactions				
Total Other Fund Transactions	-	-	-	-
Ending Fund Balance	3,405,434	6,750,984	6,697,872	(1,671,799)
Reserves				
SWM Rate Reserve[6]	(1,027,031)	(3,981,908)	(3,790,392)	
Rainy Day Reserve (30 days)[7]	(2,378,403)	(2,769,077)	(2,907,480)	(3,047,371)
Total Reserves	**(3,405,434)**	**(6,750,985)**	**(6,697,872)**	**(3,047,371)**
Reserve Shortfall	-	-	-	4,719,171
Ending Undesignated Fund Balance	-	-	-	-

Financial Plan Notes

[1] 2015-2016 Actuals reflect actual expenditures from EBS using report GL010 and are consistent with the Budgetary Fund Balance figures published by FBOD.

[2] 2017-2018 Proposed Budget is based on Hyperion system.

[3] Outyear projections are based on the following assumptions for expenditures and revenues:

Revenues

SWM revenues include the following annexation assumptions from PSB: Duwamish/Sliver 1/1/17; North Highline 1/1/20; West Hill 1/1/20; East Federal Way 1/1/20.

General Fund and Other Revenues reflect inflationary increases of 8.3% in 2019-2020 and 9.4% in 2021-2022 per PSB's assumptions

Expenditures

Operating expenditures reflects inflationary increases of 8.3% in 2019-20 and 9.4% in 2021-2022 per PSB's assumptions, and reductions for North Highline, West Hill and East Federal Way annexations direct services.

CIP Debt Service on 2014 bond issuance shown as separate line, reflects full debt amortization commencing in 2017.

[4] In 2017-2018 the transfer to Roads includes $2 million of unfunded carryover previously appropriated in the SWM Capital Fund (3292) in 2015-2016. Funding for this transfer is included in the requested SWM fee rate increase.

[5] Under-expenditure assumptions for budget are usually calculated at 1 to 1.5% of estimated SWM revenues. This assumption is revisited and updated throughout the biennium.

[6] The rate reserve is accumulated to mitigate against future rate increases. The SWM program faces potential large revenue losses due to potential annexations.

[7] Reserves reflect a 30-day rainy day reserve based on the annual estimated SWM fund expenditures, excluding transfers to Roads.

[8] This plan was updated by Kathy Waymire on 9/9/2016.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	14	**Name:**	Jenny Giambattista
Proposed No.:	2016-0492	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0492 updates the current schedule of fees charged by the Department of Information Technology. The proposed fees will generate $640,000 in the biennium to the KCIT services fund.

SUMMARY

King County Code Chapter 2.99 authorizes the establishment of fees for services by county agencies. The current schedule of fees charged by the department of information technology, codified in K.C.C. chapter 4A.660 is outdated. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0492 would update this section of code to reflect new services provided by King County Information Technology (KCIT), change fee amounts for certain existing services, and to eliminate obsolete services no longer provided by department.

The proposed fees will generate $640,000 in the biennium to the KCIT services fund.

BACKGROUND

King County Code Chapter 2.99 authorizes the establishment of fees for services by county agencies. The current schedule of fees charged by the department of information technology, codified in K.C.C chapter 4A.660 is outdated and is proposed to be updated with Proposed Ordinance 2016-0492.

ANALYSIS

Many Fees Eliminated
Proposed Ordinance 2016-0492 proposes to eliminate almost 50 fees for services that are no longer offered, largely because the information is now available on-line for free and thus there is no need for KCIT to provide the information Examples of services no longer provided include. Many of deleted fees are related to microfiche copies of property data and paper printouts of registered voters.

Fees Updated
Proposed Ordinance 2016-0492 proposes to change the amount charged for the fees in Table One. To determine the new fee structure, KCIT reviewed actual costs to offer the services and used those actual costs to set future rates.

Table One
Fee Change

Fee	Current Fee	New Fee
Access Fee for Customer Owned Terminals (Lines 39-48) This allows companies to have remote access to the Assessor-Treasury database to search for property information. The largest customers are title companies, the City of Seattle, and Seattle Police Departments. There are currently 20 customers and 700 users. KCIT establishes an Exchange account for every authorized user.	$425 per month, per location	$1,745 per company per year, plus $932 per user per year. KCIT has included a per user fee to reflect the costs associated with establishing an exchange account for new users. KCIT anticipates this fee change will generate an additional $120,000 annually.
Online Property Inquiries (Line 49-57) Access & Inquiries are basically the same in the rehosted environment. Only one fee is charged for obtaining Assessor-Treasury data. Thus, this fee will not be charged. **Subsequent to the transmittal, Executive staff report this fee can be eliminated one of the fees from the Code. This change is reflected in the amendment.**	.60 per transaction	$1,745 per company per year, plus $932 per user per year.
Local Improvement District (LID) Assessment Roll and Master File This replaces LID assessment Roll and Master File on Microfiche, previously item c. (LID) are “self-taxing” neighborhood projects that King County Treasury Operations bills, collects, and distributes based upon the property tax parcel number and a project number.	$245	$100

(Line 61-62)		
Plat Index Data File (line 63) This includes a listing of parcel information: name, type, number, and location. Replaces the fee listed on line 80.	162	$50
Plat Index Hard Copy (Line 64) Same as Plat Index Data File but in paper format Replaces the fee listed on line 81	$43	$50
Real Property Master File Extract (Line 66) A listing by parcel that includes property values and billed/paid amounts used by property tax and title research companies.	$350	$100
Real Property Tax Roll on Microfiche (Line 68) A listing of property address and taxpayer name and mailing address by parcel used by Estate Tax, Title research and Property Information companies.	$245	$100 This will no longer be a microfiche. Instead, information will be saved to a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) folder and/or to a DVD and mailed to the customer.
Real Property Full Legal Description Extract (Line 86) Provides legal description data for each *active* real property parcel on the tax roll. Users of this report are Mortgage companies and Title Research companies.	$200	$100

New Fees

As shown in Table Two, Proposed Ordinance 2016-0492 also includes two new fees

Table Two –New Fees

Fee	New
Levy Code Fund and Summary Report (ASCRPT by Levy Code and District)	$100

(Line 59) Assessed valuation and extended tax certification by Levy and District. This is an annual report used by integrated brokerage companies and investment banks.	
Real Property Account Extract (Line 65) Provides Account Number, Parcel Number, Plat Name, address, taxpayer name, mailing address. Used by Estate Tax, Title research and Property Information companies.	$100

AMENDMENT

Subsequent to the transmittal of this Ordinance, KCIT reported the "Access Fee for Customer-Owned Terminals" on lines 39 to 48 is no longer necessary because there is a charge for the same service listed in lines 49 to 57. Amendment 1 deletes the "Access Fee for Customer-Owned Terminals" and also adds an effective date of January 1, 2017.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0492
2. Amendment
3. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Bill Kehoe, Director, Department of Information Technology

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Proposed No. 2016-0492.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE establishing the fee for computer facilities and certain computer equipment use; amending Ordinance 6666, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.660.010 and repealing Ordinance 14006, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.660.100.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. K.C.C. chapter 2.99 authorizes the establishment of fees-for-service charged by county agencies. The current schedule of fees charged by the department of information technology, codified in K.C.C. chapter 4A.660, dates back to the 1980s and is in need of updating to reflect new services provided by the department, to change fee amounts for certain existing services, and to eliminate obsolete services no longer provided by the department.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 6666, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.660.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

The following fees shall be charged by the department of information technology:

A. OUTPUT PRODUCTS

1. ((~~Property Batch System Inquiries~~

~~a. Customer Inquiries only $0.60 per parcel~~

~~b. Name and Address Labels only 0.65 per parcel~~

~~c. Legal Description Labels only 0.65 per parcel~~

~~d. Customer Inquiries plus Name and Address Labels 0.95 per parcel~~

~~e. Customer Inquiries plus Legal Description Labels 0.95 per parcel~~

~~f. Customer Inquiries plus Name and Address and Legal Description Labels 1.30 per parcel~~

~~g. Name and Address Labels plus Legal Description Labels 1.00 per parcel~~

~~h. Batch Tax Statements .070 per parcel~~

~~i. Additional Copies of Inquiries, Labels or Statements (regardless of number of copies printed) 0.30 per parcel~~

~~j. Minimum Charge 25.00 per order~~

~~2.~~)) Property On-Line System Inquiries

a. Access Fee for Customer-Owned Terminals ((~~425.00 per month per location~~))

Base Access:

	$1,745.00 per company per year. User Access: $932.00 per user per year
b. Online Property Inquiries	((~~0.60 per transaction~~)) Base Access $1,745.00 per company per year. User Access: $932.00 per user per year

((~~3.~~)) 2. Property Extracts ((~~and Microfiche File~~))

a. Levy Code Fund and Summary Report (ASCRPT by Levy Code and District)	$100.00
b. Local Improvement District (LID) Assessment Roll and Master File	$100.00
c. Plat Index: Data File	$50.00
d. Plat Index: Hard Copy	$50.00
e. Real Property Account Extract	$100.00

f. Real Property Master File Extract ((~~$350.00~~))

$100.00

((~~b.~~)) g. Real Property Tax ((~~Roll on Microfiche~~)) Data Extract ((~~245.00~~))

$100.00

((~~c. LID Assessment Roll and Master File on Microfiche 245.00~~

~~d. LID Assessment Roll and Master File on 8-1/2 x 14-inch paper 245.00~~

~~e. LID Assessment Roll Plat to District Cross Reference Report 69.00~~

~~f. Residential Characteristic Land File Copy 162.00~~

~~g. Residential Characteristic Building File Copy 162.00~~

~~h. Residential Characteristic Accessory File Extract 162.00~~

~~i. Sales File Copy 220.00~~

~~j. Commercial/Industrial Characteristics Land File Extract 162.00~~

~~k. Commercial/Industrial Characteristic Building File Extract 162.00~~

~~l. Commercial/Industrial Characteristic Condo File Extract 162.00~~

~~m. Plat Index File Copy 162.00~~

~~n. Current Plat Index (Paper or Fiche) 43.00~~

~~o. Property File Copy 162.00~~

~~p. Sales History, Purged (Microfiche) 43.00~~

~~q. Condominium Report (Microfiche) 43.00~~

~~r. Comparable Sales (Microfiche) 100.00~~

~~s.~~)) h. Real Property Full Legal Description Extract ~~200.00~~))

$100.00

((~~t. Personal Property File Extract 125.00~~

~~u. Personal Property Beginning Year Tax Roll (Microfiche) 110.00~~

~~4. Voter Registration~~

~~a. Printouts 275.00 base file processing~~ ~~**charge plus:**~~

~~(1) One-Part Paper - All Registered Voters within Precinct 0.12 per precinct~~

~~(2) Two-Part Paper - All Registered Voters within Precinct 0.25 per precinct~~

~~(3) Four-Part Paper - All Registered Voters within Precinct 0.35 per precinct~~

~~**or:**~~

~~(4) One-Part Paper - New Registrations and Transfers only 0.0004 per voter selected~~

~~(5) Two-Part Paper - New Registrations and Transfers only 0.0008 per voter selected~~

~~(6) Four-Part Paper - New Registrations and Transfers only 0.0010 per voter selected~~

~~b. Name and Address Labels 275.00 base file processing~~ ~~**charge plus:**~~

~~(1) All Registered Voters within Precincts 1.50 per precinct~~

~~**or:**~~

~~(2) New Registrations and Transfers only 0.005 per voter selected~~

~~c. Standard Magnetic Tape (1600 bits per inch minimum) 275.00 base file processing **charge plus:**~~

~~(1) All Registered Voters within Precincts 0.10 per precinct~~

~~(2) New Registrations and Transfers only 0.0005 per voter selected~~

~~d. Certify Tape 11.00 per reel~~

~~e. King County Information and Telecommunications Services Supplied Magnetic Tape 30.00 certified check per reel loaned~~

~~5. Absentee Abstracts~~

~~a. Printouts 25.00 base file processing **charge plus:**~~

~~(1) One-Part Paper 0.025 per printed page~~

~~(2) Two-Part Paper 0.05 per printed page~~

~~(3) Four-Part Paper 0.065 per printed page~~

~~6. Recording Index Tape~~

~~a. General Index of Daily Recordings Year to date 25.00 per copy~~

~~b. Tract Index of Surveys Year to date 25.00 per copy~~

~~c. Sales Activity 25.00 per copy~~

~~7. Adult Detention~~

~~a. Booking Recap Report 30.00 per month~~

~~b. Release Recap Report 15.00 per month~~

~~c. Bail Bond Inquiry 0.35 per transaction~~

~~8. Published Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data 58.93 per compact disk~~))

B. Special circumstances and requests for output products other than those specified in subsection A. of this section shall be charged a fixed rate, determined by the department of information technology, based on the prevailing labor and resource costs.

C. Based on their unique requirements, cash-on-delivery and non-King County customers may be assessed a fee of up to ten percent to cover undistributed overhead.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 14006, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.660.100 are each hereby repealed.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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1

Oct 25, 2016

Sponsor: _____

[JG]

Proposed No.: 2016-0492

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0492, VERSION 1

On page 2, beginning on line 39, strike lines 39 through 50, and insert:

((~~a. Access Fee for Customer-Owned Terminals~~	~~425.00 per month per location~~))
~~b.~~)) Online Property Inquiries	((~~0.60 per transaction~~))"

On page 8, after line 162, insert:

"SECTION 3. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017."

EFFECT: ***This amendment deletes a fee for the "Access Fee for Customer-Owned Terminal" because it is the same thing as "Online Property Inquiries Service." KCIT reports it will charge for the "Online Property Inquiries Service" and thus for simplicity has requested to delete this fee. The amendment also establishes an effective date of January 1, 2017.***

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title:	Amending King County Code 4A.660 to reflect the current rate structure for system access services for external customers
Affected Agency(-ies):	KCIT
Note Prepared By:	Junko Keesecker
Date Prepared:	6/27/2016
Note Reviewed By:	Gaukhar Serikbayeva
Date Reviewed:	9/16/2016

Description of request:

This request is to update King County Code 4A.660 to reflect the current rate structure for system access services for external customers. The current Code was last updated in the 1980s and most of the services and associated rates are obsolete.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
KCIT Services	5531		640,000	690,000	750,000
TOTAL			**640,000**	**690,000**	**750,000**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
TOTAL					

Expenditures by Category

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
TOTAL			-	-	-

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:

The revenue estimate is based on the current volume of services to existing customers. The fees are set based on the cost of administering and tracking the users who require County records' access. The fees recover cost of providing system access services to external customers.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	15	**Name:**	Andrew Kim
Proposed No.:	2016-0493	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance to revise King County Code to increase County employee parking rates at County parking facilities located in downtown Seattle, and add King Street Center parking facility to the County's downtown parking facilities portfolio, in accordance with the 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennium budget. The changes will generate approximately $3.1 million in additional estimated revenues for the 2017-2018 biennium for the General Fund.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0493 proposes to revise King County Code to reflect County employee parking fee increases to the Goat Hill Parking Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 1, 2017, the King Street Center. This proposal is in accordance with the Executive's Proposed 2017-2018 Biennium budget. The last time employee parking rates were changed for these facilities were in 2011 and the Executive has proposed the rate increases to have parking rates be commensurate with market levels in the downtown area. The Executive also hopes that this will decrease the number of county employees parking at the garage to free up space for the public who may need to use the parking facilities for county services.

The proposed fee increases and the addition of the King Street Center to the County parking facilities portfolio will generate an additional $3.1 million in parking fee revenues for the 2017-2018 biennium. This includes an additional $70,000 allocation to the Children and Family Services Fund and an additional $1.4 million allocation to the General Fund. However, the proposed increases will also increase costs for County employees that rely on driving to work and increase costs to County agencies that reimburse for County employee parking and/or use the downtown parking facilities for County fleet.

BACKGROUND

The County currently has five parking garages: (1) Goat Hill Parking Garage, (2) Chinook Building, (3) King County Correctional Facility, (4) Maleng Regional Justice

Center, and (5) Youth Services Center open surface lot. However, on June 1, 2017, the Facilities Management Division (FMD) is proposing to take over the King Street Center parking garage and increasing its parking facilities portfolio to six[1].

A Parking Facilities Fund was established as a subfund of the General Fund in the 2015-2016 adopted budget to increase transparency of the parking facility revenues and expenditures under FMD management[2]. County Employee Parking Fees at County parking facilities and allocation of the parking fee revenues are governed by KCC Chapter 3.32. In accordance with KCC 3.32.090, the parking fee revenues are allocated in the following order:

1. State and local taxes,
2. Debt service and rent payments,
3. Contribution to the Major Maintenance Reserve Fund (MMRF),
4. FMD operating expenses for the parking facilities,
5. Contribution to the Children and Family Services Fund, and
6. General Fund

According to KCC 3.32.010, public parking rates for County parking facilities are set by the contractor that operates the County parking facilities with oversight and periodic review by the Director of the Department of Executive Services. FMD has stated tthat public parking rates were last changed in January 2016.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0493 proposes to revise King County Code to reflect County employee parking fee increases to the Goat Hill Parking Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 2017, the King Street Center. In addition to individual employees, the employee parking rate change impacts those agencies that pay or reimburse for privately-operated vehicles and for agency-assigned fleet vehicles that park in County parking facilities. The Executive's rationale for increasing the employee parking fees for the downtown parking facilities are (1) to have parking rates be commensurate with market levels in the downtown area, and (2) to decrease the number of county employees parking at the garage to free up space for the public who may need to use the parking facilities for county services. The last time employee parking rates were changed for these facilities were in 2011[3].

Table 1 below summarizes the current and proposed employee parking fee rates for County parking facilities:

[1] Ordinance 12614 (1/15/1997) allowed the King Street Center as the first lease-to-own facility developed for the County pursuant to U.S. Department of Treasury Revenue Procedure ruling 63-20. This decision was a direct result of the King County and Metro merger. This ruling was a development/financing tool for public entities to construct new properties in partnership with private developers. The National Development Council, the nonprofit intermediary required by the 63-20 ruling, financed the project via tax-exempt revenue bonds, and Wright Runstad & Company was the private developer. The building was completed and occupied in 1998 and King County will assume ownership as of June 1, 2017. Additional details can be found in the 2016 RAMP Section II.B.5.

[2] Administration may establish subfunds without Council approval (KCC 4A.200.02).

[3] Ordinance 16981 (11/15/2010).

Table 1: Employee Parking Rates (Current vs. 2017-2018 Proposed)

RATE TYPE	CURRENT (since 2011)	2017-2018 PROPOSED	% CHANGE
Daily – Motorcycles	$5 / day	$5 / day	0.0%
Hourly	$15 max / day	$20 max / day	33.3%
After-Hours / Weekend	$7 / day	$7 / day	0.0%
Monthly – Reserved	$300 / month	$385 / month	28.3%
Monthly – Unreserved	$260 / month	$300 / month	15.4%
Electric Cars – Unreserved	$182 / month	$210 / month	15.4%
Certified Car Pool – Unreserved	$182 / month	$210 / month	15.4%
Employee ADA – Unreserved	$130 / month	$150 / month	15.4%

ANALYSIS

Parking Rate Survey

In accordance with KCC 3.32.020[4], FMD surveyed 28 parking facilities in the downtown area during October 2015 to determine the proposed employee parking rates for the new biennium. The survey grouped the parking facilities into three categories (Downtown, Civic Campus, and Pioneer Square) based on location. Table 2 below provides a summary of the survey, and Table 3 provides FMD's methodology to determine the proposed employee parking rates.

Table 2: FMD Parking Survey Summary (October 2015)

Location Group	Average Rate (1.5 – 2 hours)	Average Rate (8-9 hours)	Average (Monthly – Unreserved)	Average (Monthly – Reserved)	Average (Evening)
Civic Campus	$13.91	$24.21	$276.10	$383.33	$6.67
Downtown	$14.13	$27.50	$318.75	$425.00	$10.29
Pioneer Square	$8.49	$19.01	$213.51	n/a	$6.88

[4] KCC 3.32.020.D states, "In order to evaluate the appropriateness of any potential adjustments to established employee parking rates, the department of executive services, facilities management division may conduct a survey of the monthly parking rates charged for public parking in comparable lots. The survey and any employee parking fee recommendations shall be forwarded to the council for consideration during the budget process."

Table 3: FMD Methodology to Determine Proposed Employee Parking Rates

RATE TYPE	2017-2018 PROPOSED	METHODOLOGY
Daily (Max)	$20 max / day	Prorated on proposed Monthly – Reserved rate
Monthly – Reserved	$385 / month	Average of Monthly – Reserved for Civic Campus
Monthly – Unreserved	$300 / month	Weighted Average of Monthly – Unreserved for Civic Campus and Downtown
Electric Cars / Car Pool – Unreserved	$210 / month	70% of proposed Monthly – Unreserved rate
Employee ADA – Unreserved	$150 / month	50% of proposed Monthly – Unreserved rate

Parking Fee Revenue Allocations

Overall, compared to 2015-2016 year-end forecasts, the overall estimated revenues for all County parking facilities are proposed to increase by approximately $3.1 million (45%) for the 2017-2018 biennium. This includes approximately $1 million (15%) increase due to the employee parking rate increases and approximately $2.1 million (30%) increase due to the addition of the King Street Center parking garage to the County's parking facilities portfolio, which would also apply the proposed employee parking fee rates.

Table 4 below provides a summary of the parking fee revenue allocations as governed by KCC 3.32.090 by comparing the 2015-2016 year-end forecasts to the 2017-2018 proposed. Approximately 64% of the revenues were allocated to the payment of debt service, contribution to the Major Maintenance Reserve Fund (MMRF), and operating expenses for the parking facilities. The remaining $3.6 million was allocated to the Children and Family Services Fund and the General Fund.

Table 4: County Parking Facilities Revenue Allocation (2015-2016 vs. 2017-2018)

No.	ALLOCATION	2015-2016 ESTIMATED	2017-2018 PROPOSED	% CHANGE
1	FMD O&M incl. State & local taxes[5]	$588,876	$813,528	38.1%
2	Parking Facility Operator Expenses	$1,359,478	$2,569,000	89.0%
3	Debt Service	$2,440,624	$2,365,164[6]	(3.1%)
4	Major Maintenance Reserve Fund	$362,144	$594,852	64.3%
5	Children and Family Services Fund	$1,330,136	$1,400,000	5.3%
6	General Fund	$801,983	$2,263,456	182.2%

[5] This includes the City of Seattle commercial parking tax rate of 12.5%. According to the Seattle Municipal Code, the commercial parking tax is added to the fee drivers pay to park in Seattle's commercial parking lots. Drivers pay the tax when they park, but it is the business's responsibility to charge and collect the tax. Then, the business must pay the collected amount when taxes are filed. The business is liable for the tax whether or not it is collected.

[6] $1,264,093 of the total 2017-2018 debt service payment for the Goat Hill Properties will be for interest payments.

Impacts to County Agencies and Employees
As mentioned in the Background, the employee parking rate increases will not only impact individual employees but will also increase costs for agencies that use County's downtown parking facilities for their fleet and/or reimburse parking costs to their employees. There may also be Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) impacts for those employees that rely on driving to work due to lack of access to public transportation, to frequently attend medical appointments, and/or to attend to childcare responsibilities. Lastly, there may be collective bargaining implications since almost every county bargaining unit has at least one member parking at a downtown garage. Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD) employees that benefit from employer paid parking will also be impacted since the fee increase will exceed the threshold of any IRS Tax Benefits and likely result in an increase in income taxes for these employees.

Executive staff have stated the proposed rate increase was communicated to all employees (represented and non-represented) in the summer of 2016, and employee feedback was submitted either through labor negotiations or directly to the Executive Office. They also mentioned that employee concerns were largely related to the size of the rate increases and the parking rate survey data were made available to requestors. Lastly, Executive has stated that the parking fee increases were negotiated between the County and the Coalition of Unions as part of the Total Compensation agreement.

AMENDMENTS

Striking Amendment 1 specifies granting fee-setting authority as per K.C.C.299.030, formats fee-table to more closely match Code, and corrects the effective date of hourly rates for King Street Center.

Title Amendment 1 amends the title to reflect Striking Amendment 1.

FOLLOW UP FROM WEEK 1 PANEL QUESTIONS

Councilmembers asked for a breakdown of parking revenues paid by employees:
In 2015-2016, approximately $3.7 million (53% of total estimated revenues) was revenue attributed to non-county agencies or individual parking fees. Approximately $894,000 of the $3.7 million was directly from employee payroll deduction, and $2.3m was privately-paid monthly and transient parking. Standard Parking (the County's parking facility operator) estimated that approximately 64% of 2016 transient revenues are from those paying the employee parking rate. With that assumption, a total of $2.4 million (35% of total estimated revenues) comes from individuals that pay the employee parking rate. It should be noted that County employees who do not provide their employee identification when parking in County parking facilities would pay the public parking rate and therefore would not be included in the $2.4 million calculation.

Councilmembers asked for clarification on the allocation of the parking fee revenues as guided by King County Code and review any options, if any, to modify the allocations:
The Background section above provides a summary of the allocation guidelines as outlined by KCC 3.32.090 and the excerpt of the code is provided below:

3.32.090 Parking fee revenues - disposition. All revenues derived from parking fees shall be distributed as follows:

A. Applicable local and state taxes;

B. An allocation to cover rent payments or debt service payments for the Goat Hill parking garage and pro-rated rent for the parking portion of the Chinook Building;

C. It is the intent of the council to biennially, during the budget process, identify a portion of the revenue going to the current expense fund to be transferred to the major maintenance reserve fund to support major maintenance projects at the garage and other parking facilities, taking into account the major maintenance model and financial plan;

D. An allocation to the facilities management division of the department of executive services's internal service fund to reimburse the fund for expenses associated with the operation of the parking program;

E. An allocation to the children and family set-aside fund for support of health and human services activities sufficient to increase the allocation from 2004 levels at the local consumer price index; and

F. The residual revenues distributed to the current expense fund.

Table 5 below provides a summary of the Executive staff analysis regarding possible modifications to the allocation model.

Table 5: Executive Analysis on Parking Fee Revenue Allocation Modifications

No.	ALLOCATION	EXECUTIVE ANALYSIS
1	FMD O&M	Altering this amount would result in a revenue shortfall to the ISF and affect FMD's ability to service and administer the County's parking facility portfolio
2	Debt Service	Altering the amount of debt-service backed by parking fee revenues would shift the burden to another source (presumably the County's General Fund)
3	Major Maintenance Reserve Fund	Reducing this amount would lower revenue to support Major Maintenance projects and affect the FMD's ability to address infrastructural needs in County facilities
4	Children and Family Services Fund	Altering would presumably require an adjustment to the direction given in code
5	General Fund	Altering this approach would affect the General Fund's budgeted revenue for 2017-2018

Council staff agree that there is little flexibility to modify FMD O&M and Debt Service contributions since these allocations impact current levels of operations and long-term

debt obligations. However, allocation level to the MMRF is a policy decision that may be modified by the Council. Council staff also agree with Executive staff that allocations to the Children and Family Services Fund and General Fund may be modified with amendments to County Code. With Council's direction, legal analysis can be conducted to confirm Council staff analysis.

Councilmembers asked for details on the market survey:
Details of the market survey is provided in the Analysis section above.

Councilmembers asked for the interest payment amount on the 2017-2018 debt service payment:
For 2017-2018, $1,264,093 of the $2,365,164 debt service amount shown in the Parking Facilities financial plan is for interest payments on the Goat Hill Properties.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0493
2. Striking Amendment 1
3. Title Amendment 1
4. Transmittal Letter
5. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Anthony Wright, Director, Facilities Management Division

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0493.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to county automotive parking facilities; and amending Ordinance 15648, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.006, Ordinance 8753, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.045, Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055 and Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this ordinance takes effect June 1, 2017.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 15648, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.006 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

A. "After hours parking" means work time parking for employees whose normal work shifts begin after 1:30 p.m. and end between 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. or who are required to come into work after 4:30 p.m. "After hours parking" also includes parking on weekends and holidays that is required by the employee's agency.

B. "Business convenience" means a county business-related requirement. For the purposes of this chapter, "a county business-related requirement" includes after hours

parking for county employees, parking for commissioned sheriff's office personnel, parking for county employees working for a specified and limited period on a time-sensitive project that requires them to arrive before or stay after regular work hours, parking for county employees who are required as part of their jobs to use their private vehicles to routinely travel to multiple county business locations, and parking for county-owned vehicles and paid parking for county volunteers authorized by ordinance or by any presiding elected official as defined by K.C.C. 3.24.010 or the presiding elected official's designee, but for the executive branch any designee must be at least the highest-ranking employee of a division.

C. "County automotive parking facility" means:

1. The Goat Hill parking garage located at Sixth Avenue and Jefferson in Seattle;

2. The parking structure located at the regional justice center in Kent;

3. County adult detention center parking facilities located at Fifth Avenue and James in Seattle;

4. Open surface lots that are owned or leased by the county; ((~~and~~))

5. The Chinook Building parking located at Fifth-Avenue and Jefferson in Seattle; and

6. The King Street Center , located at 201 South Jackson Street in Seattle.

D. "County volunteer" means a person who is not a county employee, who performs service for the county for civic, charitable or humanitarian reasons, without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation from the county for services rendered and who is accepted as a volunteer by the county. "County volunteer" includes, but is not

limited to, a person serving as a board member, officer, commission member, volunteer intern or direct service volunteer.

E. "Director" means the director of the county department of executive services and his or her successor or designee, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.

F. "Public parking" means general purpose parking by persons who are not county employees and by county employees that park for less than a full day.

SECTION 3. Sections 4 and 5 of this ordinance take effect January 1, 2017.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 8753, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.045 are each hereby amended as follows:

The rates for county employees parking at the Goat Hill and King Street Center parking garages shall be as follows:

A. Daily parking for motorcycles: five dollars;

B. Hourly parking: Hourly public parking rates shall apply up to a maximum of ((~~fifteen~~)) twenty dollars per day for automobiles; and

C. The rate for after-hours parking shall be seven dollars per day.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Monthly employee and county vehicle rates for parking in the Goat Hill parking garage, the Chinook Building, the King County Correctional Facility and open surface parking lots that are designated by rule to be subject to parking charges, shall be as follows:

	Reserved/Designated Area	**Unreserved Area**
1. Vehicle parking	((~~$300~~)) $385	((~~$260~~)) $300

2. Electric Cars ((~~$182~~)) $210

3. Open surface lots $20.00 $20.00

4. City of Seattle certified carpool ((~~$182~~)) $210

5. Employee ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) ((~~$130~~)) $150

B. The facilities management division of the department of executive services shall identify surface parking lots where it is reasonable and feasible to charge employees for monthly parking. These surface parking lots are located at county facilities outside the downtown Seattle metropolitan core and include, but are not limited to, district courts, health centers, alcohol treatment facilities, police precincts, youth service centers and similar facilities. Designation of open surface lots that are subject to parking charges shall occur by administrative rule adopted pursuant to K.C.C. 3.32.010.

C. For county employees with disabilities that make it difficult or impossible to use public transit, and who display a disabled parking permit, the fee for covered parking in facilities managed by the facilities management division shall be fifty percent of the monthly employee rate, rounding up to the next even dollar. Employees with disabilities shall receive first priority in the assignment of available parking stalls.

SECTION. 6. Section 7 of this ordinance takes effect June 1, 2017.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Monthly employee and county vehicle rates for parking in the Goat Hill parking garage, the Chinook Building, the King County Correctional Facility, the King Street Center garage and open surface parking lots that are designated by rule to be subject to parking charges, shall be as follows:

	Reserved/Designated Area	Unreserved Area
1. Vehicle parking	$385	$300
2. Electric Cars		$210
3. Open surface lots	$20.00	$20.00
4. City of Seattle certified carpool		$210
5. Employee ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)	$150	

B. The facilities management division of the department of executive services shall identify surface parking lots where it is reasonable and feasible to charge employees for monthly parking. These surface parking lots are located at county facilities outside the downtown Seattle metropolitan core and include, but are not limited to, district courts, health centers, alcohol treatment facilities, police precincts, youth service centers and similar facilities. Designation of open surface lots that are subject to parking charges shall occur by administrative rule adopted pursuant to K.C.C. 3.32.010.

C. For county employees with disabilities that make it difficult or impossible to use public transit, and who display a disabled parking permit, the fee for covered parking in facilities managed by the facilities management division shall be fifty percent of the

monthly employee rate, rounding up to the next even dollar. Employees with disabilities shall receive first priority in the assignment of available parking stalls.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

S1

October 20, 2016
Parking Fees

Sponsor: _____

AK

Proposed No.: 2016-0493

STRIKING AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0493, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 8, strike everything through page 6, line 105, and insert:

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. This ordinance proposes changes to the rates for county employees at County automotive parking facilities and includes the King Street Center into the County automotive parking facilities portfolio starting June 1, 2017.

B. These fees are assessed pursuant to K.C.C. 2.99.030.

SECTION 2. Section 3 of this ordinance takes effect June 1, 2017.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 15648, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.006 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

A. "After hours parking" means work time parking for employees whose normal work shifts begin after 1:30 p.m. and end between 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. or who are required to come into work after 4:30 p.m. "After hours parking" also includes parking on weekends and holidays that is required by the employee's agency.

B. "Business convenience" means a county business-related requirement. For the purposes of this chapter, "a county business-related requirement" includes after hours parking for county employees, parking for commissioned sheriff's office personnel, parking for county employees working for a specified and limited period on a time-sensitive project that requires them to arrive before or stay after regular work hours, parking for county employees who are required as part of their jobs to use their private vehicles to routinely travel to multiple county business locations, and parking for county-owned vehicles and paid parking for county volunteers authorized by ordinance or by any presiding elected official as defined by K.C.C. 3.24.010 or the presiding elected official's designee, but for the executive branch any designee must be at least the highest-ranking employee of a division.

C. "County automotive parking facility" means:

1. The Goat Hill parking garage located at Sixth Avenue and Jefferson in Seattle;

2. The parking structure located at the regional justice center in Kent;

3. County adult detention center parking facilities located at Fifth Avenue and James in Seattle;

4. Open surface lots that are owned or leased by the county; ((~~and~~))

5. The Chinook Building parking located at Fifth-Avenue and Jefferson in Seattle; and

6. The King Street Center, located at 201 South Jackson Street in Seattle.

D. "County volunteer" means a person who is not a county employee, who performs service for the county for civic, charitable or humanitarian reasons, without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation from the county for services rendered

and who is accepted as a volunteer by the county. "County volunteer" includes, but is not limited to, a person serving as a board member, officer, commission member, volunteer intern or direct service volunteer.

E. "Director" means the director of the county department of executive services and his or her successor or designee, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.

F. "Public parking" means general purpose parking by persons who are not county employees and by county employees that park for less than a full day.

SECTION 4. Sections 5 and 6 of this ordinance take effect January 1, 2017.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 8753, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.045 are each hereby amended as follows:

The rates for county employees parking at the Goat Hill parking garage shall be as follows:

A. Daily parking for motorcycles: five dollars;

B. Hourly parking: Hourly public parking rates shall apply up to a maximum of ((~~fifteen~~)) twenty dollars per day for automobiles; and

C. The rate for after-hours parking shall be seven dollars per day.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Monthly employee and county vehicle rates for parking in the Goat Hill parking garage, the Chinook Building, the King County Correctional Facility and open surface parking lots that are designated by rule to be subject to parking charges, shall be as follows:

	Reserved/Designated Area	**Unreserved Area**

1. Vehicle parking	((~~$300.00~~)) $385.00	((~~$260.00~~)) $300.00
2. Electric Cars		((~~$182.00~~)) $210.00
3. Open surface lots	$20.00	$20.00
4. City of Seattle certified carpool		((~~$182.00~~)) $210.00
5. Employee ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)		((~~$130.00~~)) $150.00

B. The facilities management division of the department of executive services shall identify surface parking lots where it is reasonable and feasible to charge employees for monthly parking. These surface parking lots are located at county facilities outside the downtown Seattle metropolitan core and include, but are not limited to, district courts, health centers, alcohol treatment facilities, police precincts, youth service centers and similar facilities. Designation of open surface lots that are subject to parking charges shall occur by administrative rule adopted pursuant to K.C.C. 3.32.010.

C. For county employees with disabilities that make it difficult or impossible to use public transit, and who display a disabled parking permit, the fee for covered parking in facilities managed by the facilities management division shall be fifty percent of the monthly employee rate, rounding up to the next even dollar. Employees with disabilities shall receive first priority in the assignment of available parking stalls.

SECTION 7. Section 8 and 9 of this ordinance takes effect June 1, 2017.

SECTION 8. Ordinance 8753, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.045 are each hereby amended as follows:

The rates for county employees parking at the Goat Hill and King Street Center parking garages shall be as follows:

A. Daily parking for motorcycles: five dollars;

B. Hourly parking: Hourly public parking rates shall apply up to a maximum of twenty dollars per day for automobiles; and

C. The rate for after-hours parking shall be seven dollars per day.

SECTION 9. Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Monthly employee and county vehicle rates for parking in the Goat Hill parking garage, the Chinook Building, the King County Correctional Facility, the King Street Center garage and open surface parking lots that are designated by rule to be subject to parking charges, shall be as follows:

	Reserved/Designated Area	**Unreserved Area**
1. Vehicle parking	$385.00	$300.00
2. Electric Cars		$210.00
3. Open surface lots	$20.00	$20.00
4. City of Seattle certified carpool		$210.00
5. Employee ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)		$150.00

B. The facilities management division of the department of executive services shall identify surface parking lots where it is reasonable and feasible to charge employees for monthly parking. These surface parking lots are located at county facilities outside

the downtown Seattle metropolitan core and include, but are not limited to, district courts, health centers, alcohol treatment facilities, police precincts, youth service centers and similar facilities. Designation of open surface lots that are subject to parking charges shall occur by administrative rule adopted pursuant to K.C.C. 3.32.010.

C. For county employees with disabilities that make it difficult or impossible to use public transit, and who display a disabled parking permit, the fee for covered parking in facilities managed by the facilities management division shall be fifty percent of the monthly employee rate, rounding up to the next even dollar. Employees with disabilities shall receive first priority in the assignment of available parking stalls."

Renumber the remaining sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.

EFFECT:

- **Specifies granting fee-setting authority as per K.C.C.299.030.**
- **Corrects effective date of hourly rates for King Street Center**
- **Formats fee-table to more closely match Code**

T1

October 20, 2016
Parking Fees

Sponsor: _____

AK

Proposed No.: 2016-0493

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0493, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 1, strike everything through line 7, and insert:

"AN ORDINANCE relating to county automotive parking facilities; and amending Ordinance 15648, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.006, Ordinance 8753, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.045, Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055, Ordinance 8753, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.045 and Ordinance 12077, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.32.055."

EFFECT: Amends the title to reflect Striking Amendment S1.

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ATTACHMENT 4

September 26, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for the 2017-2018 biennium (the "budget") and accompanying legislation. This budget continues to advance a number of strategic priorities and important services that reflect the values of King County residents, including investments in Metro Transit; prevention and intervention to ensure people receive behavioral health care quickly and effectively; support for a new Immigrant and Refugee Commission; and expanding recreational opportunities for youth in underserved areas.

The budget also includes a number of difficult choices. King County's General Fund, which primarily supports criminal justice and public safety, has faced chronic imbalances between revenues and expenditure growth for 15 years due to revenue limitations under state law. Over the last few months, my office has worked with agencies and separately elected officials to balance the General Fund budget through a mix of revenue changes, efficiencies, cost shifts, and spending reductions, including program cuts and service reductions. Most of these reductions will take place in 2018, allowing time to develop creative solutions and partnerships to mitigate reductions, while working with the State Legislature to fix the County's broken revenue structure.

Despite the difficult situation with the General Fund, the budget makes strides in key areas:

- We are committed to improving Equity and Social Justice outcomes for all residents, and the budget makes strides in realizing the vision of a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive.
- Climate change is one of the paramount environmental and economic challenges for our generation, and the budget makes strategic investments in transit, energy efficiency, green building, and preparing for climate impacts, consistent with the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

- Investments in Metro Transit will increase service to customers, create a better workplace for transit employees, and build the infrastructure for sustained growth of one of the nation's largest and fastest growing transit systems.
- King County will become the best run government in the country. New investments in employees and technology solutions will improve our operations and ability to deliver the most value for all King County residents.

Budget Outlook

King County is in the midst of a strong recovery from the Great Recession. Of the ten largest counties nationwide measured by employment, King County had the highest employment growth rate and also the highest gain in average weekly wages (5.1 percent). Employment growth is expected to slow but remain positive through at least 2018.

One consequence of the strong regional economy is that many people are moving to King County. According to the Washington Office of Financial Management, the county's population increased by 2.5 percent in the year ending April 1, 2016.

Employment and population growth have led to increases in housing prices. The Case-Shiller index of Seattle-area housing prices in April 2016 was up 10.7 percent from the prior year and is now above the previous peak reached in mid-2007. This has led to a significant amount of new construction.

The strong local economy is also generating significant growth in sales taxes. The total countywide tax base grew by 10.0 percent in 2015 and is projected by OEFA to grow at 9.02 percent for 2016. Further growth is predicted, albeit at slower rates: 5.12 percent for 2017 and 3.12 percent for 2018.

Despite the strong economy, the financial condition of the County's funds varies significantly. Some funds, such as Wastewater Treatment and Emergency Medical Services, are in good fiscal condition because of dedicated revenues that support these activities. Programs can be expanded and services improved.

A second group of funds, which are dependent on sales taxes, are in good financial condition due to the economy. This is most notable in Transit and the Mental Illness/Drug Dependency (MIDD) Fund.

Several other County funds face chronic financial shortfalls, typically due to limitations of State law or declining state and federal funding. State law puts a 1 percent cap (plus new construction) on the revenue increases counties can receive from property taxes, the largest source of revenue for the General Fund. Even as King County has increased efficiencies and reduced cost growth, these limitations mean that revenue can't keep up with inflation and the increase in demand for services as the population grows.

Fixing the County's broken revenue structure has been and continues to be our top legislative priority, and I look forward to partnering with you and other city, county, and public safety officials to replace the 1 percent growth limit with a limit that will allow us to sustain a prosperous, livable and humane King County government.

The Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget ordinance, this transmittal package includes the following separate legislative components and reports that are incorporated in the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Budget transmittal package.

Additional Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package are the property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2017 property tax revenue that supports the proposed budget. The 2018 ordinance will be provided as part of the mid-biennium review. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB) staff will work with Council staff in the coming weeks to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor.

Car Rental Sales Tax - King County imposes a one-percent retail rental car sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.049. The statute allows proceeds of the tax to be used solely for the following purposes: (a) acquiring, constructing, maintaining, or operating public sports stadium facilities; (b) engineering, planning, financial, legal, or professional services incidental to public sports stadium facilities; (c) youth or amateur sport activities or facilities; or (d) debt or refinancing debt issued for the purposes of RCW 82.14.049(1). Under subsection RCW 82.14.049(2), at least seventy-five percent of the tax proceeds must be used to service the debt on the stadium until the debt is fully retired. In 2016, King County fully retired its debt on the Kingdome Stadium. This ordinance would redirect the seventy five percent of rental car sales tax proceeds that were previously used for debt service to be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth from low and moderate income communities in King County.

Strategic Climate Action Plan – An ordinance amending King County Code title sections 18.25 and 18.50 related to the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP), in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. The proposed ordinance includes, but is not limited to: (1) amendments to requirements for future updates of the SCAP in K.C.C. chapter 18.25; (2) legislative findings on how the King County Auditor's recommendations have been incorporated into the adopted 2015 SCAP; and (3) changes to SCAP related annual reporting requirements specified under K.C.C. chapter 18.50, to make reporting consistent with the organization of the adopted 2015 SCAP.

Non-Rep 2017 General Wage Increase Ordinance – The ordinance authorizes a two and one quarter percent general wage increase for regular, short-term temporary and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions effective January 1, 2017. The ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140 which require the King County Executive to submit standardized salary schedules and general wage increases.

The proposed ordinance also approves the enclosed 2017 King County 10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County 10-Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, and the 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Permitting and Environmental Review Fees – This ordinance includes a 15.37% fee increase for 2017-2018. The fee increase proposal benefits customers by funding the expansion of on-line permit application and the implementation of credit card acceptance, and rebuilds the Permitting Fund balance in line with King County financial management policies.

Much of the fee increase is required to accommodate cost escalation factors over the past two years and in the coming two years. The department is not requesting additional FTEs for its permitting operation in the next biennium, but seeking to fund its current level of staff and consultants that are needed to handle the increasing volume of residential permit applications. While permit approval timelines have lengthened due to the recent increase in demand for service, the department expects that its current staff, with the continuation of consultants to handle peak demand, can improve service delivery.

The proposed fee increase consists of an across-the-board increase of 20%, reduced by the expiration of the current fee surcharge of 4.63% on January 1, 2017.

King County Information Technology Fee – This ordinance identifies and updates items in K.C.C. 4A.660 that are available for purchase. The updated Code includes current fees charged to external customers such as title companies for accessing King County Assessments and Treasury information stored on the County's server-based platform. The fees cover the County's cost of maintaining customers' access to the system and administering billings. Adoption of this ordinance will further the King County strategic goal of efficient, accountable regional and local government. K.C.C. 4A.660 was originally enacted in 1984 and has been updated only a handful of times since enactment. The majority of items listed in this section of the code are obsolete and no longer available. In addition, the fees associated with these items are not accurate and need to be updated to reflect current costs.

King County Sheriff Civil Fees – This ordinance increases civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040 (1). The last update took effect January 1, 2011; this change increases these fees by the consumer price index for urban wage earners in the West region since that time (11.1%). The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County and contract cities with protection orders. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Department of Transportation Marine Division - King County assumed the King County Ferry District (KCFD) on January 1, 2015. Upon adoption of Ordinance 17935, the County assumed the KCFD fare policy for the King County Water Taxi passenger ferry service. The District fare policy was to increase passenger fares every other year for a Regular Adult by fifty cents per one-way fare for each route. This is done on even years and the last fare increase was in 2016. The fare structure is set forth in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. This ordinance proposes to increase passenger ferry fares consistent with fare policy, effective March 1, 2018.

Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee - King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area of unincorporated King County a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels. The current one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel fee charged by King County is insufficient to meet the projected service and capital costs. Since the fee was set in 2014, the cost of providing services has increased year over year; revenues generated by the current fee are not sufficient to support current programming including stormwater management and habitat restoration project implementation. A number of County-managed stormwater assets are at risk of failure and will require additional investments above and beyond existing resources to maintain. There is a growing demand for agricultural drainage assistance to increase local agriculture productivity. There are currently insufficient resources to adequately address chronic drainage and flooding problems associated with the natural drainage system, including streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural surface waters.

This ordinance will increase the base amount of the surface water management charge from one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel to two hundred fifty-eight dollars per residential parcel in 2017, an eighty-six dollar and fifty cent increase over 2016, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

SWM Public Benefit Rating System Fee - This ordinance increases the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) application fee from four hundred and eighty dollars to twelve hundred dollars. This increase will bring the cost of enrollment to be comparable to neighboring counties' Current Use Program, as well as other counties within the State. The

increase is needed to more fully reflect the actual costs of processing applications and to reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the General Fund.

Medical Examiner Death Authorization Fee – This ordinance increases the King County Medical Examiner's Office (KCME) burial and cremation review fee from sixty dollars to seventy dollars, effective January 1, 2017. A fee increase is needed to allow the KCME to cover the full cost of its disposition authorization program for the next biennium. King County code requires all deaths be reported to the Medical Examiner's Office for review prior to burial or cremation to ensure that the KCME takes jurisdiction over appropriate cases before disposition occurs. The fee increase will raise an estimated two hundred seventy thousand dollars of additional revenue over the 2017-2018 biennium.

Parking Fees - This fee ordinance revises King County Code to reflect adjustments to parking fees at County parking facilities and changes to the County's inventory of parking facilities. These changes affect County employees parking at the Goat Hill Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 2017, King Street Center. Existing parking fees have been unchanged since 2011, and these adjustments bring fees more in line with market rates for parking in downtown garages.

Transit Special Rate Ordinance - This ordinance will temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. This proposal would raise the current cap by two-hundred thousand dollars per year in the next two years from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

Wireless Right-of-Way Use Fee – This ordinance adjusts the annual use fee for wireless telecommunications operating in the County's right-of-way. This fee ordinance was the subject of a proviso response (Motion 14560) in 2015-2016 and has been adjusted to only impact telecommunications antenna on separate support structures. The revenue generated from the fee increase is proposed to support the Line of Business Implementation staff in 2017-2018.

Franchise Fee Recovery Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package is an ordinance necessary to fully recover the costs associated with negotiating and managing franchise agreements from utility companies using King County road right-of-way (ROW) . This ordinance increases the application fee from twenty five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. The application fee has not been increased since 2008. The ordinance also:

- Amends KCC 6.27.020 to authorize charging a penalty on utilities which receive an emergency ROW construction permit under KCC 14.44.055 without first receiving a franchise. This penalty could apply until the utility was granted a franchise.
- Expands the cost and expenses that can be reimbursed to the County from Real Estate Services costs, to all County costs, including review and negotiation of the application.

- Authorizes Real Estate Services to seek reimbursement of certain expenses the County incurs administering the utilities' activities after the franchise has been granted.
- Defines fire hydrants, facilities and services as reimbursable County costs.
- Authorizes the Executive to take legal action against utilities that operate without a franchise or in violation of a franchise.
- Authorizes the manager of the Facilities Management Division or the director of the Road Services Division to take code enforcement action for violation of the franchise chapter.

Franchise agreements provide basic legal protection for the County and set the rules, rights and fees associated with using public property for private purposes. Franchise agreements reduce the County's liability associated with franchisees' use of the right-of-way. Currently, 73 franchise agreements have expired or will expire during the 2017-2018 biennium. The administration of franchise agreements has not been sufficiently staffed and the administrative costs of negotiating and managing these agreements are not currently fully recoverable due to limitations in County Code.

Fund Ordinances

Second Tier Fund Code Changes - This ordinance changes multiple internal service funds and capital funds form Tier 1 funds to Tier 2 funds. For Tier 1 funds interest earnings on cash balances accrue directly to the fund. For Tier 2 funds interest earned on cash balances accrue to the General fund. As a result of this code change the interest from these governmental type funds will accrue to the General Fund.

E-911 Fund Creation - This ordinance establishes a new capital fund for the enhanced 911 (E-911) emergency telephone system for the Department of Executive Services. The purpose of the fund is to provide more transparent and efficient budgeting for large, multi-year capital projects. The new E-911 Capital Program supports information technology projects which enhance or sustain the operation of King County's 911 public communications network. This ordinance has no fiscal impact.

Housing Fund Consolidation – This ordinance consolidates two current housing funds (Fund 2460-Federal Housing and Community Development and Fund 2464-Housing Opportunity Fund) for the 2017-2018 budget and beyond. This ordinance supports that consolidation by renaming Fund 2460 as the Housing and Community Development Fund and updating the purpose and use of the establishing ordinance to encompass the combined purposes of the fund after consolidation. This ordinance has no financial impact to the County.

Department of Public Health Administration Fund – This ordinance creates a Public Health Administration Fund to contain department and King County administrative costs and overhead and King County central rates. Administrative costs in this fund are allocated to other funds and programs in the department using a variety of distribution methodologies depending on the basis for the original cost.

Related Legislation

Strategic Plan Objectives – A motion adopting King County Strategic Plan objectives was transmitted concurrently with the budget. This motion includes objectives for each of the seven King County goals that the King County Council adopted through Motion 14317 in March 2015. These objectives were developed collaboratively with department directors, Executive staff, Council staff, elected officials and their designees from the County's separately elected agencies. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget provided support and guidance to the teams in developing objectives that are statements of specific, measureable results that contribute to the achievement of each goal, will inform the development of strategies and actions, and are consistent with Ordinance 17834, which updated our Performance Management and Accountability System (PMAS). The resulting three to five objectives for each of the seven adopted goals are included with the motion.

Other Reports

The Technology Business Plan – Pursuant to K.C.C. 2.16.0757, the 2017-2018 Technology Business Plan provides an overview of new and ongoing Information Technology (IT) projects to be implemented in 2017-2018. These projects are aligned with the King County Strategic Plan and support County departments and agencies in the delivery of services to County residents.

2017 eCommerce Report - The King County Administrative Policies and Procedures- FIN-8-5-1-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, effective March 3, 2016, includes the following provision:

Section IV.f.1. "As part of the biennium budget request, and the mid-biennium report, the executive will provide the council with a list of all agencies offering electronic payment options. For those agencies absorbing Service Fees, either the actual or budgeted costs of absorbing these fees must be shown, as applicable, for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year and the upcoming budget year (County Code, KCC, 4A.601, Electronic Payments).

It is estimated that this report required 8 staff hours to produce, costing $600.

The Executive Proposed 2017-2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance and related legislation support the King County Strategic Plan to "exercise sound financial management and build King County's long-term fiscal strength."

I certify that funds are available. If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Elected Officials
Department Directors
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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2017/2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017/18 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: Parking Fees increase
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Parking Facilities
Note Prepared By: Hanh Mai
Date Prepared: 9-12-16
Note Reviewed By: T.J. Stutman, PSB
Date Reviewed: 9/12/16

Description of request:

This fiscal note is to support the proposed rates increase for county owned parking facilities setforth in King County Code 3.32.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
Parking Facilities	1415	Parking Fees	2,021,995		
TOTAL			**2,021,995**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017/2018	2019/2021	2021/2022
			-		
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental?

Notes and Assumptions: Increased revenues are related both to the addition of King Street Center and the fee increases as noted below.

	Current	Proposed
Monthly Unreserved	$ 260	$ 300
Monthly Reserved	$ 300	$ 385
Daily Maximum	$ 15	$ 20

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	16	**Name:**	Andrew Kim
Proposed No.:	2016-0495	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance to revise King County Code (KCC) to increase the application fee for Right-Of-Way (ROW) franchises with utilities and also revise related provisions to establish enforcement mechanisms, in accordance with the 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennium budget. The fee increase is proposed to generate $308,323 in additional estimated revenues for the General Fund for the upcoming biennium.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0495 proposes to amend KCC sections 4A.675, 6.27 and 14.44 to modify the County's franchise program. A franchise is a grant by King County to permit public and private utilities to use and occupy County ROW for the construction and maintenance of utilities infrastructure. The proposed changes include increasing the franchise application fee from $2,500 to $10,000 and other fiscal provisions that may increase the cost for utilities. The proposed changes also include enforcement provisions that support the compliance of franchises.

The Executive has indicated that the primary impetus for the proposed ordinance was to protect the County from potential liability by attempting to work with utilities to update all expired franchises and stay current with franchises that will expire in the upcoming biennium. The application fee increase would generate $308,323 in additional estimated revenues for the General Fund for the upcoming biennium.

BACKGROUND

A franchise is a grant by King County, authorized by Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 36.55 and KCC Chapter 6.27, to permit public and private utilities to use and occupy the right-of-way of county roads for the construction and maintenance of waterworks, gas pipes, telephone, telegraph and electric lines, sewers, cable television, petroleum products, and other such public and private utilities[1]. Primarily, franchises set parameters for construction permits (which is a separate application process) and

[1] Definition was sourced from King County Real Estate Services (RES) website: http://www.kingcounty.gov/property/RealEstateServices/PermitsAndRightofWay/UtilityFranchiseApplication.aspx.

protect the County from liability. Franchises are usually long term agreements but according to the Real Estate Services (RES) guidelines, it should not exceed 50 years.

According to KCC 6.27.054.A, any new, amended, renewal, extension, or transfer agreement requires the payment of the full franchise application fee of $2,500. In addition, RES may require applicants to provide additional reimbursement for the actual cost of issuing the franchise. The application process is administered by the RES section of the Facilities Management Divisions (FMD). Franchise applications must be first reviewed by the County's Department of Transportation (DOT) and Department of Executive Services (DES) before being approved by Council through an ordinance. One of the criteria for approval is to be consistent with the County's Comprehensive Plan. Cable television utilities are excluded from the franchise provisions for all utilities and governed separately by KCC Chapter 6.27A.

The current franchise application fee was last updated in 2008[2] in accordance with the adoption of the 2009 Annual Budget[3]. At that time, the Executive staff determined the fee level by evaluating the County's full cost to issue a franchise and the franchise fees of comparable jurisdictions. The franchise fee was increased from $1,400 to $2,500, an increase of 78%. Franchise related provisional changes were last updated in 1994[4], to clarify ambiguity for ROW ownership for mostly water and sewer utilities.

Lastly, according to KCC 6.27.054.C all franchise related payments are revenues to the General Fund.

ANALYSIS

Executive Rationale for Proposed Ordinance

Executive staff have indicated that the primary impetus for the proposed ordinance was to protect the County from potential liability by attempting to work with utilities to update all expired franchises and stay current with franchises that will expire in the upcoming biennium. Currently, the County has 73 franchises that have either expired or will expire in the 2017-2018 biennium. The Executive staff have stated that even though the expired agreements are currently in holdover, the terms of most of those expired agreements are outdated and provide little indemnity for the County. The Executive's PAO representatives have stated that some of the utility poles that currently occupy the County ROW are high liability risks. PAO have provided examples of pending litigation against other counties related to these types of risks.

Executive staff have proposed to increase the franchise application fee from $2,500 to $10,000 (300% increase) for the upcoming biennium. They have stated that the proposed fee increase was determined by calculating the total operating cost of attempting to update all expired and expiring agreements for the upcoming biennium. This includes adding one FTE to the RES section to negotiate and manage the agreements. Executive staff have stated that the administration of franchises has not been sufficiently staffed and the administrative costs are not currently fully recoverable due to limitations in County Code. Approximately 6 to 8 agreements are updated each

[2] Ordinance 16295 adopted November 17, 2008.
[3] Ordinance 16312 adopted November 24, 2008.
[4] Ordinance 11278 adopted March 24, 1994.

year. Therefore, for the 2017-2018 biennium, the Executive proposes that the increased application fee will generate $308,323[5] of additional estimated revenue for the General Fund, and all of it will be used to recover the cost of updating and managing the agreements. This revenue estimate is a combination of the increase in the application fee and the enforcement mechanisms discussed below.

In addition to the lack of County resources, Executive staff have stated that it has been challenging to have utilities work with the County to update expired agreements. Therefore, the proposed ordinance revises County Code to add enforcement provisions to support the efforts of updating all franchises.

Proposed Revisions

The proposed ordinance revises the following three KCC sections related to franchises:

1. KCC Section 4A.675 – Sets franchise application and construction permit fees
2. KCC Section 6.27 – Provides guideline of the franchise program
3. KCC Section 14.44 – Provides guideline for utilities on County ROW

The following provide a summary of the amendments proposed by Proposed Ordinance 2016-0495 grouped by fiscal provisions and enforcement mechanisms:

<u>Fiscal Provisions</u>

- Increase the franchise application fee from $2,500 to $10,000
- Increase the construction permit application fee from $200 to $500 for those utilities with no franchises or expired franchises
- Remove the $2,000 ceiling of total charges the County may assess for issuing construction permits
- Add clarifying details of the County's authorization to reimburse utilities for all costs incurred to issue and administer the franchise
- Define water mains and fire hydrants as reimbursable County costs and establish indemnification provisions for the County
- Add provision that franchise include requirements to remove/relocate objects in the County ROW that pose harm to the public

<u>Enforcement Mechanisms</u>

- Add authority for Executive to initiate legal proceedings to enforce the franchise provisions which may include ejection and revocation
- Adds authority for the Directors of DOT and DES to issue citations ($250 to $1,000 depending on the amount of ROW occupied) to utilities for violating KCC franchise provisions

Legal analysis by Council Legal Counsel is on-going.

[5] The proposed ordinance also includes an increase in construction permit fees for utilities without a current franchise. Executive staff have stated that this increase is proposed to provide a financial incentive for utilities to renew agreements in a timely manner. They have stated that while this may have a fiscal impact for the upcoming biennium, the volume of permits is unknown and additional revenue is not assumed in the 2017-2018 proposed budget.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 establishes an effective date as per K.C.C. 2.99.030 and corrects a non-substantive word use error in the recitals.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0495
2. Amendment 1
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Anthony Wright, Director, Facilities Management Division

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0495.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE setting the fees and costs to be paid by a utility company applying for a franchise or using the right-of-way of county roads under a franchise; amending Ordinance 17515, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.020, Ordinance 17515, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.030, Ordinance 1710, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.020, Ordinance 1710, Section 3, and K.C.C. 6.27.030, Ordinance 10171, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.054, Ordinance 1710, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.060 and Ordinance 1711, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 14.44.040 and adding new sections to K.C.C. chapter 6.27.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. **Findings:**

A. RCW 36.75.020 grants King County broad authority to establish and regulate the use of county roads.

B. RCW 36.55.010 authorizes King County "to grant franchises . . . to use the right-of-way of county roads . . . for the construction and maintenance of waterworks, gas pipes, telephone, telegraph, and electric light lines, sewers and any other such facilities."

C. RCW 80.32.010 authorizes the legislative authority of King County to grant authority and prescribe the terms and conditions for the construction, maintenance and operation of electrical lines for the transmission of electrical power upon, over, along or across the county streets and roads.

D. King County grants franchises to public and private utility companies that authorize the utility companies to use the right-of-way of county roads to provide utility service within King County and elsewhere. Franchises grant a valuable property right to utility companies to use the right-of-way, which allows the utility companies to profit and benefit from the use of the right-of-way in a manner not generally available to the public.

E. Utility companies must apply for a franchise to use the right-of-way under K.C.C. chapter 6.27. Franchises are memorialized in a franchise agreement that is negotiated by the parties, and approved by the King County council. King County currently recovers from utility companies some but not all of the costs of reviewing and processing an application for a franchise.

F. In exchange for the valuable property right to use the right-of-way, King County has authority to require utility companies to provide reasonable consideration.

G. RCW 70.315.040 authorizes the county to contract with water purveyors for the provision of fire suppression water facilities and services.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 17515, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.020 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The franchise application fee for a party requesting a new franchise, amended franchise, renewal, extension of an existing franchise or transfer under K.C.C. 6.27.054 is ((~~two~~)) ten thousand ((~~five hundred~~)) dollars.

B. The advertising fee under K.C.C. 6.27.054 is the full advertising costs associated with the application.

C. The real estate services section of the facilities management division may assess a surcharge to recover the actual costs and ((~~all~~)) expenses as specified in K.C.C. 6.27.054.B.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 17515, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.675.030 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The right-of-way construction permit application fee for a party requesting a permit under K.C.C. chapter 14.44, is two hundred dollars, ((~~as specified in K.C.C. 14.44.040.A~~)) except that the fee is five hundred dollars when the utility requesting the permit has not been granted a franchise or has been previously granted a franchise but the term of the franchise as set forth in the franchise has expired.

B. The real estate services section of the facilities management division may assess a surcharge to recover the actual costs and ((~~all~~)) expenses as specified in K.C.C. 14.44.040.B.

((~~C. The total of the permit application fee under subsection A. of this section and the surcharge assessed under Subsection B. of this section shall not exceed two thousand dollars.~~))

SECTION 4. Ordinance 1710, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.020 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Persons or private or municipal corporations are required, in accordance with RCW 36.55.010, to obtain and maintain in good standing a right-of-way franchise approved by the King County council in order to use the right-of-way of county roads for

the construction and maintenance of waterworks, gas pipes, telephone, telegraph and electric lines, sewers, cable TV and petroleum products and any other such public and private utilities. This requirement may be waived for the purpose of issuing ((~~emergency~~)) right-of-way construction permits as provided in K.C.C. 14.44.055.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 1710, Section 3, and K.C.C. 6.27.030 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

Applications for right-of-way franchises shall be submitted, in a form approved by the ((~~property and purchasing~~)) facilities management division, to the clerk of the King County council.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 10171, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.054 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. A party requesting a new franchise, amended franchise, renewal, extension of an existing franchise or transfer shall pay a franchise application fee as set forth in K.C.C. 4A.675.020. The fee is for ((~~reimbursement to the real estate services section of the facilities management division for~~)) the administrative costs and expenses incurred by the county in the reviewing and processing of the franchise application. The franchise application fee is payable at the time the application is filed with the clerk of the council. In addition, each applicant shall pay an advertising fee as set forth in K.C.C. 4A.675.020.B. Franchise application and advertising fees are not refundable, even if the application is disapproved.

B. The real estate services section may require applicants to reimburse the ((~~real estate services section~~)) county for the actual costs and ((~~all~~)) expenses incurred by the ((~~real estate services section as a result of~~)) county in the reviewing and processing of an

application for the issuance, renewal, amendment, extension or transfer of a franchise, to the extent the costs exceed the costs and expenses of reviewing and processing the application recovered by the application fee. The payment of actual cost balances shall be made at the time of the franchise issuance.

C. If a franchise is granted to an applicant, the real estate services section may require the grantee of the franchise to reimburse the county for the actual costs and expenses incurred by the county in administering a grantee's activities under the franchise, including but not limited to costs and expenses incurred for inspections, relocations, abatements and enforcement.

D. The facilities management division is authorized to establish rules or policies that define actual costs and expenses that may be charged to an applicant for a franchise or to a grantee of a franchise under subsections B. and C. of this section. Costs and expenses related to reviewing and processing applications for franchises and administering franchises may include, but are not limited to:

1. Personnel costs, including payroll and management;

2. Overhead costs, including office rent, maintenance and utilities;

3. Program planning and development;

4. Data processing and computer costs;

5. Legal and accounting services; and

6. Consulting services such as engineering and environmental assessment.

E. The facilities management division is authorized to establish rules or policies to assess annual administration charges to grantees of franchises under subsection C to reasonably cover the costs and expenses of the county in administering franchises. If the

facilities management division institutes such an administration charge, the real estate services section may require applicants to reimburse the county for the actual costs and expenses incurred by the county in administering a franchise, to the extent the costs exceed the costs and expenses recovered by the administration charge.

F. All ((~~franchise application~~)) payments received under this Section shall be credited to the county current expense fund.

((~~D.~~)) G. This section shall not apply to franchise applications, renewal, amendments or transfers ((~~made~~)) or franchise administration under the county's cable television regulations, K.C.C. chapter 6.27A.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 1710, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 6.27.060 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. All franchises granted for county rights-of-way shall be consistent with the following criteria:

1. A previously approved comprehensive plan for the applicant; if required to have such a plan by K.C.C. 13.24.010;

2. The county ((~~c~~))Comprehensive ((~~p~~))Plan;

3. The standards of good practice regarding accommodation of utilities on county road right-of-way as stated in the King County Road Standards, ((~~pursuant to Washington Administrative Code,~~)) under ((~~C~~))chapter 136-40 WAC; and

4. The franchise shall include provisions requiring the grantee of a franchise to carry out a program acceptable to the county for the grantee to remove or relocate at its cost facilities in the right-of-way that pose a hazard to the general public.

B. In addition, all franchises granted for water and sewer utilities shall be consistent with the following criteria:

1. Health and sanitation regulations of the Seattle-King County health department and the state;

2. County standards for water mains and fire hydrants and other fire suppression water facilities and services as defined in chapter 70.315 RCW. Consistent with the authority in chapter 70.315 RCW, except when the county is acting as a customer or as a purveyor, the grantee of a franchise shall, at no expense to the county, provide fire suppression water facilities and services and shall indemnify, defend and and hold harmless the county against damages arising from fire suppression activities during fire events;

3. The grantee of the franchise shall, at no expense to the county, repair all existing facilities that it owns within county road rights-of-way, including all appurtenant facilities and service lines connecting its system to users, if ((~~such~~)) the repair is required by the county for any reasonable purpose;

4. The grantee of the franchise shall, at no expense to the county, adjust, remove or relocate existing facilities with county road rights-of-way, including all appurtenant facilities and service lines connecting its system to users, if the county determines ((~~such~~)) the adjustment, removal or relocation is reasonably necessary to allow for an improvement or alteration planned by the county in ((~~such~~)) the road right-of-way. The county shall give the grantee written notice of ((~~such~~)) the requirement as soon as practicable, at the beginning of the ((~~pre-design~~)) predesign stage for projects that are part of the county's capital improvement program, including such available information as is

reasonably necessary for the grantee to plan for ((~~such~~)) the adjustment, removal or relocation;

5. For projects that are a part of the county's capital improvement program, in addition to any other notice given to the grantee of the franchise, the county shall provide a vertical and horizontal profile of the roadway and drainage facilities within it, both existing and as proposed by the county, and the proposed construction schedule; notwithstanding any permit conditions that may later be applied to the county project, this initial design information shall be given at least ((~~180~~)) one hundred eighty days before construction is scheduled to begin, except in cases of urgent construction or emergencies. The grantee shall respond to this notice, and to any later notices of revised designs based on permit conditions, within no more than ((~~30~~)) thirty days by providing to the county the best available information as to the location of all of the grantee's facilities, including all appurtenant facilities and service lines connecting its system to users and all facilities that it has abandoned, within the area proposed for the public works project. The county shall offer the grantee the opportunity to participate in the preparation of bid documents for the selection of a contractor to perform the public works project as well as all required adjustments, removals or relocations of the grantee's facilities. ((~~Such~~)) The bid documents shall provide for an appropriate cost allocation between the parties. The county shall have sole authority to choose the contractor to perform ((~~such~~)) the work. The grantee and the county may negotiate an agreement for the grantee to pay the county for its allocation of costs, but neither party shall be bound to enter into such an agreement. Under such an agreement, in addition to the grantee's allocation of contractor costs, the grantee shall reimburse the county for costs, such as for

inspections or soils testing, related to the grantee's work and reasonably incurred by the county in the administration of ((~~such~~)) the joint construction contracts. ((~~Such~~)) The costs shall be calculated as the direct salary cost of the time of county professional and technical personnel spent productively engaged in ((~~such~~)) the work, plus overhead costs at the standard rate charged by the county on other similar projects, including joint projects with other county agencies((~~.~~)); and

6. The grantee of the franchise shall, at no expense to the county, assume the following obligations with respect to facilities connected to its system that are within county road rights-of-way and ((~~which~~)) that it does not own, including appurtenant facilities and service lines connecting its system to users:

a. The grantee shall apply for, upon request and on behalf of the owner of the facilities, a county right-of-way construction permit for any repairs required for ((~~such~~)) the facilities((~~; provided such~~)), but only if the owner agrees to reimburse the grantee for all costs incurred by the grantee and any other reasonable conditions the grantee requires as a precondition to applying for the permit. All work to be performed in the county right-of-way shall comply with all conditions of the county permit and all applicable county requirements. The grantee may at its option perform any part of the repair with its own forces or require the owner to employ a contractor for that purpose, ((~~provided such~~)) but only if the contractor is approved by the county;

b. In the event that the county determines emergency repair of ((~~such~~)) the facilities is necessary to halt or prevent significant damage to county road rights-of-way or significant threats to the health, safety or welfare of parties other than the owner or the occupants of the building served by ((~~such~~)) the facilities, the grantee shall take prompt

remedial action to correct the emergency to the county's approval, which the county shall not unreasonably withhold; and

c. When the county or its contractor provides notice to the grantee, ((~~pursuant to~~)) in accordance with chapter 19.122 RCW, of its intent to excavate with county road rights-of-way, the grantee shall provide to the county or its contractor the best information available from the grantee's records or, where reasonable, from the use of locating equipment as to the location of ((~~such~~)) the facilities, including surface markings where these would reasonably be of use in the excavation. If the grantee fails to make good faith efforts to provide the ((~~above~~)) information required in this subsection B.6.c. within the deadlines provided by chapter 19.122 RCW, the grantee shall hold the county harmless for all reasonable costs that result from damage to ((~~such~~)) the facilities if ((~~such~~)) the damage occurs as a result of the failure to provide ((~~such~~)) the information. Nothing in this subsection is intended or shall be construed to create any rights in any third party or to form the basis for any obligation or liability on the part of the county or the grantee toward any third party, nor is anything in this subsection intended or to be construed to alter the rights and responsibilities of the parties under chapter 19.122 RCW, as amended.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 8. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 6.27 a new section, to read as follows:

If any person or entity installs or maintains utility facilities in the right-of-way of county roads without the required franchise, or has not complied with the terms of an existing franchise, the executive is authorized to initiate legal proceedings to seek all legal and equitable remedies to effectuate this chapter, including, but not limited to:

A. Ejecting a person or entity occupying the right-of-way of county roads but refusing to enter into a franchise with King County or to pay an application fee or other cost or expense related to use of the right-of-way;

B. Enforcing the terms and conditions of a franchise; or

C. Revoking a franchise.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 9. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 6.27 a new section, to read as follows:

In addition to judicial enforcement under section 8 of this ordinance, the manager of the real estate services section and the director of the road services division are authorized to enforce this chapter and any rules or regulations adopted under this chapter in accordance with the enforcement and penalty provisions of K.C.C. Title 23. A citation under K.C.C. 23.32.010.a.1.a. for violation of this chapter and any rules or regulations adopted under this chapter shall be in the amount of two hundred fifty to one thousand dollars, depending on the amount of right-of-way being occupied by the person responsible for code compliance. A violation of a notice and order under K.C.C. 23.32.010.a.1.b. for violation of this chapter and any rules or regulations adopted under this chapter shall be two hundred fifty to one thousand dollars, depending on the amount of right-of-way being occupied by the person responsible for code compliance.

SECTION 10. Ordinance 1711, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 14.44.040 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Each application for a right-of-way construction permit requires a fee payable to the ((~~real estate services section~~)) county as set forth in K.C.C. 4A.675.030 for the administrative costs and expenses of reviewing and processing the application.

B. The real estate services section shall have the authority to require applicants to reimburse the ((~~real estate services section~~)) county for the ((~~actual~~)) costs and ~~all~~ expenses incurred by the ((~~real estate services section~~)) county as a result of issuance, renewal or amendment of a right-of-way construction permit, to the extent the costs and expenses exceed the costs of reviewing and processing the application recovered by the application fee. The payment of actual costs shall be made at the time of permit issuance.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

1

October 24, 2016
Franchise Fee

Sponsor: _____

AK

Proposed No.: 2016-0495

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0495, VERSION 1

On page 2, line 35, strike “consideration” and insert “compensation”

On page 12, after line 254, insert:

"SECTION 11. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017."

Renumber the remaining sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.

EFFECT:

- **Corrects word use error in 7th paragraph of recital**
- **Adds an effective date as per K.C.C. 2.99.030.**

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ATTACHMENT 3

September 26, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for the 2017-2018 biennium (the "budget") and accompanying legislation. This budget continues to advance a number of strategic priorities and important services that reflect the values of King County residents, including investments in Metro Transit; prevention and intervention to ensure people receive behavioral health care quickly and effectively; support for a new Immigrant and Refugee Commission; and expanding recreational opportunities for youth in underserved areas.

The budget also includes a number of difficult choices. King County's General Fund, which primarily supports criminal justice and public safety, has faced chronic imbalances between revenues and expenditure growth for 15 years due to revenue limitations under state law. Over the last few months, my office has worked with agencies and separately elected officials to balance the General Fund budget through a mix of revenue changes, efficiencies, cost shifts, and spending reductions, including program cuts and service reductions. Most of these reductions will take place in 2018, allowing time to develop creative solutions and partnerships to mitigate reductions, while working with the State Legislature to fix the County's broken revenue structure.

Despite the difficult situation with the General Fund, the budget makes strides in key areas:

- We are committed to improving Equity and Social Justice outcomes for all residents, and the budget makes strides in realizing the vision of a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive.
- Climate change is one of the paramount environmental and economic challenges for our generation, and the budget makes strategic investments in transit, energy efficiency, green building, and preparing for climate impacts, consistent with the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

- Investments in Metro Transit will increase service to customers, create a better workplace for transit employees, and build the infrastructure for sustained growth of one of the nation's largest and fastest growing transit systems.
- King County will become the best run government in the country. New investments in employees and technology solutions will improve our operations and ability to deliver the most value for all King County residents.

Budget Outlook

King County is in the midst of a strong recovery from the Great Recession. Of the ten largest counties nationwide measured by employment, King County had the highest employment growth rate and also the highest gain in average weekly wages (5.1 percent). Employment growth is expected to slow but remain positive through at least 2018.

One consequence of the strong regional economy is that many people are moving to King County. According to the Washington Office of Financial Management, the county's population increased by 2.5 percent in the year ending April 1, 2016.

Employment and population growth have led to increases in housing prices. The Case-Shiller index of Seattle-area housing prices in April 2016 was up 10.7 percent from the prior year and is now above the previous peak reached in mid-2007. This has led to a significant amount of new construction.

The strong local economy is also generating significant growth in sales taxes. The total countywide tax base grew by 10.0 percent in 2015 and is projected by OEFA to grow at 9.02 percent for 2016. Further growth is predicted, albeit at slower rates: 5.12 percent for 2017 and 3.12 percent for 2018.

Despite the strong economy, the financial condition of the County's funds varies significantly. Some funds, such as Wastewater Treatment and Emergency Medical Services, are in good fiscal condition because of dedicated revenues that support these activities. Programs can be expanded and services improved.

A second group of funds, which are dependent on sales taxes, are in good financial condition due to the economy. This is most notable in Transit and the Mental Illness/Drug Dependency (MIDD) Fund.

Several other County funds face chronic financial shortfalls, typically due to limitations of State law or declining state and federal funding. State law puts a 1 percent cap (plus new construction) on the revenue increases counties can receive from property taxes, the largest source of revenue for the General Fund. Even as King County has increased efficiencies and reduced cost growth, these limitations mean that revenue can't keep up with inflation and the increase in demand for services as the population grows.

Fixing the County's broken revenue structure has been and continues to be our top legislative priority, and I look forward to partnering with you and other city, county, and public safety officials to replace the 1 percent growth limit with a limit that will allow us to sustain a prosperous, livable and humane King County government.

The Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget ordinance, this transmittal package includes the following separate legislative components and reports that are incorporated in the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Budget transmittal package.

Additional Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package are the property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2017 property tax revenue that supports the proposed budget. The 2018 ordinance will be provided as part of the mid-biennium review. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB) staff will work with Council staff in the coming weeks to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor.

Car Rental Sales Tax - King County imposes a one-percent retail rental car sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.049. The statute allows proceeds of the tax to be used solely for the following purposes: (a) acquiring, constructing, maintaining, or operating public sports stadium facilities; (b) engineering, planning, financial, legal, or professional services incidental to public sports stadium facilities; (c) youth or amateur sport activities or facilities; or (d) debt or refinancing debt issued for the purposes of RCW 82.14.049(1). Under subsection RCW 82.14.049(2), at least seventy-five percent of the tax proceeds must be used to service the debt on the stadium until the debt is fully retired. In 2016, King County fully retired its debt on the Kingdome Stadium. This ordinance would redirect the seventy five percent of rental car sales tax proceeds that were previously used for debt service to be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth from low and moderate income communities in King County.

Strategic Climate Action Plan – An ordinance amending King County Code title sections 18.25 and 18.50 related to the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP), in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. The proposed ordinance includes, but is not limited to: (1) amendments to requirements for future updates of the SCAP in K.C.C. chapter 18.25; (2) legislative findings on how the King County Auditor's recommendations have been incorporated into the adopted 2015 SCAP; and (3) changes to SCAP related annual reporting requirements specified under K.C.C. chapter 18.50, to make reporting consistent with the organization of the adopted 2015 SCAP.

Non-Rep 2017 General Wage Increase Ordinance – The ordinance authorizes a two and one quarter percent general wage increase for regular, short-term temporary and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions effective January 1, 2017. The ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140 which require the King County Executive to submit standardized salary schedules and general wage increases.

The proposed ordinance also approves the enclosed 2017 King County 10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County 10-Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, and the 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Permitting and Environmental Review Fees – This ordinance includes a 15.37% fee increase for 2017-2018. The fee increase proposal benefits customers by funding the expansion of on-line permit application and the implementation of credit card acceptance, and rebuilds the Permitting Fund balance in line with King County financial management policies.

Much of the fee increase is required to accommodate cost escalation factors over the past two years and in the coming two years. The department is not requesting additional FTEs for its permitting operation in the next biennium, but seeking to fund its current level of staff and consultants that are needed to handle the increasing volume of residential permit applications. While permit approval timelines have lengthened due to the recent increase in demand for service, the department expects that its current staff, with the continuation of consultants to handle peak demand, can improve service delivery.

The proposed fee increase consists of an across-the-board increase of 20%, reduced by the expiration of the current fee surcharge of 4.63% on January 1, 2017.

King County Information Technology Fee – This ordinance identifies and updates items in K.C.C. 4A.660 that are available for purchase. The updated Code includes current fees charged to external customers such as title companies for accessing King County Assessments and Treasury information stored on the County's server-based platform. The fees cover the County's cost of maintaining customers' access to the system and administering billings. Adoption of this ordinance will further the King County strategic goal of efficient, accountable regional and local government. K.C.C. 4A.660 was originally enacted in 1984 and has been updated only a handful of times since enactment. The majority of items listed in this section of the code are obsolete and no longer available. In addition, the fees associated with these items are not accurate and need to be updated to reflect current costs.

King County Sheriff Civil Fees – This ordinance increases civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040 (1). The last update took effect January 1, 2011; this change increases these fees by the consumer price index for urban wage earners in the West region since that time (11.1%). The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County and contract cities with protection orders. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Department of Transportation Marine Division - King County assumed the King County Ferry District (KCFD) on January 1, 2015. Upon adoption of Ordinance 17935, the County assumed the KCFD fare policy for the King County Water Taxi passenger ferry service. The District fare policy was to increase passenger fares every other year for a Regular Adult by fifty cents per one-way fare for each route. This is done on even years and the last fare increase was in 2016. The fare structure is set forth in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. This ordinance proposes to increase passenger ferry fares consistent with fare policy, effective March 1, 2018.

Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee - King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area of unincorporated King County a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels. The current one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel fee charged by King County is insufficient to meet the projected service and capital costs. Since the fee was set in 2014, the cost of providing services has increased year over year; revenues generated by the current fee are not sufficient to support current programming including stormwater management and habitat restoration project implementation. A number of County-managed stormwater assets are at risk of failure and will require additional investments above and beyond existing resources to maintain. There is a growing demand for agricultural drainage assistance to increase local agriculture productivity. There are currently insufficient resources to adequately address chronic drainage and flooding problems associated with the natural drainage system, including streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural surface waters.

This ordinance will increase the base amount of the surface water management charge from one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel to two hundred fifty-eight dollars per residential parcel in 2017, an eighty-six dollar and fifty cent increase over 2016, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

SWM Public Benefit Rating System Fee - This ordinance increases the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) application fee from four hundred and eighty dollars to twelve hundred dollars. This increase will bring the cost of enrollment to be comparable to neighboring counties' Current Use Program, as well as other counties within the State. The

increase is needed to more fully reflect the actual costs of processing applications and to reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the General Fund.

Medical Examiner Death Authorization Fee – This ordinance increases the King County Medical Examiner's Office (KCME) burial and cremation review fee from sixty dollars to seventy dollars, effective January 1, 2017. A fee increase is needed to allow the KCME to cover the full cost of its disposition authorization program for the next biennium. King County code requires all deaths be reported to the Medical Examiner's Office for review prior to burial or cremation to ensure that the KCME takes jurisdiction over appropriate cases before disposition occurs. The fee increase will raise an estimated two hundred seventy thousand dollars of additional revenue over the 2017-2018 biennium.

Parking Fees - This fee ordinance revises King County Code to reflect adjustments to parking fees at County parking facilities and changes to the County's inventory of parking facilities. These changes affect County employees parking at the Goat Hill Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 2017, King Street Center. Existing parking fees have been unchanged since 2011, and these adjustments bring fees more in line with market rates for parking in downtown garages.

Transit Special Rate Ordinance - This ordinance will temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. This proposal would raise the current cap by two-hundred thousand dollars per year in the next two years from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

Wireless Right-of-Way Use Fee – This ordinance adjusts the annual use fee for wireless telecommunications operating in the County's right-of-way. This fee ordinance was the subject of a proviso response (Motion 14560) in 2015-2016 and has been adjusted to only impact telecommunications antenna on separate support structures. The revenue generated from the fee increase is proposed to support the Line of Business Implementation staff in 2017-2018.

Franchise Fee Recovery Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package is an ordinance necessary to fully recover the costs associated with negotiating and managing franchise agreements from utility companies using King County road right-of-way (ROW) . This ordinance increases the application fee from twenty five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. The application fee has not been increased since 2008. The ordinance also:

- Amends KCC 6.27.020 to authorize charging a penalty on utilities which receive an emergency ROW construction permit under KCC 14.44.055 without first receiving a franchise. This penalty could apply until the utility was granted a franchise.
- Expands the cost and expenses that can be reimbursed to the County from Real Estate Services costs, to all County costs, including review and negotiation of the application.

- Authorizes Real Estate Services to seek reimbursement of certain expenses the County incurs administering the utilities' activities after the franchise has been granted.
- Defines fire hydrants, facilities and services as reimbursable County costs.
- Authorizes the Executive to take legal action against utilities that operate without a franchise or in violation of a franchise.
- Authorizes the manager of the Facilities Management Division or the director of the Road Services Division to take code enforcement action for violation of the franchise chapter.

Franchise agreements provide basic legal protection for the County and set the rules, rights and fees associated with using public property for private purposes. Franchise agreements reduce the County's liability associated with franchisees' use of the right-of-way. Currently, 73 franchise agreements have expired or will expire during the 2017-2018 biennium. The administration of franchise agreements has not been sufficiently staffed and the administrative costs of negotiating and managing these agreements are not currently fully recoverable due to limitations in County Code.

Fund Ordinances

Second Tier Fund Code Changes - This ordinance changes multiple internal service funds and capital funds form Tier 1 funds to Tier 2 funds. For Tier 1 funds interest earnings on cash balances accrue directly to the fund. For Tier 2 funds interest earned on cash balances accrue to the General fund. As a result of this code change the interest from these governmental type funds will accrue to the General Fund.

E-911 Fund Creation - This ordinance establishes a new capital fund for the enhanced 911 (E-911) emergency telephone system for the Department of Executive Services. The purpose of the fund is to provide more transparent and efficient budgeting for large, multi-year capital projects. The new E-911 Capital Program supports information technology projects which enhance or sustain the operation of King County's 911 public communications network. This ordinance has no fiscal impact.

Housing Fund Consolidation – This ordinance consolidates two current housing funds (Fund 2460-Federal Housing and Community Development and Fund 2464-Housing Opportunity Fund) for the 2017-2018 budget and beyond. This ordinance supports that consolidation by renaming Fund 2460 as the Housing and Community Development Fund and updating the purpose and use of the establishing ordinance to encompass the combined purposes of the fund after consolidation. This ordinance has no financial impact to the County.

Department of Public Health Administration Fund – This ordinance creates a Public Health Administration Fund to contain department and King County administrative costs and overhead and King County central rates. Administrative costs in this fund are allocated to other funds and programs in the department using a variety of distribution methodologies depending on the basis for the original cost.

Related Legislation

Strategic Plan Objectives – A motion adopting King County Strategic Plan objectives was transmitted concurrently with the budget. This motion includes objectives for each of the seven King County goals that the King County Council adopted through Motion 14317 in March 2015. These objectives were developed collaboratively with department directors, Executive staff, Council staff, elected officials and their designees from the County's separately elected agencies. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget provided support and guidance to the teams in developing objectives that are statements of specific, measureable results that contribute to the achievement of each goal, will inform the development of strategies and actions, and are consistent with Ordinance 17834, which updated our Performance Management and Accountability System (PMAS). The resulting three to five objectives for each of the seven adopted goals are included with the motion.

Other Reports

The Technology Business Plan – Pursuant to K.C.C. 2.16.0757, the 2017-2018 Technology Business Plan provides an overview of new and ongoing Information Technology (IT) projects to be implemented in 2017-2018. These projects are aligned with the King County Strategic Plan and support County departments and agencies in the delivery of services to County residents.

2017 eCommerce Report - The King County Administrative Policies and Procedures- FIN-8-5-1-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, effective March 3, 2016, includes the following provision:

Section IV.f.1. "As part of the biennium budget request, and the mid-biennium report, the executive will provide the council with a list of all agencies offering electronic payment options. For those agencies absorbing Service Fees, either the actual or budgeted costs of absorbing these fees must be shown, as applicable, for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year and the upcoming budget year (County Code, KCC, 4A.601, Electronic Payments).

It is estimated that this report required 8 staff hours to produce, costing $600.

The Executive Proposed 2017-2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance and related legislation support the King County Strategic Plan to "exercise sound financial management and build King County's long-term fiscal strength."

I certify that funds are available. If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Elected Officials
Department Directors
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: Franchise Agreements
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Real Estate Services / Facilities Management Division
Note Prepared By: T.J. Stutman
Date Prepared: 9/20/16
Note Reviewed By: Michael Kulish
Date Reviewed: 9/22/2016

Description of request:

Real Estate Services intends to renew all expired permits for utilities operating in the County's right of way. The proposal includes support for redesigning business processes and is backed by increased revenues from permit applicants. Utilities seeking to establish or renew a franchise agreement will be billed an increased application fee or the sum of the County's costs for application review and processing.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
Real Estate Services	0010	Franchise Fees	308,323	329,906	352,999
TOTAL			**308,323**	**329,906**	**352,999**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
Real Estate Services	10	DES	308,323	329,906	352,999
TOTAL			**308,323**	**329,906**	**352,999**

Expenditures by Categories

	Fund Code	Department	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
Personnel Costs	10	DES	308,323	329,906	352,999
TOTAL			**308,323**	**329,906**	**352,999**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental?

Notes and Assumptions: The fee ordinance requires that utility companies pay an application fee of $10,000 and allows the County the authority to recover the full costs incurred for reviewing and processing franchise applications. The fiscal note and 2017-2018 proposed appropriation assume full-cost-recovery for the added resources necessary to administer the franchise program.

The fee ordinance includes higher emergency permit fees for franchisees without current franchise agreements. This increase in fee is intended to provide

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	17, 18, 19, 20	**Name:**	Patrick Hamacher
Proposed No.:	2016-0485 2016-0486 2016-0487 2016-0496	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT:

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0486 and Proposed Ordinance 2016-0487 are two ordinances necessary to levy property taxes for 2017. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0486 declares substantial need of the county in order to implement a 1% levy increase. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0487 is known as the sunshine ordinance and it declares tax increases in both dollar and percentage values.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0485 and **Proposed Ordinance 2016-0496** would complete the levy certifications for 2016 (for collection in 2017).

SUMMARY:

This staff report provides background and analysis for the ordinances relating to property tax levies for 2016 for the County and for other taxing districts within King County.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0487 relates to the County's property tax levies for collection in 2015 and the percentage by which these levies will increase over the 2014 levies. This ordinance, often referred to as the "Sunshine Ordinance", is required by State law if a taxing district wishes to increase its levies by the lesser of 1% or the implicit price deflator. The Executive has proposed increasing levies by 1% over the prior year's levies, with a couple exceptions which will be discussed later.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0486 is known as the substantial need ordinance which allows the taxing districts in Washington to increase taxes by 1%, even if the Implicit Price Deflator is below one percent provided that they make a declaration of substantial need. This ordinance would make the declaration of substantial need and allow the property tax levies to take a 1% increase.

Proposed Ordinances 2016-0485 and 2016-0496 are known as the levy certification ordinances whereby the County Legislative Authority certifies the levies for all taxing districts in the County.

ANALYSIS:

King County levies property taxes for various purposes:

- The County's regular levy of up to $1.80 per $1,000 of assessed value (AV) is for general County purposes and is levied county-wide. This levy, referred to broadly as the Current Expense Levy, actually provides property tax funding for a variety of County funds. For 2017, the levy would provide funding for the general fund, AFIS, mental health, veterans' relief, parks, transit, children and family justice center and veterans and human services.

- The Unincorporated Area Levy (UAL) of up to $2.25 per $1,000 of AV has historically been limited to constructing, improving or maintaining roads and bridges and any service provided in the unincorporated area. This levy is assessed only in unincorporated King County.

- The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy was renewed by the voters in November 2013. The renewed levy set a new base rate for the EMS levy. In 2017, the EMS levy is projected to be $123 million at a rate of $0.027 per $1,000 of AV.

- Voters approved a new parks and recreation levy in August 2013. This levy was added to the tax rolls in 2014 at a rate of $0.1877 per $1,000 of AV and collecting $70.3 million in 2017 at a rate of $0.153

- The Conservation Futures levy is a county-wide levy. The taxes collected for Conservation Futures are restricted to preservation of open space. The rate cannot exceed $0.0625 per $1,000 of AV. In 2017 it will generate $19.4 with a rate of $0.042 $1,000 of AV.

- The voters, at the August 2012 election approved a new levy for the construction and rebuild of the Youth and Family Justice Center located at 12th and Alder. For 2017, that levy is projected to generate $24.3 million at a rate of $0.053 per $1,000 AV.

- The voters have authorized a levy to replace the region's aging emergency radio system. This levy, known as the PSERN levy, is expected to generate $30.5 million at a rate of $0.066 per $1,000 AV for collection in 2017.

- Finally, the County's newest lid-lift levy, the Best Starts for Kids Levy, is projected to generate $62.1 million at a rate of $0.135 per $1,000 AV in 2017.

Current Expense Levy or General Fund Levy: The Executive has proposed and based the 2017 proposed budget on a property tax levy increase of 1% plus new construction for

the Current Expense Levy. As discussed later in the report, the Executive and Council must declare substantial need under ordinance 2016-0486 to take the one percent as the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) is below 1% for this year.

Table 1 shows the estimate of the Current Expense Levy developed by the Executive for budget preparation purposes. These estimates include new construction. However, the assessed values for new construction and for public utility new construction have not been finalized. The actual levy amounts are therefore subject to change.

Table 1: Current Expense Levy

	Amount	Totals
Regular Levy:		
Current Expense	344,735,000	
Mental Health	6,500,000	
Veterans	2,900,000	
Intercounty River Improvement	50,000	
Total Regular Levy		***$354,185,000***
Lid Lifts:		
AFIS	$20,939,000	
Veterans and Human Services	18,542,000	
Parks	70,288,000	
Children & Family Justice Center	24,414,000	
PSERN	30,479,000	
Best Starts for Kids	62,135,000	
Total Lid Lifts		***$226,797,000***
Grand Total		**$580,982,000**

As shown in the table, while an estimated total of $580 million is to be levied for current expenses, the levy actually funds a variety of programs. The Mental Health and Veterans Relief distributions are levied in accordance with State statutes.[1]

In total, the Current Expense Levy plus the lid-lift levies bring the County's regular levy to $1.26 per $1,000 AV. As a reminder, counties in Washington State are allowed to levy up to a maximum of $1.80 per $1,000 AV. This leaves the County with just under 58 cents (31%) of available levy capacity. However, many areas of the County are experiencing levy suppression issues where the County's levy plus all of the other taxing districts are currently projected to exceed the $5.90 per $1,000 AV aggregate limit in 2015.

EMS Levy – The County also levies a county-wide property tax for Emergency Management Services. This levy is not part of the Current Expense Levy. A new EMS Levy was approved by the voters in 2013 at a beginning rate of $0.335 per $1,000 of assessed value. The levy for 2016 is estimated to generate $123 million, a rate of $0.267 per $1,000 of AV.

[1] In previous years, the levy also funded debt service on outstanding limited tax general obligation bonds.

Unincorporated Area Levy (Road Levy) – State law also authorizes counties to collect a property tax, in the unincorporated area only, for the purpose of raising revenue for establishing, laying out, constructing, altering, repairing, improving, and maintaining county roads, bridges, and wharves necessary for vehicle ferriage and for other proper county purposes. This levy cannot exceed $2.25 per $1,000 of assessed value. The levy is limited to a 1% annual growth rate plus new construction. For 2016, the Road Levy is projected to be $87.6 million, roughly $7.1 million more than the 2014 levy. This translates into a rate of $2.25 per $1,000 of AV, the statutory maximum. The Roads levy has banked taxation authority and because of this can be allowed to increase by just over 6% that is proposed as part of the Executive's budget.

Transit – In 2009, the Washington State Legislature passed SB 5433 which allowed all counties in the state with a population in excess of 1,500,000 to levy a property tax up to 7.5 cents per $1,000 of AV for expanding transit capacity and capacity related expenses. The first 1 cent of this levy must be used for bus service on State Route 520. For 2016, the Executive is proposing to levy $23.1 million with an estimated rate of $0.05. As part of his proposed plan to increase funding for the passenger only ferry system, the executive is proposing to levy approximately one cent less than allowed for Transit and increase the ferry levy by the same amount so that the taxpayer sees no increase.

Ferry Levy – When the Ferry District was originally formed, the District Board had a broader vision than the current two passenger only runs from Vashon Island and West Seattle to downtown Seattle. As such, the initial levies were larger and a significant fund balance accumulated over time. For the last several years, the Ferry levy has been a fraction of a cent per $1,000 AV. This year, the levy was $0.00349 (or roughly 1/3 of a cent per $1,000 AV). The fund balance has now been exhausted and the Executive has proposed increase the levy to $0.0125 per $1,000 AV (one and one quarter cent per $1,000 AV). As noted above, the Executive has proposed an equivalent reduction in the Transit property tax as discussed above.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0487 would fulfill the County's legal obligation to disclose the percentage increase that the 2017 levies will have over the 2016 levies, as required by Referendum 47 (the state law that requires disclosure of tax increases). The calculation excludes the levy addition for new construction. Except for the changes to the Marine, Transit and Roads levy (previously discussed), all other levies are increasing by 1% or less. The actual percentages in the Sunshine Ordinance vary from about 0.75% to 1.2% because of various technical changes and other limitations.

The County Charter requires the budget, including both revenue and appropriation ordinances, to be adopted by December 1. Therefore, action on this ordinance is expected to be taken prior to the adoption of the County budget.

An amendment to Proposed Ordinance 2016-0487 is expected to be prepared to update the property tax levy figures to align with the most recent forecast of the Office of Economic and Financial Analysis. Those figures, and the amendment, are expected prior to the committee vote on levies.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0485 is the levy certification ordinance and is necessary for the Treasury Section of the Finance and Business Operations Division to issue property tax statements in the correct amounts. State law requires that the county legislative authority establish the levy amounts for the county and for all other taxing districts in the county. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0485 certifies the levies of all taxing districts in King County. This ordinance is usually adopted by the Council after adoption of the budget. The ordinance requires information from the Assessor's Office and the taxing districts that will not be available until early December. This ordinance is typically passed from Committee without recommendation and held at full Council until December.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0496 is identical to Proposed Ordinance 2016-0485 (as introduced). The Budget and Fiscal Management Committee may wish to pass this proposed ordinance out of committee without recommendation, to be held at the full Council. This ordinance may be needed if additional information is received from taxing districts that change levy amounts. This is a placeholder ordinance that can be acted upon in either December or January if any districts (or the county) discover errors or other changes to their property tax ordinances.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0486 is known as the "substantial need" ordinance. Under state law and the requirements of Referendum 47. The taxing districts in the State can take the lesser of 1% or inflation as determined by the Implicit Price Deflator, a somewhat obscure measure of inflation that is rarely used. For this year, the IPD is less than 1% and therefore the county needs to make a declaration of substantial need to take the 1% increase for the general fund.

AMENDMENT:

Amendment 1 to Proposed Ordinance 2016-0487 will be prepared for the committee vote on revenue ordinances. The other three ordinances can be passed as introduced with the note that the levy certification ordinances will need to be amended at full Council to insert the proper final numbers.

INVITED:

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Dave Reich, Chief Economist, Office of Economic and Financial Analysis

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0485
2. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0486
3. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0487
4. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0496

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Proposed No. 2016-0485.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2016 levy of property taxes in King County for collection in the year 2017.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. The county assessor of King County has certified to the metropolitan King County council that the assessed valuation of the County of King as finally equalized amounts to $.

SECTION 2. The metropolitan King County council imposes the tax levies necessary to fund estimated expenditures for the year 2017 as listed in this section. These amounts do not include the total of estimated revenues from sources other than taxation, including available surplus and such expenditures as are to be net from bond warrant issues. In accordance with state law, the King County assessor calculated a sum for property taxes available to the county related to new construction, improvements to property, refunds and any increase in the assessed value of state assessed property. In calculating the amount of regular property tax moneys needed, the council was cognizant of these sums and they are therefore included in the following levy totals.

FUND	TAX
COUNTY	
CURRENT EXPENSE	$
HUMAN SERVICES FUND/MENTAL HEALTH	$

VETERANS AND HUMAN SERVICES	$
VETERANS' AID	$
INTER-COUNTY RIVER IMPROVEMENT	$
AFIS	$
UNLIMITED G.O. BONDS	$
CONSERVATION FUTURES	$
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	$
PARKS	$
TRANSIT	$
CHILDREN AND FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER	$
MARINE	$
PUGET SOUND EMERGENCY RADIO NETWORK	$
BEST STARTS FOR KIDS	$
TOTAL COUNTY	$

SECTION 3. A. The metropolitan King County council imposes the levy necessary to fund estimated expenditures for the year 2017 as listed in this section. This amount does not include the total of estimated revenues from sources other than taxation, including available surplus and such expenditures as are to be net from bond warrant issues. In accordance with state law, the King County assessor calculated a sum for property taxes available to the county related to new construction, improvements to property, refunds and any increase in the assessed value of state assessed property. In calculating the amount of regular property tax moneys needed, the council was cognizant of these sums and they are therefore included in the following levy totals.

FUND	TAX
UNINCORPORATED COUNTY - ROADS	$

SECTION 4. The metropolitan King County council certifies the levies of the following taxing districts:

PORT DISTRICTS	
PORT OF SEATTLE	$
CITIES AND TOWNS	
ALGONA	$
AUBURN (King County portion only)	$
BEAUX ARTS VILLAGE	$
BELLEVUE	$
BLACK DIAMOND	$
BOTHELL (King County portion only)	$
BURIEN	$
CARNATION	$
CLYDE HILL	$
COVINGTON	$
DES MOINES	$
DUVALL	$
ENUMCLAW	$
FEDERAL WAY	$
HUNTS POINT	$
ISSAQUAH	$

KENMORE	$
KENT	$
KIRKLAND	$
LAKE FOREST PARK	$
MAPLE VALLEY	$
MEDINA	$
MERCER ISLAND	$
MILTON (King County portion only)	$
NEWCASTLE	$
NORMANDY PARK	$
NORTH BEND	$
PACIFIC (King County portion only)	$
REDMOND	$
RENTON	$
SAMMAMISH	$
SEATAC	$
SHORELINE	$
SKYKOMISH	$
SNOQUALMIE	$
TUKWILA	$
WOODINVILLE	$
YARROW POINT	$
TOTAL CITIES AND TOWNS	$

FIRE DISTRICTS

2	$
4	$
10	$
11	$
13	$
16	$
20	$
22 (King County portion only)	$
24	$
27	$
28	$
31	$
34	$
36	$
38	$
39	$
40	$
41	$
43	$
44	$
45	$
47	$

49 (King County portion only)	$
50	$
61 (King County portion only)	$
62	$
63	$
TOTAL FIRE DISTRICTS	$
OTHER DISTRICTS	
CEMETERY DISTRICT NO. 1	$
SEATTLE METROPOLITAN PARKS DISTRICT	$
DES MOINES METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT	$
FALL CITY METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT	$
HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 1	$
HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 2	$
HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 4	$
KING COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL ZONE DISTRICT	$
ISSAQUAH LIBRARY CAPITAL FACILITIES	$
NORMANDY PARK METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT	$
NORTHSHORE PARKS & REC (King County portion only)	$
PIERCE COUNTY LIBRARY	$
REDMOND LIBRARY CAPITAL FACILITIES	$
SI VIEW METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT	$
RURAL LIBRARY (King County portion only)	$
TUKWILA METROLPOLITAN PARKS DISTRICT	$

VASHON MAURY PARKS	$
TOTAL OTHER DISTRICTS	$
SCHOOL DISTRICTS	
AUBURN (King County portion only)	$
BELLEVUE	$
ENUMCLAW	$
FEDERAL WAY	$
FIFE (King County portion only)	$
HIGHLINE	$
ISSAQUAH	$
KENT	$
LAKE WASHINGTON	$
MERCER ISLAND	$
NORTHSHORE (King County portion only)	$
RENTON	$
RIVERVIEW	$
SEATTLE	$
SHORELINE	$
SKYKOMISH	$
SNOQUALMIE VALLEY	$
TAHOMA	$
TUKWILA	$
VASHON	$

TOTAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS	$
GRAND TOTAL	**$**

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Proposed No. 2016-0486.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to county property tax levies for collection in 2017; implementing RCW 84.55.0101, finding substantial need and providing for a limit factor of one hundred and one percent in accordance with RCW 84.55.0101.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. **Findings:**

A. RCW 84.55.0101 allows the county council to set limit factors for regular property tax levies to a maximum of one hundred one percent upon a finding of substantial need.

B. The total adopted King County budget for 2017-2018 is $10 billion and the total adopted general fund budget for 2017-2018 is $1.65 billion.

C. The general fund and other funds are continuing to experience a fiscal shortfall that is the result of revenue growth that is not keeping pace with the increasing costs of providing services.

D. The fiscal shortfall is expected to continue in 2018 and thereafter.

E. King County has aggressively reviewed all expenditures in the general fund and other property-tax-supported funds for reductions and has reviewed possibilities for enhanced revenues.

F. King County has reduced the general fund budget and other property-tax-supported budgets below the amounts necessary to sustain current service levels through direct service reductions and efficiencies.

G. The 2017-2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance assumes that property taxes increase by the one-percent limit factor and any increase less than that would require substantial direct service reductions.

H. Because of the findings in subsections A. through G. of this section, the King County council finds that a substantial need exists for the use of property tax limit factors up to the maximum of one hundred one percent.

SECTION 2. The limit factors to be used for county property tax levies for taxes to be collected in 2017 shall be as follows:

Levy	Limit Factor
Regular Levy	One hundred one percent
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	One hundred one percent
County Road District	One hundred one percent
Conservation Futures	One hundred one percent

Transit	One hundred one percent
Marine	One hundred one percent

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Proposed No. 2016-0487.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to the county property tax levies for collection in 2017, and implementing RCW 84.55.120.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. The King County charter mandates that the council enact tax ordinances for the next fiscal year, by December 1, 2016, which is thirty days prior to the end of the current fiscal year. This ordinance sets the amount of property tax to be collected in 2017 for the regular property tax levy, the transit levy, the road district levy, the conservation futures levy, the emergency medical services levy and the marine levy. In accordance with RCW 84.55.120, the council has given proper notice of this ordinance to the public.

SECTION 2. For collection of the property tax levies in 2017, the council hereby authorizes property tax changes compared to the amounts authorized for collection in 2016 as follows:

Levy	Estimated Levy Dollar Increase	% Increase	Estimated Total
Regular Levy	$6,815,375	1.21%	$581,017,812
Regular - Transit	-$3,874,371	-14.38%	$23,077,019

Road District	$5,195,580	6.30%	$87,620,074
Conservation Futures	$145,828	0.77%	$19,356,878
Emergency Medical Services	$948,708	0.79%	$122,928,761
Marine	$4,559,947	385.37%	$5,743,199

The changes shown above are exclusive of any amounts resulting from new construction valued in 2016, any increases in value of state-assessed property for 2017 and any amounts necessary to fund tax refunds paid in 2016.

SECTION 3. Upon enactment, the clerk is directed to forward this ordinance to the assessor in accordance with RCW 84.52.070.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Proposed No. 2016-0496.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2016 levy of property taxes in King County for collection in the year 2017.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. The county assessor of King County has certified to the metropolitan King County council that the assessed valuation of the County of King as finally equalized amounts to $.

SECTION 2. The metropolitan King County council imposes the tax levies necessary to fund estimated expenditures for the year 2017 as listed in this section. These amounts do not include the total of estimated revenues from sources other than taxation, including available surplus and such expenditures as are to be net from bond warrant issues. In accordance with state law, the King County assessor calculated a sum for property taxes available to the county related to new construction, improvements to property, refunds and any increase in the assessed value of state assessed property. In calculating the amount of regular property tax moneys needed, the council was cognizant of these sums and they are therefore included in the following levy totals.

FUND	TAX
COUNTY	
CURRENT EXPENSE	$
HUMAN SERVICES FUND/MENTAL HEALTH	$

VETERANS AND HUMAN SERVICES	$
VETERANS' AID	$
INTER-COUNTY RIVER IMPROVEMENT	$
AFIS	$
UNLIMITED G.O. BONDS	$
CONSERVATION FUTURES	$
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES	$
PARKS	$
TRANSIT	$
CHILDREN AND FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER	$
MARINE	$
PUGET SOUND EMERGENCY RADIO NETWORK	$
BEST STARTS FOR KIDS	$
TOTAL COUNTY	$

SECTION 3. A. The metropolitan King County council imposes the levy necessary to fund estimated expenditures for the year 2017 as listed in this section. This amount does not include the total of estimated revenues from sources other than taxation, including available surplus and such expenditures as are to be net from bond warrant issues. In accordance with state law, the King County assessor calculated a sum for property taxes available to the county related to new construction, improvements to property, refunds and any increase in the assessed value of state assessed property. In calculating the amount of regular property tax moneys needed, the council was cognizant of these sums and they are therefore included in the following levy totals.

FUND	TAX
UNINCORPORATED COUNTY - ROADS	$

SECTION 4. The metropolitan King County council certifies the levies of the following taxing districts:

PORT DISTRICTS	
PORT OF SEATTLE	$
CITIES AND TOWNS	
ALGONA	$
AUBURN (King County portion only)	$
BEAUX ARTS VILLAGE	$
BELLEVUE	$
BLACK DIAMOND	$
BOTHELL (King County portion only)	$
BURIEN	$
CARNATION	$
CLYDE HILL	$
COVINGTON	$
DES MOINES	$
DUVALL	$
ENUMCLAW	$
FEDERAL WAY	$
HUNTS POINT	$
ISSAQUAH	$

KENMORE	$
KENT	$
KIRKLAND	$
LAKE FOREST PARK	$
MAPLE VALLEY	$
MEDINA	$
MERCER ISLAND	$
MILTON (King County portion only)	$
NEWCASTLE	$
NORMANDY PARK	$
NORTH BEND	$
PACIFIC (King County portion only)	$
REDMOND	$
RENTON	$
SAMMAMISH	$
SEATAC	$
SHORELINE	$
SKYKOMISH	$
SNOQUALMIE	$
TUKWILA	$
WOODINVILLE	$
YARROW POINT	$
TOTAL CITIES AND TOWNS	$

FIRE DISTRICTS

2	$
4	$
10	$
11	$
13	$
16	$
20	$
22 (King County portion only)	$
24	$
27	$
28	$
31	$
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36	$
38	$
39	$
40	$
41	$
43	$
44	$
45	$
47	$

49 (King County portion only)	$
50	$
61 (King County portion only)	$
62	$
63	$
TOTAL FIRE DISTRICTS	$
OTHER DISTRICTS	
CEMETERY DISTRICT NO. 1	$
SEATTLE METROPOLITAN PARKS DISTRICT	$
DES MOINES METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT	$
FALL CITY METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT	$
HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 1	$
HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 2	$
HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 4	$
KING COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL ZONE DISTRICT	$
ISSAQUAH LIBRARY CAPITAL FACILITIES	$
NORMANDY PARK METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT	$
NORTHSHORE PARKS & REC (King County portion only)	$
PIERCE COUNTY LIBRARY	$
REDMOND LIBRARY CAPITAL FACILITIES	$
SI VIEW METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT	$
RURAL LIBRARY (King County portion only)	$
TUKWILA METROLPOLITAN PARKS DISTRICT	$

VASHON MAURY PARKS	$
TOTAL OTHER DISTRICTS	$
SCHOOL DISTRICTS	
AUBURN (King County portion only)	$
BELLEVUE	$
ENUMCLAW	$
FEDERAL WAY	$
FIFE (King County portion only)	$
HIGHLINE	$
ISSAQUAH	$
KENT	$
LAKE WASHINGTON	$
MERCER ISLAND	$
NORTHSHORE (King County portion only)	$
RENTON	$
RIVERVIEW	$
SEATTLE	$
SHORELINE	$
SKYKOMISH	$
SNOQUALMIE VALLEY	$
TAHOMA	$
TUKWILA	$
VASHON	$

TOTAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS	$
GRAND TOTAL	**$**

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	21	**Name:**	Christine Jensen
Proposed No.:	2016-0474	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0474 would adopt the 2017 school impact fees and school capital facility plans.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0474 would update certain school capital facilities plans and implement the collection of impact fees by the County on behalf of the school districts. If approved, the proposed impact fees would go into effect on January 1, 2017. School impact fees are updated every year, after a review by the School Technical Review Committee (STRC) of the districts' capital facilities plans.

BACKGROUND

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes local jurisdictions to collect impact fees as a method of financing public facilities that are necessary as a result of new growth and development. All public facilities that are financed with impact fees are required to be part of the capital facilities element of a jurisdiction's comprehensive land use plan.

King County administers the School Impact Fee Program by collecting fees from residential developers on behalf of each school district that chooses to participate. The program is voluntary. The fees are calculated every year based on a number of factors including changes in student enrollment, changes in district's building plans, new residential growth, and state reimbursement.

The capital facilities plans are reviewed by the STRC and impact fees based upon those plans are adopted by the King County Council. School Impact fees adopted by King County apply only to new single family and multi-family units in unincorporated areas and do not apply to:

- non-residential development;
- housing exclusively for senior citizens including nursing homes and retirement centers;
- reconstruction, remodeling or replacement of existing dwelling units;

- temporary and transitional housing facilities, including group homes;
- qualified low or moderate income housing;
- temporary dwellings for medical hardship; or
- accessory dwelling units

King County maintains the impact fees in separate accounts for each school district, which utilize the funds to implement their capital facilities plans. The GMA requires an annual report showing the source and amount of monies collected and the capital improvements financed with the impact fees.

The districts' capital facilities plans would become a sub-element of the King County Capital Facilities Plan in the King County Comprehensive Plan if this ordinance is adopted.

ANALYSIS

The following table summarizes the existing and proposed fees by school district, included in Proposed Ordinance 2016-0474.

School District	Single Family Fee		Multi Family Fee	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
Auburn	$5,330	5,469	$2,625	1,640
Enumclaw	5,762	5,497	1,618	1,595
Federal Way	2,899	3,198	506	8,386
Fife	3,216	6,670	6,875	1,772
Highline	8,229	7,528	7,453	6,691
Issaquah	4,635	7,921	1,534	2,386
Kent	4,990	5,100	2,163	2,210
Lake Washington	9,715	10,822	816	956
Northshore (draft[1])	0	10,563	0	0
Renton	5,643	6,432	1,385	1,448
Riverview	4,868	5,325	1,247	1,483
Snoqualmie Valley	8,490	10,052	1,657	1,291
Tahoma	5,496	7,077	1,196	1,393

[1] Final adoption by the School District anticipated prior to County Council adoption

Overall Impact Fee Trends

Single-family impact fees

- Twelve districts increased single-family impact fees: Auburn, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Fife, Issaquah, Kent, Lake Washington, Northshore, Renton, Riverview, Snoqualmie Valley and Tahoma.
- One district decreased single-family impact fees: Highline

Multi-family impact fees

- Seven districts increased multi-family impact fees: Federal Way, Issaquah, Kent, Lake Washington, Renton, Riverview and Tahoma.

- Four districts decreased multi-family impact fees: Auburn, Enumclaw, Fife and Highline.
- One district made no change (Northshore does not have a multi-family impact fee.)

The ordinance also maintains the administrative fee for costs of administering the school impact fee program of $13 per dwelling unit.

The STRC review of the district capital facilities plans determined that the growth rates projected by each district are reasonable and reflect the use of appropriate student generation factors.

The proposed legislation includes a draft version of the Northshore School District's Capital Facilities Plan, which had not be adopted by the District as of transmittal. Since transmittal, the District adopted its final Plan and provided the final version to the County. An amendment to Proposed Ordinance 2016-0474 will be required to reflect the final Plan.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 would replace the draft Capital Facilities Plan from the Northshore School District with the final version adopted by the School District on September 27, 2016. The proposed impact fee in the final plan has not changed from the proposed fee in the transmitted draft plan.

Amendment 1 would also add Appendices B, C and D of the Highlight School District Capital Facilities Plan, which were omitted in the Executive's transmittal.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0474 (attachments are available online): *http://mkcclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2475112&GUID=1E13C764-A89F-48C9-A835-C231D03C1E8D&Options=ID|Text|&Search=school+impact*
2. Amendment 1 and attachments
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

INVITED

- Lisa Verner, Legislative Coordinator, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

October 20, 2016

Ordinance

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Proposed No. 2016-0474.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to school impact fees; adopting the capital facilities plans of the Tahoma, Federal Way, Riverview, Issaquah, Snoqualmie Valley, Highline, Lake Washington, Kent, Enumclaw, Fife, Auburn and Renton school districts as subelements of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan for purposes of implementing the school impact fee program; establishing school impact fees to be collected by King County on behalf of the districts; and amending Ordinance 10122, Section 3, as amended, Ordinance 10470, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10472, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10633, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10722, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10722, Section 3, as amended, Ordinance 10790, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 10982, Section 2, as amended, Ordinance 12063, Section 11, as amended, Ordinance 12532, Section 12, as amended, Ordinance 13338, Section 13, as amended, Ordinance 17220, Section 14, as amended and Ordinance 10122, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.44.010.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. Chapter 36.70A RCW, which is the Growth Management Act, and chapter 82.02 RCW authorize the collection of impact fees for new development to provide public school facilities to serve the new development.

2. Chapter 82.02 RCW requires that impact fees may only be collected for public facilities that are addressed in a capital facilities element of a comprehensive land use plan.

3. King County adopted Ordinances 9785 and 10162 for the purposes of implementing Chapter 82.02 RCW.

4. The Tahoma School District, Federal Way School District, Riverview School District, Issaquah School District, Snoqualmie Valley School District, Highline School District, Lake Washington School District, Kent School District, Northshore School District, Enumclaw School District, Fife School District, Auburn School District and Renton School District have previously entered into interlocal agreements with King County for the collection and distribution of school impact fees. Each of these school districts, through this ordinance, seeks to renew its capital facilities plan for adoption as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. This ordinance is adopted to implement King County Comprehensive Plan policies, Washington State Growth Management Act and King

County Ordinance 10162, with respect to the Tahoma School District, Federal Way School District, Riverview School District, Issaquah School District, Snoqualmie Valley School District, Highline School District, Lake Washington School District, Kent School District, Northshore School District, Enumclaw School District, Fife School District, Auburn School District and Renton School District. This ordinance is necessary to address identified impacts of development on the districts to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and to implement King County's authority to impose school impact fees under RCW 82.02.050 through 82.02.080.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 10122, Section 3, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Tahoma School District No. 409 Capital Facilities Plan, ((~~2015 to 2020, adopted July 28, 2015~~)) 2016 to 2021, adopted June 28, 2016, which is included in Attachment A to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 10470, Section 2, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Federal Way Public Schools ((~~2016~~)) 2017 Capital Facilities Plan, ((~~adopted July 28, 2015~~)) adopted May, 2016, which is included in Attachment B to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 10472, Section 2, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Riverview School District No. 407 2016 Capital Facilities Plan, adopted ((~~June 23, 2015~~)) adopted May 24, 2016, which is included in Attachment C to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 10633, Section 2, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Issaquah School District No. 411 ((~~2015~~)) 2016 Capital Facilities Plan, adopted ((~~August 12, 2015~~)) May 25, 2016, which is included in Attachment D to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 10722, Section 2, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2015 adopted June 11, 2015~~)) 2016 adopted June 23, 2016, which is included in Attachment E to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 10722, Section 3, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Highline School District No. 401 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2015-2020 adopted July 8, 2015~~)) 2016-2021 adopted June 22, 2016, which is included in Attachment F to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 8. Ordinance 10790, Section 2, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Lake Washington School District No. 414 Six-Year Capital ((~~Facilities~~)) Facility Plan 2016-2021 adopted June 6, 2016, which is included in Attachment G to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 9. Ordinance 10982, Section 2, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Kent School District No. 415 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2015-2016 - 2020-2021~~)) 2016-2017 - 2021-2022, dated ((~~June 2015 and adopted July 14, 2015~~)) May 2016 and adopted May 11, 2016 , which is included in Attachment H to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 10. Ordinance 11148, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.12.468 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

The Northshore School District No. 417 ((~~2015)~~) Capital Facilities Plan 2016, ((~~adopted~~)) proposed ((~~June 23, 2015~~)), which is included in Attachment I to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 11. Ordinance 12063, Section 11, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Enumclaw School District No. 216 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2015-2020, adopted July 20, 2015~~)) 2016-2021, adopted on July 18, 2016, which is included in Attachment ((~~J~~)) I to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 12. Ordinance 12532, Section 12, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Fife School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2015-2021~~)) 2016-2022, adopted ((~~June 29, 2015~~)) June 27,2016 which is included in Attachment ((~~K~~)) J to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 13. Ordinance 13338, Section 13, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Auburn School District No. 408 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2015 through 2021~~)) 2016 through 2022, adopted ((~~June 8, 2015~~)) June 13, 2016, which is included in Attachment ((~~L~~)) K to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 14. Ordinance 17220, Section 13, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Renton School District No. 403 ((~~Six-Year~~)) 2016 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2015-2021~~), ((~~dated and~~)) adopted ((~~May 27, 2015~~)) May 25, 2016, which is included in Attachment ((~~M~~)) L to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein

by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 15. Ordinance 10122, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.44.010 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The following school impact fees shall be assessed for the indicated types of development:

SCHOOL DISTRICT	SINGLE FAMILY per dwelling unit	MULTIFAMILY per dwelling unit
Auburn, No. 408	$((~~5,330~~)) 5,469	$((~~2,625~~)) 1,640
Enumclaw, No. 216	((~~5,762~~)) 5,497	((~~1,618~~)) 1,595
Federal Way, No. 210	((~~2,899~~)) 3,198	((~~506~~)) 8,386
Fife, No. 417	((~~3,216~~)) 6,670	((~~6,875~~)) 1,772
Highline, No. 401	((~~8,229~~)) 7,528	((~~7,453~~)) 6,691
Issaquah, No. 411	((~~4,635~~)) 7,921	((~~1,534~~)) 2,386
Kent, No. 415	((~~4,990~~)) 5,100	((~~2,163~~)) 2,210
Lake Washington, No. 414	((~~9,715~~))10,822	((~~816~~)) 956
Northshore, No. 417	((~~0~~))10,563	0
Renton, No. 403	((~~5,643~~)) 6,432	((~~1,385~~)) 1,448
Riverview, No. 407	((~~4,868~~)) 5,325	((~~1,247~~)) 1,483
Snoqualmie Valley, No. 410	((~~8,490~~)) 10,052	((~~1,657~~)) 1,291
Tahoma, No. 409	((~~5,496~~)) 7,077	((~~1,196~~)) 1,393

B. The county's administrative costs of administering the school impact fee program shall be thirteen dollars per dwelling unit and shall be paid by the applicant to the county as part of the development application fee.

C. The school impact fees established in subsection A. of this section take effect January 1, ((~~2016~~)) 2017.

SECTION 16. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person

or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: A. Tahoma - 2016 CFP, B. Federal Way - 2016 (2017) Capital Facilities Plan, C. Riverview SD 2016 CFP, D. Issaquah SD - 2016 CFP, E. Snoqualmie Valley - 2016 CFP FINAL Adopted 6.23, F. Highline - CFP 2016 Adopted June 22, 2016, G. LWSD - 2016 CFP, H. Kent 2016 CFP, I. Northshore 2016 CFP Board FINAL Draft 92716, J. Enumclaw - 2016 CFP -2021 Final Draft, K. Fife - 2016-2022 CFP Adopted June 27, 2016, L. Auburn - 2016 CFP, M. Renton 2016 CFP

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10/17/16
School Impact Fees

Sponsor: _____

cmj

Proposed No.: 2016-0474

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0474, VERSION 1

On page 5, beginning on line 101, strike lines 101 through 106, and insert:

"SECTION 10. Ordinance 11148, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.12.468 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

The Northshore School District No. 417 ((~~2015~~)) Capital Facilities Plan 2016, adopted ((~~June 23, 2015~~)) September 27, 2016, which is included in Attachment I to ((~~Ordinance 18182~~)) this ordinance and is incorporated herein by reference, is adopted as a subelement of the capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan."

Delete Attachment F, Highline School District No. 401 Capital Facilities Plan 2016-2021 adopted June 22, 2016, and insert Attachment F, Highline School District No. 401 Capital Facilities Plan 2016-2021 adopted June 22, 2016, dated October 17, 2016.

Delete Attachment I, Draft Northshore School District No. 417 Proposed Capital Facilities Plan 2016, and insert Northshore School District No. 417 Proposed Capital Facilities Plan 2016 adopted September 27, 2016, dated October, 17, 2016.

EFFECT: This amendment:

- **Reflects that the Northshore Capital Facilities Plan has been adopted by the School District,**
- **Adds previously omitted appendices to the Highline School District Capital Facilities Plan, and**
- **Replaces the draft Northshore School District Capital Facilities Plan with the final Plan.**

HIGHLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 401

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

2016-2021

May 27, 2016

HIGHLINE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
A path to success for every student

Adopted: June 22, 2016

HIGHLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 401

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

2016-2021

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael D. Spear, President
Bernie Dorsey, Vice President
Angelica Alvarez
Tyrone Curry, Sr.
Joe Van

SUPERINTENDENT

Dr. Susan Enfield

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For information regarding the Highline School District's 2016-2021 Capital Facilities Plan, contact G. Scott Hodgins, Executive Director, Capital Planning and Construction, Highline School District No. 401, 17810 8th Avenue South, Building A, Burien, Washington 98148. Telephone: (206) 631-7500

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan

This Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan has been prepared by the Highline School District (the "District") as the District's primary facility planning document, in compliance with the requirements of Washington's Growth Management Act (the "GMA") and King County Council Code Title 21A. The Plan was prepared using data available in May 2016. The GMA outlines 13 broad goals including adequate provision of necessary public facilities and services. Schools are among these necessary facilities and services. School districts have adopted capital facilities plans to satisfy the requirements of RCW 36.70A.070 and to identify additional school facilities necessary to meet the educational needs of the growing student populations anticipated in their districts.

The Highline School District (the "District") has prepared this Capital Facilities Plan (the "CFP") to provide King County (the "County") and the cities of Burien, Des Moines, Kent, Normandy Park, SeaTac, and Seattle with a schedule and financing program for capital improvements over the next six years (2016-2021).

This Plan will be updated annually with any changes to the impact fee schedule adjusted accordingly.

Executive Summary

After a period of low enrollment growth, the District has experienced steady and significant enrollment increases since 2010. The District currently serves an approximate student population of 19,058 (October 1, 2015 enrollment) with 18 elementary schools (grades K-6), five middle level schools (grades 7-8), and five high schools (grades 9-12). In addition, the District has alternative programs: Big Picture (MS and HS) at the Manhattan site; CHOICE Academy (MS and HS) at the Woodside site; New Start at the Salmon Creek Site; and Puget Sound Skills Center ("PSSC").

Over the last 14 years the District has embarked on a major capital improvement effort to enhance its facilities to meet current educational and life-safety standards. Since 2002 the District has passed two major capital bonds: one in 2002 for approximately $189,000,000 and one in 2006 for approximately $148,000,000. The schools which were built for replacement of existing facilities and not to accommodate increased enrollment.

With the approved capital bond funds and reimbursements from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State of Washington, the Port of Seattle, the Federal Aviation Administration and private donations for a new Raisbeck Aviation High School the District has designed, permitted and constructed 13 new elementary schools, 1 new high school, renovated 3 schools as interim facilities, and renovated portions of Memorial Field and Camp Waskowitz. All of this work has been done since March 2002.

The District proposed in November 2014 and February 2015, but did not receive the 60 percent voter approval required for passage, of a bond measure to fund capacity and infrastructure needs. In response to the District's failure to successfully pass a capital bond, the District formed a Capital Facilities Advisory Committee ("CFAC") to develop recommendations for long term capital facilities, including a scope for future bond measures.

As the District looks ahead it recognizes that anticipated enrollment growth, some of which will be caused by new development, and implementation of recent legislation will require the District to either add new facilities, add additions to existing facilities, renovate existing facilities, or add portables to existing facilities.

This CFP identifies the current enrollment, the current capacity of each educational facility, the projected enrollment over the six-year planning period and how the District plans to accommodate this growth. It also includes a schedule of impact fees that should be charged to new development.

Based on current projections, the District needs to add capacity at the elementary and middle school levels to accommodate projected enrollment and implementation of recent legislation. To address these needs, the District plans to replace Des Moines Elementary School to increase its student capacity, add classrooms at existing elementary schools, and build one new middle school. In addition, new modular or portables may need to be added at individual elementary schools and middle schools to accommodate future enrollment. At this time it has been assumed that additional land will not be needed to accommodate the new schools; however, land will be necessary in the future to support the District's long range facilities plan and its Educational Strategic Plan.

The District's current planning as stated in this Capital Facilities Plan is subject to the Board's adoption of the Capital Facilities Advisory Committee's final recommendations (scheduled for July 2016). Future updates to this Capital Facilities Plan will provide final adoption information and any other relevant information.

SECTION 2 – STANDARD OF SERVICE

King County Code 21A.06 refers to a "Standard of Service" that each school district must establish in order to ascertain its overall capacity. School facility and student capacity needs are dictated by the types and amounts of space required to accommodate the District's adopted educational program. The educational program standards which typically drive facility space needs include grade configuration, optimum facility size, class size, educational program offerings, classroom utilization and scheduling requirements, and use of relocatable classrooms (portables).

District educational program standards may change in the future as a result of changes in the program year, special programs class sizes, grade span configurations, and use of new technology, as well as other physical aspects of the school facilities. In addition, the State Legislature's implementation of requirements for reduced K-3 class size will also impact school capacity and educational program standards. (The District currently offers full-day kindergarten.) The school capacity inventory will be reviewed periodically and adjusted for any changes to the educational program standards. These changes will also be reflected in future updates of this CFP.

The Standard of Service outlined below reflects only those programs and educational opportunities provided to students that directly affect the capacity of school buildings. The special programs listed below require classroom space, thus the permanent capacity of some buildings housing these programs has been reduced.

Table 1
Class Size – Standard of Service

Grade Level	*Average Class Size Based on Standard of Service*
Kindergarten	24*
Grades 1 – 3	25*
Grades 4 – 6	27
Grades 7 – 8	30
Grades 9 – 12	32

*The District standard for K-3 will change to 17:1 in 2019 (see Table 7).

It is not possible to achieve 100% utilization of all regular teaching stations throughout the day. Therefore, classroom capacity is adjusted using a utilization factor of available teaching stations depending on the physical characteristics of the facility and educational program needs.

Elementary School Standard of Service Models

- Special education for students with disabilities may be provided in self-contained classrooms.
- All students are provided music instruction in a separate classroom.
- All students will have scheduled time in a special classroom.
- Identified students will also be provided other educational opportunities in classrooms designated as follows:
    - Resource Rooms
    - English Language Learners (ELL)
    - Education for Disadvantaged Students (Title I)
    - Gifted Education
    - Learning Assisted Programs
    - Severely Behavior Disorder
    - Transition Rooms
    - Mild, Moderate, and Severe Disabilities
    - Developmental Kindergarten
    - Extended Daycare Programs and Preschool Programs

Secondary School Standard of Service Models

- Identified students will also be provided other educational opportunities in classrooms designated as follows:
    - Resource Rooms
    - English Language Learners (ELL)
    - Computer Labs
    - Science Labs
    - Career and Vocational Rooms
    - Daycare Programs
    - Alternative Program Spaces

SECTION THREE: CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

This section provides an inventory of capital facilities owned and operated by the District including schools and relocatable classrooms (modulars or portables). School facility capacity was inventoried based on the space required to accommodate the District's adopted educational program standards. *See Section Two: Standard of Service*. A map showing locations of District facilities is provided in Appendix A.

Schools

See *Section One* for a description of the District's schools and programs.

School capacity was determined based on the number of teaching stations (or general classrooms) within each building and the space requirements of the District's currently adopted current educational program and internal targets as reported in ICOS with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is this capacity calculation that is used to establish the District's baseline capacity, and to determine future capacity needs based on projected student enrollment. The school capacity inventory is summarized in Tables 2, 3, and 4.

As the District implements reduced K-3 class size requirements and grade reconfiguration, the inventory will reflect adjustments in the Standard of Service (see Tables 7-B and 7-C).

Relocatable Classrooms (Portables)

Relocatable classrooms (portables) are used as interim classroom space to house students until funding can be secured to construct permanent classrooms. The District currently uses 27 relocatable classrooms at various school sites throughout the District to provide additional interim general classroom capacity. A typical relocatable classroom can provide capacity for a full-size class of students. Current use of relocatable classrooms throughout the District is summarized in Table 5.

Table 2
Elementary School Level Inventory

Elementary School	*Building Area (sq. ft.)*	*Teaching Stations**	*Permanent Capacity***
Beverly Park at Glendale ES	58,145	22	514
Bow Lake ES	76,108	30	666
Cedarhurst ES	68,916	26	619
Des Moines ES	41,766	19	471
Gregory Heights ES	65,978	27	585
Hazel Valley ES	65,346	26	452
Hilltop ES	51,532	24	594
Madrona ES	69,240	25	598
Marvista ES	68,462	27	621
McMicken Heights ES	69,979	25	582
Midway ES	66,096	25	610
Mount View ES	67,783	26	628
North Hill ES	65,665	27	636
Parkside ES	68,857	26	622
Seahurst ES	59,967	27	585
Shorewood ES	60,326	22	483
Southern Heights ES	32,942	15	336
White Center ES	65,654	26	622
TOTAL	**1,122,762**	**445**	**10,231**

* Teaching Station definition: A space designated as a classroom. Other stations include spaces designated for special education and pull-out programs.

** General classrooms

Table 3
Middle School Level Inventory***

Middle School	*Building Area (sq. ft.)*	*Teaching Stations**	*Permanent Capacity***
Cascade MS	90,582	34	986
Chinook MS	87,476	27	783
Pacific MS	73,941	24	696
Sylvester MS	92,617	30	870
Big Picture MS (*at Manhattan*)^		2	58
Choice (*at Woodside*) ^		2	58
TOTAL	**344,616**	**119**	**3,451**

* Teaching Station Definition: A space designated as a general classroom. Other stations include spaces designated for special education and pull-out programs.
** General classrooms.
***Does not include alternative programs: CHOICE Academy MS/HS *at Woodside site.*
^The District anticipates that the Big Picture and Choice programs will be relocated to another District facility or leased space in 2017. Inventory adjustments will be reflected in future updates to this Capital Facilities Plan.

Table 4
High School Level Inventory***

High School	*Building Area (sq. ft.)*	*Teaching Stations**	*Permanent Capacity***
Raisbeck Aviation HS	87,934	14	448
Big Picture HS (*at Manhattan*)^	29,141	10	320
Evergreen HS	161,456	48	1,536
Highline HS	214,919	70	2,240
Mount Rainier HS	205,159	47	1,504
Tyee HS	143,101	38	1,216
TOTALS	**841,710**	**227**	**7,264^^**

* Teaching Station definition: A space designated as a general classroom. Other stations include spaces designated for special education and pull-out programs.
** Regular classrooms.
***Does not include alternative programs: CHOICE Academy MS/HS *at Woodside site*; New Start HS *at Salmon Creek site*; and Puget Sound Skills Center.
^ The District anticipates that the Big Picture program will be relocated to another District facility or leased space in 2017. Inventory adjustments will be reflected in future updates to this Capital Facilities Plan.
^^Total capacity at the high school level may be affected as the District makes programmatic changes in its small school high schools: Tyee HS and Evergreen HS. For example, spaces currently identified as teaching stations may be needed to serve special programs.

Table 5
Relocatable Classrooms (Portable) Inventory

Elementary School	*Relocatables***	*Other****	*Interim Capacity*
Beverly Park at Glendale	0	2	0
Bow Lake	0	4	0
Cedarhurst	1	3	25
Des Moines	0	1	0
Gregory Heights	0	0	0
Hazel Valley	3	1	75
Hilltop	5	1	125
Madrona	2	0	50
Marvista	2	0	50
McMicken Heights	0	0	0
Midway	4	0	100
Mount View	4	0	100
North Hill	0	0	0
Parkside	0	0	0
Seahurst	2	2	50
Shorewood	1	3	25
Southern Heights	2	1	50
White Center	1	3	25
TOTAL	**27**	**21**	**675**

Middle School	*Relocatables***	*Other ****	*Interim Capacity*
Cascade	0	3	0
Chinook	5	1	145
Pacific	4	0	116
Sylvester	2	2	58
Big Picture MS	4	7	116
TOTAL	**15**	**13**	**435**

High School	*Relocatable***	*Other****	*Interim Capacity*
Raisbeck Aviation HS	0	0	0
Big Picture HS	0	0	0
Evergreen HS	3	2	96
Highline HS	0	0	0
Mount Rainier HS	0	0	0
Tyee HS	0	1	0
TOTALS	**3**	**3**	**96**

**Used for regular classroom capacity.
***The relocatables referenced under "other relocatables" are used for special pull-out programs, storage, community use, etc.

SECTION FOUR: STUDENT ENROLLMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Generally, enrollment projections using historical calculations are most accurate for the initial years of the forecast period. Moving further into the future, more assumptions about economic conditions, land use, and demographic trends in the area affect the projection. Monitoring birth rates in the County and population growth for the area are essential yearly activities in the ongoing management of the CFP. In the event that enrollment growth slows, plans for new facilities can be delayed. It is much more difficult, however, to initiate new projects or expedite projects in the event enrollment growth exceeds the projections.

With the assistance of a professional demographer, the District has developed its own methodology for forecasting future enrollments. This methodology, a modified cohort survival method, considers a variety of factors to evaluate the potential student population growth for the years 2016 through 2021. These factors include: projected births, projected growth in the K-12 population, and a model which considers growth in population and housing within the District's boundaries. The methodology also considers the potential impacts on enrollment due to the recent opening of a charter school within the District's boundaries. Certain assumptions are made regarding the continued enrolment at the charter school. Therefore, the methodology and the resulting projections should be considered conservative.

District enrollment has increased in recent years, including a 6.4% increase since 2009. Using the modified cohort survival projections, a total enrollment of 20,423 students is expected in 2021. In other words, the District projects an increase of 7.1% in student enrollment (or 1,365 students) between 2015 and 2021. *See* Appendix B (Enrollment projections from Les Kendrick, December 2015.)

Table 6
Projected Student Enrollment
2016-2021

Projection	*2015**	*2016*	*2017*	*2087*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*Actual Change*	*Percent Change*
	19,058	19,233	19,459	19,622	19,872	20,118	20,423	1,365	7.1%

*Actual October 2015 FTE enrollment.

SECTION FIVE: CAPITAL FACILITIES PROJECTIONS FOR FUTURE NEEDS

Projected future capacity needs, shown in Tables 7-A through 7-C, are derived by applying the projected number of students to the projected permanent capacity. It is not the District's policy to include relocatable classrooms when determining future capital facility needs; therefore, interim capacity provided by relocatable classrooms is not included in this analysis. The District will utilize relocatables as necessary to address interim capacity needs. Information on relocatable classrooms by grade level and interim capacity can be found in Table 5. Information on planned construction projects can be found in the Financing Plan, Table 8.

Recent state-level policy decisions impact the District's capacity analysis. Engrossed Senate House Bill 2261, adopted in 2009, requires school districts to implement full-day kindergarten by 2018. SHB 2776, passed in 2010, requires school districts to reduce K-3 class sizes to 17 students per teacher. Finally, in November 2015, the voters passed Initiative 1351, which requires reduced class sizes across all grades (K-12). The District has proactively implemented full day kindergarten, which reduced the number of available regular classrooms in elementary schools districtwide. The District anticipates that the Legislature will only partially fund implementation of K-3 class size reduction, and therefore the capacity projects needed to address implementation will require successful passage of a capital bond. Future updates to this Plan will incorporate any funded implementation of Initiative 1351.

Table 7 assumes that K-3 class size reduction is implemented by 2019 and that grade levels are reconfigured to K-5, 6-8, and 9-12 in 2020. All scenarios include the capacity related projects the District is planning during the six-year planning period.

Table 7
Projected Student Capacity – 2016 through 2021

Elementary School Level – Surplus/Deficiency

	*2015**	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019^*	*2020^^*	*2021*
Existing Permanent Capacity	10,231	10,231	10,231	10,231	9,034	9,544	9,849
Added Permanent Capacity	0	0	0		510'	305"	0
Total Permanent Capacity**	10,231	10,231	10,231	10,231	9,544	9,849	9,849
Enrollment	10,580	10,744	11,026	11,210	11,302	9,725	9,788
Surplus (Deficiency)** Permanent Capacity	(349)	(513)	(795)	(979)	(1,758)	124	61

*Actual October 2015 FTE enrollment
**Does not include portable capacity
^Implementation of reduced K-3 class size and adjusted Standard of Service
^^Movement of 6th grade to middle school level and adjusted Standard of Service
'Addition of new classrooms at existing elementary schools
"New Des Moines Elementary School opens with added capacity

Middle School Level -- Surplus/Deficiency

	*2015**	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020^^*	*2021*
Existing Permanent Capacity	3,451	3,451	3,451	3,451	3,451	3,451	4,451
Added Permanent Capacity	0	0	0	0		1,000'	0
Total Permanent Capacity**	3,451	3,451	3,451	3,451	3,451	4,451	4,451
Enrollment	2,648	2,490	2,405	2,533	2,761	4,562	4,584
Surplus (Deficiency)** Permanent Capacity	803	961	1,046	918	690	(111)	(133)

*Actual October 2015 FTE enrollment
**Does not include portable capacity
^^Movement of 6th grade to middle school level and adjusted Standard of Service
'New middle school capacity added

High School Level -- Surplus/Deficiency

	*2015**	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*
Existing Permanent Capacity	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264
Added Permanent Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Permanent Capacity**	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264
Enrollment	5,830	5,998	6,028	5,878	5,809	5,831	6,051
Surplus (Deficiency)** Permanent Capacity	1,434	1,266	1,236	1,386	1,455	1,433	1,213

*Actual October 2015 FTE enrollment
**Does not include portable capacity.

SECTION SIX: FINANCING PLAN

Planned Improvements

The Finance Plan focuses on capacity related projects needed to accommodate recent and projected growth in the District.

Based upon the scenario presented in Table 3, the District will need to add permanent classroom capacity at both the elementary school and middle school grade levels. Subject to Board approval of the Capital Facilities Advisory Committee's final recommendations, anticipated in July 2016, the District anticipates that the additional capacity will be accomplished by (1) adding space to the new Des Moines Elementary School (replacement school), (2) the construction of new elementary school classrooms at various sites, and (3) constructing a new middle school. All new schools will be located on land currently owned by the District.

In addition, new relocatable classrooms (portables) may need to be added at individual elementary schools and middle schools to accommodate future enrollment or to provide interim classrooms until permanent classroom capacity is built.

The District has identified "non-capacity" capital needs at existing schools. The non-capacity projects are identified in the District's 2016 Long Range Facility Plan (scheduled to be adopted in July 2016). Funding for the non-capacity related projects may be proposed as a part of a future capital bond measure. The School Board of Directors will continue annual review of its school and support facility needs, and any decisions will be reflected in future updates to this Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).

Financing for Planned Improvements

Funding for planned improvements is typically secured from a number of sources including voter-approved bonds, State match funds, and impact fees.

General Obligation Bonds: Bonds are typically used to fund construction of new schools and other capital improvement projects, and require a 60% voter approval. The District's voters will need to approve a school construction bond to fund the projects identified in this Plan.

State School Construction Assistance Funds: State School Construction Assistance Funds come from the Common School Construction Fund, which is composed of revenues accruing predominantly from the sale of renewable resources (i.e., timber) from State school lands set aside by the Enabling Act of 1889. If these sources are insufficient to meet needs, the Legislature can appropriate funds or the State Board of Education can establish a moratorium on certain projects. School districts may qualify for State School Construction Assistance Funds for specific capital projects based on a prioritization system.

The District anticipates receiving funding from Senate Bill 6080 to address a portion of the classrooms needed for implementation of reduced K-3 class sizes.

Impact Fees: Impact fees are a means of supplementing traditional funding sources for construction of public facilities needed to accommodate new development. *See Section 7* School Impact Fees.

The Six-Year Financing Plan shown on Table 8 demonstrates how the District intends to fund new construction and improvements to school facilities for the years 2016-2021. The financing components include bonds, State match funds, and impact fees. The Financing Plan separates projects and portions of projects which add capacity from those which do not, since the latter are generally not appropriate for impact fee funding.

Table 8
Capital Facilities Financing Plan

Improvements Adding Permanent Capacity Costs (in Millions)**

Project	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total Cost	Bonds/ Local Funds	State Funding	Impact Fees
Elementary Schools										
Des Moines Elementary Replacement and Addition			30.000	31.674			$61,674	X	X	X
Elementary School Classrooms – various sites		10.00	10.00				$20.000	X	SB 6080 Funds (in excess of $20M)	X
Middle Schools										
New Middle School (1,000 capacity)		14.000	39.650	39.650			$93.300	X	X	X
								X	X	X
Portables										
Portables at Various Sites		.200	.200	.200				X		X
High Schools										
Land Purchase (elementary site for future growth)						$20.000	$20.000	X		X

All projects are growth-related.

SECTION SEVEN: SCHOOL IMPACT FEES

The GMA authorizes jurisdictions to collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional public facilities needed to accommodate new development. Impact fees cannot be used for the operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, or replacement of existing capital facilities used to meet existing service demands.

Impact fees in Appendix C have been calculated utilizing the formula in the King County Code. The resulting figures are based on the District's cost per dwelling unit to purchase land for school sites, make site improvements, construct schools, and purchase/install relocatable classrooms (portables). As required under the GMA, credits have also been applied in the formula to account for State Match Funds to be reimbursed to the District and projected future property taxes to be paid by the dwelling unit.

The District's cost per dwelling unit is derived by multiplying the cost per student by the applicable student generation rate per dwelling unit. The student generation rate is the average number of students generated by each housing type; in this case, single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings. Multi-family dwellings were broken out into one-bedroom and two-plus bedroom units. The District has developed its own student generation rate data based on actual permit data from local jurisdictions. *See* Appendix D.

Using the variables and formula described, and applying the 50% discount rate required by the King County School Impact Fee Ordinance, impact fees proposed as a part of this CFP, are summarized in Table 9 below. *See also* Appendix C.

King County and the City of Kent currently have adopted school impact fee ordinances and collect school impact fees on behalf of the District. The District is requesting that the other cities that it serves consider adoption of a school impact fee ordinance.

Table 9
School Impact Fees
2016

Housing Type	*Impact Fee Per Dwelling Unit*
Single Family	$7,528
Multi-Family	$6,691

APPENDIX A

DISTRICT MAP

HIGHLINE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
A path to success for every student

SERVICE AREA MAP

■ ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BEVERLY PARK
1201 South 104th Street
Seattle, WA 98168
206 631 3400

BOW LAKE
18237 - 42nd Avenue South
SeaTac, WA 98188
206 631 3500

CEDARHURST
811 South 152nd Street
Burien, WA 98168
206 631 3600

DES MOINES
22001 - 9th Avenue South
Des Moines, WA 98198
206 631 3700

GREGORY HEIGHTS
16201 - 16th Avenue SW
Burien, WA 98166
206 631 3800

HAZEL VALLEY
402 SW 152nd Street
Burien, WA 98146
206 631 3900

HILLTOP
12250 - 24th Avenue South
Burien, WA 98168
206 631 4000

MADRONA
20301 - 32nd Avenue South
SeaTac, WA 98198
206 631 4100

MARVISTA
19800 Marine View Drive SW
Normandy Park, WA 98166
206 631 4200

McMICKEN HEIGHTS
3708 South 168th Street
SeaTac, WA 98188
206 631 4300

MIDWAY
22447 - 24th Avenue South
Des Moines, WA 98198
206 631 4400

MOUNT VIEW
10611 - 12th Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98146
206 631 4500

NORTH HILL
19835 - 8th Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98148
206 631 4600

PARKSIDE
2104 South 24th Street
Des Moines, WA 98198
206 631 4700

SEAHURST
14603 - 14th Avenue SW
Burien, WA 98166
206 631 4800

SHOREWOOD
2725 SW 116th Street
Burien, WA 98146
206 631 4900

SOUTHERN HEIGHTS
11249 - 14th Avenue South
Burien, WA 98168
206 631 5000

WHITE CENTER HEIGHTS
10015 - 6th Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98146
206 631 5200

● MIDDLE SCHOOLS

BIG PICTURE
@ Manhattan Site
440 South 188th Street
Burien, WA 98148
206 631 7700

CASCADE
11212 - 10th Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98146
206 631 5500

CHINOOK
16650 - 42nd Avenue South
SeaTac, WA 98188
206 631 5700

CHOICE ACADEMY
18367 - 8th Avenue South
Burien, WA 98148
206 631 7630

PACIFIC
22705 - 24th Avenue South
Des Moines, WA 98198
206 631 5800

SYLVESTER
16222 Sylvester Road SW
Burien, WA 98166
206 631 6000

▲ HIGH SCHOOLS

BIG PICTURE
@ Manhattan Site
440 South 188th Street
Burien, WA 98148
206 631 7700

CHOICE ACADEMY
18367 - 8th Avenue South
Burien, WA 98148
206 631 7630

EVERGREEN CAMPUS
830 SW 116th Street
Seattle, WA 98146

ARTS & ACADEMICS ACADEMY
206 631 6250

HEALTH SCIENCES & HUMAN SERVICES
206 631 6200

TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING & COMMUNICATIONS
206 631 6300

HIGHLINE
225 South 152nd Street
Burien, WA 98148
206 631 6700

MOUNT RAINIER
22450 - 19th Avenue South
Des Moines, WA 98198
206 631 7000

NEW START
614 SW 120th Street
Seattle, WA 98146
206 631 7750

PUGET SOUND SKILLS CENTER
18010 - 8th Avenue South
Burien, WA 98148
206 631-7300

RAISBECK AVIATION
near The Museum of Flight
(not located in map area)
9229 East Marginal Way South
Tukwila, WA 98108
206 631 7200

TYEE EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX
4424 South 188th Street
SeaTac, WA 98188

ACADEMY OF CITIZENSHIP AND EMPOWERMENT
206 631 6500

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS
206 631 6550

○ CENTRAL OFFICE

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE & ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER
15675 Ambaum Blvd SW
Burien, WA 98166
206 631 3000

★ OTHER LOCATIONS

(OLD) BEVERLY PARK SITE
11427 - 3rd Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98168

BURIEN HEIGHTS SITE
1210 SW 136th Street
Burien, WA 98146

CAMP WASKOWITZ
(not located in map area)
46505 SE 150th Street
North Bend, WA 98045
425 277 7195

CRESTVIEW SITE
16200 - 43rd Avenue South
Tukwila, WA 98188

DISTRICT WAREHOUSE
2301 South 200th Street
SeaTac, WA 98198
206 878 6218

GLACIER SITE
2450 South 142nd Street
SeaTac, WA 98168

LAKEVIEW SITE
SW 160th Street & 6th Avenue SW
Burien, WA 98166

MAINTENANCE, OPERATIONS, TRANSPORTATION (MOT) SITE

FACILITIES SERVICES DEPARTMENT
17810 - 8th Avenue South
Burien, WA 98148

BLDG. A:
Capital Facilities Staff
206 631 7500

BLDG. C:
Custodial Services Division
206 631.7501

Maintenance Services Division
206 631.7601

TRANSPORTATION
17810 - 8th Avenue South, Bldg J
Burien, WA 98148
206 631 7502

MARINE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY
@ Seahurst Park
13403 - 24th Place SW
Burien, WA 98146
206 433 2107

MAYWOOD SITE
1410 South 200th Street
SeaTac, WA 98198

MEMORIAL FIELD
420 South 156th Street
Burien, WA 98148

NORTH SHOREWOOD SITE
10015 - 28th Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98146

OLYMPIC SITE
615 South 200th Street
Des Moines, WA 98198

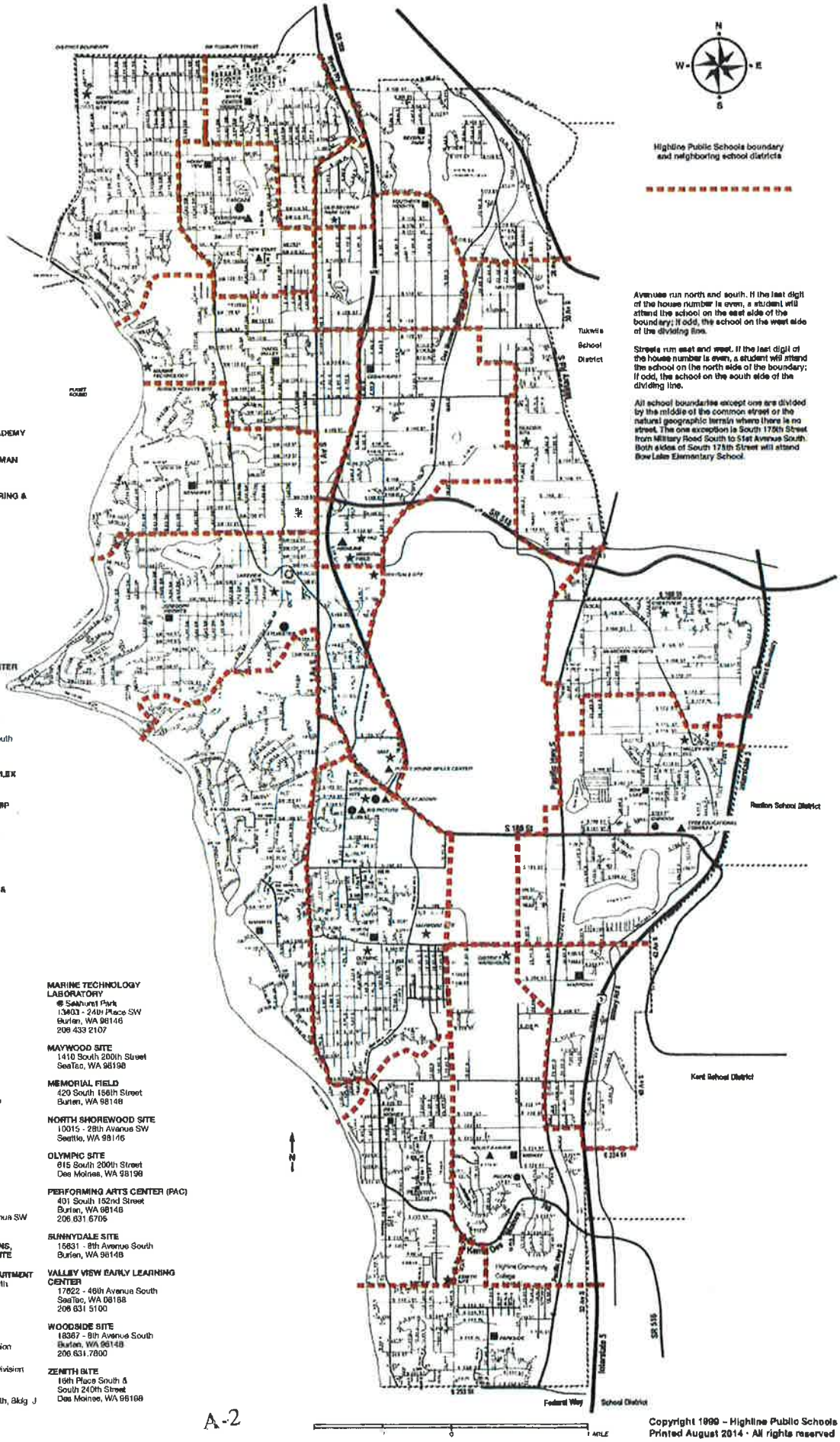
PERFORMING ARTS CENTER (PAC)
401 South 152nd Street
Burien, WA 98148
206 631 6705

SUNNYDALE SITE
15631 - 8th Avenue South
Burien, WA 98148

VALLEY VIEW EARLY LEARNING CENTER
17622 - 46th Avenue South
SeaTac, WA 98188
206 631 5100

WOODSIDE SITE
18367 - 8th Avenue South
Burien, WA 98148
206 631.7800

ZENITH SITE
16th Place South &
South 240th Street
Des Moines, WA 98198



Avenues run north and south. If the last digit of the house number is even, a student will attend the school on the east side of the boundary; if odd, the school on the west side of the dividing line.

Streets run east and west. If the last digit of the house number is even, a student will attend the school on the north side of the boundary; if odd, the school on the south side of the dividing line.

All school boundaries except one are divided by the middle of the common street or the natural geographic terrain where there is no street. The one exception is South 175th Street from Military Road South to 51st Avenue South. Both sides of South 175th Street will attend Bow Lake Elementary School.

A-2

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APPENDIX B

POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT DATA

Highline Enrollment Projection

Medium Range Forecast (With Charter Schools Continuing)

Projected Births

Births	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
King County	22,874	22,860	24,244	24,899	25,190	25,057	24,514	24630	25032	24910	25,028	25,433	25,406	25,391	25,386	25,393	25,492
K Enroll as %	5.79%	6.24%	5.96%	6.20%	6.72%	6.46%	6.34%	6.35%	6.35%	6.41%	6.45%	6.41%	6.36%	6.36%	6.36%	6.36%	6.36%

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
K	1324	1427	1445	1543	1694	1618	1553	K	1564	1590	1598	1613	1631	1617	1616	1616	1616	1622
1	1337	1392	1456	1475	1564	1723	1643	1	1577	1593	1619	1627	1642	1661	1646	1645	1645	1645
2	1363	1332	1374	1430	1491	1594	1683	2	1637	1575	1593	1619	1627	1640	1658	1643	1642	1642
3	1346	1409	1362	1368	1429	1498	1580	3	1678	1655	1595	1614	1640	1645	1657	1676	1661	1660
4	1354	1335	1393	1323	1385	1436	1490	4	1582	1673	1653	1593	1612	1635	1640	1652	1671	1656
5	1282	1387	1323	1408	1319	1391	1369	5	1435	1553	1643	1632	1572	1591	1613	1618	1631	1649
6	1273	1312	1381	1316	1420	1307	1262	6	1271	1387	1509	1605	1594	1536	1554	1576	1581	1593
7	1238	1218	1253	1317	1241	1369	1271	7	1205	1211	1322	1438	1529	1519	1463	1480	1502	1506
8	1252	1227	1220	1267	1319	1270	1377	8	1285	1194	1212	1323	1439	1530	1520	1465	1482	1503
9	1814	1832	1589	1585	1665	1643	1604	9	1743	1688	1568	1591	1737	1896	2015	2002	1929	1952
10	1414	1462	1498	1424	1456	1510	1510	10	1468	1529	1481	1376	1396	1529	1668	1774	1762	1698
11	1353	1274	1482	1442	1408	1446	1356	11	1427	1387	1445	1399	1300	1323	1449	1581	1681	1670
12	1561	1494	1450	1586	1506	1517	1360	12	1361	1425	1384	1443	1397	1303	1326	1453	1585	1685
Total*	17,911	18,101*	18,226	18,484	18,897	19,322	19,058	Total	19,233	19,459	19,622	19,872	20,118	20,423	20,827	21,181	21,387	21,481

** HS Enrollment Does Not Include Open Doors Learning Center Students or Career Link Students Beginning with the 2014 Enrollment*

Change	198	190	125	258	413	425	-264	175	226	163	250	245	306	403	354	206	94
% Change	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	2.2%	2.2%	-1.4%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.4%

*	9,279	9,594*	9,734	9,863	10,302	10,567*	10,580	10,744	11,026	11,210	11,302	11,319	11,324	11,385	11,427	11,447	11,468
*	2,490*	2,445*	2,473*	2,584*	2,560*	2,639*	2,648	2,490	2,405	2,533	2,761	2,968	3,048	2,983	2,945	2,983	3,009
*	6,142*	6,062*	6,019*	6,037*	6,035*	6,116	5,830	5,998	6,028	5,878	5,809	5,831	6,051	6,459	6,809	6,957	7,004

APPENDIX C

SCHOOL IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS

HIGHLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 401
IMPACT FEE CALCULATION
Jun-16

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Scope	Facility Acreage	Cost/ Acre	Facility Capacity	Student Factor SFR	Student Factor MFR	Cost/SFR	Cost/MFR
Elementary Schools			$0	0	0.210	0.134	$0	$0
Middle Schools					0.045	0.059	$0	$0
High Schools					0.099	0.089	$0	$0
TOTALS							**$0**	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Scope	% Perm Fac.	Facility Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor SFR	Student Factor MFR	Cost/SFR	Cost/MFR
Elementary Schools (38.33%)	1 site	97.36%	$62,674	717	0.210	0.134	$17,872	$11,404
Middle Schools	1 site	97.36%	$93,300	1000	0.045	0.059	$4,088	$5,359
High Schools					0.099	0.089	$0	$0
TOTALS							**$21,959**	**$16,763**

Temporary Facilities Cost:	Scope	% Perm Fac.	Facility Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor SFR	Student Factor MFR	Cost/SFR	Cost/MFR
Elementary Schools		2.64%	0	0	0.210	0.134	$0	$0
Middle Schools		2.64	0	0	0.045	0.059	$0	$0
High Schools			0	0	0.099	0.089	$0	$0
TOTALS							**$0**	**$0**

State Match Credit Calculation:	Scope	Const. Cost Allocation/SF	SF/ Student	State Match	Student Factor SFR	Student Factor MFR	Cost/SFR	Cost/MFR
Elementary Schools		213.23	90	0.5613	0.210	0.134	$2,262	$1,792
Middle Schools		213.23	108	0.5613	0.045	0.059	$582	$388
High Schools		0	0	0	0.099	0.089	$0	$0
TOTALS							**$2,844**	**$2,180**

Tax Payment Credit:	Credit/SFR	Credit/MFR
Average Assessed Value	$294,206	$87,018
Capital Bond Interest Rate	3.27%	3.27%
Net Present Value of Average Dwelling	$2,475,408	$732,157
Years Amortized	10	10
Property Tax Levy Rate	$1.640	$1.640
Tax Payment Credit	**$4,060**	**$1,201**

Fee Summary	Cost/SFR	Cost/MFR
School Site Acquisition Cost	**$0**	**$0**
School Construction Cost	**$21,959**	**$16,763**
Temporary Facilities Cost	**$0**	**$0**
State Matching Credit Calculation	**$2,844**	**$2,180**
Tax Payment Credit Calculation	**$4,060**	**$1,201**
SUBTOTAL	**$15,056**	**$13,383**
50% Local Share	**-$7,528**	**-$6,691**
CALCULATED IMPACT FEE	**$7,528**	**$6,691**
2016 IMPACT FEE	**$7,528**	**$6,691**

APPENDIX D

STUDENT GENERATION RATE DATA

Highline School District
Student Generation Rates

In 2015, the District developed student generation rates based upon new residential development occurring within the District's boundaries within the preceding five year period. The District compared student enrollment addresses to the addresses on permits for new dwelling units. The District is using the 2015 study for purposes of this Capital Facilities Plan update. Future updates to the Capital Facilities Plan will include updated information.

Single Family Occupancy Permits for the last 5 years = 401
Elementary Students occupying Single Family Residences = 84
Elementary Students Single Family Student Generation Rate = 0.21

Single Family Occupancy Permits for the last 5 years = 401
Junior High School Students occupying Single Family Residences = 18
Junior High School Students Single Family Student Generation Rate = 0.045

Single Family Occupancy Permits for the last 5 years = 401
High School Students occupying Single Family Residences = 40
High School Students Single Family Student Generation Rate = 0.099

Multi-Family Occupancy Permits for the last 5 years = 67
Elementary Students occupying Multi-Family Residences = 9
Elementary Students Single Family Student Generation Rate = 0.134

Multi-Family Occupancy Permits for the last 5 years = 67
Junior High School Students occupying Multi-Family Residences = 4
Junior High School Students Single Family Student Generation Rate = 0.059

Multi-Family Occupancy Permits for the last 5 years = 67
High School Students occupying Multi-Family Residences = 6
High School Students Single Family Student Generation Rate = 0.089

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN 2016

NORTHSHORE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 417
3330 MONTE VILLA PARKWAY
BOTHELL, WASHINGTON 98021-8972

"STRENGTHENING OUR COMMUNITY THROUGH EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION"

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Amy Cast	President
Kimberly D'Angelo	Vice-President
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Sandy Hayes	Director
Ken Smith	Director

Dr. Michelle Reid, Superintendent

Adopted September 27, 2016

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Executive Summary

SECTION 1 -- INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan

The Northshore School District (NSD) has prepared this six-year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) in accordance with the Washington State Growth Management Act, the Codes of King and Snohomish Counties, and the cities of Bothell, Kenmore, Kirkland and Woodinville. This CFP is intended to provide these jurisdictions with a snapshot of projected student enrollment and school capacities at acceptable levels of service over the six year period 2016-2022. It also provides longer-term enrollment projections. The role of impact fees in funding school construction is addressed in Section 9 of this report.

Summary

Continued growth in elementary enrollment has now resulted in most schools in the northern and central service areas of the NSD into capacity deficit positions. Approval by the community of our 2014 bond allowed the district to prepare to implement district-wide grade reconfiguration (K-5, 6-8 and 9-12) that will provide some elementary capacity relief. That transition is currently scheduled for the 2017 school year. Grade reconfiguration, construction and opening of the new North Creek High School, and other associated actions were part of a comprehensive plan recommended by the community based Enrollment Demographics Task Force (EDTF) and unanimously adopted by the School Board at its October 23, 2012 board meeting to address capacity issues and take advantage of instructional program benefits. *See section 5 for more information on EDTF.*

The 2016 CFP includes the construction and opening of North Creek High School, implementation of district-wide school service area adjustments, and implementation of grade reconfiguration in the 2017-2018 school year. Until grade reconfiguration occurs, portable capacity at impacted elementary schools will be maximized with increases based on projected enrollment growth, program requirements, site circulation and gym/library capacities. State projections of a continued increase in birthrates could necessitate further increases in elementary or junior high capacity needs within the next five years.

The CFP includes universal Full Day Kindergarten in its projections for 2017 and beyond (not included for 2016) but does not reflect change in the K-3 class size ratios. Implementation of any class size changes has not been finalized by the state. If the State Legislature funds implementation or finalizes those plans, future updates to the Capital Facilities Plan will reflect those adjustments.

Overview of the Northshore School District

The Northshore School District primarily services seven jurisdictions: King County, Snohomish County, the City of Bothell, the City of Brier, the City of Kenmore, the City of Kirkland and the City of Woodinville. The King-Snohomish county line divides NSD such that roughly two-thirds of the district are in King County and one-third in Snohomish County. NSD has a population of approximately 125,000 and a current enrollment of 20,018 FTE. Northshore School District presently operates twenty elementary schools, six junior high schools, three high schools, one alternative school program, and one early childhood center. The current grade configuration is K-6, 7-9 and 10-12 with a planned transition in the fall of 2017 to a K-5, 6-8 and 9-12 model.

The Urban Growth Area boundary (UGA) divides the District, exacerbating capacity utilization challenges. Generally, schools on the east side of the UGA line are seeing stable or declining enrollment while schools on the west side are seeing increasing enrollment. *See Section 5 for more information on the growth in NSD and the UGA.* To optimize instructional program flexibility and maximize service levels in the most cost effective way possible, the District aims to maintain 10%-15% of its total classroom capacity in portable classrooms.

SECTION 2 -- STUDENT ENROLLMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Introduction

Elementary enrollment has been growing steadily over the past few years, primarily due to larger birth cohorts and improvement in the real estate market. This wave of elementary enrollment growth has not yet moved into the high schools, where enrollments have fluctuated within a narrower range.

Projections, based on data provided by state and local jurisdictions, indicate that this trend of an improved real estate market and increased birth cohorts will continue to fuel higher enrollments over the next decade. The birth cohorts since 2006 have been substantially larger than the numbers seen between 1996 and 2005. As a result, continued growth is expected in K-12 enrollment between 2016 and 2025.

The local real estate market continues to be strong. Since 2007 when home sales and prices began dropping, enrollment trends in the region have been transformed. Urban job centers, like Seattle, Bellevue, and Kirkland, saw better than expected population growth and K-12 enrollment gains between 2007 and 2011, primarily due to the fact that fewer people were leaving these areas to buy houses in the outlying regions of the Puget Sound. In recent years this has reversed with population and K-12 enrollment gains from more people moving into the NSD area and buying houses away from the urban job centers. During this time, Northshore, Shoreline, Auburn, and Federal Way, which saw declines in enrollment between 2007 and 2011, have all shown enrollment increases.

Similar to past years, this year's projections considered regional and local trends in population growth and housing, along with consideration of any market share gains or losses that might be attributable to private schools. In addition, assumptions and corresponding projections were analyzed down to the feeder pattern level. Growth rates were adjusted based on permit information specific to those respective areas. The resulting trends were used to further refine the projection methodology for both headcount and FTE forecasts used in this document. The following section describes in more detail the assumptions used to develop the forecast and compares the result of this projection to other available methodologies.

Methodology

Numerous methodologies are available for projecting long-term enrollments. The most common method is known as cohort survival, which tracks groups of students through the system and adjusts the populations to account for the average year-to-year growth. For example, this year's fourth grade is adjusted based on the average enrollment trend of the past in order to estimate next year's fifth grade enrollment. This calculation method considers the past five years' trends to determine the average adjustment factor for each grade, or cohort. The method works well for all grades except kindergarten, where there is no previous year grade. At kindergarten two methodologies are generally used: First, one can use a linear extrapolation from the previous five years, assuming that there is a trend. Or, alternatively, one can compare the kindergarten enrollment to births from five years prior to calculate a "birth-to-k" ratio. For example, kindergarten enrollment in 2015 is divided by the total births in King and Snohomish counties in 2010 to produce a birth-to-k ratio. The average ratio for the last five years can then be applied to births in subsequent years to estimate kindergarten enrollment.

The cohort survival method has been used by OSPI to predict enrollment for all districts in the state. In past years, OSPI has used a 6-year cohort average for grades 1-12 and a linear extrapolation method at kindergarten. In 2008, OSPI commissioned a study to evaluate the effectiveness of this method for predicting enrollment. The report recommended the use of the "birth-to-k" method for predicting kindergarten enrollment and the use of a housing adjustment factor for Districts that are likely to be impacted by large numbers of new housing developments.

The cohort method generally works well for districts that have a consistent trend of gradual increases or declines in enrollment. It is less reliable in districts where spikes in demographic trends (especially a marked increase or decrease in new housing) can lead to dramatic swings in enrollment from one year to the next. In addition, the use of the linear extrapolation method at the kindergarten level can result in a distorted trend since it does not consider changes in birth trends. Combining cohort survival with other information about births, housing, regional population trends, and even trends in service area and private school enrollment can sometimes provide for a more accurate forecast.

Table 2-1 shows an alternative to the OSPI forecast that combines cohort survival methodology with information about new housing, the District's predicted share of the King and Snohomish County birth cohort, and any predicted gains or losses in the District's market share. Market share refers to the District's share of the K-12 public school population in the region as well as any expected effect from private schools.

For this forecast, the average rollup at existing grades was combined with estimates of growth that might be expected from new housing, and assumptions about market share gains or losses that the District is likely to see at certain grade levels. Estimates of housing growth for this model were obtained from building permit information provided by the respective jurisdiction. Table 2-1 shows the forecast based on this methodology.

Building permit information that the District has received from the jurisdictions shows relatively strong enrollment gains in the first four years of the forecast, with a tapering off of this growth in the last two years. This reflects the fact that the recent pipeline housing data shows fewer new projects in the pipeline. Once the current wave of housing development is finished we will need to see more new housing growth if enrollment is going to continue to grow in a similar fashion to recent trends. It should be noted, however, that the K-12 enrollment in the District is likely to continue growing beyond the six years of this forecast, because of continued gains in the K-12 population in the county (from births). Northshore will see some share of this future K-12 growth, though it may be lower than recent years, if new housing development lags the current trends.

Looking at the results of the model specifically, overall enrollment is predicted to increase between 2016 and 2022. Junior high/middle school and high school enrollment are projected to grow more strongly in the forecasted period as the larger elementary classes from recent years roll up through the grades.

Elementary enrollment (K-5) is predicted to grow from 9,265 FTE in October 2015 to 10,292 FTE by October 2021. While a portion of this growth reflects the implementation of full-day kindergarten, the District also projects enrollment growth from new development at this grade level. Middle School (6-8) enrollment is projected to increase from 4,747 FTE in October 2015 to 5,601 FTE by October 2021. High School enrollment (9-12) is projected to increase from 6,006 FTE in October 2015 to 6,541 FTE by October 2021. In total, the projected increase in K-12 enrollment is 2,416 over the six year period.

TABLE 2-1
FTE Forecast
October Medium Case

October FTE

Grade	Actual 15/16	16/17		17/18*	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22
				Projections				
K	890	869		1575	1514	1540	1549	1549
1	1657	1742		1691	1710	1641	1670	1679
2	1740	1713		1801	1732	1751	1681	1711
3	1663	1772		1764	1836	1766	1785	1715
4	1683	1696		1802	1794	1867	1796	1814
5	1632	1708		1722	1831	1822	1897	1824
6	1593	1666		1711	1729	1833	1829	1901
7	1642	1633		1689	1726	1744	1849	1844
8	1512	1654		1639	1695	1732	1751	1856
9	1589	1524		1680	1661	1718	1756	1774
10	1535	1611		1548	1676	1637	1690	1724
11	1489	1429		1504	1446	1564	1527	1576
12	1393	1433		1370	1443	1390	1504	1467
Total K-6	**10,858**	**11,166**	***K-5***	**10,355**	**10,417**	**10,387**	**10,378**	**10,292**
Total 7-9	**4743**	**4809**	***6-8***	**5039**	**5150**	**5309**	**5429**	**5601**
Total 10-12	**4417**	**4473**	***9-12***	**6103**	**6226**	**6309**	**6477**	**6541**
District Total	**20,018**	**20,449**		**21,497**	**21,793**	**22,005**	**22,284**	**22,434**

Full-day Kindergarten and District-wide Grade Reconfiguration begin in 2017

Long Range Projections

The methodology described above was extrapolated to 2022 and 2025 to produce a longer-range forecast. In general, this model assumes that enrollment in the period between 2019 and 2025 will grow at a rate that is similar to the overall county. Similar to the methodology used above, the average cohort survival rollup-rate for each grade was calculated and applied at each grade level to predict the growth in each subsequent year. Kindergarten was projected using the birth-to-k ratio method described above. Longer-range birth forecasts were arrived at by applying the most recent average of the birth rates in each county (two-year average) to the projected number of women expected to reach their child-bearing years over the next decade (using forecasts from the Office of Financial Management at the State of Washington). The average birth-to-k ratio for the last 5 years was then applied to the projected births to predict kindergarten enrollment. A growth factor was then applied to each of the grade level projections (K-12) to account for expected K-12 population growth between 2020 and 2025. This factor was based on a forecast of county K-12 enrollment that used cohort survival trends, birth forecasts, and projected population

growth for the county (again using the medium range county forecast obtained from OFM).

Using this methodology, the District's enrollment shows continued growth from 2020 to 2025. FTE enrollment in 2020 is projected to be 22,284 and projected FTE enrollment for 2025 is predicted to be 22,798 FTE. This longer range model assumes that the State forecasts of more births, more K-12 growth, and continued population growth for the Puget Sound are reasonably accurate.

Obviously, future growth trends are somewhat uncertain. Changes in population growth, fertility rates, or a sharp downturn in the economic conditions in the Puget Sound region could have a major impact on long term enrollment, making it significantly lower or higher than the current estimate. Given this uncertainty, the current projection should be considered a reasonable estimate based on the best information available, but subject to change as newer information about trends becomes available.

TABLE 2-2
Projected FTE Enrollment

Level	2015*	2020	2025
Elementary:	10,155	10,378	10,251
Middle School:	4,747	5,429	5,445
High School:	6,006	6,477	7,102
Total:	**20,908 FTE**	**22,284 FTE**	**22,798 FTE**

*Assumes grade reconfiguration and full-day kindergarten for purposes of comparison.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY/OFM PROJECTIONS

Using OFM/County data as a base, the District projects a 2035 student FTE population of 26,394. This is based on the OFM/County data for the years 2000 through 2015 and the District's average fulltime equivalent enrollment for the corresponding years. For the years 2000 to 2015, the District's actual enrollment averaged 47.9% of the OFM/County population estimates. However, this figure is misleading in that it assumes that all of the District's students reside in Snohomish County. This is not the case given that the District's boundaries include both King and Snohomish County. As such, the projections are highly speculative and are used only for general planning purposes.

TABLE 2-2.1
Projected FTE Enrollment - 2035 OFM Estimates*

Level	2015	2035
Elementary (K-5):	10,155	12,933
Middle School (6-8):	4,747	6,071
High School (9-12):	6,006	7,390
Total:	**20,908 FTE**	**26,394 FTE**

*Assumes that percentage per grade span will remain constant through 2035; also assumes grade reconfiguration and full-day kindergarten for purposes of comparison.

Note: Snohomish County Planning and Development Service provided the underlying data for the 2035 projections.

SECTION 3 -- DISTRICT STANDARD OF SERVICE

Primary Objective

Optimizing student learning is the heart of what Northshore School District strives for in establishing its service standard for classroom capacity utilization. This requires a constant review and assessment of instructional practices, student learning behaviors, learning environments and program development. Additional variables include changes in mandatory requirements dictated by the state, such as the implementation of full day kindergarten and potential reduction in class size ratios. These elements as well as demographic projections and cost considerations are weighed when determining service levels.

Grade Reconfiguration and Instructional Program Changes

In the fall of 2017, NSD is planning on implementing a reconfiguration of its instructional model to a four-year high school (9-12) program, a 6-8 middle school and a K-5 elementary school model. While NSD has been successful in generating high graduation rates and test scores with its current grade configuration, the changing learning patterns, developmental needs and maturity level of our students will be more effectively met with this grade reconfiguration as well as provide a more effective match of resources with the needs of students. Specific room standards are not expected to change based on the new grade reconfiguration itself. Changes mandated by the State affecting the highly capable program will likely further complicate site capacity issues. Assessment of that impact is still in progress.

Existing Programs and Standards of Service

The District currently provides traditional educational programs and nontraditional programs (See Table 3-1) such as special education, expanded bilingual education, remediation, alcohol and drug education, preschool and daycare programs, home school, computer labs, music programs, movement programs, etc. These programs and the associated learning environments are regularly reviewed to determine the optimum instructional method and learning environment at each school. The required space for these programs as well as any supporting space is determined by noise, level of physical activity, teacher to student ratios, privacy and/or the need for physical proximity to other services/facilities. Adequate space must exist for program flexibility, differing learning styles, program changes, project based learning and pre- and post-school activities. For example, service level capacities in rooms utilized for programs such as special education would reflect lower capacities of the defined service levels (See Table 3-2), eight versus 24 (for a standard size room or relocatable/portable). A second example is the Dual Language program with two dedicated classrooms at each grade level, in addition to the regular education classrooms. These classes have a scheduled use of 24 students per room.

Special teaching stations and programs offered by the District at specific school sites are included in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1
Programs and Teaching Stations

	Elementary	Secondary
Computer Labs	X	X
Group Activities Rooms	X	
Elementary Advanced Placement (EAP)	X	
Advanced Academic Placement (AAP)		X
All Day Kindergarten	X	
Parents Active in Cooperative Education (PACE)	X	
Special Education	X	X
Special Education – Mid Level/Functional Skills & Academics	X	X
Learning Centers (LC)	X	X
Learning Assistance Program (LAP)/Title I (Elementary)	X	X
English Language Learners (ELL)	X	X
Dual Language (DL)	X	
Home School	X	X
Alternative School Program		X
Career Technical Education		X
International Baccalaureate (IB) & Advanced Placement (AP)		X
School-to-Work		X
Running Start		X
College in the High School		X

A number of the above programs affect the capacity of some of the buildings housing these programs. Special programs usually require space modifications and sometimes have lower class sizes than other, more traditional programs; this potentially translates into greater space requirements. These requirements are part of the difference we see from year to year in school capacities (as programs move or grow, depending on space needs, capacity can change or decline in a school).

Teaching station loading is identified in Table 3-2. Class sizes are averages based on actual utilization as influenced by state funding and instructional program standards. The District's standard of service is based on state and/or contractual requirements.

TABLE 3-2
Standard of Service –Class Size (Average)

Classroom Type	Elementary – Average Students Per Classroom	Junior High – Average Students Per Classroom	High School – Average Students Per Classroom
Kindergarten	22	NA	NA
Regular, Alternative, EAP	24	27	27
Regular (portables)	24	27	27
Special Education – Mid Level	12	12	12
Special Education – Functional Skills and Academics	8	8	8
Integrated - Regular & Special Education (15 regular & 6 special education students)	21	NA	NA
Special Education Preschool	8 (Sorenson & Cottage Lake)	NA	NA
Transitional Kindergarten	10 (Hollywood Hill & Lockwood)	NA	NA
Vocational	NA	27	27
Dual Language - assuming 2 classes per grade level	24	NA	NA

Snohomish County has requested that the District's plan include a report regarding the District's compliance with the District's minimum levels of service for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15. Table 3-3 shows the District's average students per teaching station as a measurement of its minimum levels of service as of October 1 for each year.

TABLE 3-3

Average Students per Scheduled Teaching Station

Grade Level	# of Scheduled Teaching Stations	Minimum Level of Service	2013-14 Average LOS	2014-15 Average LOS
K - 6	503	24	20.1	20.8
7 - 9	241	27	19.4	19.1
10 - 12	228	27	19.9	20.2
Total	972			

SECTION 4 -- CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

Under the Growth Management Act, a public entity must periodically determine its capacity by conducting an inventory of its capital facilities. Table 4-1 summarizes the capacity owned and operated by the District. Information is also provided on relocatable classrooms (portables), school sites and other district owned facilities or land.

The capacity limit at each site will vary from year-to-year based on existing instructional programs, projected future programs and, where possible, the recommendation of local site administration. To monitor this, and for use in preliminary capacity planning, the District establishes classroom capacities. This is the maximum number of students a school can accommodate based on a standard room capacity of 27, 24, or 12 FTE depending on room size. These figures are compared to the actual utilization or scheduled capacity on a regular basis. Scheduled capacity takes into consideration the specific programs that actually take place in each of the rooms. For example, capacities in rooms utilized for programs such as special education would reflect capacities of the defined service levels (*see Table 3-2*), eight versus 24 (for a standard size room or relocatable/portable). Because of the need to provide planning time and space for teacher preparation or other required services, some facilities will only support a capacity utilization of 85%. In secondary schools where recent modernizations have added more teacher preparation space, the utilization percentage is higher.

Schools

The District currently operates twenty elementary schools, six junior high schools, and three comprehensive high schools. The District also has one alternative secondary school program, a home school program and an early childhood center.

TABLE 4-1
2015-16 School Capacity Inventory

School	Year Built	Last Modernization or addition	Permanent Classroom Capacity	Portables			Total Capacity
				Total #	Classroom Capacity	% of Total	
Arrowhead	1957	1994/2011	365	2	48	11.6%	453
Bear Creek	1988	2011	407	0	0	0.0%	455
Canyon Creek	1977	1999/2008	490	10	240	32.9%	792
Cottage Lake	1958	2005	345	0	0	0.0%	358
Crystal Springs	1957	2002/2010	367	9	216	37.0%	672
East Ridge	1991		366	0	0	0.0%	334
Fernwood	1988	2002/2010	445	15	312	41.2%	811
Frank Love	1990		358	12	288	44.6%	709
Hollywood Hill	1980	2001	427	0	0	0.0%	448
Kenmore	1955	2002/2011	404	4	96	19.2%	571
Kokanee	1994		449	9	216	32.5%	756
Lockwood	1962	2004/2011	487	1	24	4.7%	561
Maywood Hills	1961	2002	402	8	168	29.5%	631
Moorlands	1963	2002/2011	507	5	120	19.1%	704
Shelton View	1969	1999/2011	366	3	72	16.4%	503
Sorenson ECC *	2002						
Sunrise	1985		406	0	0	0.0%	427
Wellington	1978	2000/2011	447	0	0	0.0%	526
Westhill	1960	1995/2011	366	5	120	24.7%	527
Woodin	1970	2003	405	6	144	26.2%	620
Woodmoor	1994		834	0	0	0.0%	849
Subtotal			**8,642**	**89**	**2,064**	**19.3%**	**10,706**
Canyon Park	1964	2000/2005	1043	2	54	4.9%	1,063
Kenmore	1961	2002/2008/2012	917	1	27	2.9%	940
Leota	1972	1998	855	6	162	15.9%	1,000
Northshore	1977	2004	941	2	54	5.4%	1,066
Skyview	1992		976	6	162	14.2%	1,198
Timbercrest	1997		930	0	0	0%	985
Subtotal			**5,662**	**17**	**459**	**7.5%**	**6,121**
Bothell	1953	2005	1,960	0	0	0%	1,960
Inglemoor	1964	2000	1,765	4	108	5.8%	1,873
Woodinville	1983	1994/2008/2011	1,738	0	0	0.0%	1,738
SAS	2010		192	0	0	0	192
Subtotal			**5,655**	**4**	**108**	**1.9%**	**5,763**
Total K-12 All			**19,959**	**110**	**2,631**	**11.6%**	**22,590**

Relocatable Classroom Facilities (Portables)

Traditionally, the District has kept 10% to 15% percent of its total capacity in portables. This percentage fluctuates, impacted by growth and changes in instructional program needs. Portables are utilized to help achieve efficient facility utilization and balance economic costs while encouraging innovation and new approaches, particularly for non-core or pilot programs. As funding for permanent capacity is secured through bond financing, or other changes occur, such as the revision of instructional programs or lower enrollment projections; the need for portables are reassessed. While some portables may be removed from sites as new schools come online, the District anticipates continued need at this time to utilize portables as a critical component of student capacity.

A typical portable classroom provides capacity for 24 students at the elementary level or 27 at the secondary level. Portables are used to meet a variety of instructional needs. Of the 125 portable classrooms that the District owns, 110 are used as classrooms housing students for scheduled classes. Within the financial capabilities of the District, the intent is to minimize the use of portables for scheduled classes. However, as Table 4-1 indicates, recent growth in NSD has pushed reliance on portables for scheduled classrooms to a higher than desired percentage. Not included in the portable classroom capacity are 15 portables that are used for daycare, PTA, conference rooms/resource rooms, or other non-instructional. A summary of portables is presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: 2015-16 Portable Classroom Summary

School	Total Portables	Classroom Portables	Student Capacity
Arrowhead	2	2	24
Bear Creek	0	0	0
Canyon Creek	10	10	240
Cottage Lake	0	0	0
Crystal Springs	10	9	216
East Ridge	0	0	0
Fernwood	15	15	312
Frank Love	13	12	288
Hollywood Hill	0	0	0
Kenmore	5	4	96
Kokanee	9	9	216
Lockwood	2	1	24
Maywood Hills	9	8	168
Moorlands	6	5	120
Shelton View	3	3	72
Sorenson ECC**	0	0	0
Sunrise	1	0	0
Wellington	2	0	0
Westhill	5	5	120
Woodin	6	6	144
Woodmoor	0	0	0
Subtotal	98	89	2,064
Canyon Park	2	2	54
Kenmore	1	1	27
Leota	7	6	162
Northshore	4	2	54
Skyview	6	6	162
Timbercrest	1	0	0
Subtotal	21	17	459
Bothell	0	0	0
Inglemoor	6	4	108
Woodinville	0	0	0
SAS	0	0	0
Subtotal	6	4	108
Total K-12 All	125	110	2,631

Note: Excluded are portables used for OTPT/LAP/Science Labs/Computer Labs/Admin/ASB/Music
District portables have adequate remaining useful life and are regularly evaluated.

Other Facilities

In addition to 32 school sites, the District also owns and operates sites that provide transportation, administration, maintenance and operational support to the schools. The District also holds undeveloped properties that were acquired for potential development of a facility for instructional use. An inventory of these facilities is provided in Table 4-3 below.

North Creek High School is being built on 61 acres adjacent to the north of Fernwood Elementary. The remaining two undeveloped sites are located in the eastern and northern areas of the District respectively. In June of 2015 the Northshore School District Board of Directors approved a recommendation by the Enrollment Demographics Task Force to consider construction of a new school on the Maltby site and begin planning for its inclusion in the 2018 bond measure.

TABLE 4-3
Inventory of Support Facilities & Undeveloped Land

Facility Name	Building Area (Sq. Feet)	Site Size (Acres)
Administrative Center (Monte Villa)	49,000	5
Support Services Building	41,000	5
Paradise Lake Site*		26
Warehouse	44,000	2
Transportation	39,000	9
Maltby site – site for additional capacity in the district's northern growth corridor		33
North Creek High School (New High School #4 construction site)		61

**Note: Paradise Lake property is located in King County, outside the Urban Growth Area. In 2012, King County prohibited the siting of schools outside the UGA; the property was purchased prior to that change and therefore, is currently not useable as a potential school site.*

SECTION 5 – GROWTH & PROJECTED FACILITY NEEDS

In 2001, Northshore School District (NSD) Board of Directors established a board policy to create a standing, community-based taskforce to study district-wide demographic changes and the resulting impacts on school capacity needs, instructional programs, or other variables. The Enrollment Demographic Task Force (EDTF) examines enrollment projections, capacity considerations, student impacts, cost impacts, program needs, etc., and recommends potential solutions to the school board. If approved by the board, these recommended actions are implemented by the District and then incorporated into the Capital Facilities Plan.

EDTF has identified the following strategies (in order of priority) for NSD to employ when addressing existing and future capacity needs. By 2017, all of these strategies will have been utilized or maximized, resulting in the need for new school construction recommendations.

Capacity *Mitigation Tools*

Shorter lead time	Utilize existing spaces	✓	
	Adjust waiver policies	✓	
	Adjust program placements	✓	
	Cap Full-day Kindergarten	✓	
	Move existing portables	✓	
	Install new portables	✓	
	Lease space	✓	
Longer lead time	Adjust service areas	✓	2017
	Adjust feeder patterns	✓	2017
	New construction (North Creek High School)	✓	2017
	Acquire new property?		
	New construction (Maltby site)		2020

Since 2006, NSD has implemented the following specific, growth-related strategies:

- Maximized all available spaces for classrooms (e.g., moved pre-school and before/after care programs out of classrooms/portables, eliminated computer labs (replaced with mobile labs), etc.)

- Revised the district's waiver process to help address enrollment growth issues by closing 19 elementary and 3 junior high schools to in- and out-of-district waivers, and moving three-year waivers to one-year-only waivers.
- Restricted the number of full-day kindergarten classes at several schools (until grade-reconfiguration in 2017)
- Moved kindergarten classes to other elementary schools with space to help manage growth (since 2013-2014 school year)

- **46 portable classrooms** have been placed at elementary schools to accommodate growth in the north/north-central region of the district, the majority of which were placed since 2013 as follows:
    - *2006-2012:* 11 portables placed at 5 elementary schools and 1 Jr. High
    - *2013:* 10 portables placed at 3 elementary schools
    - *2014:* 10 portables placed at 4 elementary schools
    - *2015:* 7 portables placed at 4 elementary schools
    - *2016:* 8 portables will be placed at 5 elementary schools

- **2007 adjusted school service area boundaries** for 10 elementary schools
- **2008-2012 modernization projects** completed at 4 secondary schools *(Canyon Park Jr High, Kenmore Jr High, Bothell HS, Woodinville HS)*
- **2009-2011 permanent capacity additions** to 3 elementary schools *(Canyon Creek, Fernwood, and Lockwood)*

- **2010 property purchase** of 33 acres on Maltby Rd *(future school construction site)*
- **2012 property purchase** of 61 acres *(now the North Creek High School site)*

- **2016 planned implementations include:**
    - Opening of Northshore Primary Center *(leased space for Kindergarten)*
- **2017 planned implementations include:**
    - Opening of North Creek High School
    - District-wide grade reconfiguration (K-5; 6-8; 9-12)
    - District-wide school service area boundary changes
    - District-wide adjustments to feeder patterns
    - District-wide full day Kindergarten implementation

In the fall of 2016 the Capital Bond Planning Task Force (CBPTF) will be selected and convened. The CBPTF will meet over the course of roughly one year to analyze school board approved EDTF recommendations, including potential construction of a new school on the Maltby site, as well as capital infrastructure and modernization needs across all 32 schools in NSD resulting from data collected through a state required facility assessment. The CBPTF will make recommendations to the school board for projects to include in a capital bond measure to voters in February, 2018.

TABLE 5-1
School FTE Enrollment & Classroom Capacity*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Elementary Enrollment (FTE)	10,858	11,166	10,355	10,417	10,387	10,378	10,292
Permanent Capacity - Existing	8,642	8,642	8,642	8,642	8,642	8,642	9,142
Capacity in New Permanent Facilities						*500***	
Capacity in Portables	2,064	2,256	2,256	2,256	2,256	2,256	2,256
Total Capacity including Portables	10,706	10,898	10,898	10,898	10,898	11,398	11,398
Permanent Capacity over/(short)	***(2,216)***	***(2,524)***	***(1,713)***	***(1,775)***	***(1,745)***	***(1,236)***	***(1,150)***
Total Capacity (w/portables)	***(152)***	***(268)***	***543***	***481***	***511***	***1,020***	***1,106***
Junior High School Enrollment (FTE)	4,743	4,809	5,039	5,150	5,309	5,429	5,601
Permanent Capacity - Existing	5,662	5,662	5,662	5,662	5,662	5,662	5,662
Capacity in New Permanent Facilities							
Capacity in Portables	459	459	459	459	459	459	459
Total Capacity with Portables	6,121	6,121	6,121	6,121	6,121	6,121	6,121
Permanent Capacity over/(short)	***919***	***853***	***623***	***512***	***353***	***233***	***61***
Total Capacity (w/portables)	***1,378***	***1,312***	***1,082***	***971***	***812***	***692***	***520***
High School Enrollment (FTE)	4,417	4,473	6,103	6,226	6,309	6,477	6,541
Permanent Capacity - Existing	5,655	5,655	5,655	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255
Capacity in New Permanent Facilities			1,600				
Capacity in Portables	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Total Capacity with Portables	5,763	5,763	7,363	7,363	7,363	7,363	7,363
Permanent Capacity over/(short)	***1,238***	***1,182***	***1,152***	***1,029***	***946***	***778***	***714***
Total Capacity (w/portables)	***1,346***	***1,290***	***1,260***	***1,137***	***1,054***	***886***	***822***
Total Enrollment (FTE)	20,018	20,448	21,497	21,793	22,005	22,284	22,434
Permanent Capacity - Existing	19,959	19,959	19,959	21,559	21,559	21,559	22,059
Capacity in New Permanent Facilities	-	-	1,600	-	-	*500***	-
Capacity in Portables	2,631	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,832
Total Capacity with Portables	22,590	22,782	24,382	24,398	24,382	24,891	24,891
Permanent Capacity over/(short)	***(59)***	***(489)***	***62***	***(234)***	***(446)***	***(225)***	***(375)***
Total Capacity (w/portables)	***2,572***	***2,334***	***2,885***	***2,589***	***2,377***	***2,607***	***2,457***

**Reflects total current classroom capacities; Full-day Kindergarten in 2017; Grade Reconfiguration in 2017; Opening of North Creek High School in 2017 and school boundary/service area changes in 2017.*

***Planned Elementary capacity in 2020 dependent upon Spring 2016 Board Approval of EDTF recommendation and approval of CBPTF bond recommendation, and successful passage of 2018 bond measure.*

Once service area boundary changes and transportation options become prohibitive in rehousing students to areas of available capacity, the challenge becomes greater. Elementary capacity in the District's higher growth northern central corridor has been increased by the equivalent of more than two elementary schools through permanent capacity additions, additional portables and changes in service boundaries. Despite these actions, projections indicate that the elementary capacity in this area will probably be insufficient to meet service levels within the next several years. 2017 grade reconfiguration implementation will provide capacity relief for the current growth at the majority of the elementary sites but as growth continues, elementary capacities will remain tight at most northern corridor schools even after grade reconfiguration. If population growth continues or as legislative changes are mandated that affect space needs for full day Kindergarten or class size reductions, the area may require additional elementary and/or secondary capacity.

To meet continued growth in the central and northern corridors of the district, waivers have been limited and special-use portables are being converted into classroom space. Other options to address possible mandated changes in programs or unexpected high growth, such as leasing non-district space and considering boundary changes, are being implemented or under review.

A long-term projection of un-housed students and facilities needs is shown in Table 5-2 below. The capacity shown assumes the construction of North Creek High School, resulting from the successful February 2014 bond measure and a new 500 seat elementary school in 2020 (pending Board approval and future bond approval). As with any long-term projections, many assumptions and estimates on housing must be made, increasing the risk associated with the accuracy of the projections. The data below does not reflect the challenges noted earlier in high growth areas where projected growth continues to challenge existing capacity.

TABLE 5-2
Year 2025 - Long-term Projection of Enrollment and Capacity

Grade Level	Enrollment	Permanent Capacity	Total Capacity	Permanent surplus/(short)	Total surplus/(short)
Elementary	10,254	*9,142*	11,398	(1,112)	1,144
Jr. High	5,429	5,662	6,121	233	692
High School	6,850	7,255	7,363	405	594
Total	22,533	22,059	24,882	(474)	2,349

Assumes new, 500 seat Elementary in 2020 based on school board approval in late spring 2016 of EDTF recommendation for new school construction.

SECTION 6 -- GROWTH RELATED PROJECTS

Planned Improvements - Construction to Accommodate New Growth

If enrollment continues to rise as projected, capacity increases from building programs, portable additions and boundary changes will be fully exhausted. This CFP assumes that some elementary capacity relief from grade reconfiguration will occur in the fall of 2017, as 6th graders move into the middle school program and 9th graders into the four-year high school model. The CFP reflects the construction and opening of North Creek High School and a new elementary school, as shown in Table 6-1.

Long-term projections indicate growth of over 2,000 new students in the next ten years. The CFP assumes that, in addition to the new high school, new capacity at the elementary and middle school level will be required. The District will continue to monitor the multitude of factors that shape our capacity needs, i.e.; statewide legislative changes, instructional delivery requirements, the economy, changes in planned land use, changes in mandated program requirements, building permit activity, and birth rates, in order to help ensure needed instructional space is available when/where needed and will pursue additional land acquisition should construction of additional sites be necessary to accommodate those needs.

Planned Improvements – Existing Facilities (Building Improvement Program)

In a number of other sites where the existing facility layout meets instructional needs and building structural integrity is good, individual building systems are identified for replacement or modernization to extend the life of the overall site. Other planned projects include renovating athletic fields, providing and upgrading technology and replacing/upgrading building systems. See Section 7 for a list of projects.

Modernizations

The relocation of the alternative program (SAS) and Transportation was completed by the Fall of 2010. In 2012 modernizations were completed at Woodinville High School (Phase II) and Kenmore Junior High (Phase III). Phase III of Woodinville High School is currently underway and on schedule to be completed for the fall of 2016.

New Facilities and Additions

TABLE 6-1
Planned Construction Projects – Growth Related

Project	Estimated Completion Date	Projected Student Capacity Added
North Creek High School	2016/2017*	1600
New Elementary School	2020**	500

* Funding is included in the 2014 bond. Construction underway with planned opening of Sept. 2017.

** Dependent upon spring 2016 Board Approval of EDTF recommendation and approval of CBPTF bond recommendation, and successful passage of 2018 bond measure.

SECTION 7 – CAPITAL INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES PLAN

Six Year Capital Instructional Facilities Construction Schedule (Projects in Bold are Growth Related)

Year of Construction	Projects
2015/2016	**North Creek High School** WHS Modernization Phase III BIP – Building Improvement Projects *(HVAC, roofing, flooring, critical systems, etc.)* Field Improvements Technology Improvements Special Projects **Portable Additions**
2016/2017	**North Creek High School** WHS Modernization Phase III BIP – Building Improvement Projects Field Improvements Technology Improvements Special Projects **Portable Additions**
2017/2018	BIP – Building Improvement Projects Field Improvements Technology Improvements Special Projects **Elementary Modernization/Capacity Addition** **Middle School Modernization/Capacity Addition**
2018/2019	BIP – Building Improvement Projects Field Improvements Technology Improvements Special Projects **Elementary Modernization/Capacity Addition** **Middle School Modernization/Capacity Addition**
2019/2020	BIP – Building Improvement Projects Field Improvements Technology Improvements Special Projects **Elementary Modernization/Capacity Addition** **Middle School Modernization/Capacity Addition**
2020/2021	BIP – Building Improvement Projects Field Improvements Technology Improvements Special Projects **Elementary Modernization/Capacity Addition** **Middle School Modernization/Capacity Addition**

SECTION 8 -- CAPITAL FACILITIES FINANCING PLAN

Funding of school facilities is typically secured from a number of sources including voter-approved bonds, state matching funds, impact fees, and mitigation payments. Each of these funding sources is discussed below.

General Obligation Bonds

Bonds are typically used to fund construction of new schools and other capital improvement projects. A 60% voter approval is required to pass a bond issue. Bonds are sold as necessary to generate revenue. They are then retired through collection of property taxes. Voters approved a bond of $177.5 million in February 2014 to construct North Creek High School, complete Phase III of Woodinville High School and implement the Building Improvement Projects and other capital infrastructure needs outlined by the Capital Bond Planning Task Force and approved by the school board. The District's Board of Directors will consider approval of the EDTF recommendation and a proposed 2018 bond measure that would fund, among other things, a new elementary school.

State School Construction Assistance

State financial assistance comes from the Common School Construction Fund. Bonds are sold on behalf of the fund then retired from revenues accruing predominantly from the sale of renewable resources (i.e. timber) from state school lands set aside by the Enabling Act of 1889. If these sources are insufficient to meet needs, the Legislature can appropriate funds or the State Board of Education can establish a moratorium on certain projects.

State financial assistance is available for qualifying school construction projects, however these funds may not be received until two to three years after a matched project has been completed. This requires the District to finance the complete project with local funds. Site acquisition and site improvements are not eligible to receive matching funds. These funds, as with all state funded programs, have been reduced and given the current state budget, could be eliminated or eligibility criteria and funding formulas revised. Also, if no changes to existing capacity are made, district demographics are projected to result in a loss of eligibility for state match at the secondary level. The District is currently ineligible for state match at the elementary level. However, the school impact fee formula assumes that the District may receive some portion of state funding assistance for this project. Future updates to this Plan will include updated information.

Impact Fees

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes cities and counties that plan under RCW 36.70A.040 to collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional system improvements (e.g., public facilities such as schools) needed to accommodate growth from new development. The statute is clear that the

financing of needed public facilities to serve growth cannot be funded solely by impact fees but rather must be balanced with other sources of public funds.

Authorization to collect impact fees has been adopted by a number of jurisdictions as a means of supplementing traditional funding sources for construction of public facilities needed to accommodate new development.

Budget and Financing Plan

Table 8-1 is a summary of the budget that supports the Capital Facilities Plan. Each project budget represents the total project costs which include; construction, taxes, planning, architectural and engineering services, permitting, environmental impact mitigation, construction testing and inspection, furnishings and equipment, escalation, and contingencies.

The School District's planning for bond issues is outlined on Table 8-1. The District expects the proceeds of the bond sales to be supplemented by state financial assistance. However, since the timing and amounts of these supplemental sources are unpredictable, they have not been included in the District's internal budgeting.

TABLE 8-1
Facilities Plan – Capital Budget – *estimated**

	Voter Approved 2014 Bond		Potential 2018 Bond				Future Bond 2022
2016 CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN BUDGET* **$$ in 000's**	**FY 15-16**	**FY 16-17**	**FY 17-18**	**FY 18-19**	**FY 19-20**	**FY 20-21**	**FY 21-22**
PROJECTS ADDING CAPACITY							
North Creek High School (2017 opening)	57,000	9,000					
SJH Modernization/Capacity		1,000	6,000	15,000	8,000	8,500	
New Middle School capacity - future						8,500	10,000
New Elementary capacity – 2020 opening**		1,500	10,000	45,000	30,000		
TOTAL PROJECTS ADDING CAPACITY:	57,000	11,500	16,000	60,000	38,000	17,000	10,000
PROJECTS NOT ADDING CAPACITY:							
Woodinville HS Modernization – Phase III	10,000						
Building Improvement Program	3,300	2,100	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	5,000
Technology	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	2,000
Fields	1,000	100	1,000	1,000	1,000		2,000
Code Compliance/Small Works	1,250	250	1,500	1,000	2,000	1,000	7,500
Site Purchase/Circulation		400	2,000	3,585			1,000
Overhead	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,750
Bond Expenses			550	115	550		550
TOTAL PROJECTS NOT ADDING CAPACITY:	18,450	6,250	13,450	17,100	14,950	12,000	19,800
Bond Expenditures	75,450	17,750	29,450	77,100	52,950	29,000	29,800

**Note: Projects are dependent upon review/recommendation by a Capital Bond Planning Task Force and School Board approval and passage of related bond measures by voters.*
***Growth related project; subject to school impact fee funding.*

SECTION 9 -- IMPACT FEES

School Impact Fees under the Washington State Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes jurisdictions to collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional public facilities needed to accommodate growth/new development. Impact fees cannot be used for the operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, or replacement of existing capital facilities used to meet existing service demands.

Methodology and Variables Used to Calculate School Impact Fees

Impact fees are calculated based on the District's cost per dwelling unit to, as applicable, purchase land for school sites, make site improvements, construct schools and purchase/install temporary facilities (portables). The costs of projects that do not add capacity are not included in the impact fee calculations. Furthermore, because the impact fee formula calculates a “cost per dwelling unit”, an identical fee is generated regardless of whether the total new capacity project costs are used in the calculation or whether the District only uses the percentage of the total new capacity project costs allocated to the Districts growth-related needs.

A student factor (or student generation rate) is used to identify the average cost per dwelling unit by measuring the average number of students generated by each housing type (single family dwelling, multi-family dwellings of one bedroom or less, and multi-family dwellings of two bedrooms or more). The student factor analysis for the District is included in Appendix B. As required under GMA, credits are applied for State School Construction Assistance Funds to be reimbursed to the District, where expected, and projected future property taxes to be paid by the dwelling unit toward a capital bond/levy funding the capacity improvement. The multi-family student factor in Appendix B is based on all multi-family units, consistent with the King County Code provisions, and generates a fee of $0. The District does not believe that distinguishing between one bedroom or less and two bedrooms or more, as required by the Snohomish County Code provisions, would result in a calculated fee of more than $0. As such, the District is not requesting a multi-family school impact fee as a part of this Capital Facilities Plan. Future updates to the CFP may include a request for a multi-family school impact fee.

Snohomish County Code (30.66C) and King County Code (21A.43) establish each jurisdiction’s authority to collect school impact fees on behalf of the District. The formula for calculating impact fees is substantively identical in each code. The codes of each of the cities are similar to those of the counties. These codes establish the conditions, restrictions, and criteria for eligibility to collect impact fees. Both counties in NSD define a school district’s “service area” to be the total geographic boundaries of the school district.

NSD updates the Capital Facilities Plan on an annual basis and carefully monitors enrollment projections against capacity needs. If legally supportable, NSD requests its local jurisdictions to collect impact fees on behalf of the District.

The impact fees requested in this year's Capital Facilities Plan are based on the new elementary school capacity.

Impact Fee Schedules

The impact fee calculations in accordance with the formulas applicable to all jurisdictions are shown below:

TABLE 9-1
Impact Fee Schedule – All Jurisdictions

Housing Type	Impact Fee per Unit
Single-family	$10,563
Multi-family	$0
Multi-family (2+ Bedroom)	$0

Please see Table 8-1 and 10-1 for relevant cost data related to each capacity project and the variables used to calculate the impact fees. See Appendix C for the impact fee calculations.

Table 10-1: Impact Fee Variables

Student Generation Factors – Single Family

Elementary	.333
Middle	.109
Senior	.094
Total	**.536**

Student Generation Factors – Multi Family (1 Bdrm)

Elementary	.000
Middle	.000
Senior	.000
Total	**.000**

Student Generation Factors – Multi Family

Elementary	.026
Middle	.006
Senior	.010
Total	**.042**

Projected Student Capacity per Facility

New Elementary (new construction) - 500

Facility Construction Cost

New Elementary School	$51,042,026

Permanent Facility Square Footage

Elementary		1,007,050
Middle		642,077
High		666,825
Total	**94.37%**	**2,315,952**

Temporary Facility Square Footage

Elementary		106,446
Middle		20,860
High		10,916
Total	**5.63%**	**138,222**

Total Facility Square Footage

Elementary		1,113,496
Middle		662,937
High		677,741
Total	**100.00%**	**2,454,174**

Average Site Cost/Acre

Temporary Facility Capacity

Capacity

Cost

State Match Credit

Current State Match Percentage	41.64%

Construction Cost Allocation

Current CCA	213.23

District Average Assessed Value

Single Family Residence	$527,141

District Average Assessed Value

Multi Family (1 Bedroom)	$96,305
Multi Family (2+ Bedroom)	$184,895

SPI Square Footage per Student

Elementary	90
Middle	108
High	130

District Debt Service Tax Rate for Bonds

Current/$1,000	$1.87

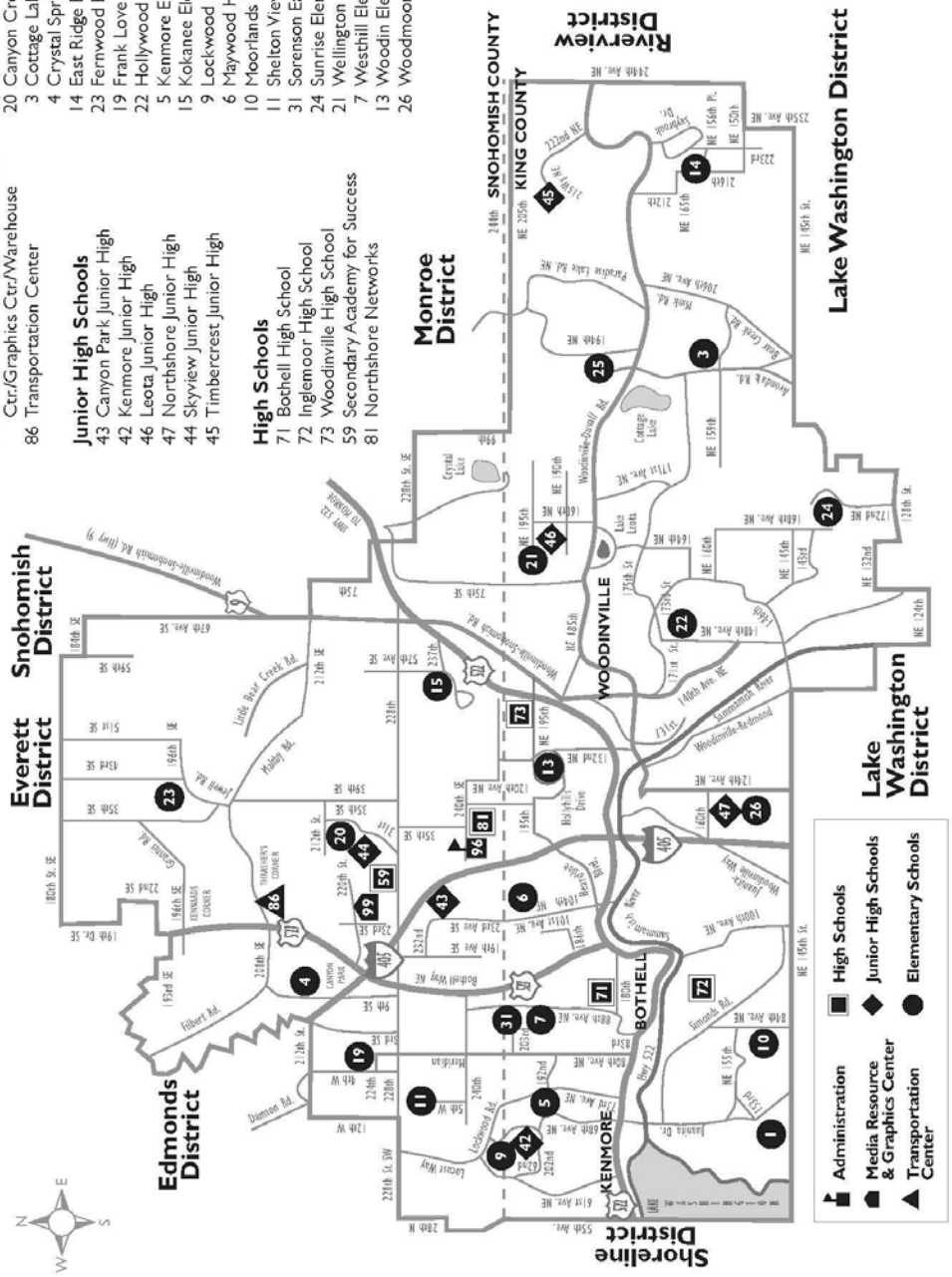
General Obligation Bond Interest Rate

Current Bond Buyer Index	3.27%

Developer Provided Sites/Facilities

Value	0
Dwelling Units	0

Northshore School District



Administrative/Resources
96 Administration Bldg.
99 Support Services/Media Resource Ctr./Graphics Ctr./Warehouse
86 Transportation Center

Junior High Schools
43 Canyon Park Junior High
42 Kenmore Junior High
46 Leota Junior High
47 Northshore Junior High
44 Skyview Junior High
45 Timbercrest Junior High

High Schools
71 Bothell High School
72 Inglemoor High School
73 Woodinville High School
59 Secondary Academy for Success
81 Northshore Networks

Elementary Schools
1 Arrowhead Elementary
25 Bear Creek Elementary
20 Canyon Creek Elementary
3 Cottage Lake Elementary
4 Crystal Springs Elementary
14 East Ridge Elementary
23 Fernwood Elementary
19 Frank Love Elementary
22 Hollywood Hill Elementary
5 Kenmore Elementary
15 Kokanee Elementary
9 Lockwood Elementary
6 Maywood Hills Elementary
10 Moorlands Elementary
11 Shelton View Elementary
31 Sorenson Early Childhood Ctr.
24 Sunrise Elementary
21 Wellington Elementary
7 Westhill Elementary
13 Woodin Elementary
26 Woodmoor Elementary

NSD Student Generation Summaries (Data Compiled by Tetra-Tech)

10-Dec-15

Permit Years: 2010-2015

Permitted Units Districtwide

	Total Units	Students Generated	Generation Rate
SF Units	2933	1571	0.536
MF Units	1474	62	0.042
Totals	*4407*	*1633*	0.371

Student Generation Rates by Grade

GRADE	SF Units Students Generated	MF Units Students Generated	SF Generation Rate	MF Generation Rate
1	191	5	0.065	0.003
2	171	10	0.058	0.007
3	135	7	0.046	0.005
4	141	5	0.048	0.003
5	119	5	0.041	0.003
6	115	3	0.039	0.002
7	110	6	0.038	0.004
8	94	0	0.032	0.000
9	100	2	0.034	0.001
10	71	4	0.024	0.003
11	65	7	0.022	0.005
12	40	2	0.014	0.001
KF	134	4	0.046	0.003
KH	84	2	0.029	0.001
KHS	1	0	0.000	0.000
Total	*1571*	*62*	*0.536*	*0.042*

		SF Kids	MF Kids	SFUnits	MFUnits	SF Rate	MF Rate
		1091	41	2933	1474	0.372	0.028
Summary	K-6	304	8	2933	1474	0.104	0.005
	7-9	176	13	2933	1474	0.060	0.009
	10-12	1571	62	2933	1474	**0.536**	**0.042**
		976	38	2933	1474	0.333	0.026
	K-5	319	9	2933	1474	0.109	0.006
	6-8	276	15	2933	1474	0.094	0.01
	9-12					**0.536**	**0.042**

School Impact Fee Calculation - Single Family Dwelling Unit

Northshore School District 2016 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:

	Site Size Acreage	Cost/ Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ SFDU
Elementary	10	$0	500	$0	0.3330	$0
Middle	20	$0	700	$0	0.1090	$0
Senior	40	$0	1500	$0	0.0940	$0
				TOTAL		$0

School Construction Cost:

	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ SFDU
Elementary	94.37%	$51,042,026	500	$102,084	0.3330	$32,080
Middle	94.37%	$0	700	$0	0.1090	$0
Senior	94.37%	$0	1500	$0	0.0940	$0
				TOTAL		$32,080

Temporary Facility Cost:

	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ SFDU
Elementary	5.63%	$0	25	$0	0.3330	$0
Middle	5.63%	$0	25	$0	0.1090	$0
Senior	5.63%	$0	25	$0	0.0940	$0
				TOTAL		$0

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:

	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./ Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ SFDU
Elementary	213.23	90.0	41.64%	$7,991	0.3330	$2,661
Middle	213.23	108.0	0.00%	$0	0.1090	$0
Senior	213.23	130.0	0.00%	$0	0.0940	$0
				TOTAL		$2,661

School Impact Fee Calculation - Single Family Dwelling Unit

Northshore School District 2016 CFP

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average SFR Assessed Value	$527,141
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000	$1.87
Annual Tax Payment	$985.75
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	3.27%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$8,294

Impact Fee Summary - Single Family Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$32,080
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($2,661)
Tax Payment Credit	($8,294)
Unfunded Need	$21,125
50% Required Adjustment	$10,563
Single Family Impact Fee	$10,563

School Impact Fee Calculation - Multi-Family Dwelling Unit

Northshore School District 2016 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:

	Site Size Acreage	Cost/ Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ MFDU
Elementary	10	$0	500	$0	0.0260	$0
Middle	20	$0	700	$0	0.0060	$0
Senior	40	$0	1500	$0	0.0100	$0
				TOTAL		$0

School Construction Cost:

	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ MFDU
Elementary	94.37%	$51,042,026	500	$102,084	0.0260	$2,505
Middle	94.37%	$0	700	$0	0.0060	$0
Senior	94.37%	$0	1500	$0	0.0100	$0
				TOTAL		$2,505

Temporary Facility Cost:

	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ MFDU
Elementary	5.63%	$0	25	$0	0.0260	$0
Middle	5.63%	$0	25	$0	0.0060	$0
Senior	5.63%	$0	25	$0	0.0100	$0
				TOTAL		$0

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:

	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./ Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ MFDU
Elementary	213.23	90.0	41.64%	$7,991	0.0260	$208
Middle	213.23	108.0	0.00%	$0	0.0060	$0
Senior	213.23	130.0	0.00%	$0	0.0100	$0
				TOTAL		$208

School Impact Fee Calculation - Multi-Family Dwelling Unit

Northshore School District 2016 CFP

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average MFR Assessed Value	$184,895
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000	$1.87
Annual Tax Payment	$345.75
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	3.27%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$2,909

Impact Fee Summary - Multi-Family Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$2,505
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($208)
Tax Payment Credit	($2,909)
Unfunded Need	($612)
50% Required Adjustment	($306)
Multi-Family Impact Fee	$0

ATTACHMENT 3

September 22, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

Enclosed for Council consideration and adoption is a proposed ordinance relating to school impact fees. The ordinance adopts by reference the 2016 updates of the School District Capital Facilities Plans as a sub-element of the Capital Facilities Element of the King County Comprehensive Plan. The ordinance also amends the King County Code (K.C.C.) to update the school mitigation impact fees assessed by King County on all residential development in the unincorporated areas.

This ordinance provides impact fees for the Tahoma, Federal Way, Riverview, Issaquah, Snoqualmie Valley, Highline, Lake Washington, Kent, Enumclaw, Fife, Auburn and Renton school districts. Also, this year it includes the Northshore school district on a "proposed" basis because it has had a challenge to the SEPA determination of non-significance for the capital facilities plan and has not yet adopted the CFP. It is anticipated the CFP will be adopted by the time Council acts.

Environmental review of each capital facility plan was conducted by the submitting school districts for King County pursuant to a lead agency agreement. All plans received determinations of non-significance. Stakeholder review was conducted through meetings of the County's School Technical Review Committee (STRC). The STRC has found that all of the plans meet the school concurrency standards of K.C.C. 21A.28.160. The permanent and interim improvements necessary to serve development are planned to be in place at the time that the impacts of development are expected to occur.

The impact fees are calculated every year based on a formula adopted in the King County Code. Individual school district fees may fluctuate from year to year based on a number of factors, including changes in student enrollment, changes in the district's building plan, new residential growth, and state reimbursement levels. Where a district does not plan to construct capacity improvements within the next six years, no school impact fees will be assessed. Implementation of this ordinance is expected to have minimal fiscal impact upon the County, as reflected in the enclosed fiscal note.

The ordinance furthers the King County Strategic Plan goal of Fiscal Stewardship by allowing public school district to rely upon sound fiscal planning within their six year capital facility plans. The ordinance also furthers the King County Strategic Plan Goal of Economic Growth and Built Environment by ensuring growing and thriving communities within King County.

The proposed ordinance supports the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan Goal of Transportation and Land Use by adopting the school districts' six year capital facilities plans as part of the King County Comprehensive Plan. Planning and focusing schools within the Urban Growth Area reduces the need for driving and promotes efficient and alternative transportation options.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact John Starbard, Director, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review, at 206-477-0382.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
John Starbard, Director, Department of Permitting and Environmental Review

2015/2016 FISCAL NOTE

ATTACHMENT 4

Ordinance/Motion No. 00-
Title: Ordinance relating to school impact fees/school capital facilities plans (2016)
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: DPER
Note Prepared By: Lisa Verner
Note Reviewed By: Warren Cheney

Impact of the above legislation on the fiscal affairs of King County is estimated to be: No Change

Revenue to:

Fund/Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015	2016	2017	2018
DPER	1340	School Impact Admin Fee*	0	0	0	0
FBOD		School Impact Admin Fee*	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Fund/Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015	2016	2017	2018
DPER	1340	0325*	0	0	0	0
FBOD			0	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2015	2016	2017	2018
DPER Salaries and Benefits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Assumptions: *There is no change in expenditures or revenues related to the fiscal affairs of King County due to this legislation. School impact fees are collected by King County and passed through to individual school districts. Existing King County Code authorizes King County to collect an administrative fee, but that fee is not changed by this ordinance.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	22	**Name:**	Katherine Cortes
Proposed No.:	2016-0483	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

This ordinance would establish a Public Health Administration Fund (a second-tier fund, with any interest accruing to the General Fund) to contain Public Health departmental and King County administrative costs and overhead and King County central rates. This is an accounting measure to make these costs transparent within the Public Health department budget.

SUMMARY

The costs that will be budgeted in the Public Health Administration fund are for activities and expenditures supporting the operations of the entire department, including Contracts, Procurement and Real Estate; Finance; the Public Health Director's Office; and King County central rates and Information Technology.

Administrative costs in this fund are allocated to other funds and programs in the department using a variety of distribution methodologies.

BACKGROUND

Public Health Administration includes activities and expenditures supporting the operations of the entire department, including Contracts, Procurement and Real Estate; Finance; the Public Health Director's Office; and King County central rates and Information Technology.

The proposed budget for this fund in 2017-18 is $64,437,000, which would be entirely recovered from other funds and divisions within Public Health.

Budget for these activities was previously reflected in the Public Health appropriation. The cost of the analogous Public Health administrative functions in the Public Health budget in 2015-16 was $61,197,610; the proposed budget for the new fund in 2017-18 represents a 5.3 percent increase. This is attributable to standard increases in personnel budgets, and small changes in position authority.

ANALYSIS

Staff have identified no issues with this proposal, which implements in King County Code the fiscal structure proposed in the 2017-18 Executive Proposed budget for Public Health.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0483
2. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Patty Hayes, Director, Public Health – Seattle and King County

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 25, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0483.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE establishing a new fund for the department of public health; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

NEW SECTION. SECTION 1. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200 a new section to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the public health administration fund.

B. The fund shall be a second tier fund. It is a special revenue fund.

C. The director of the department of public health shall be the manager of the fund.

D. The fund shall account for administrative, leadership and overhead cost for the department of public health.

E. The fund shall be used to support the department administrative and leadership

activities. The revenue in this fund shall be collected from other funds in the department of public health.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: Public Health Administration Fund
Title: Public Health Administration Fund
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Public Health
Note Prepared By: Drew Pounds
Date Prepared: 08/18/2016
Note Reviewed By: Kapena Pflum
Date Reviewed: 8/19/2016

Description of request:

Creation of a Public Health Administration Fund. There is no fiscal impact.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental?

Notes and Assumptions:

This new fund will help Public Health manage and report administration expenditures for the department but will have no fiscal impact.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	23	**Name:**	Paul Carlson
Proposed No.:	2016-0491	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

An ordinance to increase the maximum amount of transit fare revenue that can be waived for the years 2017 and 2018, to allow further promotional efforts to encourage transit ridership.

SUMMARY

K.C.C.4A.700.610 authorizes the Transit Division to waive fares or provide discounted fares to attract new ridership, relieve congestion, develop market strategies, test prices or experimental service, and implement other promotions. The value of lost revenue from trips that would otherwise have been taken on Metro Transit is capped at $350,000 per year. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0491 would increase the annual cap to $550,000 for 2017 and 2018. For 2019 and future years, the cap would revert to $350,000.

BACKGROUND

The Executive's budget transmittal letter includes this paragraph about Proposed Ordinance 2016-0491:

> **Transit Special Rate Ordinance** - This ordinance will temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. This proposal would raise the current cap by two-hundred thousand dollars per year in the next two years from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

The Transit Division encourages new riders to try transit through promotional efforts that may include distribution of free or discounted bus tickets. Approaches include outreach events at key employment sites, direct mail residential promotions, and special events. These activities promote ridership by: providing citizens with information about transit, vanpool and ridematch services; selling passes; explaining High Occupancy Vehicle

(HOV) incentives including pass subsidies and carpool parking discounts offered by employers at work sites; and providing personalized trip planning/ridematch services.

A detailed list of events and activities is included in the Rates of Fare for the Transit Program report, which is submitted to the Council each year. For 2015, the total revenue loss to King County Metro Transit for waiving or discounting fare or pass prices is estimated at about $154,834. These promotional activities allowed an estimated 62,466 trips to be taken by individuals who do not usually ride the bus.

For 2015, activities described in the report (with estimated revenue losses where available) include:

- Employer Site Promotions – an estimated 10,500 tickets were distributed at employer site promotions.

- Adopt-A-Stop Program – 60 free tickets per quarter are provided to volunteers who "adopt" one or more non-sheltered bus zones to assist in disposing of litter and cleaning minor graffiti from the zones. In 2015, 220 volunteers adopted 274 stops.

- Customer Service Office, Service Supervisors and Service Changes – free ride tickets were given to riders who had negative experiences on our transit service, and to aid riders in need (e.g. lost wallet, took wrong bus, route change impacts, etc.).

- Marketing/Community Outreach events – an ORCA LIFT low-income fare card promotion went out to 35,000 low income households that included 70,000 free ride tickets. The RapidRide B-Line was promoted to 16,600 households with a direct mail piece that contained four tickets. A total of 9,809 tickets were redeemed for an estimated revenue loss of $12,254 from these marketing efforts.

- Five *In Motion* projects were conducted to introduce including Community Van in Duvall and TripPool in Mercer Island, programs in Green Lake and southwest Seattle including White Center, South Park and West Seattle. Project participants were offered a two-week unlimited ride ORCA card in all programs resulting in an estimated 11,438 boardings taken by customers who usually do not ride Metro. The estimated revenue loss from these programs was $24,019. In the I-405 corridor, a similar promotion was covered by grant funds so no revenue was lost.

- 2015 Seafair Fleet Week – during the week of July 26 through August 3, Metro Transit provided free rides on all regular Metro Transit service for US Navy and US Coast Guard personnel in uniform or with proper identification. This service has been provided for many years. No estimate of lost revenue is available.

- Rideshare/Access Program support – a total of 1,600 free ride tickets were distributed to customers in support of Rideshare programs and 4,490 free ride tickets were used for Access bus training and customer support.

- Bikes on SR-520 Deadhead Service – beginning in 2008, deadheading coaches began providing free bike service between Montlake and Evergreen Point on the SR-520 Bridge for customers with bicycles. This is a low-cost way to assist bicycle riders while waiting for the completion of a bike/pedestrian lane on the new SR-520 Bridge. Revenue loss for this program was estimated to be $9,392 during 2015.

In 2016, there were two promotions coordinated with the opening of the Sound Transit Link extension to Capitol Hill and University of Washington Stations and the associated restructure of Metro bus routes:

- The first involved a promotional mailing to households in neighborhoods near the UW. There were about 9,900 ORCA cards distributed in response to this mailing. Each card had a 1-week unlimited use pass. ORCA data show that Metro lost $38,536 from the free rides provided by these passes. However, during the first two months after the promotion, customers added $116,722 of E-purse and pass value to the ORCA cards they received.

- The second promotion involved the distribution of ORCA cards to riders at the Capitol Hill Link and U-Link stations and nearby bus stops. Customers received 1,440 cards with a 1-week unlimited use pass. Metro's revenue loss from this promotion amounted to $7,634. During the four months following this promotion, customers added $28,730 of E-purse and pass value to the cards they received.

This authority was also used to allow the sale of fare media combining Metro tickets with Sound Transit Link day passes through the Human Services Ticket program. These "combo" fare media were priced to allow human services agencies to avoid having to pay for both Metro tickets and the Link day pass for those clients that needed to make a trip involving a transfer between Metro and Link. As a result, the Metro discount exceeded the 80 percent established in the King County Code (K.C.C. 4A.700.210). To date, Metro has sold 704 books of combo fare media to human services agencies. Each book contains 20 Metro tickets and 10 Link day passes and is priced at $11. This has resulted in a revenue loss of about $3,700 beyond the 80 percent discount.

The Executive requests approval of Proposed Ordinance 2016-0491 to give Transit more flexibility in testing new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the benefits of ORCA use for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders. Development of specific projects would be a 2017-2018 work program item.

ANALYSIS

Approval of this two-year increase in the maximum value of foregone revenue to Transit would allow more flexibility to promote transit ridership through the distribution of fare media to potential new riders. This is a policy decision for the Council.

AMENDMENT

A title amendment is attached, reflecting Legal Counsel's advice.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0491
2. Title Amendment
3. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Rob Gannon, Interim General Manager, King County Transit Division

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0491.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to public transportation, proposing a two-year increase to the limit of lost revenue from waiving or discounting fares; and amending Ordinance 12643, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.610 and Ordinance 12643, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.610.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. K.C.C.4A.700.610 authorizes Metro transit to provide free or discounted fare media for the purpose of attracting new ridership, relieving congestion, developing market strategies, testing prices or experimental service and implementing other special transit programs or promotions.

2. The annual loss in revenue from such programs and promotions is limited to $350,000.

3. There is increasing interest in temporarily waiving or discounting fares to test new strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of ORCA fare payment for youth, college students and senior and disabled riders.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of this ordinance takes effect January 1, 2017.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 12643, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C 4A.700.610 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

For the purpose of attracting new ridership, relieving congestion, developing market strategies, testing prices or experimental service, and implementing other special transit programs or promotions, the director may waive or discount the fare or pass prices otherwise established in this chapter whenever the waiver or discount is not expected to require the addition of regularly scheduled public transportation services and, in the judgment of the director, the value of the program or promotion and the benefit to the public exceeds the expected loss of revenue. The loss in revenue of all such programs, promotions and fare discounts shall, in the aggregate, be no greater than ((~~three~~)) five hundred fifty thousand dollars annually.

SECTION 3. Section 4 of this ordinance takes effect January 1, 2019.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 12643, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C 4A.700.610 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

For the purpose of attracting new ridership, relieving congestion, developing market strategies, testing prices or experimental service, and implementing other special transit programs or promotions, the director may waive or discount the fare or pass prices otherwise established in this chapter whenever the waiver or discount is not expected to require the addition of regularly scheduled public transportation services and, in the judgment of the director, the value of the program or promotion and the benefit to the public exceeds the expected loss of revenue. The loss in revenue of all such programs,

promotions and fare discounts shall, in the aggregate, be no greater than ((~~five~~)) three hundred fifty thousand dollars annually.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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T1

October 25, 2016

Sponsor: _____

[pdc]

Proposed No.: 2016-0491

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0491, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 1, strike lines 1 through 6, and insert:

"AN ORDINANCE relating to public transportation, adopting a two-year increase to the limit of lost revenue from waiving or discounting fares; and amending Ordinance 12643, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.610 and Ordinance 12643, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.610."

EFFECT: Amends title as recommended by Legal Counsel, to reflect that the ordinance would adopt (not merely propose) a change to K.C.C. 4A.700.610 effective for two years.

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2017/2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: Special Rates of Fare Adjustment
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Transit
Note Prepared By: Thomas Moran
Date Prepared: 9/8/2016
Note Reviewed By: Tricia Davis, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget
Date Reviewed: 9/20/2016

Description of request:

This request would temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. The current cap is $350,000 per year. This proposal would raise that cap by $200,000 per year in the next two years from $350,000 to $550,000. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of ORCA fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017/2018	2019/2021	2019/2022
Public Transportation	4640	44269	-400,000	-	-
TOTAL			**-400,000**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017/2018	2019/2021	2019/2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017/2018	2019/2021	2019/2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:

2017/2018 Budget	2017	2018
Ridership Estimate	123,502,220	126,498,614
Revenue Estimate	162,822,630	166,773,011
Average Fare Per Boarding	$ 1.318	$ 1.318

Impact of this request	2017	2018
Estimated revenue loss	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
Updated Revenue Estimate	$ 162,622,630	$ 166,573,011
Estimated new Boardings	151,702	151,702
Total New Boardings	123,653,921	126,650,316
Updated Fare Per Boarding	$ 1.315	$ 1.315

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	24	**Name:**	Patrick Hamacher
Proposed No.:	2016-0497	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

An ordinance that shifts eight county funds from Tier 1 to Tier 2 status, thereby allowing any interest earned on fund balances to accrue to the County General Fund. This would generate $3,000,000 in revenue for the General Fund during the biennium.

SUMMARY

This ordinance would change funds managed by the following agencies from a Tier 1 fund to a Tier 2 fund:

- KCIT – three different funds
- Facilities Management – two different funds
- Finance
- Risk Management
- Workers Compensation

BACKGROUND

Under County Code all county funds are either known as Tier 1 or Tier 2. A tier one fund means that any fund balance in the fund is invested for its own benefit, meaning the interest accrues back to the fund. Enterprise funds and bond funds almost always have to be Tier 1 funds due to either accounting or tax statutes.

A Tier 2 fund is a fund whereby the interest earnings are *not required* to remain with the fund. In the case of this ordinance, the Executive is proposing to convert 8 Tier 1 funds to become Tier 2 funds. These funds (mentioned above) are governmental funds where all county agencies pay in to receive a service. For example, charges to each fund for Risk Management are used for Risk Management Activities, there is no requirement that interest earned remain with the fund.

ANALYSIS

As part of the strategy to balance the County's General Fund, the Executive has proposed changing eight funds from Tier 1 to Tier 2 funds. The effect of this change

would generate approximately $3 million in interest earnings for the County General Fund for the 2017-2018 biennium using the current forecast.

This change, if it sets precedent and continues, would be a permanent revenue source for the General Fund that will fluctuate over time based upon the interest rates paid by the investment pool and the balances maintained by the funds.

Because the General Fund would be keeping interest earnings instead of the generating fund, the effect of this change would be slight increases over time in the internal service rates charged to other funds for these internal services.

Council staff and Council Legal Counsel have completed our review and have not identified any issues with this change. This policy choice is proposed by the Executive as part of the overall General Fund balancing.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0497
2. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Proposed No. 2016-0497.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE relating to multiple internal service fund and certain capital funds; and amending Ordinance 12076, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.150, Ordinance 16976, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.160, Ordinance 14306, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.250, Ordinance 14005, Section 7, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.260, Ordinance 11591, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.290, Ordinance 17752, Section 13, and K.C.C. 4A.200.303, Ordinance 14008, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.370, Ordinance 17752, Section 15, and K.C.C. 4A.200.372, Ordinance 12076, Section 29, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.410, Ordinance 3581, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.630 and Ordinance 12076, Section 15, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.670.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 12076, Section 18, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.150 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the building repair and replacement fund.

B. Except as otherwise provided in subsection E. of this section, ((~~T~~))the fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is a capital projects fund.

C. The director of the department of executive services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. The fund shall provide for the receipt of revenues and disbursement of expenditures used to accommodate major building functions and programmatic infrastructure investment projects in existing county-owned buildings or for building replacement.

E. Any subfund of the fund created to hold and manage bond proceeds shall be treated as a first tier fund.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 16976, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.160 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the business resource center fund

B. The fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is an internal service fund.

C. The director of the department of executive services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All receipts from rates charged for the fund's services to county agencies shall be deposited in the fund.

E. The fund shall be used to provide services in support of financial and budget enterprise software.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 14306, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.250 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the department of information technology capital fund.

B. Except as otherwise provided in subsection E. of this section, ((~~T~~))the fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is a capital projects fund.

C. The director of the department of information technology shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All revenues identified in the budget ordinance shall be deposited in the fund.

E. Any subfund of the fund created to hold and manage bond proceeds shall be treated as a first tier fund.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 14005, Section 7, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.260 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the department of information technology operating fund.

B. The fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund.

C. The director of the department of information technology shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All receipts from rates charged for the fund's services to county agencies shall be deposited in the fund.

E. The fund shall provide for the receipt of revenues and disbursement of expenditures for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures pertaining to the department of information technology.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 11591, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.290 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the facilities management fund.

B. The fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is an internal service fund.

C. The director of the department of executive services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All receipts from rates charged for the fund's services to county agencies shall be deposited in the fund.

E. The fund shall support building operations and maintenance with respect to county facilities.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 17752, Section 13, and K.C.C. 4A.200.303 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the financial management services fund.

B. The fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is an internal services fund.

C. The director of the department of executive services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All receipts from rates charged for the fund's services to county agencies shall be deposited in the fund.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 14008, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.370 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the information technology services capital fund.

B. Except as otherwise provided in subsection F. of this section, ((~~T~~))the fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is a capital projects fund.

C. The director of the department of information technology shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All revenues identified in the budget ordinance to be verified in the annual CIP revenue verification process shall be deposited in the fund.

E. The fund shall account for countywide assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of information technology capital projects managed by the department of information technology.

F. Any subfund of the fund created to hold and manage bond proceeds shall be treated as a first tier fund.

SECTION 8. Ordinance 17752, Section 15, and K.C.C. 4A.200.372 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the information technology strategy and performance operating fund.

B. The fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is an internal service fund.

C. The director of the department of information technology shall be the fund manager.

D. The purpose of the information technology strategy and performance operating fund is to account for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures pertaining to the information technology strategy and performance operations including the chief information officer, the strategic planning office, performance evaluation, information technology governance and information technology security and privacy.

E. All receipts from rates charged for the fund's services to county agencies shall be deposited in the fund.

SECTION 9. Ordinance 12076, Section 29, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.410 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the major maintenance reserve fund.

B. Except as otherwise provided in subsection H. of this section, ((~~T~~))the fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is a capital projects fund.

C. The director of the department of executive services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. The purpose of the fund is to provide for the periodic replacement or repair of major building systems and components at King County facilities maintained by the facilities management division so that each building will realize its full useful life. Expenditures from the fund shall only be used for capital maintenance projects and shall not be used to finance programmatic infrastructure investments.

E. Programmatic infrastructure investments shall be financed from other appropriate funding sources but may be combined with work financed by the fund.

F. Historic preservation and restoration projects shall be eligible for financing from the fund, but the maintenance of major building systems and components necessary for a building to realize its full useful life should be prioritized ahead of historic preservation and restoration projects, except where combining projects eligible for major maintenance reserve funds would achieve a cost savings. Any historic preservation or restoration project analysis should consider the scheduling impact to other major maintenance projects and potential revenue sources other than the major maintenance reserve fund.

G. Major maintenance program costs are financed by the fund. The calculation of the amount necessary to finance the fund is based on the building-specific per-square-foot charge corresponding to the mix of building systems and components and life cycle

costs assumptions as determined by the maintenance financial model supported by the facilities management division. The financial model shall include tenant area finishes to include carpet and paint. The fund shall be fully financed based on the financial model and funding requirements shall be fulfilled by:

1. Transfers that are contributions from the general fund;

2. Transfers that are contributions from the non-general fund agencies:

a. when housed in buildings owned by the county or for which the county is responsible for debt service costs; and

b. for a proportional allocation of major maintenance reserve fund costs attributable to space occupied by general fund agencies included in the overhead cost allocation outlined in K.C.C. ((~~4.04.045~~)) 4A.100.050; and

3. Contributions from the operating budgets of general fund agencies that receive partial reimbursement from other jurisdictions((~~; and~~

~~4. Other revenue sources, including investment earnings~~)).

H. Any subfund of the fund created to hold and manage bond proceeds shall be treated as a first tier fund.

SECTION 10. Ordinance 3581, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.630 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the risk management fund.

B. The fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is an internal service fund.

C. The director of the department of executive services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All receipts from rates charged for the fund's services to county agencies shall be deposited in the fund.

E. Uses of the fund shall be limited to:

1. Payment of claims and related costs;

2. Payment of negotiated settlements and related costs;

3. Payment of judgments and related costs;

4. Payment of costs incurred in litigation or in anticipation thereof, including but not limited to attorney's fees and the costs of discovery and witnesses;

5. Payment of insurance premiums and related costs;

6. Payment of program administration costs.

SECTION 11. Ordinance 12076, Section 15, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.670 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby established the self insurance reserve fund, which shall be known as the safety and worker's compensation fund.

B. The fund shall be a ((~~first~~)) second tier fund. It is an internal service fund.

C. The director of the department of executive services shall be the manager of the fund.

D. All receipts from rates charged for the fund's services to county agencies shall be deposited in the fund.

E.1. The fund shall be used for the purposes in chapter 51.15 RCW.

2. The fund is intended to collect and disburse moneys to carry out the functions of the safety and worker's compensation program, and moneys shall not be attached for other purposes, unless that action is expressly approved by the council.

3. Industrial insurance rates shall be established such that sufficient revenues shall accrue to the fund to pay for the cost of the program functions and to maintain an excess of current and other assets over liabilities, excluding estimated claims settlements. The rates shall take into consideration, but need not be limited to the following factors: past losses for each industrial insurance classification, the number of hours worked in each classification, and estimated claims settlements for injury claims.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title: Tier 2 Code Revisions
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: King County Information technology (KCIT), Department of Executive Services (DES), General Fund
Note Prepared By: Aaron Rubardt
Date Prepared: September 8, 2016
Note Reviewed By: Emmy McConnell
Date Reviewed: September 12, 2016

Description of request:

This code revision changes multiple Internal Service Funds and Capital Funds from First Tier to Second tier. As Second Tier funds these funds will no longer earn interest and the interest will accrue to the General Fund.

Revenue to:

Fund	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
Safety & Worker's Compensation	5420	Interest Earnings	-1,210,000	-1,210,000	-1,210,000
Financial Management Services	5450	Interest Earnings	-60,000	-60,000	-60,000
Business Resource Center	5490	Interest Earnings	-90,000	-90,000	-90,000
Facilities Management	5511	Interest Earnings	-70,000	-70,000	-70,000
Risk Management	5520	Interest Earnings	-1,200,000	-1,200,000	-1,200,000
Information Technology Strategy and Performance	5531	Interest Earnings	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
Department of Information Technology Capital	3771	Interest Earnings	-90,000	-90,000	-90,000
Information Technology Services Capital	3781	Interest Earnings	-70,000	-70,000	-70,000
Major Maintenance Reserve	3421	Interest Earnings	-200,000	-200,000	-200,000
Building Repair and Replacement	3951	Interest Earnings	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
General Fund	0010	Interest Earnings	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? **NO**

Notes and Assumptions:
Interest earning forecasts are based on actual collections in 2015. The actual interest accrued to the General Fund in 2017 and beyond will be impacted by fund balance in each fund and the prevailing investment pool interest rate.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	25	**Name:**	Patrick Hamacher
Proposed No.:	2016-0499	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0499 would adopt the Harborview Medical Center Capital Improvement Program for 2017.

SUMMARY

Under the Management Agreement between King County and the University of Washington and King County, the County Council must approve the Capital Improvement Program for the hospital when it involves any changes to the physical plant or buildings themselves. For personal property acquisitions and other capital expenditures, only the Board of Trustees approves the budgets.

BACKGROUND

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0499 includes 35 projects totaling $10.1 million. However, many of these projects are quite small. The four biggest appropriation requests total $4.8 million; the remaining 31 projects total a net appropriation of $5.3 million. Included in this amount is a number of disappropriations related to projects that are completed.

ANALYSIS

All projects submitted to the County Council for approval have been presented to the Board of Trustees by the University of Washington and have been approved by the Board of Trustees. No county funds are associated with this request. All projects are paid for by Harborview Medical Center. As previously noted, there are four projects accounting for almost half of the appropriation request. These are briefly summarized below. All projects are listed in Attachment A to the ordinance.

- **Diagnostic Equipment Installation - $1,000,000**: While Harborview would be purchasing the equipment itself, many pieces of diagnostic equipment also need changes to the physical structure in order to be installed or shielded. This appropriation would be used for those changes to the buildings associated with this installation.

- **ED Department Door/Entry - $1,150,000**: This appropriation would allow for replacement to the entry doors in the Emergency Department.

- **Pharmacy Clean Room - $1,300,000:** This project would install a clean room in the pharmacy allowing for segregation of hazardous drug handling without risk to the rest of pharmacy operations.

- **Kitchen & Dishwasher Replacement - $1,035,000:** This project would replace commercial kitchen and dishwashing equipment.

Staff have not identified any issues with this request.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0499 and its attachment
2. Fiscal Note
3. Transmittal Letter and its attachment

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Sid Bender, CIP Program Supervisor, Performance, Strategy and Budget

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Proposed No. 2016-0499.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE that adopts the 2017 Annual Budget making appropriations for the capital improvements for the Harborview Medical Center for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017, and ending December 31, 2017.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. The 2017 Annual Budget making appropriations for the capital improvements for the Harborview Medical Center is proposed and, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth and the several amounts hereinafter specified or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to accomplish the purposes designated, appropriations are hereby authorized to be distributed for salaries, wages and other expenses of the Harborview Medical Center building repair and replacement fund, for capital improvements and for other specified purposes for 2017.

SECTION 2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM - The capital budget and program for 2017-2022 is incorporated as Attachment A to this ordinance. The executive is hereby authorized to execute any utility easements, bill of sale or related documents necessary for the provision of utility services to the capital projects described in Attachment A to this ordinance, but only if the documents are reviewed and approved by the custodial agency, the real estate services division and the prosecuting attorney's office. Consistent with the requirements of the Growth Management Act, Attachment A

to this ordinance was reviewed and evaluated according to the King County Comprehensive Plan. Any project slated for bond funding will be reimbursed by bond proceeds if the project incurs expenditures before the bonds are sold, and an intent to reimburse motion has been approved by the executive finance committee.

From the Harborview Medical Center capital improvement project funds there are hereby appropriated and authorized to be disbursed the following amounts for the specific projects identified in Attachment A to this ordinance:

Fund	**Fund Name**	**2017**
3961	HARBORVIEW BUILDING REPAIR & REPLACEMENT FUND	10,119,003

SECTION 3. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person

or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: A. 2017 Harborview Medical Center Annual Capital Improvement Program

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ATTACHMENT A: 2017 HARBORVIEW MEDICAL CENTER ANNUAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Fund Title	Project	Project Name	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
3961 - Harborview Building Repair and Replacement Fund									
	1039383	1WH Hand Gym/Aftercare	(1,554)						(1,554)
	1039384	Airlock 8th Ave Lobby	(18,515)						(18,515)
	1039462	Steam & Water	400,000						400,000
	1039464	HVAC Major Maintenance	100,000						100,000
	1040770	Office Backfill 5EH	(678,004)						(678,004)
	1040783	KC central rate allocation	36,370						36,370
	1040816	Capital Project Oversight	6,557						6,557
	1040881	1EH Toilet Rms Renov / ADA	(33,470)						(33,470)
	1040968	Office Backfill 4EH	(152,091)						(152,091)
	1040968	Hand Gym/After Care	(1,560)						(1,560)
	1040989	Projects under $90,000	650,000						650,000
	1040990	Fixed Equipment Purchases	330,000						330,000
	1046220	Clinic Exam Room Diagnostic Expansion	530,000						530,000
	1046221	West Hospital Upgrade	(200,000)						(200,000)
	1046223	Sixplex demolition	(14,147)						(14,147)
	1046241	Data Closets Upgrades	500,000						500,000
	1111452	Radiology Equipment	(1,464)						(1,464)
	1117815	Hazardous Materials Abatement	50,000						50,000
	1117819	Diagnostic Equipment Installation	1,000,000						1,000,000
	1117823	Kitchen Disaster Preparedness	(11,251)						(11,251)
	1117872	Paramdc Trng	(31,868)						(31,868)
	1122163	8TH Ave Ill & Way	(100,000)						(100,000)
	1122166	ED Entry & Renovations	1,150,000						1,150,000
	1124443	Pharmacy Clean room & Hazardous Drug contr	1,300,000						1,300,000
	1124444	Kitchen and Dishwasher Replacement	1,035,000						1,035,000
	1127436	CPU equipment replacement	700,000						700,000
	1127438	Clinic Lobby	(280,000)						(280,000)
	1130212	Cooling Tower #5 EH	725,000						725,000
	1130213	Roof D7 CT	250,000						250,000
	1130214	Roof D8 WH	400,000						400,000
	1130215	Supply Fan 31	980,000						980,000
	1130216	Campus Fire Notification System	350,000						350,000
	1130217	Door upgrades	100,000						100,000
	1130218	Structural rooftop anchoring	100,000						100,000
	1130219	Office upgrade	800,000						800,000
	1130220	OR support space	150,000						150,000
Grand Total			10,119,003						10,119,003

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2017 ANNUAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:
Title: 2017 Harborview Medical Center Annual CIP Budget
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Harborview Medical Center, DES-Facilities Management Division
Note Prepared by: Kirsten Ayles, Harborview Medical Center
Date Prepared: September 22, 2016
Note Reviewed by: Sid Bender, CIP Manager, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Date Reviewed: 9/22/2016

Description of request:

The Harborview Medical Center 2017 annual capital budget proposal has been approved by the HMC Board of Trustees. The $10.1 million budget is divided approximately equally for major maintenance projects and programmatic projects. According to the existing management agreement HMC remains on an annual rather than biennial budget schedule.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
Harborview Medical Center	3961	HMC Operating Transfer	10,119,003		
TOTAL			**10,119,003**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
HMC	3961	HMC Capital Section	$10,119,003		
TOTAL			**$10,119,003**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	Fund Code	Project	Project Name	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
	3961		36 Capital Projects (see ordinance attachment for detail list)	$10,119,003		
TOTAL				**$10,119,003**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? Yes

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ATTACHMENT 3

September 26, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

The attached ordinance is the proposed 2017 Harborview Medical Center (HMC) capital program annual budget. According to the recently approved three party management agreement between the HMC, the University of Washington and King County, the HMC capital budget remains on an annual cycle.

The HMC Capital Improvement Program supports the mission of HMC through support of the four pillar goals: focus on serving the patient/family, provide the highest quality of care, become the employer of choice, and practice fiscal responsibility.

The 2017 proposed $10.1 million budget funded with a HMC operating budget transfer supports the mission by focusing on facility interventions that ensure code compliance, support infection control, and focus on serving the patient and family, as well as updating aging infrastructure. Projects address these goals by creating interventions to address operational needs of the hospital: increasing patient care capacity through renovation of underutilized and inefficient use of space, addressing latent environmental conditions that contribute to hospital acquired infections, and addressing issues related to regulatory licensure and compliance.

During 2017, the development of the 2018 proposed budget will be guided by the terms of the recently approved three party management agreement.

The standalone appropriation ordinance supports the King County Strategic Plan to “exercise sound financial management and build King County’s long-term fiscal strength.”

I certify that funds are available. If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Paul Hayes, Executive Director, Harborview Medical Center
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

Financial Plan for 2017 Annual Budget
HMC Repair and Replacement Fund / 3961

Prepared by Kirsten Ayles 6/27/16 with PSB update 7/28/16

	2015 Actual	2016 Estimated [1]	Annual to Date 5/31/16	2017 Proposed
Beginning Fund Balance	24,258,520	25,610,150	25,610,150	23,682,034
Revenues				
HMC Operating Transfers	8,725,500	5,715,038	658,750	10,112,576
Investment Interest (Net)	144,717	80,000	74,828	70,000
Donations				
Other/Miscellaneous [2]		576	576	
Total Revenues	8,870,217	5,795,614	734,153	10,182,576
Expenditures				
Budget: Current Year	(8,780,807)	(8,250,922)	(8,250,922)	(10,119,003)
Budget: Carryover from Prior Year	(14,623,516)	(15,885,736)	(15,885,736)	(16,412,927)
Budget: Total	(23,404,323)	(24,136,658)	(24,136,658)	(26,531,930)
Budget: Unexpended at Year End	(15,885,736)	(16,412,927)	(20,341,846)	(18,041,713)
Total Expenditures	7,518,587	7,723,730	3,794,812	8,490,218
Ending Fund Balance	25,610,150	23,682,034	22,549,492	25,374,392
Reserves				
HMC Operating Transfers made July - Dec [3]	(3,952,500)	(5,056,288)	(5,056,288)	(5,000,000)
Budget: Unexpended at Year End	(15,885,736)	(16,412,927)	(20,341,846)	(18,041,713)
Total Reserves	(19,838,236)	(21,469,215)	(25,398,134)	(23,041,713)
Ending Undesignated Fund Balance	5,771,914	2,212,818	(2,848,642)	2,332,679

Financial Plan Notes:

[1] Based on actuals through 5/31/16 and projected forward, except for HMC Operating Transfers which is based on expected actual. Reduced operating transfer amount due to monthly operating transfer discontinuation between 2/16 and 6/16 to address operating

[2] 2014 Other/Misc revenue includes transfers from HMC funds approved for closure in a previous ordinance.

[3] First 6 months of the HMC fiscal year transfers from operating (July - Dec) pledged to revenue back budget in KC Annual Adopted

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	26	**Name:**	Greg Doss
Proposed No.:	2016-0399	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

An ordinance that authorizes certain county departments and agencies to absorb transaction processing costs for electronic payments.

SUMMARY

State Law authorizes counties to accept various forms of electronic payments and requires that customers bear the costs of electronic payments unless the county legislative authority determines it is in the best interests of the county to absorb those costs[1].

The county departments listed in Section 8 of the proposed ordinance are currently absorbing the costs of electronic payment (e-payment) fees, or would soon be absorbing the costs of an e-payment fee that is proposed as part of the Executive's 2017-18 Proposed Budget. This legislation would provide the necessary legal affirmation of the County's intent to absorb these costs. The new and existing fees accrue across several County funds and are budgeted in various departments throughout the Executive's 2017-18 Proposed Budget.

The ordinance also makes the necessary changes to the King County Code to be in alignment with the amendments to RCW 36.29.190 that took effect June 28, 2016. These amendments prohibit a government from charging e-payment fees that exceed the direct costs that would be incurred by the County to accept a specific form of electronic payment. This change means that County departments and agencies would not be permitted to charge additional "convenience" costs.

BACKGROUND

The Executive has indicated that there is now significant interest by both customers and departments to use electronic payments for the majority of financial transactions within the County. To this end, the Finance and Business Operations Division (FBOD) updated an Executive Policy regarding the acceptance of electronic payments which became effective March 3, 2016. The policy reiterates that any department or agency proposing

[1] RCW 36.29.190

to absorb costs associated with electronic payment fees must receive Council approval. The policy also describes criteria for evaluating whether a department or agency should be allowed to absorb costs associated with electronic payment processing fees. One or more of these criteria were applied to the various electronic payment applications listed in Section 8.

State and County statutes regarding electronic payment fees:

Electronic payment fees are governed by a combination of Washington State laws and King County Code. State law draws a distinction between fees for non-tax and tax electronic payments. For the myriad of non-tax payments, RCW 36.29.190 specifically indicates "a payer using electronic payment must pay the transaction processing cost" for an e-payment in an amount determined by the treasurer unless the County legislative authority finds that it is in the best interest of the County not to charge the payer the cost of processing the transaction for a specific category of nontax payment. For tax related payments, which include the payment of real and personal property taxes, State law mandates that counties pass on the costs of transactions to the taxpayer. Counties cannot absorb fees for the payment of taxes[2].

KCC 4A.601.030 also requires that transaction fees generally be passed on to customers and that agencies wishing to absorb fees must receive the approval of the Council. In such cases, the agency must submit to the Budget Office, FBOD and the Council an Electronic Fee Business Case that describes any combination of the service or services and product or products for which the electronic payment option is to be offered, assesses the benefits of absorbing the transaction costs associated with these payments, projects the annual fiscal impact of absorbing transaction costs over a three-year horizon, documents legal or contractual obligations that would be affected by acceptance of electronic payments and adequately cites or includes as attachments any documentation supporting its business analysis. The code encourages the Executive to submit these business analyses as part of the annual budget.

The 2016 Washington State legislature amended RCW 36.29.190 and if the customer must pay the costs for processing electronic payments, they may not exceed the direct costs that would be incurred by the County to accept a specific form of electronic payment. This change means that County departments and agencies would not be permitted to charge additional "convenience" costs or "surcharges" to customers that exceeded the actual transaction processing costs of an electronic payment, unless authorized by a different state law. This proposed ordinance amends the County Code to ensure compliance with state law.

Council Proviso:

During the 2015/2016 Biennial Budget discussions, Councilmembers expressed interest in making sure that the e-payment components of several disparate technology projects were being coordinated with FBOD's e-payment process. The members were specifically interested in ensuring that the County achieved economies of scale by using, when possible, the same back-end vendor /payment processor. Council

[2] There are additional state statutes that include provisions for certain specific fees, such as fees involving court related costs, vehicle operators, and vehicle and vessel certificates, and health records.

members also expressed interest in making sure that electronic payment charges were not unreasonable relative to other retail transactions and that the County achieves cost recovery for e-payment fees when and where it is appropriate. To this end, the Council adopted a proviso in the 2015/2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance (17941, Section 117, Proviso P1).

In October 2015, The Council heard in response to the proviso Motion 2015-0243, which was accompanied by an Executive report that provided updated policies and procedures for fees involving electronic payments. The Council chose to not act on the proviso pending review of the attached ordinance 2016-0399.

Analysis:

King County Code requires the Finance Director to approve the use of transaction fees for electronic payments and the methodology used in calculating it. Like an agency's request to absorb e-payment fees, this requirement is also managed by requiring the submission of an Electronic Payments Business Case assessment by the agency requesting to implement new or substantially changed electronic payments systems for customers. The Executive indicates that no changes to this requirement are planned and that FBOD will continue to look for ways to strengthen it in the future. Further, FBOD will retain lead responsibility for the oversight and management of the Electronic Payment Fee Policies and Procedures.

The Executive reports that the agencies below are currently absorbing or will soon absorb the cost of transaction fees for electronic payments. These agencies are reflected in Section 8 of the Proposed Ordinance:

A. The Department of Executive Services, Records and Licensing Services Division, for payments for animal shelter, care and control and pet licensing purposes, including all fees, donations and penalties in K.C.C. 11.04.035;
B. District Court for court-related fees, fines and other charges;
C. The Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Parks and Recreation Division, for park services and facilities usage provided to the public (equipment and facility rentals, class registration);
D. The Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division, for sewage capacity charges (wastewater capacity charges);
E. The Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Solid Waste Division, for municipal solid waste fees (trash disposal fees);
F. The Department of Public Health for public health environmental permits and community health clinic fees (clinic fees and permits);
G. The Department of Permitting and Environmental Review for permitting and environmental review permit fees;
H. The Department of Information Technology for geographic information system course fees; and
I. The department of transportation, transit division, and the water taxi division, for public transportation fares (bus, marine and rail services).

The Executive has provided a more complete listing of transaction fees, and total revenue collected, by agency in (**Attachment 2)**.

Recommended fee and cost recovery principles for electronic payments; and Recommended policies for determining the need for and granting exceptions to electronic fee payment policies:

Cost Recovery Principles and Framework:

The Executive has adopted an Electronic Payments Management Plan and has indicated that it identifies business practices and a fee absorption framework that will create less confusion for customers. The principles require agencies to use a Service Fee pricing structure with the payment channel that best meets consumer needs. A full list of the principles can be found in the Electronic Payments Management Plan (**Attachment 3**).

Electronic Payment Fee Policy – Granting Exceptions

Consistent with current County Code and policies, an agency wishing to absorb fees must make a case for this approach as part of a business case analysis. The Executive's policies and procedures include the following evaluation criteria:

1. The agency has average transaction amounts that are very low and adding on a fee would likely be a major barrier for customer adoption.
2. The agency can demonstrate strong customer adoption rates by absorbing fees, with increasing payments generating revenues or reducing administrative costs that more than offset the cost of absorbing fees.
3. The agency has a pricing structure for its products/services and the prices will be set to recover the costs of an electronic transaction.
4. The agency is influenced strongly by Equity and Social Justice Considerations due to the population demographic that the agency predominantly serves.
5. An agency, with appropriate approvals, joins a regional, cooperative, State or Federal Business Application which requires the absorption of Service Fees for electronic payments.
6. The agency has a Council adopted budget that includes the cost of absorbing fees.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0399
2. King County Acceptance of Electronic Payments
3. Electronic Payments Management Plan

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Ken Guy, Director, Finance & Business Operations

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0399.1 **Sponsors** Upthegrove

AN ORDINANCE authorizing certain county departments and agencies to absorb transaction processing costs for electronic payments; amending Ordinance 17293, Section 47, and K.C.C. 4A.10.245, Ordinance 17293, Section 107, and K.C.C. 4A.10.585, Ordinance 13923, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.601.010, Ordinance 13923, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.601.030, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.601 and repealing Ordinance 16861, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.601.100 and Ordinance 17230, Section 1, and K.C.C. 4A.601.120.

PREAMBLE:

RCW 36.29.190 specifies that a payer desiring to pay by any means of electronic communication shall bear the cost of processing the transaction, unless the county legislative authority finds that it is in the best interests of the county to not charge transaction processing costs for all payment transactions made for nontax payments received by the county treasurer. Under Chapter 5, Laws of Washington 2016, effective June 28, 2016, the state legislature approved amendments to this law that limit the type of costs that may be charged for processing electronic payments.

This ordinance is intended to specifically authorize designated county departments or agencies to not charge transaction processing costs associated with electronic payments because it is in the county's best interest to do so.

The ordinance also effects the necessary changes to the King County Code to be in alignment with the amendments to RCW 36.29.190 that took effect June 28, 2016.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. **Findings:** The county council finds that it is in the best interest of the county to not charge transaction processing costs for the electronic payments of the departments and agencies listed in section 8 of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 17293, Section 47, and K.C.C. 4A.10.245 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

"Electronic payments" means ((~~any financial transaction by which funds are transferred to the county through any type of electronic media. The electronic media include, but are not limited to, automated clearing houses, credit cards, debit cards, smart cards and wire transfers~~)) payments made using credit cards, charge cards, debit cards, smart cards, stored value cards, federal wire, automatic clearing house system transactions or other electronic communications.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 17293, Section 107, and K.C.C. 4A.10.585 are each herby amended to read as follows:

"Transaction ((~~fee~~)) processing cost" means ((~~a fee charged by a service provider for the execution of an electronic payment~~)) the cost of processing an electronic payment

as determined by the finance and business operations division and may not exceed the additional direct costs incurred by the county to accept a specific form of electronic payment utilized by the payer.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 13923, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.601.010 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Requests to accept electronic payments must be initiated by the affected department or agency. A department or agency is not required to accept electronic payments for any service it provides.

B. A department or agency may accept electronic payments for a service it offers, only if the person making the payment bears the transaction ((~~fee~~)) processing costs in such an amount as determined by the finance and business operations division in accordance with state law.

C. A department or agency may absorb the costs associated with electronic payment transactions, only if the council has given its approval to do so and absorption of the transaction ((~~fees~~)) processing costs does not conflict with state law, this chapter or established county policy.

D. A department or agency may accept electronic payments for tax payments, including interest, penalties and other amounts associated with taxes, only if the person making the payment bears the transaction ((~~fee~~)) processing costs in such an amount as determined by the finance and business operations division in accordance with state law.

E. A department or agency may accept electronic payments for specified nontax payments, including but not limited to code enforcement fines and penalties, special assessments, school and road mitigation payments, and fines, restitution and interest

imposed by courts, only if the person making the payment bears the transaction ((~~fee~~)) processing costs in such an amount as determined by the finance and business operations division in accordance with state law.

F. If a department or agency collects payments to be shared with another state or government agency, the department or agency may absorb the cost of the transaction fees, only if the benefits to the county are greater than the transaction ((~~fee~~)) processing costs, as determined by the head of the department or agency, and if approved by the council. A department or agency that collects those types of payments may enter into negotiation with other state or governmental agencies regarding the sharing of transaction ((~~fees~~)) processing costs, unless the share of payment collected to be paid to the other agency is specified by state law.

G. The finance and business operations division shall develop and administer a comprehensive countywide request for proposal for credit card services. The finance and business operations division shall award and administer agreements for the services. A department or agency may not enter into such an agreement without the written consent of the manager of the finance and business operations division.

H. Electronic payments may be accepted in person, over the phone, by fax, by mail or through the Internet, as determined appropriate by the head of each department and agency and as is consistent with this chapter and any agreement for electronic payment services.

I. ((~~Convenience fees may be added to electronic payments processed through an interactive voice response system or through the Internet. The convenience fee may be calculated to cover any transaction costs borne by the department or agency and may~~

~~include a fee for expedited transaction processing. A department or agency may not impose a convenience fee unless the manager of the finance and business operations division has approved the fee.~~

~~J. A~~)) Only if the council has made a finding that it is in the best interest of the county to do so, a department or agency accepting electronic payments shall include transaction ((~~fees~~)) processing costs in its ((~~annual~~)) biennial budget ((~~unless~~)). Otherwise, the customer must pay ((~~s~~)) the transaction ((~~fees~~)) processing costs.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 13923, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.601.030 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. A department or agency may initiate the acceptance of electronic payments without council approval, only if the person making the payment bears the transaction ((~~fee~~)) processing costs in such an amount as determined by the finance and business operations division in accordance with state law.

B. A department or agency wishing to absorb the costs associated with electronic payment transactions shall receive council approval to do so. The process for receiving council approval is as follows:

1. The department or agency must submit to the budget office and to the finance and business operations division a formal request to initiate acceptance of electronic payments along with a business analysis that, at a minimum, describes any combination of the service or services and product or products for which the electronic payment option is to be offered, assesses the benefits of absorbing the transaction costs associated with these payments, projects the annual fiscal impact of absorbing transaction costs over a three-year horizon, documents legal or contractual obligations that would be affected by

acceptance of electronic payments and adequately cites or includes as attachments any documentation supporting its business analysis. The council encourages the executive to develop an electronic payment business analysis template for use by interested agencies; and

2. If the budget office agrees that absorbing the transaction costs serves the best interests of the county, and if the finance and business operations division confirms that the proposal meets its electronic payment processing protocol, the executive may transmit an appropriation request to the council. The transmittal package must include the department or agency business analysis on which the original request is based and an ordinance amending section 8 of this ordinance and making a finding that it is in the best interest of the county to allow the department or agency to absorb the transaction processing costs. The council encourages submittal of the electronic payment appropriation requests as part of the ((~~annual~~)) biennial budget.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 16861, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.601.100 are each hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 17230, Section 1, and K.C.C. 4A.601.120 are each hereby repealed.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 8. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 4A.601 a new section to read as follows:

Subject to appropriation by the county council, the following county departments and agencies are authorized to absorb the operational and business costs of accepting electron payments, including transaction processing costs, for the specified fees, fines, charges, fares or other payments listed:

A. The department of executive services, records and licensing services division, for payments for animal shelter, care and control and pet licensing purposes, including all fees, donations and penalties in K.C.C. 11.04.035;

B. District court for court-related fees, fines and other charges;

C. The department of natural resources and parks, parks and recreation division, for park services and facilities usage provided to the public;

D. The department of natural resources and parks, wastewater treatment division, for sewage capacity charges;

E. The department of natural resources and parks, solid waste division, for municipal solid waste fees;

F. The department of public health for public health environmental permits and community health clinic fees;

G. The department of permitting and environmental review for permitting and environmental review permit fees;

H. The department of information technology for geographic information system course fees; and

I. The department of transportation, transit division, and the water taxi division, for public transportation fares.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

King County Acceptance of Electronic Payments

The King County Administrative Policies and Procedures- FIN-8-5-1-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, effective March 3, 2016, includes the following provision:

Section IV.F.1.
"As part of the biennium budget request, and the mid-biennium report, the executive will provide the council with a list of all agencies offering electronic payment options. For those agencies absorbing Service Fees, either the actual or budgeted costs of absorbing these fees must be shown, as applicable, for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year and the upcoming budget year (County Code, KCC, 4A.601, Electronic Payments)."

The following chart provides the required information.

Agencies Accepting Electronic Payment Options (credit/debit cards, eChecks)				
Department/ Agency	**Application**	**Application Development**	**Fees Absorbed by Agency or Charged to customer**	**Fees Absorbed by Agency: 2015 Actual 2016 Budget 2017 Estimate**
DNRP/Parks	Rentals and class fees paid over the counter	Complete	Absorbed	15 = $33,804 16 = $35,494 17 = $37,269
DNRP/SWD	Transfer station fees paid over the counter	Complete	Absorbed	15 = $393,530 16 = $346,500 17 = $456,697
DNRP/WTD	Capacity charge billings	Complete	Absorbed	15 = $188,929 16 = $210,000 17 = $250,000
District Court	DCorOnline – court fines paid online and by phone Court fees and fees paid over the counter	Complete	Paid by customer/ Absorbed	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A 15 = $31,134 16 = $32,866 17 = $32,000
DOT Fleet	Vehicle Maintenance and Fleet store purchases paid over the counter	Complete *New service*	Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A
DOT Transit	Bus passes paid via the ORCA system	ORCA	Absorbed	15 = $1,178,174 16 = $1,049,447[1] 17 = $1,249,950

DOT Marine Division	Ferry fares paid via Parkeon Ticket Vending syst	Parkeon	Absorbed	15 = $18,803 16 = $18,776 17 = $20,492
DPER	Permits paid online	Accela Ongoing *New service*	Absorbed (built into permit fee rates)	15 = $0 16 = $10,400 17 = $190,000
Elections	Candidate filing fees paid online	Complete	Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A
KCIT GIS	GIS class fees paid online	Complete	Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A
RALS Archives	Archive fees paid over the counter	Complete *New service*	Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A
RALS	Pet Shelter fees paid over the counter	Complete	Absorbed	15 = $3,859 16 = $5,000 17 = $5,000
RALS	ePets – licensing fees paid online and over the phone	Complete	Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A
RALS	eDonations – pet donations paid online	Complete	Absorbed	15 = $368 16 = $500 17 = $500
RALS	For-hire Vehicle Licensing fees paid over the counter	Complete *New Service*	Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A
Public Health MEO	VitalChek – online ordering and payment for birth/death certificates	VitalChek	Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A
Public Health Community Health	Clinic fees paid online	Complete	Absorbed	15 = $42,457 16 = $45,000 17 = $48,000
Public Health/ Environmental Health	Environmental health permits paid online	Complete	Absorbed	15 = $101,809 16 = $142,752 17 = $115,000
Superior Court Clerk (DJA)	eFiling – court documents and fees paid online Court fees paid over the counter	Complete Complete *New Service*	Paid by customer Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A 15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A

Superior Court	Court fees	Complete *New Service*	Paid by Customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A
Treasury	eTax – property tax paid online Property tax over the counter	Complete Complete	Paid by customer Paid by customer	15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A 15 = N/A 16 = N/A 17 = N/A

[1] $1,049,447 indicates DOT's adopted budget for 2016. The actual expense is now projected to be closer to $1.2 million.
DOT was unable to make a mid-biennium adjustment as only changes in Transit service based on additional funds coming
from the City of Seattle were accepted by Council.

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King County

Electronic Payments Management Plan

FIS
King County Electronic Payments Consultant

King County, Washington

January 2016

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Introduction

The last version of the County's eCommerce Management Plan was completed in September 2004 in response to the County Council's request for a countywide eCommerce Management Plan. The Plan discussed the approach King County would take and in turn, served as the foundation for enterprise-wide eCommerce services.

A key component of the original plan was the development and implementation of an in-house developed payment gateway[1]. In addition, the County Council adopted enabling ordinances, and while the Executive implemented administrative policies and management plans intended to facilitate and support the expanded use of electronic payments by County agencies.

Over 10 years has passed since the last plan update. This version of the plan will be titled the Electronic Payments Management Plan and will focus more narrowly on electronic payments. At the same time the Plan will encompass a broader array of electronic payment options and acknowledge the broad range of agency business needs associated with electronic payments. This plan focuses on the finer details and intricacies of electronic payments as opposed to the broader nature of web-based "eCommerce."

Since the last Plan was published, the electronic payment industry has undergone significant changes in terms of technology and business practices. Notably, there has been a continued shift away from traditional payment methods of cash and checks to a wide range of electronic payment options. Electronic payments by consumers and businesses have continued to grow to the point that electronic payments out pace check payments by a margin of almost 4 to 1, and projections as illustrated in figure 1 show that this growth rate will continue to accelerate in the foreseeable future.

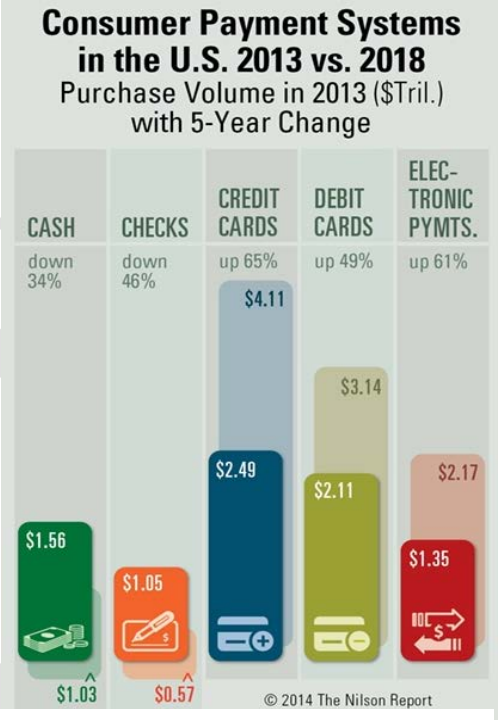

Figure 1

However, implementing electronic payments across the diverse set of products and services provided by the County is not without significant challenges. The original eCommerce Management Plan envisioned an enterprise level policy coupled with a technological approach while granting exceptions on an ad-hoc basis.

The County has experienced mixed success in leveraging electronic payment options. Implementation of online payments for the County's ORCA card program through a third party vendor, and property taxes through an in-house developed gateway application, stand out as high value successes. Anecdotal feedback indicates significant interest by both customers and departments to use electronic payments for the majority of financial transactions within the County. As Figure 2 indicates, about 37% of County services are currently accepting electronic payments in the form of credit/debit cards. The remaining 63% highlights a significant opportunity for the County to increase electronic payments utilization. Note that agencies expressed an

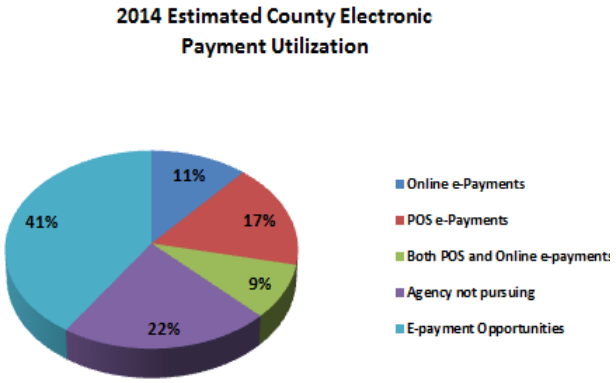

Figure 2

[1] Also referred to as the "payment engine". This KCIT service also includes development and support of individual web transaction "storefronts" for a number of agencies.

interest to expand payment options for an additional 41% of services.

Key Points:

The 2004 eCommerce Management Plan provides for "a one-size-fits all" electronic payments policy. Due to significant variations in department and agency needs, optimal solutions need to be based on the potential customer benefits, costs and savings for each program area.

The 2015 Electronic Payments Management Plan proposes a shift in County policy and will define a technical approach to establish electronic payments as the expected payment option for all agencies with the objective to exceed 80% electronic payment utilization across the County by 2020.

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Executive Summary

County customers frequently ask: "Why can't I pay by credit card?"

The intent of the 2015 Electronic Payments Management Plan is to address the aforementioned question by fundamentally changing the manner in which electronic payments are folded into existing payment options for customers. In doing so, this Plan will recommend new approaches to the manner in which electronic payments are viewed and managed. Key outcomes include:

- Making it easier and more convenient for the public and businesses to use credit cards and other electronic payment types to conduct County business (this is the primary objective of the project)
- Developing new electronic payment policies and establishing a management framework which will accommodate the broad range of agency needs for electronic payment implementations
- Providing direct and targeted support to agencies for the analysis, planning and implementation of electronic payments, including the expansion of current payment applications and the development of new payment applications
- Providing an enterprise-level electronic payment solution for County government—to support the County Executive's goal of being the "Best-Run Government"

The Electronic Payments Management Plan vision statement is:

"To expand access to and improve County services through the addition of a range of electronic payment options"

Key Plan recommendations include:

1. Adjust the manner in which the County views and manages electronic payments by making electronic payment services a standard operating expectation for every agency.
2. Establish a flexible policy and management framework to both encourage and support electronic payment services throughout the County.

Electronic Payments Expansion Project

King County engaged Fidelity National Information Services' (FIS) Consulting Services for its financial industry and product expertise to construct actionable and measurable programs tailored to King County, WA. In addition to this Plan, the project findings and consultant deliverables, upon which this Plan is based, include:

1. Industry Trends and Best Practices (**Appendix A**)
2. Agency Review (**Appendix B**)
3. Fee Pricing Model Template (**Appendix C**)
4. Electronic Payments Implementation Project Template (**Appendix D**)
5. Countywide Payment Gateway Analysis (produced by KCIT—**Appendix E**)
6. PCI Data Security Standards (DSS) Overview (**Appendix F**)
7. Pay Methods Overview (**Appendix G**)
8. Solution Overview (**Appendix H**)
9. Chargeback Overview (**Appendix I**)
10. Settlement Models (**Appendix J**)
11. Consultant recommended updates to Policies and Procedures (**Appendix K**)
12. Planning Options and Channels Matrix (**Appendix L**)
13. Electronic Payment Fees Proviso Response (produced by FBOD—**Appendix M**)
14. Analysis of Electronic Payment On-line Architecture Options (**Appendix N**)

Background

Legal Framework

An array of fiscal, policy and practical matters must be considered when adding electronic payment options. Legal considerations, business needs, and technical systems architectures for each program area further complicate issues. Legal policy issues affecting the County's Electronic Payments Program are as follows:

- County and State laws
- County administrative policy
- System and data security
- Fee setting and recovery policy

County and State Laws

State law and County Code dictate how electronic payments can be collected and at what cost. The list below identifies State of Washington statutes i.e. Revised Code of Washington (RCW), that will affect the development of the Electronic Payments Management Program.

- **RCW 9A.56.280; Credit, debit cards, checks, etc. – Definitions:** Provides specific references to nomenclature that will be used throughout other statutes with regards to electronic payments, credit/debit cards.
- **RCW 36.29.190; Acceptance of payment by credit cards, charge cards, and other electronic communications authorized – Costs borne by payer – Exception:** Authorizes County treasurers to accept electronic payments and County legislatures to grant exceptions to costs borne by payer for nontax payments if it serves in the best interest of the district or county.
- **RCW 46.01.235; Payment by credit or debit card:** Authorizes agencies to adopt credit and debit cards for payment of fees and excise taxes to the department and its agents or subagents related to the licensing of drivers, the issuance of identicards, and vehicle and vessel certificates of title and registration and to establish a service fee to be paid by the customer on top of the principal amount to cover the cost of the transaction. Specifically states: In no event may the use of credit or debit cards authorized by this section create a loss of revenue to the state.
- **RCW 36.23.100; Electronic payment of court fees and other financial obligations--Authorized.** Authorizes County Clerks to accept electronic payments for the payment of court-ordered legal financial obligations.
- **RCW 70.58.107; Fees charged by department and local registrars.** Authorizes the County Department of Health to accept electronic payments for the payment of certain services such as certified copies of records; and further specifies fees to be paid to jurisdictional health departments and the state department of health.
- **RCW 19.255.020; Liability of processors, business, and vendors:** Serves to indemnify a processor, business or vendor from the impact and cost of a security breach if a specific set of requirements are met, mainly encryption and PCI compliance; and serves to hold any of the above parties accountable for impact and costs of a breach if referenced requirements are not met.

Both the State RCW and King County Code (KCC) *Title 4A Revenue and Financial Regulation (RFR)* contain similar language and approaches to handling the cost of accepting electronic payments. RCW and KCC RFR initially seek to pass on the cost of electronic payments to the end customer in the form of a service fee. However, RCW and KCC RFR both allow for exceptions to passing on the cost of the transaction to the customer provided that there is no legal prohibition and that the exception is approved by the County Council. Current RCW and KCC RFR allow for one of two pricing models to be implemented: 1) Service Fee where the customer bears cost of payment processing (preferred), and; 2) Agency Absorbed pricing model where the agency bears the cost of payment processing, which must be approved by appropriate authority.

County Administrative Policy

The current County Administrative Policy for Accepting Electronic Payments went into effect on November 7, 2005 with the purpose of establishing a King County Executive policy for County agencies that accept electronic payments for County services using various electronic payment channels such as the internet. This Administrative Policy can be found on the County's website at Administrative Policy – Accepting Electronic Payments; http://www.kingcounty.gov/operations/policies/aep/financeaep/fin85aep.aspx.

Recommendations to revise this policy, based on this Electronic Payments Management Plan, will be forwarded for Executive review early in 2016.

System Data and Security

A host of risk management issues exist pertaining to protecting payments and payment information. While accepting electronic payments can reduce or eliminate some of the risks related to the direct handling of cash and check during transactions, acceptance of electronic payments creates a whole new set of risk management issues. Furthermore the Payment Card Industry (PCI) imposes rigorous technical and management requirements as well.

The PCI Security Standards defined by the PCI Security Standards Council provide a baseline of both technical and operational requirements designed to protect cardholder data. These requirements complement each other and apply to all organizations or merchants regardless of size or number of transactions that accepts, transmits or stores any cardholder data. The Standards also provide guidance for software developers and manufacturers of applications and equipment used in card transactions. Figure 3 provides a high-level overview of the 12 PCI Data Security Standard (DSS) requirements.

PCI Data Security Standard – High Level Overview

Build and Maintain a Secure Network and Systems	1. Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect cardholder data 2. Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other security parameters
Protect Cardholder Data	3. Protect stored cardholder data 4. Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks
Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program	5. Protect all systems against malware and regularly update anti-virus software or programs 6. Develop and maintain secure systems and applications
Implement Strong Access Control Measures	7. Restrict access to cardholder data by business need to know 8. Identify and authenticate access to system components 9. Restrict physical access to cardholder data
Regularly Monitor and Test Networks	10. Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data 11. Regularly test security systems and processes
Maintain an Information Security Policy	12. Maintain a policy that addresses information security for all personnel

Figure 3. PCI DSS requirements

The PCI Security Standards Council provides a testing tool, (made up of the PCI requirements documentation and corresponding security assessment procedures), that is designed for use during PCI DSS compliance assessments as part of an organization's certification process. This information is available at the PCI Security Standards Council website https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/

It is important to note that use of a third-party, PCI-compliant payment vendor or service provider will not exclude an agency from PCI compliance. Risk exposure and the consequent effort to validate compliance may be reduced, but PCI compliance can never be ignored. The ideal online payment solution is both produced and hosted by a PCI-compliant payment service provider. In a "vendor-hosted service" environment, the technology operates outside the agency's IT environment, removing that portion of the agency's enterprise framework from the scope of PCI DSS, resulting in a simplified annual attestation process.

All organizations bear the burden of proof guaranteeing that their electronic payment solutions, including all solutions provided to them by third party vendors, meet security standards. Therefore the County must request proof of compliance from any third party they engage with for electronic payment solutions.

In addition to PCI, other standards the County should be aware of that effect electronic payments include the Federal Information Security Act of 2002 (FISMA), Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP), Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI), National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA), among others.

Fee Setting and Recovery Policy

State RCW and KCC RFR provide specific regulations regarding electronic payment transaction fees to cover on-going transactional costs for electronic payment processing services, and draws a distinction between fees for non-tax and tax electronic payments. In summary:

- State law allows county treasurers, clerks and registrars to accept electronic payments—e.g., credit cards and debit cards—if a payer covers the transaction fees.
- State law prohibits using real tax revenue, such as property taxes, to pay for electronic payment transactions fees. In these cases the cost of the transaction fees must be paid by the customer. Counties cannot exercise discretionary authority to absorb fees for the payment of taxes.
- For most non-tax payments, which are the majority of payments collected by the County, State law allows county councils to grant exceptions allowing agencies to absorb transaction fees when it serves in the best interests of the County.
- There are certain circumstances in which it may be technically permissible to absorb transaction fees, but to do so would require an additional appropriation because the transaction fee(s) cannot be included in the underlying fee schedule. This situation most often occurs when the County is acting as an intermediary in the process of collecting fees for redistribution to other public agencies.
- Per County Code and policy, agencies wishing to absorb transaction fees must first receive King County Council approval.

Payment Types

A Payment Type is an acceptable form of remittance for a given sales transaction, in stated terms. In today's retail environment, this includes:

- Cash
- Check
- Credit card
- Debit cards
- eCheck/ACH
- Mobile payments

Given evolving technology, this list is by no means comprehensive. The latter four payment types fall within commonly known electronic payment methods. Although the County embarked on a program to modernize payment options available to customers beginning in 2002, the predominant payment methods used today by customers (by number of transactions) remain cash and check. The addition of electronic payment methods opens a plethora of options by both enhancing payment options through existing channels, such as counter services, and expanding into new channels such as online and mobile payments.

It is important to note that certain payment methods may not be appropriate or work with every payment channel. **Appendix L** provides a simple analysis of payment channels v. payment methods. Further, Appendix **G** highlights the pros and cons of each electronic payment method.

Payment Channels

A payment channel is the portal or delivery method by which customers' payments are sent to a financial institution. A payment channel can be thought of as the road for making a payment. Traditional payment channels include counter service, mail and drop-box. Electronic payments expand options to include online, kiosk, IVR, mobile, and other options. Examples of available electronic payment channels include:

- **Web:** Website customers can access via a unique and secure URL to make payments online
- **Interactive Voice Response (IVR):** Automated voice prompts guide the customer to making their payment over the phone, similar to refilling a prescription

- **Application Programming Interface (API):** Interfaces directly with a payment gateway for backend processing only
- **Card Present/Point of Sale (POS)**: Standalone, countertop hardware device and Virtual Terminal.
  - POS-Standalone, countertop hardware device.
    - Does not require integration with another application.
    - Ability to print two receipts, one signed receipt retained by County.
    - Supports software integration with ability to use API for authorizations.
  - Utilizes both a swipe card entry as well as chip card entry per Europay MasterCard and Visa (EMV) requirements.
  - Card Present-Virtual Terminal (Card Present Point of Sale).
    - Supports ability for County employee to access web application integrated with card swipe device.
    - Ability to accept both card present transactions as well as phone payments.
    - Can be integrated with front end applications (storefront) to support County employee initiated payments.
    - Supports ability for County to retain customer signature receipt.
- **Mobile:** Electronic payments conducted via a mobile device. Examples of mobile channels include:
    - Mobile Web Payments utilizing Wireless Access Protocol (WAP)
    - Contactless Near Field Communication (NFC)
    - Cloud-based Mobile Payments
    - Premium SMS and MMS Payments
    - Direct Mobile Billing
    - QR Code Payments

Appendix H provides a detailed comparison of available payment channels.

Elements of an Electronic Payment

Whether a payment is made at the counter or online, an electronic payment requires new means to digitize the payment information and transmit the payment to the payment processer. Typically this is accomplished by the addition of a card reader at the counter, or the implementation of a "shopping basket" and payment gateway online.

Closely tied to the capture and transmission of the electronic payments is the payment processer. Due to the wide variety of processor services and options available, in some cases the payment processor, payment gateway and shopping cart services may be combined through one vendor. Overall, individual program and agency requirements will dictate the payment flow process.

A final element of the payment processing will be the daily deposit of receipts to the program's bank merchant account. The County's Treasury is responsible for establishing bank merchant accounts for agencies accepting electronic payments. Reconciliation procedures will vary between agencies based on side-system capabilities and interfaces with Oracle EBS. Figure 4 illustrates this general flow path.

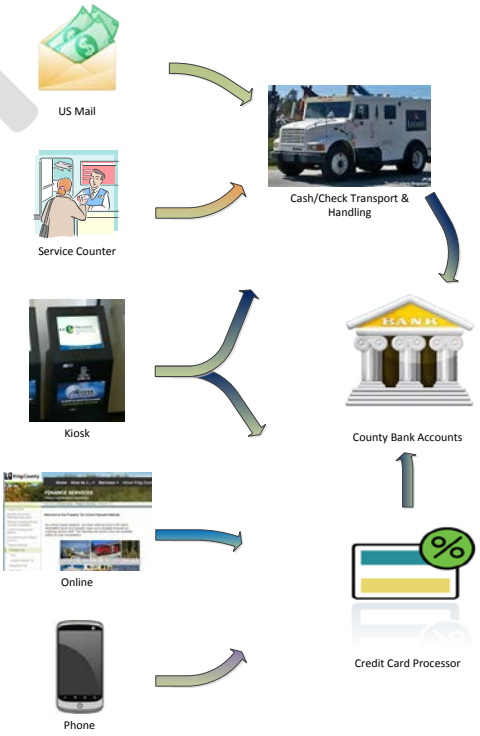

Figure 4.

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Transaction Fees

The regulatory environment involving electronic fees is complex and constantly changing. Transaction fees are charged to customers by the merchant when credit/debit cards are used to make a purchase, and are the sum of fees calculated separately by the card-issuing bank, the payment processor, and the credit card network (Visa, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express) to cover processing expenses. A merchant such as King County has the option (as allowed by law and policy) to either absorb the transaction fee as a cost of doing business or adding it to the customer's principal amount, thereby passing on the cost to the customer. To recover the cost of transactions, Federal regulations and Payment Card Industry rules allow government merchants to charge transaction fees subject to one of three models: Service Fee, Convenience Fee, and Surcharge. The following summarizes the three fee pricing models.

- **Service Fee:** An amount passed to the customer to be paid in addition to the principal amount owed. The fee is required to be labeled a "service fee" when the County agency has registered for the Visa Government and Education Program.
- **Convenience Fee:** An amount passed to the customer to be paid in addition to the principal amount owed where the payment does not qualify for the Visa Government and Education Program. (For e.g., Insurance payment or private utility)
- **Surcharge:** An amount passed to the customer to be paid in addition to the principal amount owed where it is clearly stated that the surcharge is to cover the merchant's cost of payment processing. The program is called the Merchant Surcharge Program and only applies to credit cards. Other rules and regulations apply.

There are several key definitions and important factors that come into play when considering accepting electronic payments, including:

- **Interchange Fees:** The fees associated with credit and debit card transactions that are passed to the Merchant of Record. The qualification of the card used will determine how much the interchange is per transaction.
- **ACH Fees:** The fees passed to the Merchant of Record for ACH/eCheck transactions. These fees are typically much lower than card interchange fees.
- **Visa Government and Education Program:** Established by Visa to better support the growing number of payments involving government agencies and universities/colleges. The program allows an agency to assess either a flat fee, fixed fee, OR a variable percentage fee to the customer as part of their payment for both debit and credit cards and in all payment channels. This program pertains to payments specific to Taxes, Fines, Court Costs and Miscellaneous Government Payments not able to be classified elsewhere. The fee for these payments must be classified as a "service fee" and processed as a separate transaction from the principle amount.
- **Merchant Category Codes (MCC):** A four-digit MCC is assigned to every business that applies to accept credit cards by the credit card networks. Originally created to simplify 1099 reporting for commercial cardholders, the number denotes the type of business or service it is in. MCCs are used by credit card networks to categorize, track or restrict certain types of purchases, and may affect the underlying transaction fees. There are specific MCCs designated for government agencies such as King County.
- **Registration Requirements:** Per policies established by credit card networks, a merchant must be registered through the processing entity to be enrolled in certain credit card programs, such as the Visa Government and Education Program, to receive the proper interchange for qualifying transactions. Other programs, such as Surcharging, require a notification to the acquirer.
- **Merchant (of Record):** The organization that is held financially liable by the acquiring bank (i.e. the financial institution that processes the customer's credit and/or debit card payments) for all full and partial returns to the customer's card, as well as any chargebacks.
- **Fee Amount Type:** Depending on the transaction fee model selected, transaction fees charged to customers may either be a fixed amount, or calculated based on a variable percentage of the principle owed. In some cases, the merchant has discretion over which type to use, fixed or variable. However, some programs will place limitations on fee structure and amounts that can be charged for each type of payment.

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Current State – Electronic Payments Environment

Description of Current State

On a regional basis the County's online payments for property taxes likely surpass other jurisdictions in terms of total electronic payment revenues. But unlike many cities in the region, the County does not offer electronic payment options for the majority of services it provides. Further breakdown and details on certain agency's unique requirements and needs can be found in **Appendix B.**

County's Payment Gateway

In 2004, the County completed the development of a payment gateway (also called "payment engine") that is designed to facilitate secure, online payment processing between the County's agency storefronts (a web-based, transaction applications) and the County's designated vendor payment processor. The County's payment gateway's function is to protect credit card details by encrypting sensitive information, including credit card numbers, to ensure that the customer's information is passed securely between the agency's storefront and the payment processor. The payment gateway does not store credit card numbers; it rapidly hands-off this information from the storefront to the payment processor. The payment processor settles payments at the back end of transactions with various banks, which are then posted to the County's Treasury bank accounts. The County Gateway further serves as a single point of integration with other systems such as the County's Oracle EBS Finance System.

Currently 6% of County department and agency services utilize the County's payment gateway to connect Web-based applications to payment processing networks utilizing standardized methods and processes. Another 14% of County department and agency services utilize other, usually vendor provided solutions, as platforms for electronic payment processing. Most of the latter group are using the County approved electronic payment processor.

Presently services at certain agencies are not being considered to accept credit card payments due to a variety of reasons such as low payment volumes, low payment amounts, or use of other payment methods such as interfund transfer. This leaves the majority (58%) with no online electronic payment processing solutions indicated by Figure 5 below. A detailed analysis of the County's payment gateway is included in **Appendix E**.

County agencies currently provide electronic payment options for a number of programs. The actual business requirements and implemented structures vary greatly. Some programs will require a full range of functionality to be provided directly through the vendor's products and services, while others will need only select elements. Examples of the business and technical requirements that impact the County's electronic payment program are listed below.

Business needs affecting the Electronic Payments program includes:

- Program specific policy and legal requirements
- Budget capacity and/or fee changes
- Regional, state or national government services
- Regional comparisons
- Customer preference
- Equitable customer access
- Limited FBOD electronic payment system knowledge and support services
- System change or new implementation and support costs
- Unique department business needs and requirements

Technical requirements affecting the Electronic Payments program include:

- Security Requirements
- Privacy requirements
- Implementation requirement
- System scalability and efficiency
- Communication requirements

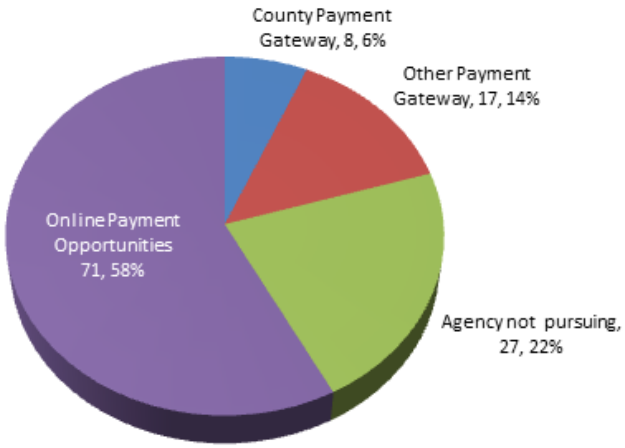


Figure 5. King County 2014 online payment overview

- Unique department technical needs and requirements
- Vendor/application specific requirements

Exceptions to Using County's Designated Payment Gateway

With the rollout of new eCommerce applications in 2004, an Executive policy mandated the use of the County's payment gateway unless the Director of Finance granted an exception. This policy was intended to promote standardization across the County where "all business applications shall use the county's eCommerce payment system to achieve efficiencies, lower costs, common technology, common payment practices and modern security/privacy standards." The Executive policy was silent about the mandated use of a County's designated vendor payment processor.

Since 2004, many agencies have been granted an exception to the payment gateway policy. Currently, there are 8 applications using the County's payment gateway, while 17 others have been granted exceptions to its use. The main reason for granting exceptions is that for both technological and practical reasons it does not make sense to integrate vendor web portals with the County payment gateway. Typically vendor solutions are already architected to include fee calculation and "shopping basket" functionality that exists in the county payment gateway. Furthermore the vendor solutions are designed to integrate directly with electronic payment providers. Requiring integration through the county payment gateway would likely result in additional custom programming time and costs for agencies using vendor provided solutions.

Key Issues and Challenges

Since the eCommerce Management Plan adoption in 2005, opportunities for improvement have emerged. Key issues and challenges include:

- County Electronic Payment Policies
- Future Use and Direction of the County's Payment Gateway
- Regional Partnerships and Collaboration

County Electronic Payment Policies

The implementation of the County's policies for electronic payments must be revised to address the changing needs of County agencies and customers, as well as stay current with evolving PCI standards. Among the County's greatest successes of electronic payments has been the acceptance of online payments for property taxes – the County's single largest electronic payment in terms of dollar value and volume. The County's online payments for property tax payments were successfully implemented under the 2004 Plan. In 2014, the service receipted $197M in credit card and eCheck payments for property taxes, and indications are that 2015 is on track for a double digit increase in the number of credit card and eCheck payments. But while the dollar amount was significant, it represented only 5% of the total 2014 property tax revenues (about $4B). It should be noted that as the principle mechanism favored by banks and mortgage companies, ACH payments also comprise a significant percentage of property tax payments, about 50%. The 45% of payments made by other means nonetheless represents a large opportunity for growth in this area.

In contrast to the online property tax system, the County's tap-to-pay ORCA card program is an example of a regional, multi-jurisdictional system in which the County participates that operates as an approved exception to the practices established by the 2004 Plan. This means ORCA card program operates under exemptions to policies requiring both that transaction fees to be passed on to the customer and the use of the County electronic payment gateway. In 2014 the ORCA card program receipted almost $25M with almost 578,000 transactions.

Interim Management Practices and Plans

In 2014, in prelude to the anticipated adoption of a new Executive Electronic Payments Policy and Management Plan, and in recognition of evolving processes and priorities within the County since 2004—e.g. the need to improve standardization at the back end of the electronic payment process—the Finance Director instituted stricter conditions for approving an Electronic Payment Business Case waiver, including:

- The Finance Director must review RFP specifications prior to RFP advertisement, if applicable
- Vendors should demonstrate flexibility in integrating with County systems, including the County's designated vendor for back end payment processing. The emphasis is to promote positive collaboration between the County and vendors rather than negotiating from a "take it or leave it" position some vendors employ

- Vendors must demonstrate they are certified as being compliant with PCI standards
- Vendors must demonstrate they can interface with the County's financial system of record (i.e. Oracle EBS)

These conditions will be reflected in policy going forward. In addition, this Plan will address the central role played by a proposed Electronic Payments Steering Committee in the processing of agency Electronic Business Cases.

Future Use and Direction of the County's Payment Gateway

There are a number of embedded issues regarding the County's payment gateway, including but not limited to:

- A number of County online services have been developed around the in-house payment engine and related shopping basket functionality. Any modification or replacement of the payment gateway must be evaluated against the potential reduction in PCI risk and the effort required to convert to new systems, including the possible reconfiguration of front end system logic to support shopping basket functionality.
- Limitations associated with the overhead, cost, and time involved with custom integrations required for continued use of the payment gateway by agencies or migration to a vendor's configurable solution. Both cases would require significant one-time investment as well as operating and recurring support costs.
- PCI requirements continue to expand and increase as the number and types of external threats increases. Therefore risk and security management demands will continue to increase for the foreseeable future. Currently King County is categorized as a PCI Level 3 merchant (which processes between 20,000 and 1 million transactions annually), which entails meeting Level 3 merchant PCI compliance requirements. In 2014, County agencies processed more than 900,000 credit and debit card transactions, excluding ORCA and DOL transactions. It is anticipated that King County will soon graduate to a Level 2 merchant (1 to 6 million transactions), resulting in increased security standards and cost to maintain PCI compliance.

Recent County electronic payment transaction data indicates that the preponderance of transactions is for services that have gained an exemption to transaction fee policy. Excluding electronic payments for property taxes, a similar trend is apparent in electronic payment revenues.

Regional Partnerships and Collaboration

The County routinely enters into a variety of regional affiliations and service delivery agreements. In some cases the regional service delivery and fees associated with the service will be receipted and/or processed through systems outside of the County's direct control. These regional systems may require the use of information technology and payment systems other than the County's systems. Some of these regional systems are provided directly by vendors and others through host government agencies.

Examples of external regional systems include:

- ORCA cards (Vital/CyberSource)
- Food Handler Permits (state-wide, Pierce County)
- Vehicle Licenses (state DOL)

There are also cases in which the County serves as the regional IT host and/or service provider:

- KCGIS training and services (planned)
- DES/RALS animal services and pet licensing
- Police contract services

The aforementioned examples are but a few of the myriad of the regional and external services in which the County either participates and/or provides.

Future State – Electronic Payments Environment

Vision for Future State

Electronic Payments Management Plan Vision Statement:

To expand access to, and improve County services through the addition of a range of electronic payment options.

By achieving this vision, King County endeavors to ensure a healthy economy through enhancing the County's economic environment and offering fiscally responsible, quality-driven local and regional services. This Vision closely aligns with the adopted King County Strategic Plan, 2010–2014: "Working Together for One King County" and its guiding principles.

Goals

The Electronic Payments Management Plan assists the County in achieving the following goals as outlined in the County's Strategic Plan:

Economic Growth and Built Environment

- Support a strong, diverse and sustainable economy by saving customers and businesses time and money through streamlining the payments process by offering electronic payments options
- Expand access to services by offering more transaction and payment options
- Continue to evolve electronic policies and management plans as technology and electronic payment options change
- **Equity and Social Justice (ESJ)**[2]: Opens the possibility for new service and payment channels while at the same time recognizing concerns regarding equitable access to services

Environmental Sustainability

- Reduce the County's environmental footprint by eliminating or reducing printed paper forms, invoices and payment channels
- Reduce the need to physically travel to County offices to conduct business
- Reduces vehicle lane miles

Service Excellence

- Improve customer services and experience, and overall satisfaction with King County
- Increase access to King County services, personnel, and information
- Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of County programs, services and systems through the successful implementation of the Electronic Payments Management Plan and rollout of electronic payments across the County

Financial Stewardship

- Provide efficiencies and long-term Return on Investment (ROI) that will keep the cost of doing business down
- Increase the long-term sustainability of County services by providing businesses and residents easy, efficient, and cost effective options to access and pay for County services electronically

[2] King County Equity and Social Justice Initiative

- Open new ways for the County to offer choices to the public regarding the services the County delivers, the payment for those services, and the funding models in which those services are delivered
- Reduce cash and check handling costs as well as associated risks

Public Engagement

- Electronic Payment solutions, including the implementation channels such as web, mobile etc. improves public awareness of what King County does by:
  - Providing residents and businesses more options to access and pay for those services
  - Empowering people to play a more active role in shaping their future through the information and payment channels available at their fingertips
  - Offering additional methods to expand opportunities for the County to seek input, listen, and respond to residents

Quality Workforce

- Implementing a flexible electronic payment policy and operational enterprise framework to meet departmental business needs across the organization
- Leveraging existing organizational and technology assets
- Providing a consistent, but flexible management policy framework to meet the unique needs of all County agencies and departments
- Implementing innovative and advanced payment technologies that enhance interactions with the public, create workflow efficiencies, and provide an overall better work experience thus improving retention of County employees

Immediate Priorities

- The Electronic Payments Management Plan:
  - Sets standards and expectations for the immediate improvement of customer services through the implementation of County-wide electronic payments solutions
  - Helps to build lasting regional partnerships by allowing them to leverage the County's electronic payments contract and services
  - Expands awareness and opportunity for the public to engage County services which helps stabilize the long-term structural budget problem
  - Builds a culture of performance
  - Empowers the County's workforce in working together as One King County by providing robust, County-wide standard electronic payment solutions including the automation of key processes such as reconciliation, AR, GL and other functions
  - Directly supports the County's priority to implement the King County Strategic Plan through helping the County to achieve the goals of the Strategic Plan as discussed above

Policy Issues, Options, and Recommendations

Within the framework of this Electronic Payment Management Plan, and its successors, FBOD will recommend changes to existing County policy as needed with the intent of standardizing processes where it makes the most sense, reducing the need for exceptions, and enhancing the flexibility for agencies to rapidly develop new payment applications. Overall, this Electronic Payment Management Plan promotes flexibility at the "front end" of the electronic payment process, while recommending countywide standardization of the "back end" of the electronic payment process. Standardizing the back end process of all functions associated with payment data entry and processing to a County designated payment processor would benefit the County by establishing common practices and procedures for settlements, reconciliations, reporting, chargeback handling, and refund issuance procedures.

More specifically county agencies will benefit through an actively managed electronic payment environment, including:

- Clear policy, governance and decision making processes
- Access to knowledgeable resources for technical, business and financial planning and implementation
- Preselected electronic payment provider(s)
- Actively managed risk compliance

PCI Compliance – Risk Mitigation

PCI-SSC (Security Standards Council) recently issued a supplement to the PCI DSS (Data Security Standards) that may impact King County's future PCI Certification. The supplement focuses on creating a Business As Usual (BAU) model that promotes constant oversight of PCI and security throughout the year, not just during recertification. Further, it adds emphasis to incident reporting and management. Industry experts anticipate that these requirements will eventually be incorporated into the PCI standards.

As it stands, the BAU model operates as an "at will" request by any of the 5 major card brands, with a focus on merchants who either process, store, or transmit high volume transactions. As the County works through the PCI Certification process, it is possible any one of the 5 major card brands may require compliance with these supplemental requirements. Going forward, it is in the County's interest to add these supplemental requirements to its certification process in the event they become standard requirements and/or requested by any of the 5 major card brands during certification.

Anticipated future PCI topics will include: Vendor Management, Disaster Recovery (DR), Business Continuity Planning (BCP), and Penetration Testing/Vulnerability Management. **Appendix F** provides additional information regarding the PCI DSS additional supplement.

Recommendation: PCI Compliance – Risk Mitigation

The County should consider obtaining external assistance to conduct the PCI Risk Assessment and Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ), in addition to an overall Security Risk Assessment of the County's electronic payments environment.

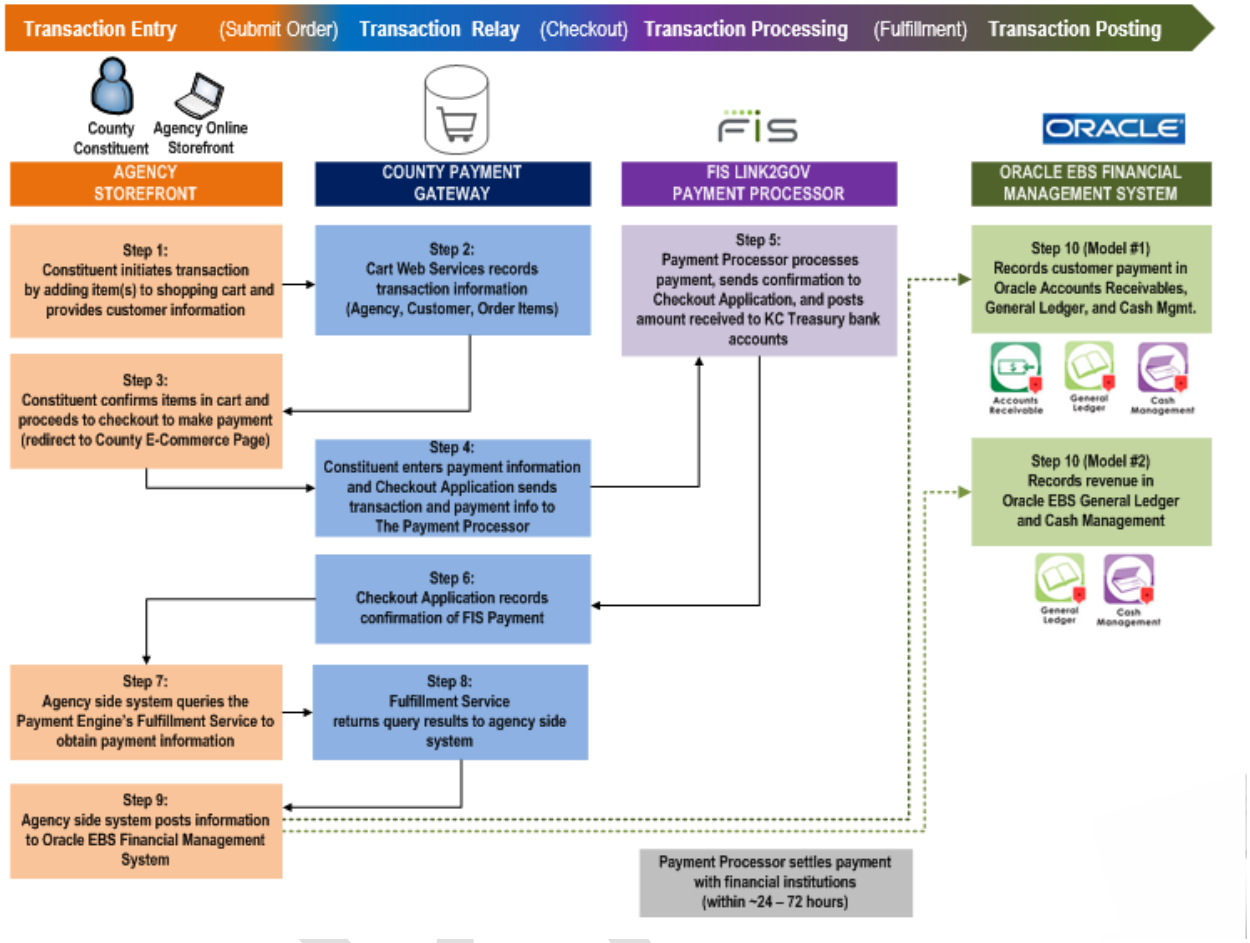
Enterprise Technology Standardization

The County's enterprise technology platform which comprises the Electronic Payments Enterprise System should remain flexible on the front end to support each agency's unique and dynamic requirements, while remaining consistent on the back end to ensure efficient and consistent settlement and reconciliation.

Analysis of Enterprise Architecture for Online Electronic Payments

Figure 6 on the following page (from Countywide Payment Gateway Analysis, **Appendix E**) illustrates the current flow of online electronic payments using the County payment gateway. Currently, each agency's storefront application integrates by individually tailored specifications to the County's payment gateway. King County considered a number of options available with regard to implementing a standard electronic payments platform across agencies. The platform requirements will provide guidelines for standard application architecture to ensure that each agency application aligns with the overall vision of the County's plan. Important factors to consider include functionality of the existing architecture, vendor-provided solutions, future support requirements, implementation costs, and PCI Compliance and risk reduction. As part of its analysis of future options, a strong preference was placed on outsourcing that portion of the payment gateway that handles cardholder data to an externally-hosted vendor solution to substantially reduce the County's PCI burden.

Figure 6. Current Online Payment Flow



The County's analysis considered the following evaluation factors, including alignment with the County's Technology Strategy.

1) **County Consolidated Storefront** – the online storefront; data display to the customer, including account information, payment history, account balances (amount due), County products and services, or customer account information
2) **Vendor Payment Gateway** – customers add items to a shopping cart by selecting the products/services and payment amount; supports payment entry information and secure data transmission to the payment processor
3) **Vendor Payment Processor** – the County's merchant to handle back end payment settlement and payment confirmation (fulfillment)

County Consolidated Storefront & Vendor Payment Gateway (Front End)

The front end of the electronic payment process is the County's face to the Customer – the County's consolidated storefront integrated with a vendor payment gateway must remain flexible enough to support a wide variety of agency needs and requirements while supporting the County's branding and color scheme. Possible scenarios for dynamic storefronts include: externally hosted vendor solution capable of displaying the County and agency's branding/color scheme; a storefront that is developed internally by KCIT or individual agencies that resides on the County's servers; or a specialized piece of software (COTS or SaaS) to handle certain lines of business (for e.g. DNRP Parks facilities scheduling system).

The front end of the payment process, which currently includes the County's existing payment gateway, is important for enterprise standardization. However, County policy should allow for increased flexibility for implementation of non-County storefront and payment gateway applications, reducing the need for most exceptions.

Vendor Payment Processor (Back End)

The use of a standard County designated vendor payment processor to manage all payment entry and processing functions is conducive to consistent operations related to the authorization, settlement and reconciliation of payments across channels and payment applications. If an agency's requirements cannot be met by a standard County-approved application on the front end, such as that developed by County IT resources, the front end vendor selected will be required to utilize the County's designated vendor payment processor to support payment entry and streamlined back end settlement and reconciliation functionality. In rare cases the County may grant exceptions to this requirement.

Figure 7 provides a simple illustration of the secure hand off facilitated by the Vendor Payment Gateway of electronic payment data i.e. cardholder information, between the agency front end storefront application and the back end vendor payment processor in an online environment. This approach significantly reduces the County's PCI risk by eliminating the need to store or transmit cardholder information across the County's network for online electronic payments.

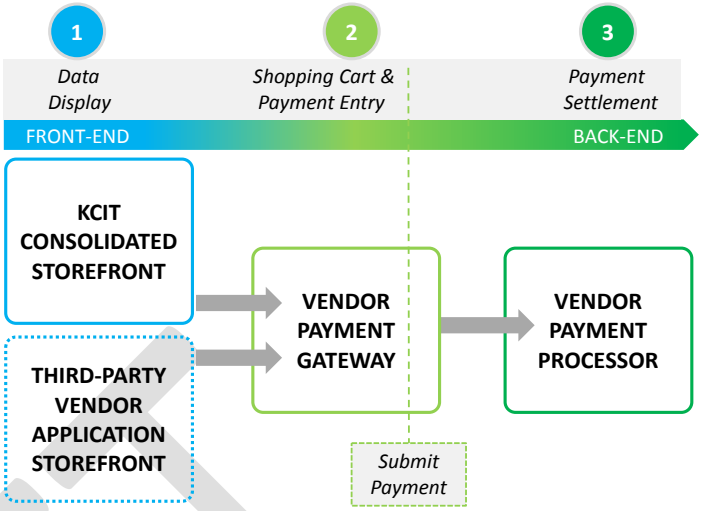


Figure 7. Three components of online payment processing

Recommendation: Enterprise Architecture for County Consolidated Storefront & Vendor Payment Gateway

The results of the County's analysis identified **Option E: County Consolidated Storefront & Vendor Payment Gateway,** as the best-fit solution across all evaluation factors, including alignment with the County's Technology Strategy. Conversion timetable of COTS solutions will be determined by each agency or respective project team, as applicable, with a goal of completing migration within two years of vendor selection. These conversions may occur simultaneously with conversions of existing online systems, with the understanding that resource availability will be prioritized for the latter to maximize conversion efficiency.

A description of each option considered (A – F) and additional details on the County's analysis can be found in Appendix N.

Electronic Payment Fee Management Discussion and Principles

Governance and Decision Making for the Electronic Payments Enterprise System

The Executive Policy for Accepting Electronic Payments establishes:

6.1. Acceptance of Electronic Payments

6.1.1. Agencies may accept electronic payments for any business service or purchase of goods pursuant to KCC 4A.601 and RCW 36.29.190.

6.1.2. An agency must receive written approval from the Finance Director, on behalf of the Steering Committee and King County Executive, prior to offering any new electronic or significantly modified payment option to their customers.

6.1.3. An agency that accepts electronic payments must comply with FBOD's electronic payment processing protocol and procedural steps as set forth in these administrative policies. Additional information involving these policies is provided in the Electronic Payments Management Plan.

Agencies which are planning to implement new or expand existing electronic payment services or options must receive approval from the Finance Director prior to implementation of said electronic payment services. Agencies planning to add or expand electronic payment services should submit an Electronic Business Case to the Director for review and action.

Business Cases which do not request exceptions to adopted KCC and Executive Policies will normally be reviewed and acted on by the Director of Finance.

Business Cases which are requesting exceptions to adopted KCC and Executive Policies will normally be reviewed and acted on by the Director of Finance in consultation with the Electronic Payments Steering Committee, KCIT and/or PSB as needed.

Agencies are encouraged to plan for appropriate project planning and implementation timeframes when planning new or expanded electronic payment services. Of particular note would be Business Cases which include exception requests for:

- Absorbing transaction fees – unless there has been prior approval, approval will require Council action
- Use of an electronic payment provider other than the County's approved vendor(s)
- Use of an electronic payment channel or type which is not currently in use by other County agencies

Reconciliation

Settlement reconciliation, invoicing, and financial reporting generated from payments throughout the day-to-day business of the agency can be very complex and difficult to manage. Agencies must not lose sight of or overlook these critical tools and processes when evaluating the capabilities of payment providers since complex and hard to use tools or processes may negatively impact on the financial operations of the agency. The agency should clearly understand the tools offered, the extent of manual labor or automation input required of agency staff, and the solution's ability to reconcile across different sources, as required.

The agency should also investigate common problems experienced during reconciliation and invoicing, and how their payments processor assists with these issues. These problems include:

- Common or repetitive issues:
  - Missing Daily Detail Files (DDF)
  - Improperly formatted DDF files
  - Missing data within DDF files
  - Indexing problems
- Exception Reporting (Cash In)
- Interchange at the transaction level

Settlement

Settlement refers to the process by which each County agency is paid for the transactions being collected in each payment channel. Different settlement models may apply. For example, in one instance the funds are settled by the County's designated payment processor and may be consolidated, in another the funds may be settled by the payment processor (or directly from the card brand) and not be consolidated. In each case the County determines the depository account where the funds are settled to. The funds are credited via an ACH credit entry which contains an associated "descriptor" so the agency can determine where the funds are receipted.

- Vendor Settlement Model: The vendor is labeled as the Merchant of Record and all funds for payments are originally settled to the vendor's account. The vendor may consolidate (recommended) all funds for all payment methods (Amex, DI, VI, MC and ACH) into a single ACH credit entry into the County's designated account(s). Reporting is provided that allows the agency to reconcile against the deposit amounts. This model is recommended to simplify the reconciliation process and promote more efficient settlement (fewer County resources are also required to reconcile payment processing funds).

- Processor Settlement Model: The County agency is labeled as the Merchant of Record and all payment funds are originally settled directed to the designated agency account from different sources. Funds collected from VI, MC and DI are typically consolidated in a single batch and credited to the agency in one ACH credit entry from the payment processor/acquirer. Funds for Amex payments are settled with a separate ACH credit entry directly from Amex and funds from eCheck/ACH payments are settled with yet another ACH credit entry. Typically these ACH credit entries are received on different days resulting in greater difficulty in reconciling against the reporting data.

The Vendor Settlement Model is recommended due to ease and efficiency of reporting. Currently, King County agencies accepting electronic payments using County approved payment vendors, follow this model. For further information regarding the pros and cons of the settlement models noted above, see **Appendix J.**

Chargeback Handling

A "chargeback" or "inquiry" usually occurs when a cardholder does not recognize a charge on their credit card statement. This confusion causes the cardholder to call the card issuer and initiate one of two processes, (1) a RFI (request for information) or, (2) a chargeback (the card issuer reverses the transaction on behalf of the cardholder). A clearly defined and documented chargeback handling procedure is vital to maintaining a high level of customer service and satisfaction. While chargebacks and inquiries tend to rare in the government sector, each agency should have a chargeback procedure in place to ensure a smooth process for both the cardholder and the Merchant.

The County's payment vendors should work closely with the County and each agency as a valued partner throughout the chargeback process, enabling the County and each agency to effectively navigate the proper channels to either win the chargeback claim, or ensure credit is properly issued in the case of an inquiry.

Additional information can be found in **Appendix I, which specifically describes** FIS's chargeback handling process. Chargeback handling processes may vary from one payment processor to another.

Fee Setting and Cost Recovery Principles

Electronic payment fees are governed by a combination of Washington State laws (RCW) and King County Code. Per the RCW, county treasurers are allowed to accept credit cards if a payer covers the transaction fees. For tax related payments, such as the payment of property taxes, transaction fees specifically may not be absorbed. For most non-tax related payments, State law allows county councils to grant exceptions allowing agencies to absorb transaction fees when it serves in the best interests of the county. The King County Code models the State law and is based on the premise that a department or agency will charge a customer for the cost of an electronic payment unless the King County Council has given its approval to absorb these costs.

Current County processes and practices are largely decentralized to the point that no standard business process exists between agencies on determining how to apply electronic payment transaction fees to customer purchases. Establishing standardized business practices should alleviate confusion and guesswork in this area and create less confusion for customers. The transaction fee policy framework described below aligns with current RCW and King County Code, and should provide County and County agencies the flexibility to remain current with the industry's changing environment .

Electronic Payment Fee Setting Framework

Prior to implementing general cost recovery principles for electronic payment transactions, to understand various fee structures and impacts on customers, agencies should first determine which (or possibly more) of the following "fee buckets" apply to their budgetary environment:

1. Legally restricted from absorbing fees. Agencies must follow regulatory codes pertaining to charging electronic payment transaction fees, where they exist. For example, RCW 36.29.190 specifically requires that electronic payment transaction fees be charged to customers for property tax payments. The underlying intent of this law is that taxpayers, not governments, should pay for the convenience of using electronic payment options.

2. Budget constraints prohibit absorbing fees. Agencies operating under a restricted budget have a low risk tolerance for absorbing fees; therefore they must have the flexibility to charge customers the cost of electronic payment transactions. In this case, higher electronic payment transaction volume does not necessarily make absorbing fees any more economically feasible. In fact, it may be easier for an agency with budget constraints to absorb fees in situations with low rather than high payment volumes because lower volumes result in less total transaction costs to absorb.

3. Actual or predicted revenues allows for absorbing fees. Customers who do not have to pay a separate transaction fee are more likely to use or "adopt" electronic payments as their preferred means of payment. This may help sustain current revenue flows or possibly generate increased revenues for agencies. Consequently, agencies generating sufficient electronic payment revenue to absorb electronic payment transaction costs within their budget, or with budgetary flexibility due to other revenue streams, may do so as part of their "cost of doing business." Similarly, agencies that anticipate increased customer demand for services, and therefore increased revenue from offering electronic payment options to customers, may cite this as a reason for absorbing transaction fees. In both circumstances, agencies assume the full impact of absorbing the transaction fees.

4. Pricing structure allows for absorbing fees. Agencies have the option to build in the average transaction cost of electronic payments into an agency's fee or pricing structure for products/services. For certain agencies, having this cost of doing business "pre-electronic loaded" would essentially eliminate the need to charge the customer a transaction fee. There is the added risk, however, that the predicted average transaction cost could change and this may force an agency to temporarily absorb a portion of the costs for the transaction fees until such time that a new pricing structure could be implemented.

5. Regional service. An agency, with appropriate approvals, joins a regional, cooperative, State or Federal Business Application which requires the absorption of service fees for electronic payments. Council approval is required for the absorption of fees.

6. Other considerations for absorbing fees. Other factors that may be cited to absorb transaction fees include promoting customer goodwill or taking into account equity and social justice considerations. In some instances, charging transaction fees may add undue strain to the finances of targeted customer populations that use certain services to a greater degree e.g. public health services. These agencies, with the consent of County decision makers, may make the policy choice to absorb fees so that they can better provide access to services for their targeted customers.

Electronic Payment Fee Cost Recovery Principles

To promote the alignment of fee policy across the County, the general cost recovery principles that should apply to these fee buckets, once established for an agency, are as follows:

1. Agencies should complete an Electronic Payments Business Case Assessment and indicate any exceptions to Washington State laws (RCW) or King County Code regarding fee policies and models that apply to their particular electronic payment application. Certain exceptions must be presented to the Steering Committee for review and approval, for example, if service fees significantly exceed an electronic payment vendor's standard fee pricing model. For agencies requesting to absorb fees, their Business Case assessment will be forwarded to PSB for further review.

2. Agencies should standardize on the "service fee" pricing model. This approach will help agencies to understand the fees that will be absorbed and create alignment of fee policies across all County agencies. In its current form today, the Surcharge Fee will be specifically prohibited. The Convenience Fee may be an alternative to the Service Fee if a product/service is not eligible to use a Service Fee. County services falling outside the Service Fee Model are expected to be minimal.

3. Agencies should have the flexibility to implement payment channels and payment types that will best meet its consumer's needs and drive the adoption of electronic payments.

Electronic Payment Fee Management and Operating Practices

In addition, the following management and operating practices support these cost recovery principles:

1. Agencies shall utilize the County's designated back end vendor payment processer to provide predictable pricing and standard countywide processes for settlements, reconciliations, reporting, chargeback handling, and refund issuance. Exceptions to this requirement should be rare. Exception request must be supported with a compelling Business Case Assessment that justifies a waiver from the standard, and must be presented to the Steering Committee for review and approval.

2. As part of an agency's planning process for a new electronic payment application, the agency must complete and submit an Electronic Payments Business Case Assessment to FBOD. The purpose of the assessment is to ensure agencies have a clear understanding of all implementation requirements, including an understanding of PCI compliance standards and an understanding of the assumptions, estimates, support requirements and risks associated with the payment channel and fee model.

3. Agencies that accept a POS payment should keep a signed receipt from the customer; this will help to protect an agency from incurring added costs involving chargebacks.

4. For any customer facing website that allows for online electronic payments, customers should not be able to make a payment unless they agree to the County's standard terms and conditions. This is considered a best practice for any retail business or government.

5. The County's selected vendor for processing electronic payments should have the capability to:
   a. Periodically assess the reasonableness of transaction fees for agencies absorbing or not absorbing fees.
   b. Assist agencies with analyzing and developing fee models, both for utilizing service fees and absorbing fees.
   c. Make recommendations that could make electronic payment processes less costly and more efficient.

   Appendix C illustrates a sample pricing schedule provided by electronic payment vendors.

6. FBOD, KCIT and agencies utilizing electronic payments must keep pace with evolving legal, industry requirements and security threats.

Electronic Payment Fee Policy – Procedures for Granting Exceptions

There are two types of exceptions granted under the County's current electronic payments policies. The first exception occurs when an agency is requesting to absorb fees rather than pass them on to a customer. This exception requires Council approval. The second exception occurs when an agency proposed the use of an electronic payment provider other the County's prescribed Electronic Payments provider. Exception requests will be reviewed and acted on by the Finance Director in consultation with the Electronic Payments Steering Committee, KCIT and/or PSB.

Exceptions to Service Fee Model (Absorbing Fees)

Consistent with current County Code and policies, an agency wishing to absorb fees must make a case for this approach as part of a Business Case Assessment. Hereafter, the following evaluation criteria to grant exceptions to County fee policy and procedures will be established:

- The agency has average transaction amounts that are very low and adding on a fee would likely be a major barrier for customer adoption.
- The agency can demonstrate strong customer adoption rates by absorbing fees, with increasing payments generating revenues or reducing administrative costs that more than offset the cost of absorbing fees.
- The agency has a pricing structure for its products/services and the prices will be set to recover the costs of an electronic transaction.
- The agency is influenced strongly by Equity and Social Justice Considerations due to the population demographic that the agency predominantly serves.
- An agency, with appropriate approvals, joins a regional, cooperative, State or Federal Business Application which requires the absorption of electronic payment transaction fees. Council approval is required for the absorption of fees.
- The agency has a Council adopted budget that includes the cost of absorbing fees.

DRAFT

The current County policy states that *"no agency may absorb the cost of transaction fees without written consent of the King County Council*." The Code further outlines the following process for approving the absorption of transaction fees:

> *"If the budget office agrees that absorbing the transaction costs serves the best interests of the county, and if the finance and business operations division confirms that the proposal meets its electronic payment processing protocol, the executive may transmit an appropriation request to the council. The transmittal package must include the department or agency business analysis on which the original request is based. The council encourages submittal of the electronic payment appropriation requests as part of the annual budget."*

Historically, County agencies wishing to absorb fees have received approval from the Council via the adoption of the budget. FBOD compiles a list of agencies that are planning to absorb fees during the upcoming budget cycle. PSB ensures that agencies have sufficient budget appropriation to allow for the absorption of fees. Adoption of the budget signals the Council's approval of each agency's request. The "business analysis" required by Code is reported through submission of a Business Case Assessment to FBOD.

With the County's move to a biennial budget, this may pose a challenge for some agencies that may make a request to absorb fees and then have to wait an extended time period for Council adoption of the budget. There is the opportunity for an agency to receive approval earlier than a two year cycle by submitting a request as part of an annual omnibus supplemental appropriation or as part of a separate supplemental budget appropriation request.

Currently, with Council approval in the 2015-2016 biennial budget, the following agencies absorb the cost of transaction fees for electronic payments:

- DES Records and Licensing Services (pet licensing, pet donations, pet adoption)
- District Court (court fines and fees)
- DNRP Parks and Recreation (equipment and facility rentals, class registration)
- DNRP Solid Waste Division (trash disposal fees)
- DNRP (wastewater capacity charges)
- DOT Marine Division (foot ferry fares)
- DOT Metro Transit (bus and rail services)
- DPER (permits)
- Public Health Dept. Environmental Health (clinic fees and permits)

Table 1 below provides a summary listing of transaction fees by agency as of the writing of this Plan. Additional information on the subject of electronic payment fees can be found in **Appendix M.**

Table 1. Electronic Payment Transaction Fee Environment in King County

Dept. or Agency	Division/ Section	Program	Payment Type	Transaction Fees	Justification
DAJD	Adult and Juvenile Detention	Adult Inmate Accounts	Online	Service	Independent vendor operation, no impact on DAJD budget
DES	Finance and Business Operations	Property Taxes	POS/Online	Service	Required per RCW 36.29.190
DES	Records and Licensing Services	Pet Animal shelter donations	Online	Absorb	Encourage donations
DES	Records and Licensing Services	Shelter Services	POS	Absorb	Encourage use of electronic payments
DES	Records and Licensing Services	Pet Licenses	Online	Service	Considered an operating expense
DES	Records and	Pet Adoption fees	Online	Absorb	Encourage use of electronic

Dept. or Agency	Division/ Section	Program	Payment Type	Transaction Fees	Justification
	Licensing Services				payments
DES	Records and Licensing Services	For-hire vehicle licenses	POS	Service	Consistency with charges for other vehicle licenses
DES	Records and Licensing Services	Vehicle/boat licenses	POS	Service	State operated system
DJA	DJA	Filing Fees	Online	Service	Budget constraints
DJA	DJA	Filing Fees	POS	Service	Budget constraints
DNRP	Wastewater Treatment	Capacity Charges	Online	Absorb	Transaction volume offsets cost
DNRP	Parks and Recreation	Facility Rentals & Classes; parking	POS	Absorb	Customer goodwill
DNRP	Solid Waste	Transfer station fees	POS	Absorb	Transaction volume offsets cost
DOT	Metro Transit	Transit Pass Sales ORCA	POS/Online	Absorb	Transaction volume offsets cost
DOT	Marine Division	Water Taxi Fares ORCA	POS	Absorb	Transaction volume offsets cost
DPER	Development Services ***(pending)***	Construction permits	Online	Absorb	Built into fees charged for services
DOT	Fleet ***(pending)***	Vehicle maintenance services	POS	Service	Considered a customer expense
KCDC	District Court	Fines and fees	POS	Absorb	Agency policy
KCDC	District Court	Fines and fees	Online/IVR	Service	Budget constraints
KCE	Elections	Candidate filing fees	Online	Service	Considered a customer expense
KCIT	GIS ***(pending)***	Class Registrations	Online	Service	Considered a customer expense
PHSKC	Public Health Centers	Clinic fees	POS	Absorb	Customer goodwill
PHSKC	MEO/Vital Statistics	Birth and Death Certificates	Online	Service	Budget constraints
PHSKC	Environmental Health	Environmental health permits	POS/Online	Absorb	Customer goodwill
Superior Court	Family and Juvenile Court	Various court fees	POS	Service	Budget constraints

Terms and Conditions

Terms and Conditions should be posted in visible locations at the Point of Sale, as well as incorporated into other Payment Channels that customers use to make electronic payments to the County (i.e. website). FBOD will develop standard Terms and Conditions for display, including verbiage regarding the Electronic Payment Authorization, Fees, and Refund policy that the County and its agencies have implemented on each of the Payment Channels. Sample verbiage includes:

- **Authorization:** You agree that the information you entered is accurate including account holder name, account number, billing address, etc. You agree that you are an authorized signer for the account number you enter. You agree to comply with terms of your account at your financial institution.
- **Service Fees:** The convenience collected is charged by FIS. (CHOOSE ONE) The fee will be added to the payment and show on your statement as a single transactions. The fee will show on your statement as a separate transaction.
- **Refund:** The Refund policy is _____. Please contact _____ at ____ with any questions. For any questions about this transaction, please contact ___.

The following are best practices and common business rules should be adhered to when displaying or incorporating Terms and Conditions into payment channels:

- The Terms and Conditions shall be displayed to the end user prior to making payment.
- The end user must accept the Terms and Conditions to make a payment.
- If the end user selects the Agree checkbox and clicks Continue, the end user is directed to Payment Confirmation.
- If the end user clicks the Cancel button, the user is directed to http://www.kingcounty.gov/

Privacy and Security Policy

County agencies should post and providing access to Privacy and Security Policy information for electronic payments at Point of Sale, or via a link to online documentation, which can be made available through the County's payment web channels.

Recommended items to post or provide with the County's Privacy and Security Policy statement include:

- The County, Agency and Site are Subject to Public Records Laws and Other Legal Requirements
- Personally identifiable information (such as name, address, email, credit card number, etc.) transmitted and stored for electronic payment transactions.
    - The County and Agency have taken reasonable precautions to protect such information from disclosure, loss, misuse, or alteration.
- Use of Personally Identifiable Information is only for processing transactions and as otherwise permitted by applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- The County does not share Personally Identifiable Information with Third Parties
- The use of Cookies for session integrity and not for marketing or other purposes.
- Third Party Websites or Links to Other Sites are not covered by this Privacy & Security Policy

Enterprise Governance Structure

Electronic Payments Steering Committee

A Electronic Payments Steering Committee ("Steering Committee") will be established composed of representatives from strategic divisions and agencies as determined by the County. The Finance Director will nominate members to the committee. Steering Committee responsibilities include:

- Recommend changes to County policy or code relating to accepting electronic payments, as needed.
- Review and approve all Business Case Assessments requesting implementation of new or significantly modified (already in place) electronic payment applications.
- Review and approve all agency requested exceptions to the use of County's Electronic Payments Enterprise System, particularly the use of non-County approved payment vendor(s).
- Conduct an annual review of the County's PCI compliance status.
- Conduct an annual review of the countywide electronic payment transaction fee rate structure used by vendor(s) servicing County agencies and determine opportunities to optimize cost; provide recommendations, as needed, to PSB relating to County fee recovery policy.
- Conduct a periodic review of the KCIT service level agreement associated with electronic payments, especially the consolidated storefront functionality. Periodically review data analytics illustrative of electronic payment trends and practices, such as transaction volume and revenue.

Stewardship of the County's Electronic Payments Enterprise System falls under FBOD and the County Electronic Payments Coordinator. The Electronic Payments Coordinator is the principle liaison and facilitator for matters pertaining to County electronic payments policies, implementation processes, and requirements such as the Electronic Payments Business Case Assessment.

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The Steering Committee shall meet regularly, for e.g. monthly or quarterly. Agencies desiring to present their electronic payment business solution proposal may be required to attend. The committee may require additional information to address concerns prior to approving the proposal. In these instances, agencies will coordinate with FBOD to meet requirements.

Electronic Payments Business Case Assessment and standards documentation

The purpose of the Electronic Payments Business Case Assessment is to both gauge an agency's preparedness to accept electronic payments and to evaluate the proposed electronic payment solution. The assessment is envisioned as the starting point for a deeper evaluation of the agency's specific requirements, if needed. The assessment should serve as a primary artifact in the project implementation process. The information gathered will also provide insight and direction for decision-makers to either move the project forward or temporarily place it on hold until critical requirements are met.

The Electronic Payments Business Case Assessment template is the responsibility of FBOD and will be published separately..

Electronic Payment Enterprise System Ordinances, Policies, and Adopted Plans

Sample language for King County's electronic payments policy can be found in **Appendix K**.

The role of key participants in the Electronic Payments Enterprise System are:

- The Steering Committee exercises approval authority over policy and procedural matters
- FBOD and the County Electronic Payments Coordinator retain overall program stewardship for system operations and compliance
- Agencies are encouraged to innovate, improve and enhance processes to benefit the County and its residents, and, as needed, submit Business Cases as outlined in this Plan.

The Steering Committee shall recommend the adoption of a set of guidelines for departments to follow when implementing or changing their electronic payment solutions. These guidelines include County Code, County policy, standard operating procedures, and requirements for the development, configuration, and implementation or migration of payment solutions. The Finance Director will enforce the adopted guidelines, which will promote standardization and best practices across the County's Electronic Payments Enterprise System with a goal of providing a consistent customer experience across all payment channels at all agencies that offer electronic payment options. Under certain circumstance as delineated in this Plan and County policy, the Steering Committee will also review requests for exceptions to County policy.

Special Districts and Unincorporated Areas

A potential opportunity exists for the County's special districts and other unincorporated areas. The County should allow these special district areas to "piggy-back" off the Electronic Payments Management Plan and any associated contracts awarded as a result of a competitive RFP process. The would allow the County to extend its electronic payment services to a customer base that may not have access to such a system without the County acting a fiscal agent and service provider to these areas. In these cases the Steering Committee's oversight will be limited to an advisory role.

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Implementation Overview

Due to the wide-ranging implications associated with the implementation of County Policy and this Electronic Payments Management Plan, in concert with executing a contract with a new electronic payments vendor, successful accomplishment will require the rollout of various electronic payment projects overtime. This Implementation Overview encapsulates the issues, options and preliminary timing for implementing various elements of the Plan.

In general, Plan implementation can be categorized as either installation of: 1) new electronic payment applications or systems; or, 2) conversion of existing electronic payment applications or systems. While the ultimate goal of this Plan is to grow utilization of electronic payments by County customers by offering new services, emphasis must also be placed on ensuring high quality and uninterrupted operation of existing services during conversion. What follows in this Implementation Overview touches upon these elements as follows:

New Electronic Payment Applications or Systems: FBOD, in conjunction with KCIT and PSB, is now applying the principles and policies set forth in this Plan to all planned projects involving electronic payments. The result of the planning work is to ensure that:

- New vendor solutions will be able to integrate with the County's preferred electronic payment vendor or that the planned project has secured approval for Policy exceptions by the Electronic Payments Steering Committee
- Solutions meet County PCI and security standards
- Agencies planning to absorb transactions fees have secured Council approval

Actual implementations of new electronic payment applications and systems are subject to the current policies. In general all recent electronic payment projects have been limited to POS implementations.

Conversion of existing electronic payment applications or systems: As previously noted, the Electronic Payments Expansion Project has developed a roadmap for the County hosted storefront and payment gateway applications. The exact project timetable is still being determined, though a tentative roadmap is provided later in this Plan. It is understood that the redevelopment of this system must be implemented in a manner that is seamless to customers and minimizes operational impacts.

Other agency web-based solutions (for e.g. Parks facilities registration system) will be required to convert to the County approved electronic payments vendor or seek an exception through the Electronic Payments Steering Committee. Conversion time tables will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Conversion of POS, IVR and Kiosk electronic payment solutions will be planned on a case-by-case basis.

Rollout Plan for moving toward the vision

Payments Analysis

Each agency should begin the process by mapping the use of cash and electronic payments throughout their existing operations and programs, to help evaluate which electronic payment options may be used to replace payment streams currently using cash or to identify potential opportunities to enhance or consolidate existing electronic payment solutions. Findings should identify specific areas of concern, such as pain points, bottlenecks, or other inefficiencies that the Agency can address by selecting an alternative payment method. Undertaking a payments analysis may require input from different agencies, including finance and KCIT. FBOD and the Steering Committee will assist agencies with this analysis, as needed.

Adjusting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and process refinement

The agency, and its departments, will need to devote staff resources and time to analyze systems, processes, and current payment SOPs. Mapping the existing payment process will identify the changes required when implementing new payment solutions. Payment process mapping should uncover key issues such as touch points, assignment of responsibilities, process times, and financial controls. The analysis may also identify opportunities to streamline processes and highlight the potential benefits of electronic payments.

Implementation Planning

Each electronic payment solution rollout should be guided by a detailed implementation plan that lays out each step of the project, identifies key milestones, assigns responsibilities, sets deadlines, establishes metrics to measure and monitor progress, creates contingency procedures, and develops feedback loops. Figure 8 provides an overview of key milestones and documentation for the implementation of County electronic payment solutions.

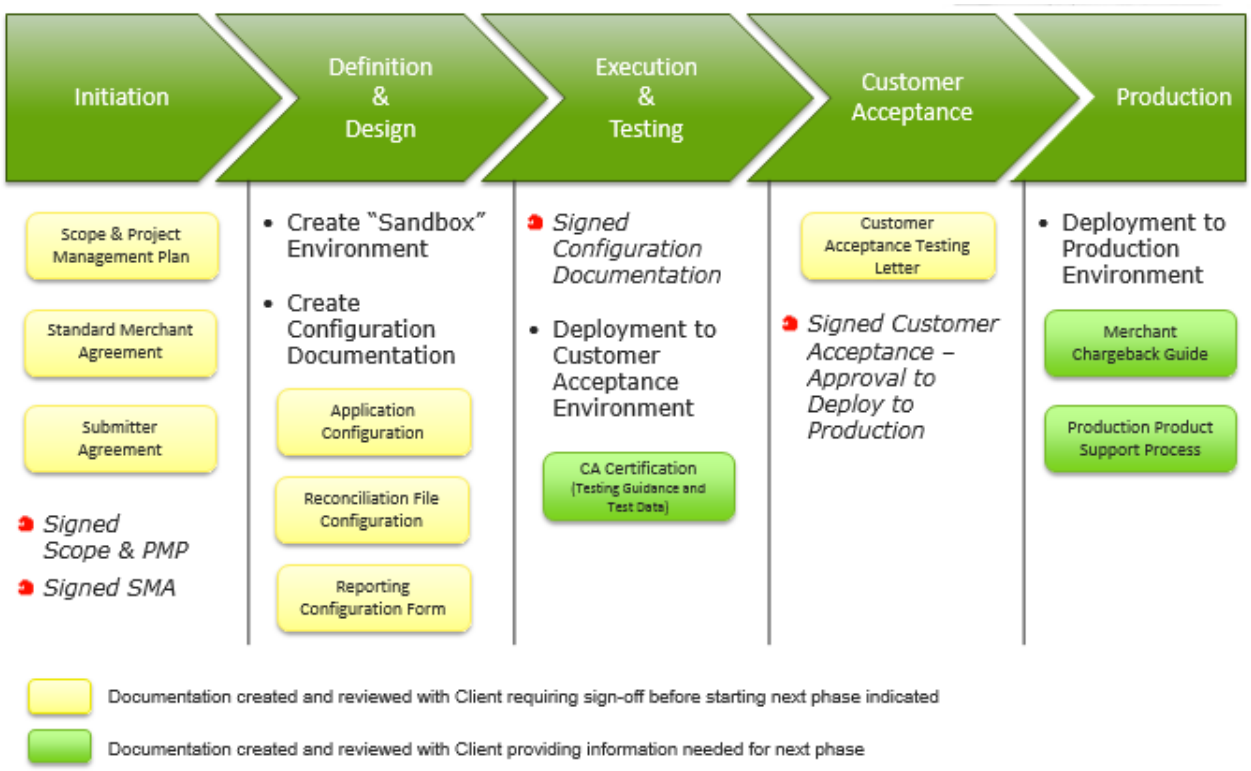

Figure 8. Implementation milestones and documentation

Appendix D provides a sample Implementation Project template, and further highlights the implementation materials that vendors the County engages for Electronic Payments products and services, should provide to help the agency effectively manage the implementation of their electronic payment solutions.

Electronic Payments Toolkit

FBOD will develop and maintain a toolkit that aggregates information related to the County's electronic payment services. It will serve as an information sharing forum for agencies across the County. Contents may include:

- Electronic Payments Business Case Assessment template
- Agency best practices and training materials
- Important bulletins e.g. vendor and FBOD
- Lessons learned from previous electronic payment projects
- Other materials related to the Electronic Payments Enterprise System.

Among its uses, agency staff may use this toolkit to gain background knowledge to help guide negotiations with service providers, and gain insight into the implementation and change management processes. FBOD will maintain the toolkit document repository in one central location, for e.g. in a SharePoint site accessible to all County agencies .

Training

Staff members of each agency involved in the processing electronic payments play key roles in ensuring that payments are delivered and received by customers. Therefore it is incumbent upon each agency to clearly define roles and responsibilities for the administration of their electronic payments program. Training materials shall be developed internally, and must ensure that agency

staff understands the basics of electronic payments and the specific products offered. (Note: the payment processing vendor should provide staff training resources upon request). Expertise in organizational electronic payment protocols will make each staff member an ambassador of the Electronic Payments Enterprise System, and help identify potential problems or challenges during program rollout.

As part of highlighting "best practices" and standardizing procedures, FBOD may collect training materials from agencies and make these available to other agencies as part of the toolkit discussed above.

Public Adoption

It is crucial to design the electronic payments enterprise system with the customers' perspective and capabilities in mind. Market research on customer behavior, as well as the establishment of a feedback mechanism, will help increase public adoption once new electronic payments solutions are in place. The solution provider should be a key partner in providing marketing resources and outreach programs designed to expand the adoption of electronic payments. Training programs should address key issues that prevent customers from using electronic payments regularly, so that programs can be designed to build customer trust and confidence in the system, including addressing concerns related to consumer protection and data privacy. Lastly, the electronic payment vendor should provide all relevant user guides and materials that describe product features which can be adapted to reflect specific agency needs.

Phased Approach

In the initial project phase, a phased implementation approach will be used to prioritize payment channels that meet the broadest requirements for electronic payments across the County and agencies. Building on this foundation, the County will then expand the electronic payments enterprise system to focus on individual agency needs and requirements, and more specialized payment channels to meet those needs and requirements.

- **Web Payments** - Establishing a web presence across various County agencies to accept electronic payments quickly provides electronic payment options to a large segment of customers. Web Payments for services requiring basic front end business logic are typically the easiest, least expensive channel to implement. When combined with dynamic rendering of web pages for mobile devices, customers gain the flexibility to pay bills for County services anytime, anywhere on their phones, tablets and computers. More complex business logic, however, as found in many County applications, may entail lengthier development periods and higher cost to implement.
- **Point of Sale (POS)** - POS for walk-in payments at agency locations also offered high impact benefits to the County and should be consider for early implementation . Today customers expect the convenience of paying with credit or debit cards at the counter. Due to the hardware required, the POS payment channel may be more costly than web implementation. However, by accepting electronic payments at the Point of Sale, cost savings will be realized by reduced processing of cash and paper checks and by automating the reconciliation process.

  Based on industry experience, FIS estimates an average cost savings of $0.40-$0.50 for each manual transaction converted to an electronic payment method. In 2014, County agencies handled in excess of 2 million cash and check transactions. Using this benchmark, even a modest conversion of 20% to electronic payments produces a potential cost savings of up to $200,000 per year. With this Plan's stated goal of 80% electronic payment utilization by 2020, the cost savings produced can be significant.
- **Interactive Voice Response (IVR)** – Lower in priority relative to POS and Web Payments, the benefits of IVR payments are generally marginal compared to Web or POS. Transaction volumes tend to be substantially less than these. IVR does offer convenience for customers who do not have a computer at home or are unable to physically visit a County agency location. Nonetheless the use of a phone's keypad to enter payment information to process the transaction makes this a cumbersome transaction.

Future Program Phases

Future program phases may include payment channels such as agent-assisted, a cashiering system, and other, more complex payment channels that meet more specific and complicated requirements of individual agencies and the County as a whole.

Vendor Solutions

Some vendor solutions may be architected and/or licensed in a manner that requires the use of a prescribed set of electronic payment options and services i.e. the electronic payment application is "bundled" with the vendor's proposed system. In some cases significant business and customer service requirements may require the use of such an integrated service model. These situations will require individual evaluation and exception approvals.

Examples in King County of information technology and electronic payment solutions which include integrated payment solutions are:

- DAJD Adult Inmate Account management system provided by AccessCorrections
- Public Health online vital records system provided by VitalCheck
- KCIT GIS class registration system (SaaS)
- DNRP Parks class registration system

Customer Support

Capabilities to interact with customers at multiple levels is a critical component of a solid support structure. Each level should have distinct roles and responsibilities, and staffed by representatives with extensive working knowledge in both payment processing and the product line they support to best assist you and your customers throughout the life of the relationship.

End-user support is the County's responsibility and/or the agency offering the electronic payments service, unless the County and/or agency has a specific contract agreement for end-user support with the payment processor or other vendor supporting the County's Electronic Payments Enterprise System. This includes, but is not limited to, call center support for answering questions related to the electronic payment services, terms and conditions, privacy and security information, etc.

The following minimum levels of support are recommended:

- Dedicated agency relationship resource for all business related matters. This resource assists with inquiries relating to invoicing, contractual items, pricing, and requests for additional products and services or changes to existing solutions. This resource should also be available as a point of escalation for support related items. Finally, this resource should monitor usage, processing volumes, service levels, and any issues that may be reported.
- Agency support resources that work closely with the agency and its dedicated relationship manager to address any product, technical, or service related issues or questions that may arise
- Customer support resources that provide ongoing support to the agency's customers. This may include payment verification, questions during the payment process, etc.

A top quality support program should include the following:

- 24/7 availability
- Multi-lingual (if needed)
- A documented streamlined escalation process
- Production support outside of normal business hours
- Negotiated Service Level Agreements (SLAs)
- Single point of contact service – covering all aspects of the system, from payment inquiries to hardware troubleshooting

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Timeline and Milestones

Extensive interviews and discussion with County agencies revealed numerous opportunities to expand electronic payment services countywide. Table 2 summarizes these current and future opportunities, and includes applications currently being installed under existing policies. Due to the tremendous response, a phased approach will be necessary to accommodate County resources and respective department and IT readiness. The rollout timeline should be flexible to ensure a quality product is delivered and not rushed to market. Example criteria to be considered for prioritization of rollout plan may include:

- an agency's readiness
- expected transaction volumes
- cost and difficulty to implement suggested solution, and
- existing solutions already available to respective agencies

Applications in progress	Current expansion opportunities or anticipated migrations	Future opportunities
• DPER permits (online) • DOT Fleet (POS) • DNRP Parks registration system replacement (online & POS) • RALS Archives (POS) • RALS Pet Services (POS) • District Court UCMS project (online and POS) • KCGIS registration system (SaaS online)	• Treasury – eTax • Employee Giving • RALS-Records & Licensing software application replacement • DNRP WTD Capacity online • RALS RASKC – ePets • DJA SCOMIS project – eFile • DPER permits (POS) • Public Health Clinics • Public Health MEO • Public Health/Environmental Health • Solid Waste Paradigm system upgrade (POS)	• Central Accounts Receivables • DOT Transit (ORCA) • DOT Vanpool • DOT Marine Division • Facilities / RES • Sheriff's • Risk Management • WA St Boundary Review Board • Elections POS • Facilities / RES • Superior Court

Table 2. Electronic Payment Opportunities

Figure 9 below encapsulates a general timeline for the activities and milestones discussed above. It is important to note that these time periods are tentative, particularly for the phased rollout of new services. For e.g., exact timelines for conversions must be developed with input from the new electronic payments vendor after a contract is awarded. Also, availability of County resources may affect the development pace and timing of the County Consolidated Storefront.

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Activity / Tasks	2015	2016				2017				2018
	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	
Finalize ePayments Gateway Strategy										
Write & Advertise RFP										
Award & Negotiate Contract										
Establish "Interim" ePayments Steering Committee										
Establish Formal ePayments Steering Committee										
Prepare County Electronic Payments Toolkit										
Prepare Updates to County Policy										
Send Updates to County Policy for Executive approval										
Develop/prioritize Agency Phased Rollout Plan										
Communicate Policy & Phased Rollout Plan										
KCIT Develop County Consolidated Storefront										
Rollout Conversions—existing POS										
Rollout Conversions—existing County payment gateway solutions										
Rollout Conversions—existing vendor storefront solutions										
Implementation new applications, all channels										

Figure 9. Projected Timeline

Rollout conversions of both POS and existing County payment gateway solutions—specifically meaning those applications using the County payment gateway—involve those agencies using the current electronic payment vendors, Bank of America and FIS. Rollout conversions of existing vendor storefront solutions include, but are not limited to, those software systems anticipated to be employed by the following projects (all currently in progress):

- Records and Licensing software application replacement project;
- Department of Judicial Administration's Superior Count Management Information System replacement;
- Parks facilities scheduling system replacement; and
- District Court unified case management.

Conversion of POS systems are scheduled first due to the relative ease and speed of replacing POS systems. Conversions of existing County payment gateway solutions are scheduled to occur after initiating POS conversions, acknowledging the added complexity of replacing online systems as well as the need for KCIT to first complete the development of the Consolidated Storefront. At the completion of Consolidated Storefront development, all existing County payment gateway solutions will migrate in succession to the new platform as determined by complexity and agency readiness.

The conversion timetable of vendor storefront solutions will be determined by each agency or respective project team, as applicable, with a goal of completing migration within two years of selecting the new vendor payment processor. These conversions may occur simultaneously with conversions of County payment gateway solutions, with the understanding that resource availability will be prioritized for the latter to maximize conversion efficiency.

Implementation of new applications for agencies seeking to expand their channels, or agencies offering electronic payment options for the first time, may be accomplished at any time, though subject to availability of County and vendor resources. As the timeline indicates, priority scheduling will be given to agencies undergoing conversion from service providers of existing contracts.

Program Metrics

The following metrics are proposed as a measure of overall program progress, effectiveness, and success:

- Increase in the number services accepting credit card/debit card/eCheck payments
- Increase in the number of agencies accepting credit card/debit card/eCheck payments
- Annual growth in electronic payment volume
- Increase in the proportion of customer transactions paid electronically (credit/debit cards, eChecks) vs. cash/check

Measures of Effectiveness and Success							
Increase in…	Year						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. services accepting credit/debit cards/eChecks	35% (42/122)	37%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%
No. agencies accepting credit/debit cards/eChecks	42% (16/38)	47%	55%	60%	65%	72%	80%
Volume of electronic payment transactions[1]	~906,000	+8-10%	+8-10%	+8-10%	+8-10%	+8-10%	+8-10%
Proportion of transactions paid electronically vs. cash/check[2]	35%	38%	41%	44%	47%	50%	53%

[1] Annual e-payment volume projected to increase 8-10% based on experience 2012-2013 (7.7% 2013, 11.3% 2014).

[2] Determined by agency-reported volume of transactions collected electronically or via cash/check in 2014. E-payment data also collected directly from FIS Datapoint customer website. Computation excludes ORCA/DOL payments. Annual e-payment volume estimated to increase 8% based on experience 2012-2013; total volume of all transactions (cash and e-payments) by 2% based on 7.7% population growth of King County 2010-2014 per 2014 U.S. Census Bureau report (average ~2% per year)

In the future, these measures may be adjusted based on actual experience after program rollout. Moreover, other discriminating measures can potentially be devised, including:

- Increase in the electronic payment types accepted by agencies. For e.g., an agency that accepts credit cards at POS expands services to also accept debit cards and eChecks.
- Increase in the number of channels used by agencies. For e.g., in addition to accepting electronic payments at POS, agencies also offer customers the option to pay via online, mobile and/or IVR channels.

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Document References

The following documents are key references to the Electronic Payments Management Plan. A copy of each of these documents is available by contacting the staff or Web sites listed below.

	Reference Document	Contact
1	King County's Strategic Technology Plan (2012-2015)	King County Web Site here
2	Electronic Payments Policies and Procedures	Ken Guy, Finance Director Ken.guy@kingcounty.gov 206-263-9254 King County Web Site here
3	King County Code 4A.601, Electronic Payments	Ken Guy, Finance Director Ken.guy@kingcounty.gov 206-263-9254 King County Web Site here
4	eCommerce Developers Guide	Glenn Evans, KCIT Glenn-ITS.Evans@kingcounty.gov 206-263-7856
5	Electronic Business Case Assessment Template	Electronic Payments Coordinator, FBOD

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List of Appendices

Appendix A:
Industry Trends and Best Practices Report & Agency Review Report

Appendix B:
Agency Review Spreadsheet

Appendix C:
Fee Pricing Model Template

Appendix D:
Electronic Payment Implementation Project Template

Appendix E:
Countywide Payment Gateway Analysis

Appendix F:
PCI Data Security Standards Overview

Appendix G:
Pay Methods Overview

Appendix H:
Solution Overview

Appendix I:
Chargeback Overview

Appendix J:
Settlement Models

Appendix K:
Consultant recommended updates to Policies & Procedures

Appendix L:
Planning Options and Channels Matrix

Appendix M:
Electronic Payment Fees Proviso Response

Appendix N:
Analysis of Electronic Payment On-line Architecture Options

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About FIS

When an organization leads the market in its field – in our case, banking and payments technologies – the company overview often starts with big numbers meant to show size, scale and success. At FIS, we define our success on your terms, focusing first on your strategic objectives and initiatives rather than relying on metrics to convince you of our commitment. While we will share pertinent numbers in these pages, we prefer to start with what is most important to you. FIS' approach has resonated in the global marketplace, attracting financial institutions for over 40 years, along with government entities and, increasingly, retail and commercial enterprises. Whatever the organization, clients dictate our approach as we listen to business challenges and strategic goals, and respond to each individually. Our focus is not to sell products, but to solve problems, crafting solutions that not only meet immediate needs, but grow and evolve as market conditions change.

What Sets FIS Apart

FIS, the largest global provider of banking and payments technologies, differentiates itself in risk management and information security, breadth of client base and solution offerings, and recognition by top industry associations and analysts.

SECURE BY DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

An unflagging focus on protecting the financial interactions of our clients' customers

COMPREHENSIVE MARKET COVERAGE

With worldwide clients ranging from industry giants to community-based institutions, we leverage industry best practices that benefit every client, regardless of size or location

BREADTH OF SOLUTION PORTFOLIO

The most complete portfolio on the market today

INDUSTRY RECOGNITION

In the past 12 months, FIS has been the recipient of 14 awards for our innovation and integration capabilities, and we have led the FinTech 100 list for four consecutive years

Global leadership in payments technologies

FIS PayDirect Solutions – Government has the advantage of leveraging leading innovation, new product development and enhancements, and industry-leading security solutions across the globe in the payments domain. This provides our clients a unique opportunity to connect historically segmented solutions or altogether replace them for a more effective, end-to-end process.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	27 & 28	**Name:**	Wendy Soo Hoo
Proposed No.:	2016-0427 2016-0428	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0427 would approve the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Sales Tax Service Improvement Plan.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0428 would revise the MIDD policy goals and requires transmittal of a detailed implementation plan and an evaluation plan by August 3, 2017.

SUMMARY:

In March 2015, the King County Council passed Ordinance 17998 setting requirements for a comprehensive review of the strategies supported by current MIDD (MIDD 1) investments, and also setting forth requirements for an updated service improvement plan to guide investments of a renewed MIDD (MIDD 2). Proposed Ordinance 2016-0427, which would approve the MIDD SIP, was transmitted on August 25th, along with Proposed Ordinance 2016-0428, which would revise the MIDD policy goals.

The Regional Policy Committee amended and approved the SIP on October 12, 2016. The amendments added language to:

- Add language regarding a fifth new seat to be added to the MIDD Oversight Committee for a grassroots organization representing cultural populations,
- Encourage organizations to subcontract with smaller organizations that may have difficulty meeting the County's contracting requirements and state that the County will use flexible contracting approaches to reduce barriers for small organizations, and
- Make technical corrections.

BACKGROUND:

In 2007, the King County Council adopted Ordinance 15949 authorizing the levy and collection of an additional sales and use tax of one-tenth of one percent for the delivery

of mental health and chemical dependency services and therapeutic courts.[1] Subsequent ordinances established the MIDD Oversight Committee (April 2008)[2] and the MIDD 1mplementation Plan and MIDD Evaluation Plan (October 2008).[3]

Ordinance 17998 Passed by Council in March 2015

In March 2015, the King County Council passed Ordinance 17998 setting requirements for a comprehensive review of the MIDD 1 strategies and recommendations for new strategies to be considered for a continued MIDD 2. Three deliverables were required by the ordinance:

1) a comprehensive historical review and assessment of MIDD 1 – transmitted to council in June 2016 and approved by the Council on September 6, 2016 (Motion 14712);
2) a MIDD service improvement plan to guide investments under a continued MIDD – Proposed Ordinance 2016-0427 was transmitted to council in August 2016 and dually referred to the Regional Policy Committee and the Budget and Fiscal Management Committee; and
3) a progress report on the first two deliverables, which was transmitted to council in November 2015 (2015-RPT0164).

Broad outreach was conducted in assessing the MIDD 1 and in developing the service improvement plan for MIDD 2.

King County Council Approved Extension of the MIDD Sales Tax in August 2016

On August 22, 2016, the King County Council voted to approved Ordinance 18333, extending collections of the MIDD sales tax through 2025. The sales tax is expected to generate approximately $134 million in 2017/2018 and $143 million in 2019/2020.[4]

ANALYSIS

The King County Council via Ordinance 17998 required transmittal of a service improvement plan to guide investments of the extended MIDD sales tax. The ordinance required the plan to include (summarized):

- A detailed description of each proposed strategy, service and program to be funded from the MIDD sales tax beginning in 2017;

[1] In 2005, the Washington state legislature authorized counties to implement a one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax to support new or expanded chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services and for the operation of new or expanded therapeutic court programs and services.
[2] The MIDD Oversight Committee was established in Ordinance 16077 and is an advisory body to the King County Executive and the Council. The purpose of the Oversight Committee is to ensure that the implementation and evaluation of the strategies and programs funded by the tax revenue are transparent, accountable and collaborative.
[3] In October 2008, the Council adopted the MIDD 1mplementation Plan and the MIDD Evaluation Plan via Ordinance 16261 and Ordinance 16262.
[4] MIDD Financial Plan July, 2016 (Attachment 9)

- Explanation of how each recommended MIDD strategy, service and program supports the adopted and/or recommended MIDD policy goals;
- A schedule for the implementation of the strategies, programs, and services outlined in the MIDD service improvement plan;
- A spending plan, including recommended 2017-2018 biennial budget levels for each proposed strategy, service and program;
- An initial list of performance measures, outcomes, and/or evaluation; and
- A proposed schedule for at least annual reporting to the council on progress and performance.

The ordinance also required that the proposed MIDD service improvement plan strategies, services, and programs demonstrate that they:

- Are based on evidence related to successful outcomes for chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services, or best or promising practices for chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services;
- Incorporate the goals and principles of recovery and resilience within a trauma informed framework;[5]
- Integrate the sequential intercept model that addresses the criminalization of mentally ill individuals;
- Reflect the county's equity and social justice agenda, and other county policy and planning endeavors; and
- Will leverage opportunities provided by the federal Affordable Care Act and the state's requirements for a single behavioral health contract with regional support networks as specified by Chapter 225, Laws of Washington 225.

Ordinance 17998 also required the SIP to identify processes for changing MIDD strategies, services and programs, including specifying how and when the MIDD oversight committee is to be engaged; recommend MIDD fund balance reserve policies; and review and confirm or recommend modifications to the purpose, role, and composition of the MIDD Oversight Committee.

The ordinance appears to meet the requirements of Ordinance 17998.

Key Policy Issues and Highlights

1. MIDD 2 Initiatives: As discussed during the budget panel process, the MIDD SIP describes 21 new initiatives, bringing the total number of initiatives to 52. The new initiatives have been discussed as part of the review of the MIDD budget appropriation proposed for 2017-2018.

2. Emerging Issues Initiative: The SIP discusses allocating up to $650,000 annually to an Emerging Issues initiative.

[5] As specified by K.C.C. chapter 2.43 and King County's adopted behavioral health system principles set out in Ordinance 17553.

As noted during the deliberations on the proposed 2017-2018 budget for MIDD, the SIP proposes to appropriate funding for an Emerging Issues initiative. The SIP indicates that the Emerging Issues initiative is intended to be a flexible, short-term (up to two years) source of funds. Emerging Issues would be considered at least once each year by the MIDD Oversight Committee. During deliberations on the MIDD 2017-2018 budget, the Health, Human Services and Criminal Justice panel directed staff to remove the appropriation authority so that the Executive would have to request supplemental appropriation authority during the biennium in order to expend funds for Emerging Issues.

The Council may wish to direct staff to draft an amendment to the SIP reflecting this policy direction.

3. Recommended Changes to the MIDD Oversight Committee

The King County Council adopted Ordinance 16077 in 2008, establishing the MIDD Oversight Committee as an advisory body with the purpose of "ensur[ing] that the implementation and evaluation of the strategies and programs funded by the tax revenue are transparent, accountable and collaborative."

The SIP calls for replacing the King County Mental Health Advisory Board and King County Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Administration Board positions with a single position representing the King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Board and eliminating the position for the representative from a public defender agency, as the Department of Public Defense is represented on the committee.

In addition, the SIP, as amended by the Regional Policy Committee, recommends adding seven new positions (a net of five additional positions with the changes discussed above):

- Two representatives of communities and consumers to reflect principles of community engagement
- Washington Recovery Alliance to enable a recovery-focused alliance with a broader view than a single agency
- Puget Sound Educational Services District to provide another linkage to children, youth and families
- Many Minds Collaborative to reflect increased partnering with philanthropic organizations
- Medicaid Managed Care Plans to reflect the increasing emphasis on managed care organizations as physical and mental health become increasingly integrated
- A representative from a grassroots organization representing cultural communities.

Note that the SIP proposes to establish a standing Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group comprised of "individuals with lived experiences of the behavioral health system (consumers) and individuals who are a part of communities with marginalized identities or experiences," including but not limited to the following:

transgender, youth, immigrant/refugee, African-American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic, rural, faith, previous justice system involvement, and peers.

The SIP also recommends changing the name of the MIDD Oversight Committee to the MIDD Advisory Committee to clarify the role of the body.

On August 25, 2016, the Executive transmitted Proposed Ordinance 2016-0429, which would implement these recommendations to amend the composition of the oversight committee. This ordinance was referred to the Health, Housing and Human Services Committee.

Note that if the Council does not wish to make changes to the MIDD Oversight Committee or wishes to make other changes, it could choose to amend the SIP to reflect its intent. However, Proposed Ordinance 2016-0429 is ultimately the vehicle that would need to be amended to effectuate any changes.

4. Future Uncertainty with Health Integration

Another area of policy recommendations required by Ordinance 17998 relate to leveraging Affordable Care Act (ACA) and Behavioral Health Integration opportunities. With Medicaid expansion under the ACA, the SIP indicates that MIDD 2 will focus on directing services not supported by Medicaid and individuals who remain uninsured.

In addition, under the state mandate (ESSB 6312) to integrate mental illness and chemical dependency services, the county's Behavioral Health and Recovery Division (BHRD) has established itself as the region's Behavioral Health Organization. BHRD is able to combine and leverage federal Medicaid, state general fund, mental health and substance use disorder block grant and MIDD dollars to provide a continuum of behavioral health services.

Note that one area of uncertainty for the future arises from a requirement set forth in ESSB 6312 to fully integrate Medicaid supported mental health, substance use, and physical health care by January 2020. Currently, Medicaid physical health is provided through Managed Care Organizations, while Medicaid mental health and substance use services are provided by Behavioral Health Organizations. How the integration will be implemented remains undetermined and could have implications for prioritizing MIDD 2 investments in the context of potential major changes to the system. According to the SIP, the County is currently considering timelines of achieving integration by July 1, 2018 or January 1, 2020.

At this time, there is no policy decision that needs to be considered – staff is simply highlighting this issue and its connection to MIDD.

5. Changing the Name of the MIDD

The SIP notes that stakeholder feedback indicated concern that the name of the sales tax, "the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency" sales tax is outdated and negative. The SIP indicates the Executive's intent to seek community feedback on a new name and then work with the Council and the Prosecuting Attorney's Office to revise the King

County Code and other adopted legislation. If the Council has concerns regarding changing the name of the MIDD, as it is well-known given its history and success, it could strike this language from the SIP.

6. Reporting Schedule

The SIP proposes a new reporting schedule. The SIP calls for annual reporting to the Council, with the report due August 1, rather than April 1.[6] In addition, the SIP proposes shifting the reporting period to the calendar year rather than the current October through September reporting period. This would align MIDD reporting with local, state, federal and philanthropic reporting timelines, making the reporting process easier and more efficient for providers.

The SIP also states the intention to develop a web-based data dashboard for more readily accessible and up-to-date information.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0428

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0428 would amend Ordinance 15949 to revise the MIDD policy goals, as described in the SIP and in the table below.

Comparison of MIDD 1 Adopted Policy Goals and MIDD 2 Recommended Policy Goals	
MIDD 1 Adopted Policy Goals	**Proposed MIDD 2 Policy Goals**
A reduction of the number of mentally ill and chemically dependent using costly intervention like jail, emergency rooms and hospitals	Divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions such as jail, emergency rooms and hospitals.
A reduction of the number of people who recycle through the jail, returning repeatedly as a result of their mental illness or chemical dependency	Reduce the number, length and frequency of behavioral health crisis events.
A reduction of the incidence and severity of chemical dependency and mental and emotional disorders in youth and adults	Increase culturally-appropriate, trauma-informed behavioral health services.
Diversion of mentally ill and chemically dependent youth and adults from initial or further justice system involvement	Improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions.
Explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other Council-directed efforts including, the Adult and Juvenile Justice Operational Master plans, the Plan to End Homelessness, the Veterans and Human Services Levy Service Improvement Plan and the County Recovery Plan.	Explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other King County and community initiatives.

[6] Ordinance 15949

According to the SIP, the intent of the recommended policy goals is to “reflect a person centered language approach.”

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0428 would also require transmittal of detailed implementation plans and an updated MIDD evaluation and reporting plan by August 3, 2017 for review and approval by the Council by motion. The ordinance specifies that these plans shall be developed in collaboration with the MIDD Oversight Committee and community stakeholders. The proposed ordinance also requires annual summary evaluation reports to be submitted to the Council for review and approval by motion by August 1 each year starting in August 2018.

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Adrienne Quinn, Director, Department of Community and Human Services
3. Kelli Carroll, Strategic Advisor, Department of Community and Human Services

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Substitute Ordinance 2016-0427 with Attachment A, Service Improvement Plan dated October 12, 2016
2. PO 2016-0427 Fiscal Note
3. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0428
4. PO 2016-0428 Fiscal Note
5. Transmittal Letter

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0427.2 **Sponsors** Kohl-Welles

An ORDINANCE approving the mental illness and drug dependency service improvement plan to guide the investment of mental illness and drug dependency sales tax revenue, in compliance with Ordinance 17998.

PREAMBLE:

In 2005, recognizing the need for additional mental health and chemical dependency programs, the state Legislature authorized counties to implement a one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax to support new programs.

The one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax supporting new or expanded chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services and for the operation of new or expanded therapeutic court programs and services, known as the mental illness and drug dependency ("MIDD") sales and use tax, generates between fifty and sixty-five million dollars annually for King County.

King County council levied the one-tenth of one percent MIDD sales and use tax in Ordinance 15949, which was enacted November 26, 2007.

The intent of the sales tax is to support new or expanded mental health and substance abuse programs, now referred to as behavioral health programs,

reflective of the integration of mental health and substance use disorder programs and services; and the operation of the county's therapeutic court programs.

In March 2014, the Washington state Legislature passed Senate Bill 6312, which became Chapter 225, Laws of Washington 2014, calling for the integrated purchasing of mental health and substance abuse treatment services.

Implementation of this law has brought about changes to how mental health and substance abuse treatment services are described and administered and delivered in King County. An integrated behavioral health system allows more flexibility to deliver holistic care especially for individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. One change initiated by behavioral health integration is the evolution of terminology used to define and describe the mental health and substance use disorder systems. King County uses "behavioral health" when referencing mental health and substance use disorder systems, reflecting the joining of systems through behavioral health integration.

The MIDD sales tax-funded initiatives, programs and services supported by revenues levied under K.C.C 4A.500.300 and outlined in the attached service improvement plan, which is Attachment A to this ordinance, continue the county's work to transform the approach to health and human services by improving health and well-being and creating conditions that allow residents of King County to achieve their full potential.

Much has changed locally, at the state level and nationally in the realm of behavioral health the eleven years since the state Legislature authorized

counties to implement a one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax to support new programs and enhance the state's chemical dependency and mental health treatment services, and in the nine years since King County subsequently authorized the MIDD one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax levied under K.C.C. 4A.500.300: the formerly separate mental health and chemical dependency services are integrated into one behavioral health system; the nation and region experienced a severe economic downturn and recovery; the federal Affordable Care Act was enacted; and there have been several changes in state laws impacting behavioral health services. Throughout all of these change events, King County's MIDD work became a platform for cross system engagement and improvement, collaboration and policy dialogue between the criminal justice and health and human services sectors.

Ordinance 17998 called for the King County executive to transmit to the council two reports in preparation for the council's consideration of an ordinance that would continue the MIDD sales and use tax: 1. A comprehensive, historical review and assessment report of the MlDD-funded strategies, services and programs; and 2. A service improvement plan to guide the investment of a renewed MIDD sales tax.

The comprehensive, historical review and assessment report transmitted to the Council on June 30, 2016, recognized that in aggregate, MIDD sales tax-funded strategies, services and programs are successful and effective in meeting the established policy goals. Significant reductions in jail and

emergency department use and psychiatric hospitalizations are reflected in the report as documented by MIDD evaluation data. The comprehensive, historical review and assessment report of the MlDD sales tax-funded strategies, services and programs was developed with input from, and was reviewed by, the mental illness and drug dependency oversight committee, as required by Ordinance 17998.

Ordinance 17998 called for the executive, with input from the MIDD oversight committee and community stakeholders, to review, update and revise the strategies outlined in the MIDD Implementation Plan adopted in Ordinance 16261, and to submit a MIDD service plan to the council for review and approval. The MIDD service improvement plan that is Attachment A to this ordinance is intended to be used to guide investments of taxes levied under K.C.C 4A.500.300 beginning in the 2017/2018 biennium should the MIDD sales tax be renewed by the council before the tax expires on January 1, 2017.

King County and its behavioral health and community stakeholders embraced the opportunity to review and learn from the MIDD work accomplished between 2008 and 2016, and plan for a robust, forward-looking MIDD for the next service period. The MIDD service improvement plan, Attachment A to this ordinance, represents the collaborative efforts over a nearly two-year period from a wide range of stakeholders including representatives from communities, provider agencies, courts, law enforcement, public health, the prosecuting attorney,

public defense, juvenile and adult justice systems, staff and elected officials from jurisdictions in King County, council staff and many others to thoughtfully plan for the use of MIDD revenues for the next service period.

Community voices and priorities significantly influenced the development of the funding and programmatic recommendations incorporated in the attached MIDD service improvement plan. MIDD planning was conducted in a clear and straightforward way, involving the MIDD oversight committee at each step. As guided by the MIDD oversight committee, the county turned to citizens and community partners across the region for input and guidance in developing the recommendations. Between October 2015 and February 2016, fourteen MIDD focus groups were held involving specific communities, populations or subregional areas, including a focus group with individuals in the King County jail. Five regional community conversations were also held in partnership with best starts for kids planning efforts. Between in person meetings, an electronic survey and other methods of feedback, close to one thousand two hundred citizens and community members provided direct input into the development of the MIDD recommendations reflected in the attached service improvement plan.

The attached MIDD service improvement plan builds on the success of the groundbreaking partnership between health and human services, criminal justice, King County government and community providers during the

2008-2016 MIDD funding period. The recommended MIDD initiatives, policies and processes as described in the MIDD service improvement plan and consistent with RCW 82.14.460 have been informed by community and MIDD oversight committee input; are grounded in the county's social justice and equity work; driven by outcomes; guided by the behavioral health continuum of care; and aligned with other county policy initiatives.

The recommended MIDD initiatives included in the attached MIDD service improvement plan are based in the theory of change that when people who are living with or who are at risk of behavioral health conditions utilize culturally-relevant prevention and early intervention, crisis diversion, community reentry, treatment and recovery services and have stable housing and income, they will experience wellness and recovery, improve their quality of life, and reduce involvement with crisis, criminal justice and hospital systems.

As required by Ordinance 17998, the attached MIDD service improvement plan makes operational, programmatic, funding and policy recommendations for the implementation of the MIDD sales tax from 2017 through 2025. The recommendations contained in the MIDD service improvement plan reflect the current and evolving behavioral health needs of King County's citizens, behavioral health workforce challenges and a growing understanding of social justice and equity in the provision of behavioral health services.

The county's equity and social justice initiative recognizes many communities within King County face inequities in key educational, economic, and health outcomes. Consequently, equity and social justice considerations are a major component in the initiatives outlined in the attached MIDD service plan and a driving factor for all aspects of implementing the next years of MIDD work. Guided by the understanding that how the work of MIDD is approached and accomplished is as important as what MIDD supported programs and services accomplish, the planning and development of the MIDD service improvement plan was conducted with a deep focus on social justice and equity.

The initiatives in the MIDD service improvement plan, Attachment A to this ordinance, build on the successes of MIDD to date; ensure timely, affordable and culturally-appropriate access to behavioral health services that focus on recovery and resilience; improve community-based services and programs; and better meet the behavioral needs of people in need of services, thereby reducing costly incarceration and emergency room utilization.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. **Findings:**

A. The initiatives contained in the service improvement plan attached to this ordinance or any future implementation plans may be expanded, revised or eliminated based on, but not limited to, the following reasons: changes to state law or county policy; performance data from the evaluation of sales-tax funded programs and strategies;

recommendation from the county executive or the mental illness and drug dependency oversight committee; or county budgetary constraints.

B. The county recognizes that the needs of its residents may change over time and that new and innovative behavioral health programs and services are continually being developed and implemented across the country. Therefore, it is the policy of the county that the county's mental illness and drug dependency sales tax-supported programs shall maintain flexibility to respond to the changing needs of the county's population as well as to accommodate new behavioral health services and programs.

SECTION 2. The mental illness and drug dependency service improvement plan, as required in Ordinance 17998 and that is Attachment A to this ordinance, is hereby approved to guide the investment investments of taxes levied under K.C.C 4A.500.300. The mental illness and drug dependency spending plan and financial plan, including the

next year's projected initiative allocations, is subject to review and possible modification in the county's budget process.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: A. Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Service Improvement Plan, dated October 12, 2016

King County

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Service Improvement Plan

As Required by Ordinance 17998

October 12, 2016

Acknowledgments

The completion of this Service Improvement Plan would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of a number of individuals.

The Executive wishes to acknowledge the staff of the Department of Community and Human Services, particularly those of the Behavioral Health and Recovery Division, for their contributions of time and expertise. Thank you to all of the County staff from all agencies and departments who assisted with developing this plan.

Very special thanks are also extended to the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Oversight Committee members and the Committee's co-chairs, King County Superior Court Judge Johanna Bender and Merril Cousin, Executive Director of the Coalition Ending Gender Based Violence, for their tireless leadership, vision and hard work over the last 18 months.

Additional thanks to the numerous cities, organizations and individuals who hosted meetings, held community conversations, facilitated group discussions, and contributed time, insight and expertise to this Service Improvement Plan and the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency planning process. Without the work of all of these organizations and individuals, and the hundreds of community members that participated in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency review and renewal process, this report and its recommendations would not reflect the broad, and truly county-wide, perspective it contains.

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I. Executive Summary

Much has changed locally, at the state level, and nationally in the realm of mental health and chemical dependency in the eleven years since the Washington State Legislature passed the Omnibus Mental Health and Substance Abuse Act in 2005 to enhance the state's chemical dependency[1] and mental health treatment services, and in the nine years since King County subsequently authorized the one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax to fund new mental health, chemical dependency, or therapeutic court services enabled by the Legislature. From the integration of the formerly separate mental health and chemical dependency services systems into one behavioral health system, to the economic downturn and uptick, to the enactment of the Affordable Care Act, to changes in state laws, King County's Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) has become more than a revenue source. The MIDD has become a platform for cross system engagement and improvement, collaboration and policy dialogue.

In accordance with Ordinance 17998, this Service Improvement Plan makes operational, programmatic, funding and policy recommendations for the MIDD service period of 2017-2025 (referred to in this document as "MIDD 2") should the King County Council extend the sales tax sunset date. The recommendations reflect the current and evolving behavioral health needs of King County's citizens, the reality of a challenged behavioral health workforce, and a growing understanding of equity and social justice in the provision of behavioral health services.

King County embraced the opportunity to review and learn from the 2008-2016 MIDD service period (referred to in this document as "MIDD 1") and plan for robust, forward-looking MIDD sales tax supported initiatives, services, and programs for the 2017-2025 service period. This MIDD Service Improvement Plan represents the collaborative efforts over a nearly two-year period from a wide range of internal and external stakeholders including representatives from communities, provider agencies, consumers, courts, law enforcement, public health, the prosecuting attorney, public defense, juvenile and adult justice systems, staff and elected officials from jurisdictions in King County, Council staff, and many others to thoughtfully plan for a renewed MIDD sales tax.

This blueprint for MIDD builds on the success of the first MIDD which was a groundbreaking partnership between health and human services, criminal justice, King County government and community providers, and sets forth a path to overcome the few challenges of the first MIDD service period. The recommended initiatives, policies and processes that comprise MIDD 2 and are reflected in this Service Improvement Plan are:

- informed by community and Oversight Committee input
- grounded in the County's Equity and Social Justice work
- driven by outcomes
- guided by the behavioral health continuum of care
- aligned with other County policy initiatives.

[1] This term is used in its historic context to describe the State Legislature's actions. This term is replaced by "substance use disorder" in subsequent sections of this report.

Successful MIDD 1 programs are proposed to continue into MIDD 2, though some will be merged or retooled during the implementation planning and/or request for proposal (RFP) process.

21 new proposed initiatives are recommended for MIDD 2, bringing the total number of initiatives to 52.

MIDD 2 reflects the integrated behavioral health system, "busting silos" so that services are person-centered, not program-centered. MIDD 2 was intentionally developed in collaboration with initiatives like Best Starts for Kids so that services and funding can be braided to achieve maximum impact.

The proposed MIDD 2 initiatives prioritize:

- Funding services and programs to keep people out of or returning to jail and the criminal justice system, including upstream prevention and diversion activities. These include initiatives like:
    - Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)
    - Housing Capital and Rental Assistance
    - Crisis Diversion and Mobile Crisis Services, including expanding to South King County
    - Recovery Café.

- Investing in a treatment on demand system that delivers treatment to people who need it, how they need it, and when they need it so crises can be avoided or shortened. These include initiatives like:
    - Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk In Clinic Pilot
    - Next Day Appointments
    - Peer Bridger and Peer Support.

- Creating community-driven grants so geographic and culturally diverse communities can customize behavioral health services for their unique needs.

Community voices and priorities significantly influenced the development of the proposed MIDD 2 funding and programmatic recommendations.

MIDD 2 planning was conducted in a clear and straightforward way, involving the Oversight Committee at each step**.** As guided by the Oversight Committee, the county turned to citizens and community partners across the region for input and guidance in developing the MIDD 2 recommendations. Between October 2015 and February 2016, county staff held 14 focus groups involving specific communities, populations, or sub-regional areas, including a focus group with individuals in the King County Jail. Between in person meetings, an electronic survey and other electronic feedback, close to 1,200 citizens and community members provided direct input into the development of the MIDD 2 recommendations.

MIDD 2 continues the County's work to transform the approach to health and human services by **improving health and well-being and creating conditions that allow residents of King County to achieve their full potential.**

MIDD 2 is organized by the MIDD 2 Framework into four strategy areas that reflect a continuum from prevention to crisis services, linked to outcomes. The MIDD 2 Framework is an accountability structure driven by the results policymakers and stakeholders want to see in the community as the result of investment of MIDD funds; the indicators that the county will use to signal that it's headed down the right path to get there; and the actions the county and its partners will take to create the change stakeholders want to see.

A major component of the MIDD 2 Framework is the creation of four MIDD strategy areas that echo the continuum of behavioral health care and services and include a vital system support area. Each of the proposed MIDD 2 initiatives is included in one of the four MIDD 2 Strategy Areas.

MIDD 2 Strategy Area Name	Purpose
Prevention and Early Intervention	*People get the help they need to stay healthy and keep problems from escalating*
Crisis Diversion	*People who are in crisis get the help they need to avoid unnecessary hospitalization OR incarceration*
Recovery and Reentry	*People become healthy and safely reintegrate to community after crisis*
System Improvements	*Strengthen the behavioral health system to become more accessible and deliver on outcomes*

The MIDD 2 Framework is a living document that will be further updated over the life of MIDD 2 to reflect specific programmatic and services once they are determined by the Executive and Council in 2016. The framework will continue to be updated over the life of MIDD 2 as a companion to the MIDD policy goals.

Best Starts for Kids is proposed to support an estimated $2.9 million annually for prevention based behavioral health services for children and youth.

Aligning MIDD 2 and Best Starts for Kids (BSK) has been a primary focus of the Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS). From holding joint Community Conversations, to collaborating on strategies and initiatives, to jointly reviewing MIDD 2 concepts and briefing papers, MIDD 2 planning and recommendations development has been a synergistic endeavor with BSK. This strong partnership will continue throughout the life of each of these initiatives, through planned joint meetings of the MIDD Oversight Committee and the Children and Youth Advisory Board and shared approaches to accomplishing the work of each initiative. Operationally, MIDD 2 and BSK are working to coordinate approaches to evaluation, contracting and reporting among other aspects.

Summary of DRAFT MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan Recommendations

Recommendations that require legislation are noted with ""*

Area of Recommendation	SIP Recommendations
MIDD Fund Financial Policies Recommendations	1. Revise MIDD Fund reserve policy to be 60 days of expenditure. 2. Allocate funds to the Rainy Day Reserve to fully fund the reserve within the current biennium. 3. When reserve levels are met, prioritize use of undesignated fund balance as follows: A. Allocate funds for provider economic adjustments for the next biennium B. Allocate funds to the Emerging Issues initiative to $650,000 annually.
Adding, Deleting, or Modifying MIDD Initiatives, Strategies, Services, and Programs or Initiatives	1. Use updated MIDD 1 revision processes for modifying or adjusting MIDD initiatives, strategies, services and programs. 2. Utilize Emerging Issues initiative to support emerging services and programs for up to two years.
Proposed Schedule for Reporting	1. Revise data collection periods to January to January fiscal/calendar year. * 2. Revise annual report due date to the Council to August.* 3. Launch web data dashboard.
Recommended Modifications to the MIDD Oversight Committee	1. Maintain role as advisory body to the Executive and Council.* 2. Revise membership to reflect changed organizations, boards or entities.* 3. Add five new member seats.* 4. Convene Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group. 5. Initiate an array of operational improvements. 6. Change the name of the MIDD Oversight Committee to the MIDD Advisory Committee.*

Recommended Additional Seats to MIDD Oversight Committee

Please note that the net increase of seats is five after realigning existing seats to reflect organizational changes.

See report pages 54-59 for details

Focus or Population	Specific Entity
Consumers & Communities – 2	From Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work

Representatives	Group
Recovery	Washington Recovery Alliance
Education	Puget Sound Educational Services District
Philanthropy	Many Minds Collaborative
Managed Care	Medicaid Managed Care Plans
Grassroots Organization Representing Cultural Population(s)	To be determined

Highlighted Recommended Improvements to the MIDD Oversight Committee

Convene Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group – 2 Representatives from Ad Hoc Work Group Elected to MIDD Oversight Committee

The ad hoc work group would be comprised of individuals with lived experience of the behavioral health system (consumers) and individuals who are a part of communities with marginalized identities or experiences, including but not limited to:

- Transgender
- Youth
- Immigrant/refugee
- Black/African American
- Asian/API
- Hispanic
- Rural
- Faith
- Former justice involved
- Peers

This recommendation reflects several key principles of community engagement, including the "nothing about us, without us" concept, where the idea that no policy should be decided by any representative without the full and direct participation of members of the group(s) affected by that policy. The ad hoc work group invites communities identified as needing a voice in MIDD while not creating an unwieldy Oversight Committee of 50 or more that would not be feasible to operate. A notable component of the Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group is that its members will be paid for their participation, similar to the current Familiar Faces Advisors model. Two Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group members would be recommended to serve as full members of the MIDD Oversight Committee, subject to the existing appointment and confirmation process. One of the two Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group members elected to participate on the Oversight Committee will be a consumer.

Undertake an array of operational improvements - based on feedback and suggestions from Oversight Committee members, as well as lessons learned from staffing the MIDD Oversight Committee over time.

Change the Name of the Oversight Committee - reflective of the established duties and functions of the Committee that are recommended to continue for MIDD 2, it is recommended that the name of the Committee be amended to reflect its duties as an advisory body: The MIDD Advisory Committee.

Next Steps & Conclusion

The information in this report responds to the requirements of Ordinance 17998.

Ordinance 17998 called for the transmittal of MIDD Service Improvement Plan (SIP) in December of

2016. In order to support the King County Council's desire for expanded review and input of the MIDD 2 SIP, the SIP report called for by Ordinance 17998 is submitted three months earlier than required. The impact of this changed timeline is that two elements of the MIDD 2 – Implementation and Evaluation Plans---require further development. Additionally, the policy goals that were established for MIDD 1 are recommended to be revised, which impacts implementation and evaluation planning outcomes. Developing Implementation and Evaluation Plans will be conducted in collaboration with the MIDD Advisory Committee[2] and providers.

Three specific next steps are necessary for MIDD 2 - completion of the MIDD 2 Implementation and Evaluation Plans and a process to change the name of the MIDD. Each step will be developed collaboratively with the MIDD Oversight Committee and other stakeholders. The Executive recommends transmitting MIDD 2 Implementation and Evaluation Plans to the Council in mid-2017 for review and acceptance, similar to the sequencing of MIDD 1. Additional planning is needed for most of the new initiatives contained in the proposed MIDD 2, many of them requiring community engagement components.

Through the course of MIDD 1 review and MIDD 2 planning, the County received feedback that the name of the MIDD---the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency sales tax and programs—is outdated, negative, disrespectful and stigmatizing. In essence, the name of the MIDD is not itself recovery based and may be counterproductive to wellness. It is recommended that the name of the MIDD be changed to something that more meaningfully and positively reflects the hope of recovery. Changing the name of the MIDD will require revision to the King County Code and other adopted legislation. Executive staff will work with the Code Reviser, the Prosecutor's Office and Council staff on this issue.

In keeping with the established process and timeline for the development of the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Service Improvement Plan, this document reflects Executive priorities for the programming and funding of Mental Illness and Drug Dependency revenues. In addition to including Executive priorities for the spending of MIDD revenue, adjustments to certain proposed MIDD initiatives have occurred due to or more of the following factors:

1. Updated Office of Financial Analysis (OEFA) MIDD sales tax projections
2. Revised Medicaid assumptions
3. Staged implementation assumptions of select initiatives[3]

Please see Appendix H, Initiative Descriptions and Appendix M, Spending Plan for detailed funding and programmatic recommendations.

[2] Proposed legislation to revise the name of the MIDD Oversight Committee to the MIDD Advisory Committee has been transmitted to the King County Council. Therefore, the term "MIDD Advisory Committee" is used in this document when referencing potential prospective acts by the current MIDD Oversight Committee, assuming King County Council approval of legislation that formally changes the name of the Committee from "Oversight" to "Advisory." A discussion of the proposed name change occurs on page 60 of this document.

[3] Staged Implementation is discussed on page 43 of this report.

II. MIDD 1 and Key Environmental Changes

History of MIDD 1

State Authorizes Revenue Tool: The Washington State Legislature passed the Omnibus Mental Health and Substance Abuse Act in 2005. In addition to promoting a series of strategies to enhance the state's chemical dependency and mental health treatment services, the law authorized counties to levy a one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax to fund new mental health, chemical dependency or therapeutic court services through Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 82.14.460.

> *(1)(a) A county legislative authority may authorize, fix, and impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter.*
>
> *(b) If a county with a population over eight hundred thousand has not imposed the tax authorized under this subsection by January 1, 2011, any city with a population over thirty thousand located in that county may authorize, fix, and impose the sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter. The county must provide a credit against its tax for the full amount of tax imposed under this subsection (1)(b) by any city located in that county if the county imposes the tax after January 1, 2011.*
>
> *(2) The tax authorized in this section is in addition to any other taxes authorized by law and must be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the county for a county's tax and within a city for a city's tax. The rate of tax equals one-tenth of one percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax, or value of the article used, in the case of a use tax.*
>
> *(3) Moneys collected under this section must be used solely for the purpose of providing for the operation or delivery of chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services and for the operation or delivery of therapeutic court programs and services. For the purposes of this section, "programs and services" includes, but is not limited to, treatment services, case management, and housing that are a component of a coordinated chemical dependency or mental health treatment program or service.*
>
> *(4) All moneys collected under this section must be used solely for the purpose of providing new or expanded programs and services as provided in this section, except as follows:*
> *(a) For a county with a population larger than twenty-five thousand or a city with a population over thirty thousand, which initially imposed the tax authorized under this section prior to January 1, 2012, a portion of moneys collected under this section may be used to supplant existing funding for these purposes as follows: Up to fifty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar years 2011-2012; up to forty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2013; up to thirty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2014; up to twenty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2015; and up to ten percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2016;*
> *(b) For a county with a population larger than twenty-five thousand or a city with a population over thirty thousand, which initially imposes the tax authorized under this section after December*

> *31, 2011, a portion of moneys collected under this section may be used to supplant existing funding for these purposes as follows: Up to fifty percent may be used to supplant existing funding for up to the first three calendar years following adoption; and up to twenty-five percent may be used to supplant existing funding for the fourth and fifth years after adoption;*
> *(c) For a county with a population of less than twenty-five thousand, a portion of moneys collected under this section may be used to supplant existing funding for these purposes as follows: Up to eighty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar years 2011-2012; up to sixty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2013; up to forty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2014; up to twenty percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2015; and up to ten percent may be used to supplant existing funding in calendar year 2016; and*
> *(d) Notwithstanding (a) through (c) of this subsection, moneys collected under this section may be used to support the cost of the judicial officer and support staff of a therapeutic court.*
>
> *(5) Nothing in this section may be interpreted to prohibit the use of moneys collected under this section for the replacement of lapsed federal funding previously provided for the operation or delivery of services and programs as provided in this section.*

The state statute has been amended several times since its origination in 2005. The first change (2008) allowed for housing that is a component of a coordinated chemical dependency or mental health treatment program or service. Most notably, the statue was amended (2009 and 2011) twice to allow for supplantation (backfill) of lost revenues by sales tax funds on a predetermined schedule, specifying a percentage of revenue per year allowed to be used as backfill. Another modification of the law specified the revenue may be used to support the cost of the judicial officer and support staff of a therapeutic court without being considered as supplantation. During the 2015 legislative session, transportation was added to the list of mental health programs and services that may be supported by the revenue.

King County's Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Sales Tax Enacted: In 2007, the King County Council enacted the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) sales tax based on RCW 82.14.1460 via Ordinance 15949. In addition to authorizing the collection of sales tax revenue, Ordinance 15949 created a sunset date of January 1, 2017 for the sales tax. Ordinance 15949 states:

> *The expiration of the tax is established to enable progress toward meeting the county's policy goals outcomes, and to enable evaluations of the programs funded with the sales tax revenue to take place and for the county to deliberate on the success of meeting policy goals and outcomes.* [4]

Ordinance 15949 established five policy goals for King County's MIDD sales tax shown below. These goals have guided and informed all aspects of the MIDD policy and services work since 2007.

[4] King County Ordinance 15949, section 1 H, lines 73-76.

MIDD Adopted Policy Goals

Policy Goal 1: *A reduction in the number of mentally ill and chemically dependent people using costly interventions, such as, jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals.*

Policy Goal 2: *A reduction in the number of people who recycle through the jail, returning repeatedly as a result of their mental illness or chemical dependency.*

Policy Goal 3: *A reduction of the incidence and severity of chemical dependency and mental and emotional disorders in youth and adults.*

Policy Goal 4: *Diversion of mentally ill and chemically dependent youth and adults from initial or further justice system involvement.*

Policy Goal 5: *Explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other Council directed efforts including, the Adult and Juvenile Justice Operational Master plans, the Plan to End Homelessness, the Veterans and Human Services Levy Service Improvement Plan and the King County Mental Health Recovery Plan.*

Ordinance 15949 also included the Council's direction in two areas not addressed by the Action Plan. The Council required that the Implementation Plan address expansion of King County's Adult Drug Diversion Court. The Council also required programs that supported specialized mental health or substance abuse counseling, therapy, and support for survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence for adults and children be integrated into the MIDD implementation planning.

It is important to note that King County's MIDD was a groundbreaking collaboration between health and human service (HHS) and criminal justice (CJ) service domains. Driven by compelling evidence from HHS and CJ leaders, policymakers created MIDD so that King County could begin to collectively address the high human and financial costs of individuals with behavioral health conditions (mental illness, substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders) recycling through the expensive criminal justice system. MIDD represented unprecedented coordination, collaboration and teamwork between the formerly stand-alone CJ and HHS systems.

MIDD 1 was organized based on the Sequential Intercept Model, providing a framework to determine what services were needed under MIDD 1 to help prevent incarceration, hospitalization and homelessness. It is included as Appendix A to this report.

MIDD 1 Implementation: Oversight, Implementation and Evaluation Plans: Ordinance 15949 called for key foundational planning documents necessary to the successful and transparent implementation of the MIDD. The legislation called on the Departments of Community and Human Services, Adult and Juvenile Detention, and Public Health; the Offices of the Public Defender and Prosecuting Attorney; and Superior and District Courts to develop and submit to the Council MIDD oversight, implementation and evaluation plans.

The MIDD Oversight Plan, adopted by Ordinance 16077, established the MIDD Oversight Committee. It set the role and duties of the Oversight Committee, and established the composition of the Oversight Committee. As described in legislation, the Oversight Committee is responsible for the ongoing oversight of the MIDD services and programs funded with the sales tax revenue. It acts as an advisory body to the Executive and the Council, reviewing and making recommendations on the implementation and effectiveness of the sales tax programs in meeting the five established policy goals. It reviews and comments on all required reports and on emerging and evolving priorities for use of the MIDD funds. Ordinance 16077 states that the Oversight Committee "should promote coordination and collaboration between entities involved with sales tax programs; educate the public, policymakers, and stakeholders on sales tax funded programs; and coordinate and share information with other related efforts."[5] Ultimately, the Oversight Committee's purpose is to ensure that the implementation and evaluation of the strategies and programs funded by the tax revenue are transparent, accountable and collaborative.

The 30-member MIDD Oversight Committee meets regularly to discuss, review, and at times make recommendations on MIDD-related matters. Membership purposely includes a wide array of subject matter experts and stakeholder groups, including the Sound Cities Association (formerly Suburban Cities Association), and the cities of Bellevue and Seattle. There are eleven King County government seats on the committee. A complete list of current MIDD Oversight Committee seats and current members is included in Appendix B.

The MIDD 1 Implementation Plan was adopted via Ordinance 16261 on October 6, 2008. Per Ordinance 15949, the MIDD Implementation Plan was developed in collaboration with the Oversight Committee. The Implementation Plan described the implementation of the programs and services outlined in the MIDD Action Plan. As required, it included a discussion of needed resources (staff, information and provider), milestones for implementation of programs and a spending plan. It also addressed expansion of Adult Drug Court and mental health and substance abuse services for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The Implementation Plan grouped programs into five service areas: the first three were included in the MIDD Action Plan that was accepted by the King County Council in October 2007. The fourth service area of the MIDD Implementation Plan reflected the Council's direction to address domestic violence and sexual assault mental health and substance abuse programs and Adult Drug Diversion Court. The fifth and final service area addresses the housing needs of individuals with serious mental illness and chemical dependency based on a change in State law which clarified the use of sales tax collections for housing. The five areas are detailed below:

[5] Ordinance 16077 Section 1 E, lines 44-47.

MIDD 1 Service Areas and Programming

MIDD 1 Service Area	MIDD Programs and Strategies
Community-Based Care	• Increase access to community mental health and substance abuse treatment for uninsured children, adults and older adults • Improve the quality of care by decreasing mental health caseloads and providing specialized employment services • Provide supportive services for housing projects serving people with mental illness and chemical dependency treatment needs
Programs Targeted to Help Youth	• Expand prevention and early intervention programs • Expand assessments for youth in the juvenile justice system • Provide comprehensive team-based, intensive "wraparound" services • Expand services for youth in crisis • Maintain and expand Family Treatment Court and Juvenile Drug Court
Jail and Hospital Diversion	• Divert people who do not need to be in jail or hospital through crisis intervention training for police and other first responders and by creating a crisis diversion facility • Expand mental health courts and other post-booking services to get people out of jail and into services faster • Expand programs that help individuals re-enter the community from jails and hospitals
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and Adult Drug Court	• Address the mental health needs of children who have been exposed to domestic violence • Increase access to coordinated, early intervention mental health and substance abuse services for survivors of domestic violence • Increase access to treatment services for victims of sexual assault • Enhance services available through the King County Adult Drug Diversion Court
Housing Development	• Support capital projects and rental subsidies for people with mental illness and chemical dependency

The Implementation Plan for the 2008-2016 MIDD service period contained information on each individual program, called a "strategy," including the following:

- A needs statement
- A description of services
- A discussion of needed resources, including staff, information and provider contracts
- Milestones for implementation of the program.

The Implementation Plan also included a schedule for the implementation of programs, a 2008 spending plan and a financial plan for the mental illness and drug dependency fund. Finally, each program (strategy) included a list of linkages to other programs and planning and coordinating efforts, highlighting critical collaboration and coordination are necessary to the successful implementation of the MIDD Plan.

The adopted MIDD Implementation Plan included two additional programs added by the Council that were not in the Executive's transmitted plan: Crisis Intervention Team / Mental Health Partnership Pilot Project and Safe Housing and Treatment for Children in Prostitution Pilot Project.

The Implementation Plan outlined the steps and timeline for creation of the comprehensive programming that became MIDD programs. The Implementation Plan summarized the collaborative work of many entities over a two-year period to organize and develop the work that eventually became the MIDD. The document states that the Implementation Plan is "a product of a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional plan to help youth and adults who are at risk for or suffer from mental illness or substance abuse."[6]

The MIDD Evaluation Plan, the third required component of Ordinance 15949, was adopted by the Council on October 10, 2008 via Ordinance 16262. As specified in Ordinance 15949, the Evaluation Plan submitted to the Council was to contain process and outcome evaluation components, a schedule for evaluations, performance measurements and performance measurement targets, and data elements used for reporting and evaluations. Detailed direction on performance measures was also outlined in Ordinances 15949 and 16262, along with a quarterly report schedule and the specific components of annual and quarterly reporting. The legislation that adopted the Evaluation Plan also outlined how and when revisions to the Evaluation Plan and processes, and performance measures and targets were to be communicated to the Council and the public.

The MIDD Evaluation Plan identified a framework for evaluating most of the programs (strategies) in the MIDD Implementation Plan except the two added by the Council Crisis Intervention Team / Mental Health Partnership Pilot Project and Safe Housing and Treatment for Children in Prostitution Pilot Project. The Evaluation Plan stated that evaluation would be accomplished "by measuring what is done (output), how it is done (process), and the effects of what is done (outcome)."[7]

Supplantation: The 2005 legislation authorizing counties to implement a one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax did not permit the revenues to be used to supplant other existing funding. During the 2009 and the 2011 legislative sessions, Washington State legislators approved changes to the state statute that modified the non-supplantation language of the law, and allowed MIDD revenue to replace (supplant) funds for **existing** mental health, chemical dependency and therapeutic court services and programs, not only new or expanded programs. It also permitted MIDD funds to be used to support the cost of the judicial officer and support staff of a therapeutic court. The step down in supplantation funds was modified in 2011 as follows:

- 2015: 20 percent
- 2016: 10 percent
- 2017: 0 percent (the King County MIDD 1 expires in January 2017; should MIDD be renewed, the 2017-2018 budget would reflect zero supplantation).

[6] Ordinance 16261, Attachment A Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Implementation Plan Version 6 – Revised October 6, 2008 – FINAL, page 5.

[7] Ordinance 16262 Attachment A Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Action Plan Part 3 – Evaluation Plan Version 2 REVISED 9-2-08, page 11.

Replacement of lost Federal funds is permitted.

MIDD in 2016: MIDD serves thousands of people annually[8], providing services to those who otherwise would not receive services. MIDD funding provides:

- housing and supportive housing and case management services
- crisis diversion and mobile crisis services
- full support for all of King County's therapeutic courts.

Of the 37 original programs/strategies conceived by MIDD planners in 2006-2008, 32 are operational. Two strategies, Crisis Intervention Team/Mental Health Partnership (17a) and Safe Housing and Treatment for Children in Prostitution (17b) secured funding from other sources and did not require ongoing MIDD funds. Three youth strategies: Services for Parents in Substance Abuse Outpatient Treatment (4a); Prevention Services to Children of Substance Abusing Parents (4b); and, Reception Centers for Youth in Crisis (7a), remain on hold. A substantially modified version of Strategy 7a known as FIRS (Family Intervention and Restorative Services) was awarded one time supplemental funding during 2015.

Financially, the MIDD fund benefits from a healthy economy: in 2015 and again in early 2016, the MIDD fund saw an undesignated fund balance. Compared to the economic downturn starting in 2009, when the Oversight Committee was asked to make recommendations on programmatic reductions necessitated by gravely reduced revenues, 2015 and 2016 fund balance resulted in opportunities to restore programs and address emerging needs. The Oversight Committee initiated a standing Fund Balance Review subcommittee to conduct analysis and have a menu of recommendations at the ready for future opportunities to utilize undesignated fund balance.

Key Changed Conditions Impacting MIDD

Since the passage of MIDD in 2007 there have been major seismic shifts in the mental health and substance abuse worlds, including the April 1, 2016 merging of mental health and substance abuse systems into one behavioral health system. The leading change factors that necessitate retooling of MIDD are highlighted below.

Behavioral Health Integration: In March 2014, the Washington State Legislature passed Senate Bill 6312 calling for the integrated purchasing of mental health and substance abuse treatment services through managed care contracts by April 2016, with full integration of physical and behavioral health care by January 2020. The law necessitated the creation of Behavioral Health Organizations (BHOs) to purchase and administer Medicaid funded mental health and substance use disorder services under managed care. BHOs are single, local entities that will assume responsibility and financial risk for providing substance use disorder treatment and the mental health services currently overseen by the counties and

[8] MIDD Eighth Annual Report, pg. 46: 35,902 unduplicated clients during the October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015 reporting period, with an additional 21,730 people served in large group settings.
http://www.kingcounty.gov/~/media/health/MHSA/MIDD_ActionPlan/Reports/160413_MIDD_8th_Annual_Report.ashx?la=en

the former Regional Support Networks (RSNs). The BHO services include inpatient and outpatient treatment, involuntary treatment and crisis services, services in jail, and services funded by federal block grants. King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division will serve as the BHO for the King County region.

Implementation of ESSB 6312 has brought about changes to how behavioral health (including both mental health and substance abuse treatment) services are administered and delivered in King County. The biggest changes have been to the substance use disorder treatment system as it moved from its current fee for service payment structure to managed care. This includes new "books of business" for the County as well as changes to contracting, payment structures, data collection and reporting, and other administrative processes. An integrated behavioral health system allows more flexibility to deliver holistic care especially for individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. Notably, Senate Bill 6312 requires that King County's new behavioral health system provide access to recovery support services, such as housing, supported employment and connections to peers.

One important change initiated by behavioral health integration is the evolution of terminology used to define and describe the mental health and substance use disorder systems. King County is making the conscious effort to use the term "behavioral health" when referencing mental health and substance use disorder systems, reflecting the joining of systems through behavioral health integration.

More information on statewide BHO development can be found here:
https://www.dshs.wa.gov/bhsia/division-behavioral-health-and-recovery/developing-behavioral-health-organizations

Please also see pages 66-69 for additional discussion of Behavioral Health Integration.

Affordable Care Act: The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) builds on the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 and extends federal parity protections to millions of Americans. The parity law seeks to establish conformity of coverage for mental health and substance use conditions with coverage for medical and surgical care. The ACA builds on the parity law by expanding access to insurance coverage to more Americans through state based Health Insurance Exchanges and by expanding the financial eligibility for Medicaid to 133% of Federal Poverty Level. Expanded coverage and access coupled with parity ensures coverage of mental health and substance use disorder benefits for people who have historically lacked these benefits.

Since January 1, 2014, when Washington State took advantage of Medicaid expansion under the ACA, King County has seen a significant increase in the number of people enrolled in Medicaid. As of June 1, 2016, approximately 165,000 individuals have become newly eligible for Medicaid services in King County; of those, about 10,000 had accessed outpatient mental health services from the King County RSN. As of June 1, 2016, there are approximately 405,000 Medicaid-covered individuals in King County.

Because the RSN (and now the BHO) is paid on a per member per month basis from the state, the increase in Medicaid eligible individuals has resulted in revenue growth. This in turn has allowed the

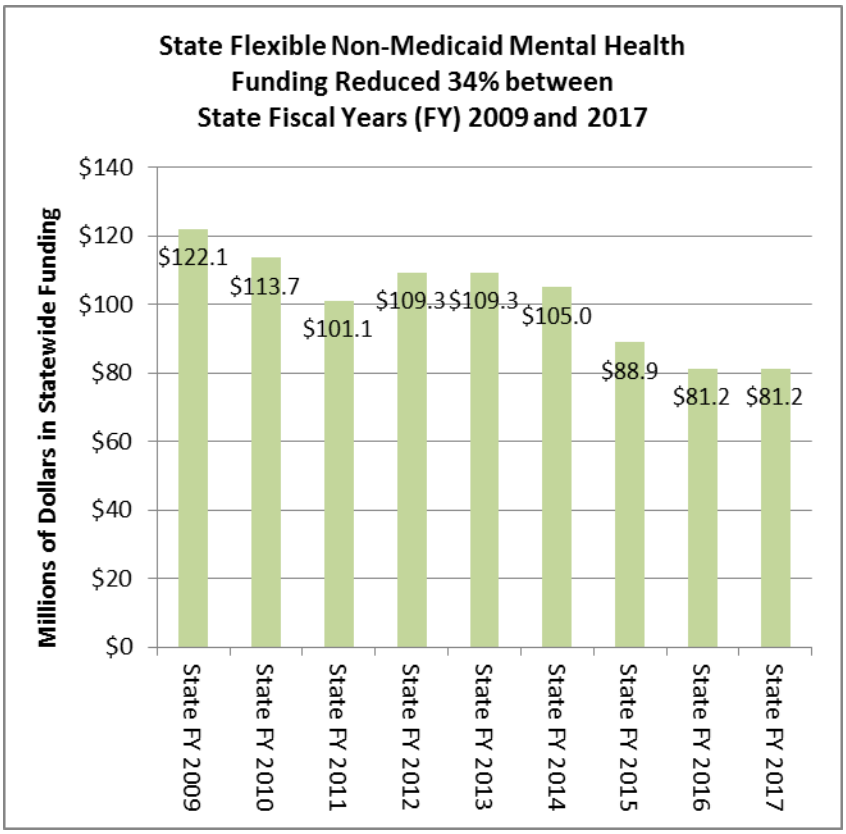
King County BHO to raise outpatient case rates paid to providers. Unfortunately, the system is experiencing a bow wave: the behavioral health system is struggling to find and/or retain trained, licensed and qualified staff to provide services to this expanded population. Providers statewide report difficulty hiring and retaining the additional staff they need to fill demand. Workforce development is discussed in detail in a subsequent section of this document.

Prior to implementation of the ACA, most people served in the substance use disorder treatment system were not eligible for Medicaid, as Medicaid eligibility was determined by a combination of income and disability and having solely a substance use disorder was not considered a qualifying condition for federal disability. Those with a dual diagnosis (substance use disorder with mental health diagnosis) were required to prove that the mental health diagnosis was present and diagnosed prior to beginning substance use or had to be able to remain abstinent for a considerable amount of time to show the continued presence of a mental health condition. Thus, prior to ACA, many individuals with co-occurring disorders did not receive needed substance use disorder services. Under the ACA, persons no longer needed to qualify for eligibility based on disability, but rather can qualify for Medicaid solely based on income. This has resulted in a significant increase in clients becoming eligible for Medicaid and therefore eligible to receive Medicaid funded substance use disorder treatment. As of February 2016, 87 percent of publicly-funded adults and 76 percent of youth in substance use disorder outpatient treatment were on Medicaid.

As with the mental health system, the massive conversion of funding for treatment to Medicaid has impacted providers. On average Medicaid reimbursement rates are 20-25 percent less than what treatment agencies were paid for the same clients for the same service provided prior to ACA. The previous rates were already unsustainable, but the Medicaid rate has been even more difficult for providers to operate under. These lower rates prevent agencies from providing appropriate pay for well-qualified staff, hence leading to staff leaving, and the inability to hire qualified staff turning into a workforce drought. While the legislature did provide for some rate increases on the substance use disorder treatment side during the most recent session ($6.8M statewide), the impact of reduced rates is still deeply experienced by providers. Moving the system to managed care in April 2016 provides another opportunity to increase rates to providers, although the system continues to be significantly underfunded.

Resource Scarcity: Over the years since MIDD was authorized, there have been significant reductions in a variety of critical resources. Major cuts to flexible non-Medicaid mental health funds from the state have deeply impacted access to behavioral health services. These non-Medicaid funds are prioritized for crisis, involuntary commitment, residential, and inpatient services and play an important role in creating and maintaining a comprehensive continuum of community-based behavioral care. They also enable King County to facilitate treatment access for individuals who do not have Medicaid.

Table 1



As shown in Table 1 between state fiscal years 2009 and 2016, there was a loss of $40.9 million (34 percent) statewide for these critical services, and funding continues at this low level for state fiscal year 2017 as well. The reductions have had deep and dramatic effects on communities' ability to respond to growing need and maintain or develop creative solutions to improve outcomes for individuals with mental health and/or substance use disorders.

Another aspect to resource scarcity is the ongoing structural deficit of King County's General Fund. For the upcoming 2017-2018 biennium, the General Fund is facing a $50 million deficit. About 75 percent of the General Fund is used to support the county's criminal justice system, including the jail, the courts, prosecution and defense, and the Sheriff's Office. Due to the $50 million General Fund deficit, the County is exploring all options to have other funding sources, like the MIDD sales tax, support programs that would relieve pressure on the General Fund. However, the ability to use MIDD revenue to support previously existing programs is limited by a supplantation restriction in the state MIDD statute, which requires MIDD funding be used on "new or expanded programs or services." One exception to the supplantation restriction in the MIDD statute is therapeutic court activities (e.g. Mental Health Court or Drug Court). Therapeutic courts were originally funded by the General Fund before being funded by the first MIDD. The MIDD 2 spending plan that is included with this report reflects the continued support of King County's four existing therapeutic courts by the MIDD.

High Treatment Need: Severe resource scarcity has coexisted with a very high prevalence of treatment need in Washington as compared to other states. Analysis of data from the federal Substance Abuse and

Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) 2010-11 Mental Health Surveillance Survey found that Washington ranked in the top three among states in the prevalence of any mental illness (24 percent of the population) and serious mental illness that substantially affected one or more major categories of functioning (seven percent).[9]

Population Growth: The population of King County grew by an estimated 22 percent between 2000 and 2015 – almost 380,000 people. Meanwhile, the state's population increased by approximately 22 percent as well – or nearly 1.3 million.[10] Even this one factor alone – the addition of so many more residents – would have placed more pressure on an overstretched community behavioral health treatment system.

Emergency System Use: More and more people are seeking psychiatric care via hospital emergency departments (EDs) – in 2007, 12.5 percent of adult ED visits were mental health-related, as compared to 5.4 percent just seven years earlier. Of 2007 psychiatric ED visits, 41 percent result in a hospital admission, over two and a half times the rate of ED visits for other conditions,[11] and between 2001 and 2006 the average duration of such visits was 42 percent longer than for non-psychiatric issues.[12] The growth in these figures may result from the difficulty people experience in accessing community mental health services before they are in crisis, as well as the dramatic reduction in inpatient psychiatric capacity nationally, that began as part of deinstitutionalization in the 1960s and has continued until very recently.[13]

In King County and Washington State, treatment access challenges and associated emergency system use have been driven by a confluence of factors: community and inpatient resources are scarce, while at the same time treatment need is very high and the population is growing quickly.

Court Rulings

Psychiatric Boarding: On August 7, 2014, the Washington State Supreme Court ruled that hospital boarding of involuntarily detained individuals in mental health crisis, absent medical need, is unconstitutional. Psychiatric boarding or "boarding" became shorthand for the treatment access crisis that resulted when community need for inpatient mental health care – especially involuntary treatment – exceeded appropriate available resources. When appropriate treatment beds were not available,

[9] Burley, M. & Scott, A. (2015). Inpatient psychiatric capacity and utilization in Washington State (Document Number 15-01-54102). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, retrieved from http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1585/Wsipp_Inpatient-Psychiatric-Capacity-and-Utilization-in-Washington-State_Report.pdf.

[10] U.S. Census Bureau State and County QuickFacts, retrieved from http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53/53033.html, and Population for the 15 Largest Counties and Incorporated Places in Washington: 1990 and 2000, retrieved from https://www.census.gov/census2000/pdf/wa_tab_6.PDF.

[11] Owens P, Mutter R, Stocks C. Mental Health and Substance Abuse-Related Emergency Department Visits among Adults, 2007: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (2010), as cited in Abid et al. (2014). Psychiatric Boarding in U.S. EDs: A Multifactorial Problem that Requires Multidisciplinary Solutions. *Urgent Matters Policy Brief,* 1(2).

[12] Slade EP, Dixon LB, Semmel S. Trends in the duration of emergency department visits, 2001-2006. *Psychiatr Serv* 2010, 61(9), 878-84, as cited in Abid et al. (2014). Psychiatric Boarding in U.S. EDs: A Multifactorial Problem that Requires Multidisciplinary Solutions. *Urgent Matters Policy Brief,* 1(2).

[13] Abid et al. (2014). Psychiatric Boarding in U.S. EDs: A Multifactorial Problem that Requires Multidisciplinary Solutions. *Urgent Matters Policy Brief,* 1(2).

individuals were detained and waiting in less than optimal settings such as hospital EDs until a psychiatric bed became available.

Psychiatric boarding hurts patients and drives resources away from community-based and preventive care. Studies show that prolonged waits in EDs for psychiatric patients are associated with lower quality mental health care.[14] This has been a nationwide problem that had been affecting Washington and King County since at least 2009.

The Washington State Supreme Court, in its 2014 *In re the Detention of D.W. et al* decision, defined psychiatric boarding as temporarily placing involuntarily detained people in emergency rooms and acute care centers to avoid overcrowding certified facilities. In doing so, the Court emphasized the inappropriateness of the placement, and the chief reason for not providing inpatient psychiatric care at the right time – lack of bed capacity.[15]

State and local partners, including the Community Alternatives to Boarding Task Force[16], are developing system innovations and deploying new resources strategically to improve access to care. Local flexible resources like MIDD play a key part in expanding treatment capacity in King County.

Forensic Competency Evaluations: In April 2015, a U.S. District Court judge issued a permanent injunction ordering the Washington Department of Social and Health Services to provide competency evaluations to individuals in jails within seven days of booking. Judges order competency evaluations for individuals who are detained when they have concerns about whether the person arrested is able to assist with his or her defense. If the person is found incompetent, the judge orders treatment to have competency restored. Two key drivers impacting the length of time individuals spend in jails awaiting competency evaluation also impact King County's behavioral health system: lack of evaluation services and the lack of bed space and staffing at the state's two forensic hospitals.

As part of the state's response to this new mandate, resources have been committed to start pilot programs in King County to address competency in local communities, expediting evaluation and diverting some defendants away from state hospital stays for competency restoration.

Other Change Drivers

Community Behavioral Health Workforce in Crisis: There are many cascading effects of the expansion of services provided under ACA along with the realities of resource scarcity that are gravely impacting the workforce charged with providing services to a growing population. Major workforce challenges negatively impact the publicly funded behavioral health care system when trained, licensed and qualified staff are difficult to find and/or retain in community provider organizations.

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[14] Bender, D., Pande, N., Ludwig, M. (2008). *A Literature Review: Psychiatric Boarding: Office of Disability, Aging and Long-Term Care Policy*. Retrieved from http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/reports/2008/PsyBdLR.pdf.

[15] *In re the Detention of D.W., et al.* Case 90110-4. Washington State Supreme Court, retrieved from http://www.courts.wa.gov/opinions/pdf/901104.pdf.

[16] See www.kingcounty.gov/cabtf for more information about the Community Alternatives to Boarding Task Force, including its June 2016 final report to King County Council in response to Motion 14225.

The workforce crisis crosses all levels of care, as insufficient recruitment and retention of qualified behavioral health workers is presenting significant problems for community providers and hospitals, and the problem is getting worse. It is a concern of providers and public behavioral health systems both nationally and in Washington State, where it has been a focus of attention for the Adult Behavioral Health System Task Force's Workforce Development Workgroup[17], the Washington Community Mental Health Council[18] and the Washington State Hospital Association.[19]

A confluence of competing factors is contributing to the behavioral health workforce crisis. Studies of the situation in Washington have found that there is now a greater awareness of behavioral health needs among human service providers, faith communities, medical, and housing providers; an aging population coping with chronic conditions including mental health and substance abuse issues; and greater attention to the behavioral health needs of veterans. Also, there is increasing need for workers with multiple credentials in order to serve clients who have multiple behavioral health treatment needs or who are receiving care in integrated care settings. At the same time, many longtime behavioral health professionals are retiring or nearing retirement, and fewer younger workers are seeking a career in human services, leading to significant competition in the labor market.[20]

High caseloads and low wages in community behavioral health make it easy for qualified staff to be recruited away by entities like the Veteran's Administration and private health care systems that can pay more and/or forgive student loans. It is also difficult to recruit psychiatrists, nurse practitioners, and nurses to public sector behavioral health due to a small candidate pool and challenges in offering competitive salaries. The behavioral health workforce, particularly in public sector settings, also experiences high turnover due, in part, to burnout, stress and lack of professional support. Ongoing reductions in funding for public behavioral health contribute to staff turnover and recruitment challenges.

Without workforce improvements, King County will not be able to meet service needs. Individuals who desperately require lifesaving services could go untreated, resulting in high costs, both human and financial. The County is uniquely positioned to both participate in and lead aspects of workforce development in partnership with providers, consumers and policy makers.

Evolving Values and Approaches to Care: The factors below reflect new directions or policies taken by King County in the provision of behavioral health services since 2007 when the MIDD was first

[17]Excerpt from the 2SSB 5732 Report to the Governor and Legislature. (June 2014). Presented to Adult Behavioral Health System Task Force, July 24, 2015. Retrieved from https://app.leg.wa.gov/CMD/Handler.ashx?MethodName=getdocumentcontent&documentId=SaPxhsSWbJM&att=false

[18]Christian, A. (July 24, 2015). Washington Community Mental Health Council: Adult Behavioral Health System Task Force 7/24/15, The Community Behavioral Health Workforce. Retrieved from https://app.leg.wa.gov/CMD/Handler.ashx?MethodName=getdocumentcontent&documentId=rvfuBcZu20w&att=false.

[19] Whiteaker, C. (July 24, 2015). Washington State Hospital Association: The Behavioral Health Workforce in Washington State, Adult Behavioral Health System Task Force 7/24/15. Retrieved from https://app.leg.wa.gov/CMD/Handler.ashx?MethodName=getdocumentcontent&documentId=W9HEpD6ldfA&att=false.

[20]Christian, A. (July 24, 2015). Washington Community Mental Health Council: Adult Behavioral Health System Task Force 7/24/15, The Community Behavioral Health Workforce. Retrieved from https://app.leg.wa.gov/CMD/Handler.ashx?MethodName=getdocumentcontent&documentId=rvfuBcZu20w&att=false.

552 authorized. In addition, each element echoes a MIDD Oversight Committee-identified guiding principle
553 for the development of MIDD 2.
554
555 ***Recovery and Reentry -*** A recovery-oriented framework has at its center the individual: a person-
556 centered approach to services and treatment that is embedded in self-determination. The framework
557 asks that individuals be honored for their own healing processes, supported by the belief that people
558 can and will recover despite winding up at the extreme ends of crisis systems – in jails or hospitals.
559
560 The initial MIDD was based on the concept of decriminalization of mental health and substance use
561 following the National GAINS Center Sequential Intercept model. Building on the model and following
562 emerging practices, King County embraces a recovery-oriented framework for all individuals served in its
563 behavioral health system. This practice enables King County to better address the needs of individuals
564 with complex behavioral and other health conditions who are incarcerated, or at risk of incarceration,
565 throughout King County. It is well documented that individuals with complex behavioral health
566 conditions are overrepresented in criminal justice settings nationally. Reentry and transition from
567 hospital or jail planning can work well when behavioral health and criminal justice systems collaborate
568 to support recovery.[21]
569
570 King County recognizes that it is critical to view reentry from a recovery lens in order to best serve some
571 of our community's most marginalized populations. Reentry services must be rooted in a recovery-
572 oriented framework with interventions that include: peer support; diverse culturally competent
573 services; holistic healthcare that is integrated across mental health, substance use and primary care;
574 housing assistance and employment support; and support for essential and basic needs. As the
575 Sequential Intercept model notes, community-based services are key for individuals leaving jails and
576 hospitals, and successfully integrating into communities of their choice.
577
578 ***Trauma-Informed Care Emphasis -*** King County is moving to utilizing a trauma-informed care framework
579 whenever possible. Trauma-informed care is an approach to engaging people with histories of trauma
580 that recognizes the presence of trauma symptoms and acknowledges the role that trauma has played in
581 their lives. Trauma-informed care seeks to change the paradigm from one that asks, "What's wrong with
582 you?" to one that asks, "What has happened to you?" Trauma-informed organizations, programs and
583 services are based on an understanding of the vulnerabilities or triggers of trauma survivors so as to be
584 more supportive and avoid re-traumatization.
585
586 Most individuals seeking public behavioral health and other public services have histories of physical and
587 sexual abuse and other types of trauma-inducing experiences.[22] These experiences often lead to mental

[21] Blanford, Alex M. and Fred C. Oshe. Guidelines for the Successful Transition of People with Behavioral Health Disorders from Jail and Prison. Delmar, NY: SAMHSA's GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation, 2013.
[22] "NCTIC's Current Framework." National Center for Trauma-Informed Care and Alternatives to Seclusion and Restraint. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 26 Oct. 2015. Web. 21 June 2016. Also supported by Lu, Weili, Mueser, Kim T., Rosenberg, Stanley D., Jankowski, Mary Kay. Correlates of Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Adults with Severe Mood Disorders. Psychiatric Services. 2008 (59)"1018-1026.

588 health and co-occurring disorders such as chronic health conditions, substance abuse, as well as contact
589 with the criminal justice system.
590
591 Providing services under a trauma-informed framework can result in better outcomes than "treatment
592 as usual." A variety of studies have revealed that programs utilizing a trauma-informed model are
593 associated with a decrease in psychiatric symptoms and substance use. Some programs have shown an
594 improvement in daily functioning and a decrease in trauma symptoms, substance use and mental health
595 symptoms.[23, 24] Trauma-informed care may lead to decreased utilization of crisis-based services. Some
596 studies have found decreases in the use of intensive services such as hospitalization and crisis
597 intervention following the implementation of trauma-informed services.[25]
598
599 ***King County's Equity and Social Justice Agenda*** **-** The County's Equity and Social Justice Agenda
600 recognizes that race, place and income impact quality of life for residents of King County and people of
601 color, those who have limited English proficiency and who are low-income persistently face inequities in
602 key educational, economic and health outcomes. These inequities are driven by an array of factors
603 including the tax system, unequal access to the determinants of equity, subtle but pervasive individual
604 bias, and institutional and structural racism and sexism. These factors, while invisible to some, have
605 profound and tangible impacts for others.
606
607 At the same time, King County's adopted Strategic Plan identifies the principle of "fair and just" as a
608 cornerstone incorporated into the work of all aspects of King County government. The region's economy
609 and quality of life depends on the ability of all people to contribute, and King County seeks to remove
610 barriers that limit the ability of some to fulfill their potential. While King County government has made
611 progress, especially with regard to pro-equity policies, there is still a long way to go. Though the
612 County's ability to create greater levels of institutional and regional equity may be limited by the scope
613 of its services and influence, by working collaboratively with providers, consumers and other
614 stakeholders, further improvements will be made.
615
616 In October of 2014 Executive Constantine signed an Executive Order calling for advancing equity and
617 social justice in King County, along with the development of a countywide Equity and Social Justice
618 Strategic Plan. Planning of MIDD 2 is driven in large part by the County's commitment to enacting its
619 Equity and Social Justice Agenda.
620

621 MIDD 1 Comprehensive Historical Review and Assessment Report Findings

622
623 As noted, Ordinance 17998 called for two major MIDD related work products to be submitted to the

[23] Cocozza, J.J., Jackson, E.W., Hennigan, K., Morrissey, J.B., Reed, B.G., & Fallot, R. (2005). Outcomes for women with co-occurring disorders and trauma: Program-level effects. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 28(2), 109-119.
[24] Morrissey, J.P., and Ellis, A.R. (2005). Outcomes for women with co-occurring disorders and trauma: Program and person-level effects. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 28(2), 121-133.
[25] Community Connections. (2002). Trauma and Abuse in the Lives of Homeless Men and Women. Online PowerPoint presentation. Washington, DC: Authors. Retrieved September 3, 2007, from http://www.pathprogram.samhsa.gov/ppt/Trauma_and_Homelessness.ppt

Council: this **Service Improvement Plan** and the **Comprehensive Historical Review and Assessment Report.** The latter is an extensive examination and assessment of MIDD 1 strategies, programs, and services and was submitted to the Council on June 30. It included recommendations on improvements to MIDD performance measures, evaluation data gathering and a review of MIDD evaluation processes. The Comprehensive Historical Review and Assessment Report contained the following findings on MIDD 1:

1. **Aggregating results from all relevant strategies, MIDD is recognized as SUCCESSFUL and EFFECTIVE in meeting the established policy goals.**

2. **<u>Significant reductions</u> in jail and emergency department use, and psychiatric hospitalizations, are documented by MIDD evaluation data.**

Policy Goal 1: Emergency Department Utilization - SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION
Data indicates that over the long term, emergency department utilization decreased significantly. After a modest initial increase in emergency department use in the first year, **reductions in emergency department use exceeded 25 percent for every year thereafter, peaking at 39 percent** in the fifth year after initial MIDD service contact.

Policy Goal 1: Psychiatric Hospital Utilization - SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION
Over the long term, inpatient psychiatric hospital utilization (including local hospitals and Western State Hospital) decreased significantly. After a modest initial increase in psychiatric hospital use in the first year, **the total number of admissions dropped 44 percent**, and the **total number of hospital days were reduced by 24 percent**, in the third through fifth years after initial MIDD service contact.

Policy Goals 1, 2, and 4: Jail Utilization - SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION
Over both the short and long term, **jail bookings decreased significantly, ranging from 13 percent in the first year to 53 percent** in the fifth year after initial MIDD service contact. Total jail days increased slightly in the first year after MIDD service contact, but then **reductions in jail days that reached a 44 percent reduction** by the fifth year were consistently evident starting in the second year.

Policy Goal 3: Symptom Reduction - NOTABLE REDUCTION
When change was evident and could be measured, **about three out of every four people showed reduced mental health symptom severity or reduced substance use** at some point over the course of their treatment.

Policy Goal 5: Furthering Other Initiatives - INTENTIONAL LINKAGE
In general, strategies intended to further the work of other Council-directed efforts were determined to have done so.

The Comprehensive Historical Review and Assessment Report also identified a number of recommendations to improve evaluations of MIDD 2. The potential renewal of MIDD presents a tremendous opportunity to examine MIDD and its evaluation. Informed by an independent assessment

of the MIDD Evaluation by King County's Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), as well as other internal assessments and stakeholder feedback, a range of improvements to the MIDD evaluation approach were recommended. The 22 potential changes to the MIDD 2 evaluation fall into these four broad categories:

- Updating and revising the evaluation framework
- Revising performance measures, targets, and outcomes
- Upgrading data collection and infrastructure
- Enhancing reporting and improving processes.

III. Key Components of MIDD 2

Overview

The 2016 MIDD Service Improvement Plan represents the collaborative efforts over a nearly two-year period from a wide range of internal and external stakeholders, including representatives from communities, provider agencies, courts, law enforcement, public health, the prosecuting attorney, public defense, juvenile and adult justice systems, staff and elected officials from jurisdictions in King County, Council staff, and many others. The product of this work is the MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan which is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional proposal to help people living with, or at risk of, behavioral health conditions are healthy, have satisfying social relationships, and avoid criminal justice involvement. It builds on the success of the first MIDD which was a groundbreaking partnership between health and human services, criminal justice and King County government and community providers, and sets forth a path to overcome the few challenges of MIDD 1.

The recommended initiatives, policies and processes that comprise MIDD 2 are:

- informed by community and Oversight Committee input
- grounded in the County's Equity and Social Justice work
- driven by outcomes;
- guided by the behavioral health continuum of care
- aligned with other County policy initiatives.

Differences between MIDD 1 and Proposed MIDD 2

MIDD 1	Proposed MIDD 2
• **Organized into five service areas that are a mix of services and populations**	• **Organized into four strategy areas corresponding to the behavioral health continuum of care**
• **Constructed to support two separate systems: mental health and substance use**	• **Based on an integrated system of behavioral health services**
• **Envisioned to support expansion of existing therapeutic courts**	• **Supports entirety of therapeutic courts**

Development of Proposed MIDD 2 Recommendations

The MIDD 2 planning process was co-created by the MIDD Oversight Committee. It was intentionally crafted to be transparent and provide ample opportunities for review and input. Hundreds of citizens and community members engaged in the various elements of the MIDD 2 planning process, from completing a survey, to submitting a new concept, to participating in a community conversation or focus group. Regular updates were provided on MIDD 2 planning to provider networks, jurisdictional coalitions, elected officials, Council and Executive staff and internal county stakeholders. A website was launched so that all relevant MIDD 2 planning documents and updates could be easily accessed. Below highlights some of more notable elements of MIDD 2 planning.

Oversight Committee Guidance and Input: The MIDD Oversight Committee performed a critically important role in MIDD 2 planning. In March 2015, the MIDD Oversight Committee established Values

710 and Guiding Principles to inform all aspects of MIDD 1 review work and MIDD 2 renewal planning
711 activities. County staff and Oversight Committee members relied on these values and guiding principles
712 as benchmarks as well as used them as checks and balances throughout MIDD 2 planning. The Values
713 and Guiding Principle informed everything about MIDD 2 from the development of outreach and
714 communications plans, to recommendations contained in this report. The values and guiding principles
715 served as cues for the transparent and collaborative approach the County executed for the review of
716 planning for, and implementation of, a potential MIDD 2.
717

718 **MIDD Oversight Committee Values & Guiding Principles** **Revised August 6, 2015**
719 • Cultural competency lens with an Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) focus
720 • Client centered; developed with consumer input
721 • Ensure voices of youth and disenfranchised populations are represented
722 • Self sustaining; partnerships that leverage sustainability when possible
723 • Community driven, not county driven
724 • Transparent
725 • Recovery focused
726 • Driven by documented outcomes
727 • Based in promising or best practices; evidence-based when possible
728 • Common goal(s) across all organizations
729 • Strategies move us toward integration and are transformational
730 • MIDD funding leverages criminal justice (CJ) system (youth and adult) changes
731 • Supports King County's vision for health care; reflects the triple aim: improved patient care experience, 732 improved population health, and reduced cost of health care
733 • More upstream / prevention services
734 • Coordinated services
735 • Community- based organizations on equal status with County for compensation
736 • Continue legacy of CJ/human services coming together
737 • Open to new ways of achieving results
738 • Build on strengths of the system
739 • Services are accessible to those with limited options

740
741 MIDD Oversight Committee members and/or the MIDD Renewal Strategy Team[26] reviewed and
742 provided feedback on the recommendations contained within this report. Additionally, the Oversight
743 Committee has reviewed and provided feedback on major MIDD review and renewal planning
744 documents, including the MIDD 2 Framework which is the basis of recommended revisions to the MIDD
745 policy goals and a key driver of recommended revisions to the potential MIDD 2 evaluation approach.
746 The MIDD 2 Framework is discussed in detail later in this section of the report.
747
748 By the time this report is transmitted to the Council, it will have been formally reviewed and discussed in
749 at least two MIDD Oversight Committee meetings. Every effort will be made to reflect MIDD Oversight

[26] The Oversight Committee appointed a MIDD Renewal Strategy Team comprised of eight Oversight Committee members, representing an array of populations and stakeholders and including staff from the county's executive and legislative branches, to facilitate a higher degree of collaboration and input from the Oversight Committee. The Strategy Team provided guidance and expertise for MIDD 1 review and MIDD 2 planning activities to BHRD staff. Intended to augment Oversight Committee feedback and input, the MIDD Oversight Committee Strategy Team provided in-depth reviews of MIDD 1 review and MIDD 2 planning activities and documents. The Strategy Team facilitated analysis, identified issues, offered subject matter expertise, and helped to problem-solve with county staff charged with completing the tasks required by Ordinance 17998.

Committee feedback into the final version of this report that is transmitted to the Council.

Citizen and Community Input: King County conducted its MIDD renewal planning work with an unprecedented level of transparency and community engagement. The Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) planned and collaboratively developed the deliverables required by Council by sharing information and involving internal and external partners and communities. In order to develop responsive and relevant MIDD 2 initiatives, King County turned to residents and community partners across the region for input and guidance. Informed by the MIDD Oversight Committee's Values and Guiding Principles, King County staff conducted a robust outreach and engagement process around MIDD renewal. From September 2015 through February 2016, King County invited citizens and communities to participate in five regional Community Conversations on MIDD.[27] Between October 2015 and February 2016, county staff held 14 focus groups involving specific communities, populations, or sub-regional areas, including a focus group with individuals in the King County Jail. The purpose of these engagement efforts was to hear ideas about services and programs for people living with mental illness and substance use disorders from those who need, use or engage with our county systems. The conversations were intentionally designed so that community members had a role in informing the County's decisions around its investments for children and youth and investments for mental health and substance use disorder services and programs. Focus groups ranged in size from as few as four to over 100 participants. Groups included, in order of meeting:

- Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Service Providers
- Behavioral Health Organization Leaders
- Real Change Vendors (consumers)
- Southeast King County/Maple Valley
- Asian/ Pacific Islander Communities
- Hispanic Communities
- Recovery Café (consumers)
- Refugee Forum
- Black/African American Communities
- Northeast King County/Snoqualmie Valley
- Native American Communities
- Transgender Individuals
- Somali Health Board
- King County Jail Detainees.

MIDD staff also conducted an electronic survey between September 2015 and February 2016. Over 360 respondents took the time to answer key questions about MIDD. Summaries and themes from these groups are available on the MIDD renewal website, along with the MIDD survey data.

Please see Appendix C for a summary of community engagement themes.

[27] Community Conversations were held in partnership with King County staff planning for what became Best Starts for Kids.

Three Phased MIDD Renewal Process: In addition to the vigorous community engagement work, a structured three phased review and renewal process was established in collaboration with the MIDD Oversight Committee. This process enabled the widest possible access to MIDD 2 funding and facilitated a coordinated analysis of new concepts and existing MIDD 1 programming. The process included:

I. **PHASE I -** Interested parties submitted New Concepts to the County between September 15, 2015 and October 31, 2015. After initial screening of the concept forms to ensure fitness under the RCW, they were forwarded to Phase 2. Only a handful of concepts were not moved forward out of the 141 received.

II. **PHASE II -** County staff drafted over 90 briefing papers in consultation with behavioral health partners, providers and subject matter experts. Briefing papers provided answers to important analytical questions. The process specifically involved review of the papers by concept submitters and every effort was made by DCHS to reflect feedback from concept submitters whenever possible while striving to provide objective analysis.[28]

The second step of Phase 2 were panel reviews of existing strategy and new concept briefing papers, with the panels sorting the strategies and concepts into high, medium and low categories for potential funding consideration. Four panels, corresponding to the four MIDD 2 strategy areas, convened in March 2016. Over 50 individuals participated on the review panel teams. The panels were intentionally constructed to bring in a diverse array of lived experiences, skills, knowledge, perspectives and insights to the sorting process. Each review panel team had a mix of community members and MIDD Oversight Committee members or their designees. Guiding factors provided to the review panels to use as they conducted their reviews of the briefing papers included questions on community needs, equity and social justice, integration, and recovery and reentry. See Appendix D for the briefing paper panel sorting results. Briefing papers can be found on the MIDD website: http://www.kingcounty.gov/MIDDrenewal.

III. **PHASE III –** County staff aligned MIDD 2 programmatic recommendations, developing the recommendations and identifying funding levels. County staff assessed all existing MIDD 1 programs and potential new concepts for fit, value and ability to help the County achieve MIDD policy goals. The initial recommendations were released to the MIDD Oversight Committee and for public review and a two week public comment period on April 22, 2016. Over 200 public comments were received. County staff made revisions to the draft MIDD 2 funding and programmatic recommendations in May, with revised recommendations released on May 20. Two Oversight Committee meetings (April and May) were dedicated to the review of and feedback on the draft funding and programmatic recommendations.

Please see Appendix E for the detailed MIDD 2 process overview.

[28] Instructions for the New Concept process clearly noted that concepts may be altered, revised, or combined, in briefing papers.

MIDD 1 Policy Goals & Proposed Modifications

MIDD 1's adopted policy goals are the foundational expression of what policymakers expected the MIDD to achieve, or work towards achieving. The policy goals provided the essential framing for all elements of the MIDD, including the MIDD 1 Implementation and Evaluation Plans. The primary focus of the MIDD 1 evaluation was to determine progress of MIDD-supported programs toward meeting the five policy goals.

Ordinance 15949 established five policy goals for King County's MIDD sales tax shown below. These goals have guided and informed all aspects of the MIDD policy and services work since 2007.

MIDD 2007 Adopted Policy Goals

Policy Goal 1: A reduction in the number of mentally ill and chemically dependent people using costly intervention like, jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals;

Policy Goal 2: A reduction in the number of people who recycle through the jail, returning repeatedly as a result of their mental illness or chemical dependency;

Policy Goal 3: A reduction of the incidence and severity of chemical dependency and mental and emotional disorders in youth and adults;

Policy Goal 4: Diversion of mentally ill and chemically dependent youth and adults from initial or further justice system involvement; and

Policy Goal 5: Explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other Council directed efforts including, the Adult and Juvenile Justice Operational Master plans, the Plan to End Homelessness, the Veterans and Human Services Levy Service Improvement Plan and the County Recovery Plan.

Calling for proposed modifications to the MIDD policy goals through Ordinance 17998[29], the Council recognized that the behavioral health and criminal justice environments have changed since 2007 when the MIDD 1 policy goals were established via Ordinance 15949 and that refined policy goals may be necessary for MIDD 2. As required, the requested modifications to the adopted MIDD policy goals were submitted to the Council in the Comprehensive Historical Assessment Report submitted to the Council on June 30, 2016.

Because of the fundamental role of the MIDD policy goals for the implementation of MIDD 2, this Service Improvement Plan includes the proposed modifications to the goals that were recommended in the Comprehensive Historical Assessment Report submitted to the Council on June 30. They are also included in this report because the Proposed MIDD 2 Initiative Descriptions reference the 2007 policy goals AND the proposed modified goals.

Person-Centered Language and Goals: Revised MIDD policy goals reflect a person-centered language approach. Person-centered language strives to avoid dehumanizing terms for individuals and groups

[29] Ordinance 17998, lines 103-104

874 that demean or create barriers to inclusion. For example, instead of saying, "the mentally ill," person-
875 centered language would say "individuals with mental illness." This approach also aligns with RCW
876 44.04.280, based on 2004 HB 2663, which directed state statue to avoid non-person first language.[30]
877
878 MIDD Oversight Committee members serving on the MIDD Renewal Strategy Team reviewed and
879 discussed the recommended revisions to the policy goals. Strategy Team members noted that a key
880 driver of the modified policy goals is the desire to *focus on meeting the needs of people rather than on*
881 *meeting system needs.* For example, the recommended revision for policy goal 1 below reflects the
882 recognition that diverting people with behavioral health needs out of the justice system is a more
883 constructive goal than reducing the number of people who are using costly interventions.
884

RECOMMENDED REVISIONS TO MIDD POLICY GOALS	
2007 Policy Goal	**Recommended Revised Policy Goal**
1. A reduction in the number of mentally ill and chemically dependent people using costly interventions, such as, jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals	1. Divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals.
2. A reduction in the number of people who recycle through the jail, returning repeatedly as a result of their mental illness or chemical dependency	2. Reduce the number, length, and frequency of behavioral health crisis events.
3. A reduction of the incidence and severity of chemical dependency and mental and emotional disorders in youth and adults.	3. Increase culturally-appropriate, trauma-informed behavioral health services.
4. Diversion of mentally ill and chemically dependent youth and adults from initial or further justice system involvement.	4. Improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions.
5. Explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other Council directed efforts including, the Adult and Juvenile Justice Operational Master plans, the Plan to End Homelessness, the Veterans and Human Services Levy Service Improvement Plan and the King County Mental Health Recovery Plan.	5. Explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other King County and community initiatives.

885
886 **Recommended Policy Goal 1** captures the primary intended outcome described in the 2007 policy goals
887 1, 2, and 4 by directly addressing criminal justice system involvement as an indicator of return on
888 investment. The goal is revised to use recovery-oriented person-first language, and now explicitly
889 includes efforts to completely prevent criminal justice system contact via diversion alongside efforts to
890 serve those who have a history of criminal justice system involvement.
891
892 **Recommended Policy Goal 2** addresses the emergency medical system use aim of the 2007 policy goal 1
893 by addressing reduction of behavioral health crises. It further recognizes that return on investment in

[30] http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=44.04.280

this area can be achieved either by reducing how often people are in crisis, or helping people in crisis stabilize more quickly.

Recommended Policy Goal 3 targets a common and significant theme from MIDD's community outreach efforts around improving and supporting culturally-appropriate services. It further reflects recent years' advancements in recovery-oriented approaches to care, and actively supports King County's equity and social justice aims.

Recommended Policy Goal 4 builds on the vision of the 2007 policy goal 3 by recasting reduction of behavioral health disorders and symptoms within the positive frame of improving health and wellness. In so doing, this goal now supports current system change efforts to provide people with behavioral health conditions with an integrated care experience that addresses needs across different domains including physical health care, and reflects an approach to recovery.

Recommended Policy Goal 5 refines 2007 policy goal 5 by recognizing that linkage with system change efforts are essential and that such system work is constantly evolving. As recommended, this policy goal would support MIDD's engagement with a broad range of initiatives in King County, including community-driven initiatives.

This report acknowledges an underlying factor related to the MIDD policy goals and to MIDD overall: **MIDD programs and services alone cannot achieve the policy goals.**

- For example, simple changes to policing practices or prosecution policies can greatly impact the number of people who enter the criminal justice system. After such a shift, data could suggest that MIDD services were either more or less successful in reducing the number of people who returned to jail, irrespective of the individuals' behavioral health conditions, when the larger driver may actually have been the criminal justice policy changes.

- Likewise, shifts in federal or state funding or policies for behavioral health services impact the amount, availability and/or quality of behavioral health services, which in turn influences the incidence and severity of behavioral health conditions. For example, many MIDD services provide enhancements to underlying services provided via federal or state funding, or are designed to address gaps between such services. When core state or federal services are reduced, or more rarely expanded, this is likely to affect the apparent effectiveness and/or relevance of the MIDD-funded service.

- Finally, macroeconomic factors including access to employment and affordable housing – both of which are well beyond MIDD's capacity to impact in a substantive way – have a major effect on recovery outcomes.

In light of these factors, the recommended policy goal revisions clearly highlight the fundamental intentions of MIDD 2 while at the same time recognizing its limitations. These proposed revised MIDD policy goals focus primarily on **expected results for MIDD program participants and improvements in access to services**.

MIDD 2 Framework

MIDD 2 is rooted in the County's work to transform the approach to health and human services by improving health and well-being and creating conditions that allow residents of King County to achieve their full potential. This is reflected throughout the planning and development of MIDD 2 recommendations and summarized in the MIDD 2 Framework.

The MIDD 2 Framework is an accountability framework driven by the results policymakers and stakeholders want to see in the community as the result of investment of MIDD funds; the indicators that the county will use to signal that it's headed down the right path to get there; and the actions the county and its partners will take to create the change stakeholders want to see. To inform this framework, DCHS drew upon the principles of results-based accountability practices among other elements, including the Sequential Intercept Model.[31] The MIDD 2 Framework is shown in Appendix F.

The MIDD 2 Framework identifies and organizes the central components of MIDD 2. It identifies the MIDD 2 approach at four different levels:

1) What will happen as a result of MIDD services
2) The theory of change driving the result of MIDD
3) Key strategies and outcomes intended to achieve MIDD's 2 result
4) Sample performance measures used to demonstrate progress toward outcomes.

MIDD 2 Framework Highlights
***MIDD Result**: People living with, or at risk of, behavioral health conditions are healthy, have satisfying social relationships, and avoid criminal justice involvement.* ***MIDD Theory of Change**: When people who are living with, or who are at risk of, behavioral health disorders utilize culturally-relevant prevention and early intervention, crisis diversion, community reentry, treatment, and recovery services, and have stable housing and income, they will experience wellness and recovery, improve their quality of life, and reduce involvement with crisis, criminal justice and hospital systems.*

The MIDD 2 Framework shows the outcomes of MIDD 2 as divided into two areas: population and individual outcomes. Each level of outcomes has associated indicators and measures. There are two very important caveats associated with MIDD outcomes and indicators.

1. Population outcomes are predicated on the understanding that MIDD alone is not responsible for broader population outcomes. MIDD, along with other King County and community initiatives work together to contribute to the overall health and well-being of King County residents that is demonstrated by positive outcomes.

2. Performance measures and indicators for MIDD 2 will be identified after the funding and

[31] The Sequential Intercept Model is discussed on page 63.

programmatic decisions are made by the Executive and Council. The measures and indicators must be developed in partnership with providers and other stakeholders.

3. The MIDD 2 Evaluation Framework will include performance measures and indicators necessary to gather and report on population and individual outcomes and progress toward policy goals.

A major component of the MIDD 2 Framework is the creation of four MIDD strategy areas that echo the continuum of behavioral health care and services and include a vital system support area. Each proposed MIDD 2 initiative is included in one of the four MIDD 2 Strategy Areas.

MIDD 2 Strategy Area Name	Purpose
Prevention and Early Intervention	*People get the help they need to stay healthy and keep problems from escalating*
Crisis Diversion	*People who are in crisis get the help they need to avoid unnecessary hospitalization OR incarceration*
Recovery and Reentry	*People become healthy and safely reintegrate to community after crisis*
System Improvements	*Strengthen the behavioral health system to become more accessible and deliver on outcomes*

Each of the framework's four strategy areas includes sample performance measures for individuals along with outcomes and indicators for the wider population. They are noted as "sample" because they represent examples of the types of information to be sought in evaluation of MIDD 2 strategy areas and programming. Indicators reflected in the framework will change based on final MIDD 2 programming decisions and community and stakeholder feedback. Subsequent updates to the MIDD 2 Framework will be shared with the MIDD Oversight Committee for their review and feedback.

As discussed in the MIDD Renewal Progress Report that was submitted to the Council in November 2015, and the Comprehensive Historical Review and Assessment Report submitted to the Council in June 2016, King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division, in consultation with the MIDD Oversight Committee, developed the MIDD 2 Framework as a tool to succinctly summarize the MIDD 2 approach, activities, policies and outcomes. Updates to the MIDD 2 Framework have been made based on stakeholder input and further clarifying the intent of sections that address potential performance measures.

The MIDD 2 Framework is a living document that will be further updated over the life of the MIDD 2 to reflect specific programmatic and services once they are determined by the Executive and Council in 2016. The Framework will continue to be updated over the life of MIDD 2 as a companion to the MIDD policy goals.

IV. Proposed MIDD 2 Initiatives

MIDD 2 planning work was carefully conducted in clear and straightforward ways. From establishing the MIDD 2 Framework that simply and explicitly explains the purpose and outcomes of MIDD, to developing the review and renewal processes that prioritized the voices of communities, every step of the process that has resulted in the recommendations proposed in this Service Improvement Plan has been transparently shared with stakeholders.

The terms "initiative" and "MIDD initiative" describe individual programs and services supported by the MIDD sales tax.

The Proposed MIDD 2 initiatives prioritize:

- Funding services and programs to keep people out of or returning to jail and the criminal justice system, including upstream prevention and diversion activities.

- Investing in a treatment on demand system that delivers treatment to people who need it, when they need it, so crises can be avoided or shortened.

- Creating community driven grants so geographic and culturally diverse communities can customize behavioral health services for their unique needs.

Aligning MIDD 2 and Best Starts for Kids (BSK) has been a primary focus of DCHS. From holding joint Community Conversations, to collaborating on strategies and initiatives, to jointly reviewing MIDD 2 concepts and briefing papers, MIDD 2 planning and recommendations development has been a synergistic endeavor with BSK. This strong partnership will continue throughout the life of each of these initiatives, through planned joint meetings of the MIDD Oversight Committee and the Children and Youth Advisory Board and shared approaches to accomplishing the work of each initiative. Operationally, MIDD 2 and BSK are working to coordinate approaches to evaluation, contracting and reporting among other aspects.

As a result of this collaboration, BSK is proposed to support an estimated $2.9 million (annually) for prevention-based behavioral health services for children and youth. This includes expanding screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment (SBIRT) into middle schools across the county along with an infant mental health program.

Leveraging Medicaid to a greater extent is an underlying consideration of the proposed MIDD 2, with some MIDD funding replaced by expected Medicaid dollars. BHRD has concluded that King County and its partner providers can better leverage Medicaid funds, and in doing so, free up MIDD funds for other uses. The proposed MIDD 2 recommendations assume an estimated $3.4 million in Medicaid funds replace MIDD revenue. These assumptions impact not only providers, but also BHRD as well. BHRD is developing technical assistance and support for providers to ensure that they have the tools, training

and support to process Medicaid billing. Because getting the Medicaid assumptions accurate is critically important, BHRD engaged a consulting firm to analyze the Medicaid assumptions.

Successful MIDD 1 programs are proposed to continue into MIDD 2, though some are merged or will be retooled during the implementation planning or request for proposal (RFP) process. Existing MIDD programs received strong support from stakeholders; those programs that were initially slated for marginal reductions launched effective public comment campaigns to restore funds.

Twenty one new proposed initiatives are recommended for MIDD 2, bringing the total number of initiatives to 52. Please note that most newly proposed initiatives, along with existing MIDD 1 initiatives, have other sources of support. Very few MIDD 1 or MIDD 2 initiatives are solely supported by MIDD funds. The following are the new initiatives included in the proposed MIDD 2 funding and programmatic allocations.

1. Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)
2. South County Crisis Diversion
3. Alternatives to Incarceration for Youth
4. Family Intervention Restorative Services (FIRS)
5. Community Driven Behavioral Health Grants
6. Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County
7. Multipronged Opioid Response
8. Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk In
9. Mental Health First Aid
10. Zero Suicide Pilot
11. Recovery Café
12. Peer Bridgers/Peer Support
13. Rapid Rehousing-Oxford House Model
14. Emerging Issues Initiative
15. Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services
16. Young Adult Crisis Facility
17. Jail-Based Substance Use Disorder Treatment
18. Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Familiar Faces
19. Involuntary Treatment Triage Pilot
20. Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention

In addition to these items, one time funds to study the concept of creating a new therapeutic court called "Community Court" is included in the Executive's proposed use of MIDD funds.

Please see Appendix H, Initiative Descriptions and Appendix M, Spending Plan for detailed funding and programmatic recommendations.

Therapeutic courts[32] are proposed to be fully supported by MIDD due to the continued constriction of the County's General Fund. While expanding treatment courts was included under MIDD, treatment

[32] King County's Therapeutic Courts are: Adult Drug Court, Juvenile Drug Court, Family Treatment Court, and Regional Mental Health Court.

courts were funded by MIDD as authorized by supplantation[33] starting in 2009. State law was modified to enable sales tax revenue to be used to support the cost of the judicial officer and support staff of a therapeutic court without being considered as supplantation.

The MIDD 2 funding and programmatic proposal includes a recommended expansion of the Family Treatment Court to south King County due to demand. No other expansions of the courts are recommended, due in large part to strong and consistent feedback from stakeholders who were not supportive of expanding "deep end" criminal justice costs.

The MIDD resource is finite, and while the MIDD Fund has benefitted from a robust regional economy experiencing increasing projected sales tax growth, not all of the suggested MIDD 2 concepts were able to be funded, despite increased revenue. The MIDD's new concept process yielded about $180 million in requests for the estimated $63 million of available MIDD funds. The collaboratively designed MIDD 2 review and renewal process balanced the needs for objectivity, analysis, transparency and community feedback. While most of the feedback on the MIDD review and renewal process has been positive, as with any process where funding recommendations are involved, there has been some expected frustration articulated. The dissatisfaction with the process has largely been from entities whose particular suggestions were not recommended for funding or were recommended to be funded at a lower level.

A survey of the MIDD 2 review and renewal process will occur in early 2017 to inform future similar endeavors.

Economic Adjustments for Providers are included in MIDD 2 to be funded by fund balance as recommended in the MIDD Fund Financial Policies section on page 44. This is a major difference between MIDD 2 and MIDD 1, as MIDD 1 did not provide for adjustments to allocations based on inflation. In most years, but not all, county agencies operating MIDD programs received inflationary adjustments while community providers did not. Consequently, partner agencies have been managing the erosion of MIDD funds while being expected to provide a constant level of services, resulting in provider subsidy of MIDD programs. MIDD 2 seeks to address this inequity by providing economic adjustments to providers. Should future MIDD 2 revenues decline, the county will need to explore the impact of continued economic adjustments on the MIDD 2 services and initiatives.

Supporting and improving the behavioral health system is a vital component of the proposed MIDD 2 funding and programmatic recommendations. As discussed in an earlier section of this report the community behavioral health workforce is in crisis. These challenges negatively impact the publicly-funded behavioral health care system when trained, licensed and qualified staff are difficult to find and/or retain in community provider organizations. Without the people qualified to provide the services, the system is crippled. The proposed MIDD 2 funding and programmatic recommendations maintains the important MIDD 1 initiative, Workload Reduction (formerly "Caseload Reduction") and expands the Workforce Development initiative (formerly "Chemical Dependency Professional Education and Training"). While maintained and expanded respectively, each of these initiatives is planned to be

[33] See page 16 for a discussion of supplantation and MIDD.

revised and restructured in 2017 in part due to the integration of substance use and mental health services.

MIDD Operations and Management

As with MIDD 1, DCHS will continue to have overall responsibility for the management and implementation of MIDD 2, including managing the budget; behavioral health systems and programmatic development; oversight of the request for proposal (RFP), memorandum of agreement (MOU), and contracting processes; and evaluation of MIDD.

The great majority of services provided through the MIDD will be contracted out to community agencies, though not all MIDD initiatives will be subject to an RFP process. For example, MIDD 1 services that are provided under an MOU with another King County department and will continue into MIDD 2 will not be RFPd, (but will have a revised MOU). MIDD 2 will use the same approach used for MIDD 1 to determine whether proposed MIDD 2 initiatives will engage in a competitive RFP process. Please see Appendix G for the decision model BHRD will continue to use to determine the need for competitive procurement.

Because of MIDD and BHRD's commitment to equity and social justice and community engagement, many of the initiatives proposed in the MIDD 2 funding and programmatic recommendations (both new and existing under MIDD 1) will involve intentional partnering with communities, particularly around services and RFP development. For example, the revisions needed for the Workload Reduction initiative to include substance use providers will be developed with a workgroup of providers and other stakeholders. A new initiative such as the Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention requires deliberate and planned community engagement to ensure that the determined approach is truly responsive to community needs.

Not only does MIDD 2 propose funding and programmatic recommendations, the next iteration of MIDD will include a number of internal operating and process improvements designed to enhance transparency, streamline processes, promote collaboration, share information, and make progress on overcoming challenges.

V. Responses to Ordinance 17998

Ordinance 17998 called for the MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan (SIP) to be submitted to the King County Council in December 2016. In order to support the King County Council's desire for expanded review and input of the MIDD 2 SIP, the SIP report called for by Ordinance 17998 is submitted *three months earlier than required*.

One impact of this changed timeline is that two elements of the MIDD 2 SIP called for by Ordinance 17998 –Implementation[34] and Evaluation information[35] -- are included at *high levels* in this SIP. This is due to the fact that these two elements require further development that needs to occur in collaboration with the MIDD Oversight Committee and providers. The shortened time line impacted BHRD's ability to conduct thoughtful implementation planning in partnership with providers and others.

During the Briefing Paper Review Panels, a number of themes around implementation of MIDD 2 were articulated repeatedly by dozens of community members who participated. Thoughtful implementation planning must:

1. Involve communities and consumers in a meaningful and intentional way
2. Recognize that *how* services are provided is critical for success, particularly for ethnic and cultural communities and populations served
3. Put the consumer, not systems, at the center of decisions.

Developing a MIDD 2 Implementation Plan requires the County to collaborate with providers, consumers and communities which takes time and resources.

Additionally, policy goals that were established for MIDD 1 were recommended to be revised as per the MIDD Comprehensive Historical Assessment Report, and have not been reviewed, discussed, amended or finalized by the Council. The MIDD 1 policy goals played a major role in developing implementation and evaluation outcomes; they are foundational to the entire MIDD 1 evaluation approach. Having MIDD 2 policy goals will enable the county to efficiently and effectively develop meaningful, collaborative implementation and evaluation plans. Finally, adoption of the King County 2017-2018 biennial budget in mid-November will have a significant impact on the final programmatic and funding array for the MIDD 2 and final budgetary decisions which would need to be reflected in the MIDD 2 Implementation and Evaluation Plans.

It is therefore the recommendation of the Executive that the MIDD 2 Implementation and Evaluation Plans be submitted in mid-2017 for review and acceptance by the Council. This approach is similar to the sequencing of MIDD 1 Implementation and Evaluation plans. This timeline allows for BHRD to conduct an intentional implementation and evaluation planning process in collaboration with communities, consumers and the MIDD Oversight Committee; align with BSK and other county endeavors; and thoughtfully enact recommendations related to MIDD evaluation contained in the Comprehensive

[34] Ordinance 17998, lines 119-120

[35] Ordinance 17998, lines 127-128

1209 Historical Assessment Report.

1210

1211 **Appendices Table**

Ordinance Component	Appendix Name	Appendix Number
A detailed description of each proposed strategy, service and program to be funded from the MIDD sales tax beginning in 2017, including strategy goals, outcomes, expected number of individuals to be served and whether the services are provided by the county or by a contracted provider (lines 115-118) *Explanation of how each recommended MIDD strategy, service and program supports the adopted and/or recommended MIDD policy goals (lines 119-120)* *An initial list of performance measures, outcomes, and/or evaluation data for each proposed strategy, service and program that will inform annual reporting to the executive, the council, the MIDD oversight committee, and the public regarding the investment of MIDD sales tax funds (lines 127-130)*	**MIDD 2 Initiative Descriptions**	**H**
A schedule for the implementation of the strategies, programs and services outlined in the MIDD service improvement plan (lines 121-122)) ***Also referenced in Initiative Description documents.*	**MIDD 2 Implementation Schedule**	**N**
A spending plan for each strategy, program and service outlined in the MIDD service improvement plan, including recommended 2017-2018 biennial budget levels for each proposed strategy, service and program (lines 123-126) ***Also referenced in Initiative Description documents.*	**MIDD 2 Spending Plan**	**M**
The proposed MIDD Service Improvement Plan strategies, services and programs shall: *Demonstrate that they are based on evidence related to successful outcomes for chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services;* *Demonstrate that they are based on best or promising practices for chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services and that they incorporate the goals and principles of recovery and resilience within a trauma informed framework, as specified by K.C.C, chapter 2.43 and King County's adopted behavioral health system principles set out in Ordinance 17553 (lines 145-151)*	**MIDD 2 Outcomes and Basis Crosswalk**	**J**

1212

1213 Please note that the Initiative Description documents that are included in this Plan as Appendix H
1214 provide *initial* implementation and evaluation information. The information in these documents is
1215 preliminary and subject to revision based on revised policy goals, the adopted budget and community

feedback that might occur during the upcoming implementation planning work or as a result of changed funding levels that may occur during the County's budget adoption process.

Please note that in most instances, information for the proposed MIDD 2 initiatives is very preliminary due to the need to conduct detailed implementation planning in collaboration with stakeholders and communities. Additionally, most existing MIDD 1 initiatives that are recommended to continue into MIDD 2 will also undergo some form of operational updating to increase efficiency, effectiveness and meet revised policy goals. All initiatives will be included and detailed in a MIDD 2 Implementation Plan that is recommended to be submitted to the Council in 2017.

The sections below detail the specific recommendations called for by Ordinance 17998. In some instances, the recommendations may require legislation; these items are indicated by an asterisk (*) in the summary table associated with each area.

The spending plan (Attachment M) reflects the four strategy areas of the MIDD Framework (Prevention and Early Intervention, Crisis Diversion, Recovery and Reentry and System Improvements).[36] Therapeutic courts and MIDD administration and evaluation are included as separate categories so that those important costs can be seen and tracked separately.

Finally, in keeping with the established process and timeline for the development of the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Service Improvement Plan, this document reflects Executive priorities for the programming and funding of Mental Illness and Drug Dependency revenues. In addition to including Executive priorities for the spending of MIDD revenue, adjustments to certain proposed MIDD initiatives have occurred due to one or more of the following factors:

1. Updated Office of Financial Analysis (OEFA) MIDD sales tax projections
2. Revised Medicaid assumptions
3. Staged implementation assumptions of select initiatives.

Learning from the experience of MIDD 1, the County recognizes that it is not always possible to begin spending on a MIDD initiative, program or service as soon as budget authority is granted. Requests for Proposals, Qualifications or Information (RFP, RFQ, RFI) are often needed, and communities and stakeholders may wish to be involved in developing the details of services and or locations, all of which take time to thoughtfully address. Given the fact that some new initiatives require time to launch, the spending plan (Attachment M) assumes the staged implementation of some new initiatives. Staged implementation of initiatives allows for the efficient deployment of unspent funds for other needs such as addressing the revised Medicaid assumptions, building of the Rainy Day Reserve and funding other identified priorities.

Please see Appendix H, Initiative Descriptions and Appendix M, Spending Plan for detailed funding and programmatic recommendations.

[36] The MIDD Framework is described on page 35.

MIDD Fund Financial Policies Recommendations

Ordinance Component	SIP Recommendations
Recommend MIDD fund balance reserve policies for the fund, taking into consideration the county's existing fund balance and reserve policies (lines 170-171)	1. Revise MIDD Fund reserve policy to be 60 days of expenditure, placed in a reserve titled "Rainy Day Reserve." 2. Allocate funds to the Rainy Day Reserve to fully fund the reserve within the current biennium. 3. When reserve levels are met, prioritize use of undesignated fund balance as follows: A. Allocate funds for provider economic adjustments for the next biennium. B. Allocate funds to the Emerging Issues initiative to $650,000 annually.

Reserve Policies: In 2007 when the MIDD 1 Fund was created, a Rate Stabilization Reserve[37] of 5.25% of expected revenues was established. Since then, the County has refined and standardized its reserve policies (Motion 14110). Page 21 of the Comprehensive Financial Management Policies[38] states, "the majority of operating funds, including Enterprise Funds and Special Revenue Funds, should maintain a Rainy Day Reserve equal to 30-60 days of expenditures."

In consultation with PSB, it is recommended that the MIDD fund establish a reserve policy of 60 days of expenditure. PSB's reserve analysis concluded that revising the MIDD Fund's reserve policy to 60 days of expenditure would ensure the reserve is adequate to mitigate the volatility of sales tax collections. This would also bring the MIDD fund's reserve into alignment with current County policies.

The effect of this recommendation will be an increase in the level of reserves.

Rainy Day Reserve: In order to achieve the level of reserves that the 60 day policy calls for, it is recommended that funds be allocated to the Rainy Day Reserve to fund the reserve within the current biennium. The County may elect to allocate additional funds to the reserve when feasible.

As a result of the 2008 economic downturn, MIDD 1 was forced to cut funding to strategies, services and programs due to deeply reduced sales tax revenue. Establishing and maintaining the Rainy Day Reserve will help the county preserve services as long as possible during the next economic decline.

Use of Undesignated Fund Balance: When required financial reserves are fully funded, any remaining

[37] These reserves set aside fund balance to minimize rate, fee or revenue increases needed in future years to provide the current level of service. For example, a fund that is primarily funded through central rate allocations can fund a rate stabilization reserve with excess contributions or with underexpenditures in order to limit the annual increases to inflation plus population growth. *Source: King County Fund Balance Reserve and Contingency Guidelines*

[38] http://www.kingcounty.gov/~/media/exec/PSB/documents/CompFinMngmtPoliciesDoc.ashx?la=en

fund balance is considered "undesignated fund balance." Undesignated fund balance can be utilized and generated when the MIDD Fund has under expended budget and/or collected higher than planned for revenue. When an undesignated fund balance exists for the MIDD fund, it is recommended that the funds be allocated in the following order:

1. Allocate funds for provider economic adjustments for following biennia. This ensures future adjustments can occur without reducing services or funding for existing initiatives;

2. Allocate funds to the Emerging Issues initiative to $650,000.

Over the course of MIDD 1, the MIDD Oversight Committee utilized subcommittees and work groups to inform its financial recommendations to the Council and Executive. Most recently in 2015 and in 2016, the MIDD Oversight Committee created an ad hoc work group to generate recommendations for potential use of MIDD fund balance for the Council and Executive to consider during supplemental budget processes. It is recommended that the county continue to utilize MIDD Advisory Committee[39] work groups/subcommittees when fund balance remains after applying it as outlined above.[40]

Adding, Deleting or Modifying MIDD Initiatives, Strategies, Services and Programs

Ordinance Component	SIP Recommendations
Identified processes and procedures to add, delete or modify MIDD strategies, services and programs, including specifying how and when the MIDD oversight committee is to be engaged in the recommendations (lines 167-169)	1. Use updated MIDD 1 revision processes for modifying or adjusting MIDD initiatives, strategies, services and programs. 2. Utilize Emerging Issues initiative to support emerging services and programs for up to two years.

The MIDD 2 initiative revision processes outlined below will ensure that revisions of MIDD-funded initiatives, strategies, services and programs are communicated clearly to MIDD providers, policymakers and the MIDD Oversight Committee. The processes also specify how and when the MIDD Oversight Committee is to be engaged in recommended changes. The modifications to the MIDD 1 strategy revision process, along with other improvements to the operations of the MIDD Oversight Committee, provide the means to transparently share information and develop recommendations regarding changes or additions to MIDD initiatives, strategies, services and programs.

[39] Proposed legislation to revise the name of the MIDD Oversight Committee to the MIDD Advisory Committee has been transmitted to the King County Council. Therefore, the term "MIDD Advisory Committee" is used in this document when referencing potential prospective acts by the current MIDD Oversight Committee, assuming King County Council approval of legislation that formally changes the name of the Committee from "Oversight" to "Advisory". A discussion of the proposed name change occurs on page 60 of this document.

[40] In general, the charge of the Fund Balance work groups/subcommittees is to develop recommendations on the use of the MIDD fund's undesignated fund balance. In turn, the FBWG recommendations are considered, approved, amended or rejected by the MIDD Oversight Committee. Approved recommendations are subsequently forwarded to the King County Executive and Council for potential inclusion in 2016 budget supplementals.

MIDD 1 Strategy Modification Process: In March of 2009, a process to modify strategies, services and programs was established for MIDD 1. It was reviewed and discussed by the MIDD Oversight Committee in March 2009. The process outlined when revisions were to be brought before the Oversight Committee for review and discussion and when revisions could occur at the discretion of the division. Three thresholds were identified that triggered when strategy revisions were to be brought to the MIDD Oversight Committee for consultation, review and comment. They were:

- A proposed change of funding of 15 percent or more
- A proposed elimination of a strategy
- Changes to provider resources/processes/funding methodology/FTE/RFP or contract processes.

When one of the thresholds was met, the suggested revision was brought to the Oversight Committee to conduct a review of the request. For example, in 2011, expansion of the Regional Mental Health Court under Strategy 11b was brought to the OC to create a pilot program for Veterans. In 2012, the revisioning of Strategy 1f Parent Partners Family Assistance underwent Oversight Committee review, as well as changing services at Adult Drug Court (Strategy 15a) from young adult wraparound to transitional housing resources. The Committee's review included analysis and vetting of the requested changes and taking public comment. If approved by the MIDD Oversight Committee, the change was made and was reflected in the MIDD annual reports.

In the instances when the threshold criteria for MIDD Oversight Committee review were not met (i.e., the change was less than 15 percent in funding, a strategy was not eliminated, nor a change to resources, processes, FTE, etc.), the change was made and reflected in the annual and quarterly reports. This process was used frequently in the first few years of MIDD 1 as strategies were evolving. For example, in 2010, a project with the University Of Washington School Of Social Work was piloted to allow students pursuing Masters' degrees to jointly earn their chemical dependency professional certificate. Over time, as strategies matured, fewer modifications were required, and the process for modifying strategies was used less. Each annual report continues to include strategy revisions.

Recommended MIDD 2 Processes for Modifying Initiatives, Strategies, Services and Programs: Building on the MIDD 1 revision approach, MIDD 2 will use the same approach to revisions process with some modification to one of the thresholds for clarity. The third type of threshold modification that would trigger a review by the MIDD Advisory Committee will be revised as shown below.

MIDD Strategy Revision Process

MIDD 1 Strategy Revision Process	MIDD 2 Initiative Revision Process
1. A proposed change of funding of 15 percent or more (increase or decrease)	No Change
2. A proposed elimination of a strategy	No Change
3. Changes to provider resources/processes/funding methodology/FTE/RFP or contract processes	Changes to Population served Outcomes or results Intervention Performance measures

Revisions to MIDD 2 initiatives, strategies, services and programs will be brought to the MIDD Advisory Committee for consultation, review and comment when revisions meet one of three thresholds:

- A proposed change of funding of 15 percent or more (increase or decrease)
- A proposed elimination of a strategy
- Changes to:
    - Population served
    - Outcomes or results
    - Intervention
    - Performance measures.

Similar to the revision process for MIDD 1, in the instances when the threshold criteria for MIDD Oversight Committee review are not met in MIDD 2 (i.e., the change was less than 15 percent in funding, a strategy was not eliminated, nor changes to population served, intervention, outcomes, performance measures, etc.), the change will be made and reflected in the annual reports. Please see Appendix I for the MIDD 2 Initiative Revisions Process Flow Chart.

In addition to the formalized process above, BHRD staff will provide regular updates on all changes to MIDD 2 initiatives to the MIDD Advisory Committee at least two times per year at Advisory Committee meetings. Additionally, BHRD staff and leadership will receive trainings on the revision process to ensure it is used appropriately.

New MIDD Initiatives: Given that MIDD is a limited resource that is proposed to be fully programmed, including the allocation of fund balances to reserves, it is not recommended that new, ongoing initiatives, strategies, services and programs be added to the MIDD during the biennium. Should it be determined by BHRD and PSB that MIDD revenues greatly outpace projections for a sustained period, and that economic adjustments can continue for existing initiative providers, BHRD in collaboration with the MIDD Advisory Committee, may elect to initiate a new initiative process. Such a process would follow a similar approach and methodology to the MIDD 1 Fund Balance Work Group (FBWG) and MIDD 2 New Concepts processes. The MIDD 1 FBWG, comprised of MIDD Oversight Committee members and county staff, reviewed financial and programmatic information and made recommendations to the Oversight Committee regarding services and funding. The New Concepts process for MIDD 2 was a structured, time-limited invitation to suggest new ideas for MIDD 2 funding.

Emerging Issues: MIDD 2 is proposed to include an Emerging Issues initiative whereby certain developing programs or services can seek to be funded for up to two years by the MIDD 2. As was done for certain MIDD 1 strategies, it is recommended that the MIDD Advisory Committee, in partnership with BHRD, develop criteria and processes for utilization of Emerging Issues funds. Among other criteria to be included:

- Allowable under RCW 82.14.460
- Furthers the MIDD's continuum of care
- Based on best or promising practices

1384 • Reflects a recovery oriented system of care
1385 • Demonstrates financial sustainability outside of MIDD revenues.
1386
1387 The section below details the Emerging Issues approach.
1388

1389 Emerging Issues Initiative & Protocols

1390 The MIDD initiative revision processes outlined above specify how revisions to MIDD funded initiatives,
1391 strategies, services and programs occur and how and when the MIDD Advisory Committee is to be
1392 engaged in recommended changes. This section outlines protocols for utilization of the recommended
1393 Emerging Issues initiative of MIDD 2.
1394
1395 The Emerging Issues initiative provides a flexible source of MIDD funds for certain items to be funded for
1396 a short term. The Emerging Issues initiative is not intended to be used as an ongoing source of funds for
1397 new MIDD 2 initiatives, programs or services, because MIDD is a limited resource that is fully
1398 programmed, including the programming of fund balances.
1399
1400 As noted, MIDD is a limited resource that is proposed to be fully programmed, including the allocation of
1401 fund balances to reserves. Following the recommendation outlined above for new initiatives, no new,
1402 ongoing initiatives, strategies, services and programs should be added to the MIDD during the biennium,
1403 including services and programs supported by Emerging Issues funding to be added to the MIDD. Should
1404 it be determined by BHRD and PSB that MIDD revenues greatly outpace projections for a sustained
1405 period, and that economic adjustments can continue for existing initiative providers, BHRD in
1406 collaboration with the MIDD Advisory Committee, may elect to initiate a new initiative process. Such a
1407 process would follow a similar approach and methodology to the MIDD 1 Fund Balance Work Group
1408 (FBWG) and MIDD 2 New Concepts processes.[41]
1409
1410 The Emerging Issues initiative is modeled in part on the New Strategy reserve that was established early
1411 in MIDD 1 via Ordinance 16261. The purpose of the reserve was to support new strategies not provided
1412 for in the then current MIDD plan that would meet the established policy goals. Ordinance 16261 stated,
1413
1414 *The council recognizes that the needs of the county's residents may change over time*
1415 *and that new and innovative mental health, substance abuse and therapeutic court*
1416 *programs and services are continually being developed and implemented across the*
1417 *country. Therefore, it is the policy of the county that the county's mental illness and drug*
1418 *dependency shall maintain flexibility to respond to the changing needs of the county's*
1419 *population as well as to accommodate new mental health, substance abuse and*
1420 *therapeutic court strategies and programs.*[42]
1421
1422 Ordinance 16261 tasked the MIDD Oversight Committee with proposing a new strategies process and
1423 schedule. The new strategies process approach was reviewed at the February 2009 MIDD Oversight
1424 Committee meeting and was included in the subsequent MIDD Annual Report that was transmitted to

[41] See page 31 for details of the Three Phased Renewal Process.
[42] Ordinance 16261, lines 68-74

the Council. The new strategy process was never launched due to the economic downturn. MIDD strategies were reduced when sales tax revenues declined sharply.

Emerging Issues Policies and Protocols: The following outline the key components of the proposed MIDD Emerging Issues initiative.[43]

A. Emerging Issues funds are one time funds for one to two years. Emerging Issues funds would not be provided in an ongoing fashion for the concepts.

B. The Emerging Issues initiative would be budgeted and appropriated as an expenditure rather than as a reserve, as reserves are not included in the appropriation level approved by the Council.

C. BHRD and the MIDD Advisory Committee would review requests for Emerging Issues funds, recommending to the Executive items to be funded from the Emerging Issues initiative, similar to the existing Fund Balance work group/subcommittee approach.

D. Emerging Issues schedule would be established so that at least once a year Emerging Issues requests would be considered by the MIDD Advisory Committee.

E. How and whether programs supported by Emerging Issues funds are evaluated will be included in the MIDD 2 evaluation framework that is planned to be transmitted to the Council in 2017.

F. A MIDD Advisory Committee workgroup will be established to develop and review criteria and operational details of the Emerging Issues initiative in collaboration with BHRD staff.

The proposed MIDD Emerging Issues initiative recognizes that unexpected behavioral health needs in King County occur. It positions MIDD funds to be deployed in a targeted way to address such issues. The policies and protocols for the proposed Emerging Issues initiative provide a thoughtful and transparent approach to accessing the funds that include MIDD Advisory Committee expert review and recommendation.

Proposed Schedule for Reporting

Ordinance Component	SIP Recommendations
A proposed schedule for reporting to the council, at least annually, on progress and performance of the MIDD funded strategies, services and programs (lines 131-133)	1. Revise data collection periods to January to January fiscal/calendar year. * 2. Revise annual report due date to the Council to August.* 3. Launch web data dashboard.

[43] Because the Emerging Issues Initiative process and timeline will be developed in partnership with the MIDD Advisory Committee, an Initiative Description is not included in Appendix H. It will be detailed in the forthcoming MIDD Implementation Plan.

Reporting on the progress of MIDD toward meeting the established policy goals is a vital aspect of MIDD that must continue with MIDD 2. Reporting is the chief mechanism to share the growth and evolution of MIDD or highlight its challenges. The recommendations included in this section are based on internal and external stakeholder feedback and are intended to streamline and make more efficient the reporting processes for providers and the county.

Recommendations 1 and 2 are linked, as explained below, and intended to be enacted together.

1. **One annual report transmitted to the Council in August:** Ordinance 15949 established the annual report due date to the King County Council as April 1 each year. Moving the due date to August enables the following recommendation to move forward.

   Another key element of this recommendation is based in feedback from the Oversight Committee regarding its review of the MIDD evaluation reports. Some members expressed a desire to spend more time in meaningful review and discussion of the report and its data before it is finalized for transmittal to the Council. In order to accommodate this request, additional time is needed for the Committee to conduct its review.

2. **Revise data collection periods to January to January fiscal/calendar year.** The current data collection period for MIDD 1 strategies is October 1-September 30 each year, with the MIDD annual report due to the Council on April 1.[44] The MIDD 1 data collection timeline was established to enable the preparation and analysis of data to meet the April 1 timeline. As experienced over eight years of MIDD 1 evaluation work, it requires several months to gather, clean, prepare and analyze data for MIDD evaluations. This is due in part to the sheer quantity of data, in part due to the quality of data, and in part to the methodology that providers use to submit their data.[45]

Changing the data collection period would align the MIDD data collection cycles with other entities' (local, state, federal, philanthropic) for providers, making it easier and more efficient for them to provide data. It would necessitate a revised due date for the annual report, as recommended above to be August.

3. **Launch web data dashboard.** This recommendation also stems from MIDD Oversight Committee and stakeholder feedback to have more readily accessible and updated MIDD data available. It is also related to recommendations to improve data infrastructure from the PSB Evaluation Assessment Report that was a component of the MIDD 1 Comprehensive Historical Review and Assessment Report.[46] This recommendation also aligns with Best Starts for Kids which is considering a similar dashboard.

Fulfilling this recommendation will take time and resources, due in part because collaboration with

[44] Ordinance 15949

[45] Recommendations on improving the MIDD 2 evaluation approach were included in the Comprehensive Historical MIDD 1 Report that was submitted to the Council on June 30.

[46] See recommendation III A-E in the MIDD 1 Comprehensive Historical Review and Assessment Report.

internal county stakeholders (such as IT) and external (such as providers) is vital.

All annual reports for MIDD 2 will contain the following information:

- performance measurement statistics and updated performance measurement targets
- service and program utilization statistics
- request for proposal, revenue, and expenditure status updates
- an updated financial plan showing current year revenue and expenditure
- projections, along with adopted and actual expenditure, revenue and reserves identified
- recommendations on program and/or process changes to the initiatives and the rationale for the recommendations.

Recommended Modifications to the MIDD Oversight Committee

Ordinance Component	SIP Recommendations
Review and confirm or recommend modifications to the purpose, role and composition of the MIDD Oversight Committee (lines 167-169)	1. Maintain role as advisory body to the Executive and Council. 2. Revise Committee membership to reflect changed organizations, boards, or entities.* 3. Add new member seats.* 4. Create Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group. 5. Initiate an array of operational improvements. 6. Change the name of the MIDD Oversight Committee to the MIDD Advisory Committee.*

**Items marked with "*" require legislative action to change.*

Background: In April 2008 the King County Council adopted Ordinance 16077 which established the MIDD Oversight Committee and identified the role of the Committee as an advisory body to the King County Executive and the Council. Ordinance 16077 states,

> *The purpose of the oversight committee is to ensure that the implementation and evaluation of the strategies and programs funded by the tax revenue are transparent, accountable and collaborative. The committee reviews and comments on quarterly, annual and evaluation reports as required in Ordinance 15949. It also reviews and comments on emerging and evolving priorities for the use of the mental illness and drug dependency sales tax revenue. The oversight committee members bring knowledge, expertise and the perspective necessary to successfully review and provide input on the development, implementation and evaluation of the tax funded programs.*
>
> *The oversight committee should: promote coordination and collaboration between entities involved with sales tax programs; educate the public, policymakers and*

stakeholders on sales tax funded programs; and coordinate and share information with other related efforts and groups.

Recognizing that King County is the countywide provider of mental health and substance abuse services, the committee should work to ensure that access to mental health and chemical dependency services is available to those who are most in need throughout the county, regardless of jurisdiction[47]*.*

As outlined by Ordinance 16077, members of the Oversight Committee are appointed by the Executive and confirmed by the Council. Committee member terms are staggered in accordance with K.C.C. 2.28.010.C. The Committee appoints two co-chairs, one from county government and one from the community.

The MIDD 1 Oversight Committee is comprised of the following entities as required by Ordinance 16077. King County government seats are noted with "*".

MIDD Oversight Committee Members

1. *The Council;
2. *The Executive;
3. *The Superior Court;
4. *The District Court;
5. *The Prosecuting Attorney's Office;
6. *The Sheriff's Office;
7. *The Department of Public Health;
8. *The Department of Judicial Administration;
9. *The Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention;
10. *The Department of Community and Human Services;
11. The King County Mental Health Advisory Board;
12. The King County Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Administrative Board;
13. A provider of both mental health and chemical dependency services in King County;
14. A provider of culturally specific mental health services in King County;
15. A provider of culturally specific chemical dependency services in King County
16. A provider of domestic violence prevention services in King County;
17. A provider of sexual assault victim services in King County;
18. An agency providing mental health and chemical dependency services to youth;
19. Harborview Medical Center;
20. The Committee to End Homelessness in King County;
21. *King County systems integration initiative, which is an ongoing work group established by the executive for addressing juvenile justice matters;
22. The Community Health Council;
23. Washington State Hospital Association, representing King County hospitals;
24. The Suburban Cities Association;
25. The city of Seattle;

[47] Ordinance 16077, lines 34-51.

26. The city of Bellevue;
27. Labor representing a bona fide labor organization;
28. *The Office of the Public Defender;
29. The National Alliance on Mental Illness; and
30. A representative from a public defender agency that the county contracts with to provide services.

Please see Appendix B for a list of MIDD Oversight Committee members as of June 2016.

Recommendations: Most of the recommendations included in this section were generated by Oversight Committee members during committee meetings where specific feedback on role and composition was sought, during other meetings, or through 1-on-1 interviews. Some components of the recommendations were generated from community engagement activities or other feedback mechanisms used by the county during MIDD renewal work. These recommendations were reviewed and revised by the Oversight Committee and/or the Oversight Committee's Strategy Team. Details of the recommendations for the role and composition of the MIDD Oversight Committee are described below.

Maintain role as advisory body to the Executive and Council.
The members of MIDD Oversight Committee provide essential advice and input to King County policymakers on matters involving the MIDD. Each member brings their individual and systems wide experience and knowledge to the MIDD Oversight Committee table to inform discussions and develop recommendations for policymakers. This crucial role is proposed to continue into MIDD 2.

The Advisory Committee should continue to promote coordination and collaboration between entities involved with MIDD programs; educate the public, policymakers and stakeholders on sales tax funded programs; and coordinate and share information with other related efforts and groups.

While the ordinance-established role of the Advisory Committee is not proposed to be changed, *how* the Advisory Committee functions and *what else it can accomplish* within its role and with its unique array of leaders from the behavioral health, physical health and criminal justice systems will evolve with MIDD 2. Based on strong feedback from Oversight Committee members, particularly those who participated in the MIDD 2 planning work on MIDD 2 Briefing Paper Review Panels, the Advisory Committee is envisioned to leverage its position to move systems forward and collaboratively resolve issues. System stakeholders can utilize MIDD to work collectively to explore and align solutions to complex problems. Specific areas and tasks that the Advisory Committee will engage on during MIDD 2 include:

- Engaging in intentional and deep systems discussions that inform, initiate, innovate and enhance outcomes for those served
- Creating a "well connectedness" of systems
- Emphasizing community engagement and two-way information sharing
- Building trust and credibility, particularly in communities of color or other marginalized communities
- Developing a deeper understanding of MIDD 2 initiatives, data and evaluation approaches.

1610 Other operational improvements related to the MIDD Advisory Committee are outlined at the end of
1611 this section.

1612 **Revise membership to reflect changed organizations, boards or entities.**
1613 Since its inception in 2008, some of the various entities named in the Oversight Committee's organizing
1614 ordinance have evolved and changed. The following revisions are recommended to the composition of
1615 the MIDD Oversight Committee along with the basis for the recommended change.
1616

MIDD Oversight Committee Seat	Recommend Revision to MIDD Advisory Committee	Basis of Change
• Two Seats for King County Behavioral Health Board	Consolidate 2 Behavioral Health Board seats into one MIDD Oversight Net change: -1	On April 1, 2016, King County's mental health and substance use disorder services systems were integrated into one seamless, managed care treatment system as required by state legislation (2SSB 6312). The formerly separate King County Mental Health Advisory Board and the King County Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Administrative Board were merged into one Behavioral Health and Recovery Board.[48]
A representative from a public defender agency that the county contracts with to provide services	Eliminate seat for this entity; Public Defense is represented by existing Office of Public Defense seat Net change: -1	In 2013, King County established the Department of Public Defense (DPD) as a charter-created department within county government and transitioned from a public defense system in which the county contracted with four defender organizations to provide defense services. Defense services are provided by DPD and the county no longer holds contracts with defender agencies.

1617
1618 These changes result in the opportunity to repurpose two of the 30 MIDD Oversight Committee seats as
1619 recommended below.
1620
1621 While some input was received suggesting that the number of King County government seats on the
1622 committee be reduced, it is important to recognize that each King County government seat represents a
1623 key system element. Thus, maintaining the 11 King County government seats ensures the necessary
1624 representation to conduct intentional and deep systems discussions that inform, initiate, innovate and
1625 enhance outcomes for those served, creating a "well connectedness" of systems that was also called for
1626 by community input. Other input stated that no specific King County government member should be
1627 eliminated, but that "equalizing" was needed. Please note that just over one third of the committee

[48] Ordinance 18170 passed in 2015 amended the MIDD Oversight Committee to include two members of the Behavioral Health Board rather than one seat for the eliminated Mental Health Advisory Board and the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Administrative Board; the number of seats were not amended.

seats are King County government seats (11 out of 30); with the addition of more seats, the ratio of community to government seats would be even greater than the current 2:1 community to government seats.

Among the changes proposed to be made to the MIDD Oversight Committee are technical changes that reflect organizational name changes by member organizations that in turn require updating the King County Code established member list including:

- Suburban Cities Association is now Sound Cities Association
- Committee to End Homelessness is now All Home
- Office of the public defender is now Department of Public Defense

Add five new seats to the Committee.

Throughout the course of MIDD 2 planning, Oversight Committee members recognized and articulated the need to have additional perspectives represented on the committee. From the Committee's establishment of Values and Guiding Principles in March 2015 to its explicit feedback on the roles and composition of the committee in January and March of 2016, members have been exceedingly clear about the need to have MIDD 2 intentionally informed by the voices and experiences of consumers, youth, immigrants and refugees, the faith community, and specific cultural populations.

The recommended additions to the MIDD Oversight Committee are also driven by the County's Equity and Social Justice Agenda which finds that race, place and income impact quality of life for residents of King County and people of color, and those who have limited English proficiency and/or low-incomes persistently face inequities in key educational, economic and health outcomes. These inequities are driven by an array of factors including the tax system, unequal access to the determinants of equity,[49] subtle but pervasive individual bias, and institutional and structural racism and sexism. These factors, while invisible to some, have profound and tangible impacts for others, particularly those who also may be living with behavioral health conditions and experiencing criminal justice involvement.

With this in mind and based on the guidance of the MIDD Oversight Committee, the county recommends the following entities be added to the MIDD Advisory Committee.

Recommended Additional Seats to MIDD Advisory Committee

Focus or Population	Specific Entity
Consumers & Communities – 2 Representatives	From Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group
Recovery	Washington Recovery Alliance
Education	Puget Sound Educational Services District
Philanthropy	Many Minds Collaborative

[49] http://www.kingcounty.gov/~/media/elected/executive/equity-social-justice/2015/The_Determinants_of_Equity_Report.ashx?la=en

Managed Care	Medicaid Managed Care Plans
Grassroots Organization Representing Cultural Population(s)	To be determined

1658

1659 Each of the recommended additions to the composition of the MIDD Advisory Committee is intended to
1660 enrich and deepen the advice and guidance provided by the Committee to the King County Executive
1661 and Council. The added seats expand the expertise around the table and strengthen system
1662 connections. The following details the basis of the recommended additions.
1663
1664 A. *Convene Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group – 2 Representatives from Ad Hoc Work*
1665 *Group Appointed to MIDD* Advisory *Committee*
1666 After much discussion with subject matter experts (including specific feedback during the
1667 community engagement process), individual MIDD Oversight Committee members, and building off
1668 of the learnings from recent efforts that included consumers and communities, the County
1669 recommends establishing a Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group of the MIDD Advisory
1670 Committee. The work group would be comprised of individuals with lived experience of the
1671 behavioral health system (consumers) and individuals who are a part of communities with
1672 marginalized identities or experiences, including but not limited to:
1673 • Transgender (Trans)
1674 • Youth
1675 • Immigrant/Refugee
1676 • African American
1677 • Asian/Pacific Islander
1678 • Hispanic
1679 • Rural
1680 • Faith
1681 • Previous justice system involvement
1682 • Peers.
1683 Consumer inclusion is called for in King County's adopted Recovery and Resiliency Oriented
1684 Behavioral Health Services Plan 2012-2017.
1685
1686 This recommendation reflects several key principles of community engagement, including the
1687 "nothing about us, without us" concept, where the idea that no policy should be decided by any
1688 representative without the full and direct participation of members of the group(s) affected by that
1689 policy. It further recognizes that no one person should be asked to speak for an entire population or
1690 experience, particularly in an environment where lay people are sharing decision- or
1691 recommendation-making platforms with those who have significant positional authority, such as
1692 elected officials.
1693
1694 Given the number of communities identified as needing a voice in MIDD, and because there are
1695 many diverse lived experiences involved with behavioral health, an additional 12-20 consumer and

1696 community positions to the MIDD Advisory Committee would be required. An Oversight Committee
1697 of 50 or more would not be feasible to operate as the Committee has operated, and more so given
1698 the operational improvements planned; therefore, the recommendation to convene a Consumers
1699 and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group balances the need to enable a greater number of experiences
1700 and perspectives to be brought forward to the Advisory Committee with efficiency and effectiveness
1701 of operation.
1702
1703 One of the chief barriers to ongoing and meaningful consumer and community participation is the
1704 expectation that individuals will donate their time to participate and advise. Unlike separately
1705 elected or other city or county officials, or executive directors of behavioral health provider
1706 organizations whose jobs include participation with MIDD, community members' time has not been
1707 considered for compensation. A notable component of the Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc
1708 Work Group is that work group members will be paid for their participation, similar to the current
1709 Familiar Faces Advisors model. Following contracting protocols, BHRD will contract with Ad Hoc
1710 Work Group members for up to $5,000 annually for their participation on the work group. This is
1711 reflective of the County and MIDD 2's commitment to enacting principles of equity and social
1712 justice.
1713
1714 It is currently envisioned that the Ad Hoc Work Group will have between 12-20 members, with at
1715 least half to be people with lived experience as a consumer of behavioral health services. The Ad
1716 Hoc Work Group members will be given extra support and preparation to help them fulfill their
1717 duties. The charter of the work group, along with other processes including identifying members of
1718 the work group, will be developed by BHRD in collaboration with the MIDD Advisory Committee. It is
1719 expected that the work group will begin meeting at the beginning of the second quarter of 2017.
1720
1721 Two Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group members would be recommended to serve
1722 as full members of the MIDD Advisory Committee, subject to the existing appointment and
1723 confirmation process.
1724
1725 B. *Recovery*
1726 Recovery from mental health and/or substance use disorders is a process of change through which
1727 individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to achieve their full
1728 potential.[50] The process of recovery is highly personal and occurs via many pathways. It may include
1729 clinical treatment, medications, faith-based approaches, peer support, family support, self-care, and
1730 other approaches. "Fundamentally, recovery is not a practice; it is a culture. It is not as much what
1731 you do, but how you do it. Recovery focuses on values and meaning more than on behaviors."[51]
1732
1733 In 2013 Ordinance 17553, King County established that the principles of recovery are foundational
1734 to behavioral health services, thus adding a recovery seat to the MIDD Oversight Committee further
1735 enacts the vision of recovery as outlined in Ordinance 17553. Bringing the perspective of recovery to

[50] https://www.mentalhealth.gov/basics/recovery/index.html
[51] King County Recovery and Resiliency Oriented Behavioral Health Services Plan 2012-2017, pg. 10; attachment A to Ordinance 17553

the MIDD Advisory Committee will further embed recovery into the work of the MIDD and help ensure that recommendations from the MIDD Advisory Committee are infused with recovery principles such as trauma-informed care.

Oversight Committee feedback stated that coalitions and alliances representing a group of entities should be considered when possible, rather than individual entities. This would enable broader involvement than one individual or entity. In keeping with that charge, it is recommended that the recovery seat be established for the Washington Recovery Alliance.[52] The Washington Recovery Alliance is a group of organizations and individual from across Washington State that educates, promotes and advocates for recovery issues.

C. *Education*

Bringing a representative of the education domain to the MIDD Advisory Committee provides another connection to children, youth and families served by MIDD and the other systems represented by MIDD Advisory Committee members. Early identification of social, emotional and behavioral problems in children often happen in schools. Schools are critical in linking youth and families with crisis support, respite care, case management, counseling and behavioral health interventions. Schools are directly connected to MIDD via prevention, intervention, treatment and crisis services, so creating a seat for the education domain is a natural evolution of MIDD.

D. *Philanthropy*

King County has become proficient at braiding funds to create a system of care; between state, federal and local resources a continuum of care from early intervention/prevention to crisis services has been created and is demonstrated through MIDD 2. Despite the County's best efforts, gaps remain. The philanthropic community has become an important community partner to advance the public behavioral health system. The Many Minds Collaborative is partnering with King County to research, assess and document the public mental health landscape in King County. That work has grown into early catalytic investments in proven behavioral health programs. Their investments demonstrate commitment to improving the behavioral health system and rationale for participation in the MIDD Advisory Committee.

E. *Managed Care*

As King County is moving toward addressing the question of what form "full" integration of behavioral and physical health care will take, it is clear that whatever the answer, Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) operating in King County will have some kind of role. In recognition of the future role that MCOs may have with full integration[53], it is recommended that a seat on the Advisory Committee be held by the MCOs. Following the approach that the King County Accountable Community of Health Interim Leadership Council outlined in its charter,

> Two people from different organizations may co-hold a seat, for purposes of assuring adequate sector representation and participation in meetings. For Medicaid managed care plans, all plans under contract with the Washington Health Care Authority are invited to participate. In cases where

[52] https://washingtonrecoveryalliance.org

[53] A more in-depth discussion of integration of behavioral and physical health care takes place on pages 66-69 of this report.

there is more than one representative from a sector, each sector would constitute one "vote" in decision making.[54]

This recommendation was not uniformly supported by all members of the MIDD Strategy Team where it was reviewed and discussed prior to being included in this Service Improvement Plan. Some MIDD Oversight Committee representatives on the Strategy Team articulated grave concerns about inviting the MCOs to participate on the Advisory Committee. Questions were raised regarding whether MCOs could serve individuals and communities most in need while being a for profit entity. Alternatively, some articulated that involving MCOs in the deep systems discussions around behavioral health and the criminal justice systems could help them better understand the needs, populations and services touched by MIDD and the behavioral health system.

In the spirit of inclusivity and in order to further develop the behavioral health system across sectors, it was determined that the benefits of inviting the MCOs to the MIDD Advisory Committee are notable.

Other suggestions for additional member seats were made over the course of the last year that are not included in these recommendations. The additional seats that are recommended to be included represent key system voices that bring a needed perspective to the Committee and its advisory role. It is important to remember that holding a seat on the Advisory Committee is not the only way to participate with MIDD. All MIDD Advisory Committee meetings are open to the public and public comment will continue to be included in each meeting.

Initiate an Array of Operational Improvements: In collaboration with the MIDD Advisory Committee, BHRD is planning a number of operational improvements involving or related to the MIDD Advisory Committee. The majority of these activities are based on feedback and suggestions from Oversight Committee members, while some are based on lessons learned from staffing the MIDD Oversight Committee over time. They are intended to support the systems-spanning work requested by committee members to inform the review and recommendation functions of the MIDD Oversight Committee.

Type of Improvement	Details
1. Alignment & Collaboration	• Co-convene an annual King County Boards and Commissions Summit with Children and Youth Advisory Board, Veterans and Human Services Levy boards, Behavioral Health Advisory Board and others to jointly engage in planning, data sharing and review, and to coordinate and align work • Explore development of Executive Committee of board co-chairs to ensure ongoing alignment of respective committee work and outcomes
2. Training & Education	• Hold annual Advisory Committee retreat to develop annual work plan, create cohesion and shared understanding of role and objectives • Develop and implement training program that may include such matters as: o Trauma and trauma-informed care

[54] http://www.kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/health-human-services-transformation/ach/~/media/exec/HHStransformation/ACH-Charter.ashx , page 4.

	o Anti-racism o Cultural sensitivity o Evaluations and data o The involuntary court process o How treatment courts work & their outcomes. • Conduct new member orientation for each new committee member within two months of appointment and one annual refresher meeting for existing members • Members representing coalitions or groups will be asked to make an annual presentation on their group and how information is shared and gathered
3. Operational & Logistical	• Utilize Advisory Committee workgroups and/or subcommittees to inform the design and development of key MIDD 2 deliverables such as Implementation Plan, RFPs, and Evaluation Framework • Create evaluation subcommittee to work with MIDD evaluation team on MIDD data and analysis • Hold at least one Advisory Committee meeting per quarter in the community, at times and locations that enable wider community participation, with interpretation and childcare available

Change the Name of the Oversight Committee.

Reflective of the established duties and functions of the Committee that are recommended to continue to MIDD 2, it is recommended that the name of the Committee be amended to reflect its duties as an advisory body: The MIDD Advisory Committee.

Generally, an oversight body has the capacity to make final decisions or substantive decisions which the current committee does not. Rather, as an advisory body, the committee makes recommendations to the Executive and the Council. This change would clarify the role of the committee both to members and other stakeholders.

Executive staff have consulted with the Prosecutor's Office on this matter and no potential legal issues were raised. Legislation to effectuate this, and other changes proposed for the Committee, has been transmitted to the King County Council for consideration.

With the name change, the MIDD Advisory Committee is recommended to continue as an advisory body comprised of leaders who represent an array of systems, populations and experiences. Its membership is deliberately constructed to bring the knowledge, expertise and perspectives needed to review and provide input on the development, implementation and evaluation of the MIDD as a whole. The Advisory Committee is also uniquely positioned to leverage the opportunity to engage in deeper, more meaningful behavioral health and criminal justice systems discussions to create innovation and enhance outcomes for individuals served by MIDD. The MIDD Advisory Committee should also be utilized as a forum to create a "well connectedness" between systems, build trust and credibility, particularly with communities of color or other marginalized communities, and resolve systems issues to move whole person care forward.

Evidence Related to Successful Outcomes-Practice Basis-Goals and Principles of Recovery and Resiliency

The proposed MIDD Service Improvement Plan strategies, services, and programs shall: demonstrate that they are based on evidence related to successful outcomes for chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services; demonstrate that they are based on best or promising practices for chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services and that they incorporate the goals and principles of recovery and resilience within a trauma-informed framework, as specified by K.C.C, chapter 2.43 and King County's adopted behavioral health system principles set out in Ordinance 17553 (lines 143-151)

Outcomes and Accountability: One way to help assure policymakers and the public that results are achievable is to identify programs that have been shown to be effective. Delivering on outcomes is a major consideration of MIDD 2 funding and programmatic recommendations. This section, accompanied by the data and information in Appendix J, responds to the requirements of Ordinance 17998 related to demonstrating practice categories (i.e., promising, best or evidence-based practice) and how those practice categories are reflected in the recommended MIDD 2 initiatives. Programs recommended to be supported by MIDD funds are expected to show evidence that they advance the MIDD policy goals.

During the Oversight Committee's development of MIDD Values and Guiding Principles and through the course of Community Conversations and other community input, the concept of including "emerging practices" as a basis for MIDD 2 arose. *Emerging Practices* are those not based on research results "but for which anecdotal evidence and professional wisdom exists. These include practices that practitioners have tried and claimed effectiveness. Emerging practices also include new technologies that have not yet been researched."[55] Subject matter experts and community engagement participants communicated that research is often conducted with mainstream participants and results may not be valid or reliable for communities of color or other marginalized groups.

Based on this feedback, the category of Emerging Practices is added to the array of practice considerations for MIDD 2 concepts. It was determined important to include Emerging Practices in the consideration of MIDD programming due to limitations of research-based practices for marginalized communities. Additional information on the use of Evidence-Based Practices is included in a discussion of Equity and Social Justice on page 64 of this report. Consequently, for purposes of responding to the requirements of Ordinance 17998, "emerging practices are included in the category of "promising practices" in Appendix J.

The established categories of practices used as the basis of MIDD 2 recommendations are described below:

- *Emerging Practices* are those not based on research results "but for which anecdotal evidence and professional wisdom exists. These include practices that practitioners have tried and indicate effectiveness. Emerging practices also include new technologies that have not yet been

[55] http://www.cited.org/library/site/CITEd%20Definitions%20EB,%20Promising,%20Emerging.doc

researched."[56]

- *Promising Practices* are those developed based on theory or research, but for which an insufficient amount of research results "have determined the effectiveness of the practice. If a study uses a weak design resulting evidence is categorized as promising."[57]

- *Best Practices* are those that have "been shown by research and experience to produce optimal results and that [are] established or proposed as a standard suitable for widespread adoption."[58]

- *Evidence-Based Practices* are those for which research has been used "to determine the effectiveness of the practice. The research utilizes scientifically-based rigorous research designs (i.e., randomized controlled trials, regression discontinuity designs, quasi-experiments, single subject, and qualitative research)."[59]

Basis of the practice informed the determination of outcomes. The following approaches were used to determine if recommended MIDD 2 programs had evidence of successful outcomes:

- Staff examined data from MIDD evaluations related to the five MIDD policy goals (for most MIDD 1 programs recommended to continue in MIDD 2 where data was available):
    - MIDD 1 policy goals of reduced jail use (goals 1 and 2) were used to identify successful outcomes for criminal justice when there were statistically significant reductions of jail bookings or jail days.
    - MIDD 1 policy goals of symptom reduction, reduced use of emergency departments and psychiatric hospital use (goals 1 and 3) were used to identify behavioral health outcomes.
- Behavioral health outcomes that "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions (proposed MIDD 2 policy goal) were also considered for MIDD 2 programmatic recommendations. These outcomes include:
    - Increased treatment access
    - Improved quality of life (stable housing, improved social functioning, coping skills, self-determination and well-being)
- For new initiatives recommended for MIDD 2, existing evidence (studies, research findings, data) of expected outcomes based on similar programs were analyzed by subject matter experts during the development of briefing papers.

Incorporating the Goals of Recovery and Resiliency within a Trauma-Informed Care Framework: Building on research, practice and the lived experiences of individuals in recovery from mental and/or substance use disorders, the MIDD will use the following working definition of recovery developed by the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential. "Recovery" means a process in which an individual achieves management of the individual's

[56] http://www.cited.org/library/site/CITEd%20Definitions%20EB,%20Promising,%20Emerging.doc
[57] http://www.cited.org/library/site/CITEd%20Definitions%20EB,%20Promising,%20Emerging.doc
[58] http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/best%20practice
[59] http://www.cited.org/library/site/CITEd%20Definitions%20EB,%20Promising,%20Emerging.doc

symptoms and regains or develops sufficient skills and autonomy to enable the individual to live, work and participate fully in the community. "Resiliency" means an innate capacity that empowers people across the life span to successfully meet life's challenges with a sense of self-determination, mastery and hope. "Trauma-informed framework" means an approach to engage an individual with a history of trauma that recognizes the presence of trauma symptoms and acknowledges the impact that trauma has had on the individual's life.

Overarchingly, the proposed MIDD 2 initiatives promote and support people in all phases of their recovery, analogous to the behavioral health continuum of care reflected in the MIDD 2 Framework. The proposed MIDD 2 initiatives work together and with the broader health and human services and criminal justice systems to provide opportunities for people involved with the behavioral health system to realize their full potential.

The Sequential Intercept Model in MIDD 2

Describe how they will integrate and expand the application of the federal substance abuse and mental health services administration sequential intercept model that addresses the criminalization of mentally ill individuals (lines 152-154)

The strategies that made up MIDD 1 were first developed by several community workgroups using the Sequential Intercept Model as a framework to determine what services needed to be provided for which people at what locations in order to help prevent incarceration, hospitalization and homelessness. This model is in use today by a number of communities across the nation as an action blueprint for planning system change in the way that communities address the problem of people with mental illness in their criminal justice systems.

King County further adapted the organizing principles of this model to include people who may have no mental illness but who are at risk for criminal justice involvement due to substance use, and to include diversion from emergency medical services as another priority. These principles remain in place for MIDD 2 and the initiatives recommended to be funded by MIDD 2.

The recognition that the greatest opportunities for diversion exist when individuals are still in the community, and that diversion options decrease as individuals move through the criminal justice system, is reflected throughout MIDD 2. While MIDD 1 articulated the importance of prevention services, early assessment and intervention, and comprehensive and integrated community-based services, MIDD 2 furthers this understanding by grounding the MIDD 2 initiatives in the continuum of care as reflected by the MIDD 2 Framework. As with MIDD 1, MIDD 2 is devoting considerable resources to supporting a community services system that will serve to divert many individuals from the criminal justice and emergency medical systems while also providing the infrastructure needed to help people who have entered these systems rejoin the community in a safe and effective manner.

Through the MIDD programs, individuals with behavioral health needs will be linked to services designed to help them become stable and productive, and prevent unnecessary incarceration and hospitalization. The MIDD 2 Strategy Areas reflecting the behavioral health continuum of care are:

- **Prevention and Early Intervention -** *People get the help they need to stay healthy and keep problems from escalating*

- **Crisis Diversion -** *People who are in crisis get the help they need to avoid unnecessary hospitalization OR incarceration*

- **Recovery and Reentry -** *People become healthy and safely reintegrate to community after crisis*

- **System Improvements -** *Strengthen the behavioral health system to become more accessible and deliver on outcomes*

Together, the MIDD 2 initiatives will result in improved quality of life for people with mental illness and chemical dependency and their families throughout King County. The Sequential Intercept Model is shown in Appendix A.

Equity & Social Justice in the Implementation of MIDD 2 Programs

Demonstrate that they will reflect the county's existing adopted policy goals included in the Equity and Social Justice Initiative and Strategic Plan (lines 155-156)

Equity and Social Justice is a key initiative in King County recognizing that numerous communities within King County face inequities in key educational, economic and health outcomes. Key drivers of such inequities include race and ethnicity, poverty, geographic location, gender and sexual identity, immigration status, limited English proficiency, and physical disability. The County's Equity and Social Justice Initiative is critical to the implementation of the Service Improvement Plan for MIDD 2. Moreover, guided by the Values and Guiding Principles for MIDD developed by the MIDD Oversight Committee that emphasized equity and social justice, the planning and development of MIDD 2 was conducted with a deep focus on equity and social justice.[60]

Below is a list of several key principles that MIDD 2 considers in the procurement, contracting, training, and/or implementation of programs supported by MIDD 2. Appendix K includes an equity tool that will be used as help guide and inform system improvement/system change processes related to MIDD 2.

Culturally Responsive and Informed: The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Minority Health has released *The National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) in Health and Health Care,*[61] which provides some guideposts for providers of behavioral health services to align with the populations they serve and ensure that services are culturally responsive and informed. In the *HHS Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities,*[62] several strategies directly relate to the provision of care management teams, including *reduce disparities*

[60] See Appendix C for more information on MIDD 2 planning community engagement efforts.
[61] https://www.thinkculturalhealth.hhs.gov/Content/clas.asp#clas_standards.
[62] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *HHS Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities: A Nation Free of Disparities in Health and Health Care*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, (April 2011).

(strategy I.B.[63]) in access to primary care services and care coordination, which focuses on migrant workers, people experiencing homelessness and residents of public housing. Using such models as community-based health teams (e.g. health home model) are recommended to establish agreements with primary care providers and other health care providers to improve care coordination. Another HHS Action Plan strategy (2.C.3[64]) calls for an increase in the diversity and cultural competency of clinicians, including behavioral health workers. This guidance provides an opportunity for King County to implement MIDD 2 with a heightened emphasis on serving the County's most marginalized populations, and align with national best practices on care coordination and treatment services that are culturally responsive and informed.

It is the intent of King County that services provided under MIDD 2 be **culturally responsive** and **culturally specific**. Enacting this intention requires the willingness of both providers and King County to acknowledge historical and cultural trauma as sources of substance use and other behavioral health conditions and the willingness to do business differently to serve people in culturally responsive and specific manners. MIDD-supported direct services should address individual level discrimination that those served encounter in their daily lives by recognizing institutional and structural racism, classism, and ableism.

Community-based agencies providing culturally specific and culturally responsive behavioral health, primary care and reentry support services will be sought to provide these services under MIDD 2. Addressing trauma as a result of both interpersonal violence and childhood experiences as well as historical and cultural trauma will be critical for serving the individuals served by publicly-funded behavioral health services. MIDD 2 providers should explore and implement the use of alternative interventions which are culturally informed, such as substance use disorder treatment for historically disempowered communities,[65] which may yield more meaningful treatment outcomes for marginalized populations.

King County will encourage organizations receiving MIDD 2 funds to provide technical assistance and/or sub-contract with smaller community groups and organizations to increase participation by community groups and organizations that may have difficulty meeting the County's contracting requirements. In addition, when possible, King County will utilize flexible contracting approaches to reduce barriers that make it more difficult for small organizations to participate.

Evidence-Based Practices and Equity: It is expected that whenever possible, evidence-based practices (EBPs) are to be embedded in the service continuum of MIDD 2. Because most mental health/substance use disorder treatment EBPs are researched on predominantly mainstream/White populations, it is important to have a critical and continuous improvement lens to these behavioral health services to ensure that services are not perpetuating marginalization and negatively impacting those individuals being served, furthering their disenfranchisement. It is necessary that whenever possible, MIDD 2 use anti-oppressive practices to complement recovery oriented and person-centered approaches.

Harm Reduction: Where possible, MIDD 2 initiatives should employ a harm reduction model. Harm

[63] http://www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/npa/files/Plans/HHS/HHS_Plan_complete.pdf. Accessed 12/28/15.
[64] http://www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/npa/files/Plans/HHS/HHS_Plan_complete.pdf. Accessed 12/28/15.
[65] White, W. & Sanders, M. (2004). *Recovery Management and People of Color: Redesigning Addiction Treatment for Historically Disempowered Communities*. Posted at www.bhrm.org.

reduction activities "meet people where they are," enabling individuals to access better health and human potential outcomes, irrespective of whether the individual engages in substance use. Harm reduction is a grass-roots and "user-driven" set of compassionate and pragmatic approaches to reducing substance-related harm and improving quality of life.[66]

While there is no universal definition or formula for harm reduction given the multiple different interventions and policies designed to serve an individual in need of behavioral health services, there are key principles for harm reduction that MIDD 2 initiatives are encouraged to demonstrate such as:

- accepting the individual regardless of their behavior
- understanding the complex continuum of behaviors while acknowledging that there are safer ways to engage in certain behaviors
- establishing quality of individual/community life and well-being as criteria for successful interventions.

Harm reduction is linked to equity and social justice because provision of services should be nonjudgmental, non-coercive and recognize the realities of poverty, class, racism, social isolation, past trauma, sex-based discriminations and all other social inequalities that affect an individual's vulnerability to, and capacity for, effectively changing behavior.[67]

Serving Individuals Who Have Contact with the Criminal Justice System: Though the County is actively working to address overrepresentation of individuals from non-white racial and ethnic groups, disproportionality currently exists in the County's justice system. When providing MIDD 2 services to people involved with the justice system, there is a need to ensure that an anti-oppressive practice lens is applied to the behavioral health services provided to non-white and other marginalized groups. MIDD 2 should provide or leverage the provision of culturally responsive and specific services and reentry opportunities.

Integration with the County's Policy and Planning Work

Demonstrate how they will expand, enhance, and integrate with the County's planning and policy endeavors such as, but not limited to, the Health and Human Services Transformation Plan, the Youth Action Plan, the Veterans and Human Services Levy, the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness, and recommendations of the Task Force on Prevention, Early Intervention, and Least Restrictive Alternatives for Individuals in Mental Health and Substance Abuse Crisis (lines 157-162)

The MIDD 2 Framework explicitly conveys the expected linkage between MIDD 2 and other county and community initiatives. MIDD 2 is grounded in a collaborative approach to information sharing, evaluation, aligning of services and braiding of funds.

As with MIDD 1, the proposed MIDD 2 initiatives are expected to individually and as a whole advance/integrate with the County's planning and policy initiatives. For example, the proposed Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention initiative is intended to link to and further the work

[66] Collins, Clifasefi et al. 2011; Marlatt, 1998
[67] http://harmreduction.org/about-us/principles-of-harm-reduction/.

of the Juvenile Justice Equity Steering Committee. School-based services supported by MIDD 2 will align with BSK work. The proposed Multipronged Opioid initiative is planned to support recommendations from the Heroin and Prescription Opiate Addiction Task Force. Proposed initiatives involving housing supports and resources for capital and rental assistance further the goals of the All Home[68] strategic plan. Elements of the County's Equity and Social Justice[69] strategic plan are reflected throughout the MIDD 2, from how the MIDD 2 recommendations were determined, to the recommended revised composition of the Advisory Committee.

The MIDD 2 Implementation Plan that will be submitted to the Council in 2017 after adoption of the 2017-2018 MIDD 2 budget will include how each initiative will link to the County's policy and planning work.

Affordable Care Act and Behavioral Health Integration Opportunities

Demonstrate how they will leverage opportunities provided by the federal Affordable Care Act and the state's requirements for a single behavioral health contract with regional support networks as specified by Chapter 225, Laws of Washington 225 (lines 163-165)

Medicaid Expansion: One of the main goals of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) is to increase access to health care coverage for individuals. As a Medicaid expansion state, more individuals than ever are covered by Medicaid in Washington and in King County, allowing them to access and receive Medicaid-covered physical, mental health and substance use disorder services. As such, Medicaid can now pay for more traditional outpatient and inpatient mental health and substance use disorder treatment services for a larger number of covered children, youth and adults. The increase in Medicaid-eligible individuals and subsequent increase in Medicaid funding, allows King County to continue to direct MIDD 2 funding toward services that are not covered by Medicaid and/or individuals who remain uninsured to help build a robust continuum of care.

Behavioral Health Integration: A second goal of the ACA is to achieve the "Triple Aim" - improved care, improved outcomes and reduced overall costs in healthcare services. One significant strategy to achieve this goal is through the integration of physical and behavioral healthcare. In 2014, Washington State legislature passed ESSB 6312 calling for the integrated purchasing of mental health and substance use treatment services (collectively behavioral health) for the Medicaid program through a single managed care contract by April 1, 2016. The previous, siloed system of Regional Support Networks (RSNs) and County Chemical Dependency Coordinators went away and were replaced by Behavioral Health Organizations (BHOs). BHOs are local entities at full risk and responsibility for providing the continuum of Medicaid funded inpatient and outpatient mental health and substance use disorder treatment services. On April 1, 2016, King County, through the Behavioral Health and Recovery Division, became the Behavioral Health Organization (BHO) for the region. Today, BHRD is able to braid together multiple funding sources including Medicaid, state general fund, mental health and substance use disorder block grant and MIDD dollars to ensure a comprehensive continuum of behavioral health services are

[68] Formerly the Committee to End Homelessness. The All Home strategic plan outlines steps to end homelessness. http://allhomekc.org/the-plan/

[69] http://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice/strategic-plan.aspx

available to clients in need.

MIDD 2 will support and leverage opportunities provided under the ACA and through implementation of ESSB 6312 in a variety of ways, including

- Increasing access to behavioral health treatment for people with mental health, substance use or co-occurring disorders

- Supporting earlier interventions for people with mental illness and substance use or co-occurring disorders to prevent unnecessary use of jail, emergency rooms, avoidable hospitalizations and crisis services

- Supporting models of care that deliver or drive toward fully integrated physical and behavioral health care, a model known to improve overall health and social outcomes

- Supporting the development and use of mechanisms that engage individuals with mental health, substance use and co-occurring disorders and link to comprehensive treatment through the King County Behavioral Health Organization (KCBHO)

- Enhancing the continuum of care offered through the KCBHO by providing services that are not Medicaid-eligible or serving individuals who would not otherwise have insurance coverage

- Serving as entry points to get people enrolled in Medicaid so that their physical and behavioral health care needs can be covered through the Medicaid program and the KCBHO.

Fully Integrated Managed Care: The 6312 legislation also called for full integration of mental health, substance use and physical health care by January 1, 2020. This includes aspects of both clinical integration and financial integration for the state Medicaid program. Today, Medicaid physical health care services are purchased through five Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) while Medicaid behavioral health services are purchased through regional BHOs. In King County the five MCOs are Amerigroup, Community Health Plan of Washington, Coordinated Care, Molina and United Health Care.

As the state moves forward with plans to fully integrate physical and behavioral health care, King County has significant decisions to make related to what the financial infrastructure for fully integrated managed care will be and what the optimal role of the county is in that model. King County is considering a number of potential options and working with community stakeholders and partners to identify the best path forward. The decisions King County makes regarding its future role in fully integrated managed care will significantly impact how and what programs are implemented under the MIDD and could require a complete retooling of the MIDD 2 programming before it expires at the end of 2025.

Earlier this year, the Health Care Authority and the Department of Social and Health Services jointly issued a letter to counties identifying three potential timelines for moving to fully integrated managed care. Those options include a start date of: July 1, 2017; July 1, 2018; or January 1, 2020. King County is

2163 considering the 2018 and the 2020 options and will make recommendations in late 2016 or early 2017
2164 to the King County Executive and Council regarding the recommended path forward and the optimal
2165 timeline for implementation based on the magnitude of change required and community readiness.
2166
2167 The implications of this decision for MIDD 2 could be significant regardless of what option King County
2168 chooses. For example, if King County selects an option that includes Managed Care Organizations
2169 (MCOs) having primary risk and responsibility for the full continuum of physical and behavioral health
2170 care for Medicaid eligible individuals through a single managed care contract with the state, the role of
2171 King County in the administration and delivery of behavioral health services related to Medicaid would
2172 shift to one of primary monitoring/oversight and assurance. This would require revisiting MIDD 2
2173 investments in light of the county's revised role for behavioral health.
2174
2175 Research shows that fully integrated physical and behavioral health care achieves better outcomes for
2176 clients. As King County works to determine the optimal path to full integration for the region, the focus
2177 will be on keeping clients at the center of planning and ensuring a system care that provides the best
2178 experience, improves outcomes and reduces overall costs to the system. Once the decisions about the
2179 fully integrated managed care infrastructure and timeline for implementation are known, King County
2180 will need to revisit all MIDD 2 supported programs to evaluate them in relationship to the system
2181 transformation that will occur.
2182
2183 BHRD commits to sharing progress on this decision openly and frequently with policymakers and the
2184 MIDD Advisory Committee. There will be clear points of public comment established and the Advisory
2185 Committee and MIDD stakeholders will be invited to weigh in on the recommendations.
2186
2187

VI. Next Steps

This section acknowledges three specific next steps necessary for MIDD 2: completion of the MIDD 2 Implementation and Evaluation Plans and a process to change the name of the MIDD. Each component will be developed collaboratively with the MIDD Advisory Committee and other stakeholders.

MIDD 2 Implementation Plan

Additional planning is needed for most of the new initiatives contained in the proposed MIDD 2, many of them requiring community engagement components. For each MIDD 2 initiative, the MIDD 2 Implementation Plan that will be transmitted to the Council in 2017 will include[70]:

- Description of the initiative/program/services
- How the initiative advances the MIDD 2 policy goals
- Goal of the initiative
- Outcomes and performance measures
- Expected number of individuals served
- Provided by contractor or county
- Spending plan (based on adopted budget)
- Implementation schedule (for new initiatives)
- Procurement and contracting details
- Services start date (new)
- What community engagement will occur and when
- Other relevant information as directed by the Council or requested by stakeholders.

The MIDD Oversight Committee was deeply involved in the development and review of MIDD 1 implementation plan documents. Similarly, it is expected that the Advisory Committee will play a significant role with the implementation planning for MIDD 2 that will occur in 2017.

MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan

The MIDD 1 Evaluation Plan adopted by the Council in 2008 served as the blueprint for conducting the evaluation and assessment of MIDD. The MIDD 1 Evaluation Plan was developed in conjunction with the MIDD 1 Implementation Plan, after the individual MIDD 1 strategies were established in the Council adopted MIDD Action Plan. The MIDD 1 Implementation Plan specified how each MIDD 1 strategy would be executed and individual MIDD strategy implementation information was used to develop an evaluation approach for each program supported by MIDD funds. MIDD policy goals and strategies were linked to the results, which in turn provided a structure for identifying performance indicators, targets and data sources, and for collecting and reporting results.[71]

[70] Please note that the Initiative Description Documents that are included in this Plan are not Implementation Plans. The information in these documents as will be revised to include updated policy goals, adopted budget, and community engagement plans and other required information. Implementation Plans will be reviewed by the MIDD Advisory Committee and stakeholders.

[71] The MIDD Oversight Committee reviewed and provided input into the development of the MIDD Evaluation Plan that was adopted by the Council, in accordance with Ordinance 15949. See the MIDD Evaluation Plan that is Appendix E to this report.

A detailed MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan will be transmitted to the Council in 2017. In order to complete an Evaluation Plan for MIDD 2, final MIDD 2 funding and programmatic decisions are needed, which are expected with adoption of the County's 2017-2018 biennial budget. Further, it is necessary to develop a MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan that is built on the recommendations contained in the MIDD Comprehensive Historical Assessment Report, which includes stakeholder involvement in the development of the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan. See Appendix L for the MIDD evaluation recommendations. To the extent possible, DCHS will align its approach to MIDD 2 evaluation planning with evaluation planning for BSK. The MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan will contain most, if not all, of the same elements as called for in the MIDD 1 Evaluation Plan:

Requirements of the MIDD 1 Evaluation Plan

- Process and outcome evaluation components
- A proposed schedule for evaluation
- Performance measurements and performance measurement targets
- Data elements that will be used for reporting and evaluation
- Performance measures including:
  - the amount of funding contracted to date
  - the number and status of request for proposals to date
  - individual program status and statistics such as individuals served
  - data on utilization of the justice and emergency medical systems.

As with BSK, the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan will include the overarching principles, framing questions and approaches that will guide the evaluation and performance measurement of MIDD 2. As MIDD 2 initiatives are refined and programs are selected over the remainder of 2016, the MIDD evaluation framework will be developed, particularly with respect to initiative-level performance metrics and targets. The structure for MIDD 2 evaluation and performance measurement will be based on the MIDD 2 Framework (Appendix F).

Much has changed in the eight years since the MIDD 1 Evaluation Plan was completed, including behavioral health integration and technological advances. Yet, the purpose for evaluating MIDD 2 remains the same: providing the public and policy makers with the tools to evaluate the effectiveness of the MIDD strategies in meeting the established MIDD policy goals, as well as to ensure transparency and accountability.

Changing the Name of the MIDD

Through the course of MIDD 1 review and MIDD 2 planning, the county received feedback that the name of the MIDD---the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency sales tax and programs—is outdated, negative, disrespectful and stigmatizing. In essence, the name of the MIDD is not itself recovery-based and may be counterproductive to wellness.

Initially, changing the name of MIDD was not pursued as part of MIDD review and planning based on the understanding that MIDD is known statewide as a King County brand. Given the feedback the King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division has received over the last few months, this item is now identified as something that will be staged to move forward in 2017. Community input as well as

Advisory Committee leadership will be critically important.

Changing the name of the MIDD will require revision to the King County Code and other adopted legislation. Executive staff will work with the Code Reviser, the Prosecutor's Office and Council staff on this issue.

VII. Conclusion

This report fulfills the requirements of Ordinance 17998 calling for a MIDD Service Improvement Plan. County staff, in partnership with the MIDD Oversight Committee, accomplished this work through broad and specific community and stakeholder activities, extensive community processes and analysis.

The groundbreaking MIDD 1 provided a strong foundation on which to plan and build MIDD 2, taking the very best of what worked and retooling where needed to address challenges so that the MIDD is positioned to help the County's behavioral health and criminal justice systems to serve more people and achieve more notable outcomes.

The proposed MIDD 2 programmatic and funding recommendations are a holistic approach to the continuum of behavioral health services, grounded in the principles of equity and social justice and recovery and resiliency. The proposed initiatives were deliberately and intentionally developed with input from a wide array of stakeholders and communities; they were subject to wide public review and comment, which yielded meaningful changes to the proposals. The services, programs and systems supported by MIDD 2 initiatives are interwoven and interdependent.

Recommended improvements to the composition of the MIDD Advisory Committee are intended to bring greater depth and breadth of subject matter expertise and knowledge and experiences to the review of MIDD initiatives and outcomes, while operational improvements are intended to make full use of the capabilities of the committee. Revised fund balance and reserve policies are intended to strengthen the MIDD Fund's financial position and provide clarity around use of fund balance. MIDD 2 is deeply aligned with BSK and other initiatives.

If the recommendations in this report are supported by the King County Council, it is the intent of the Department of Community and Human Services to implement them in collaboration with providers, stakeholders and the MIDD Advisory Committee. The recommendations range from low cost and easily executed, such as "align evaluation reporting period to calendar year" to those that may involve additional resources and be more complex to enact, such as developing a digital dashboard, or establishing a Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group. Many of the recommendations require retooling internal processes and will necessarily lead to changes in data collection approaches, reporting, and timelines. Fulfilling these recommendations will require time, MIDD resources, and willingness of systems and organizations to embark upon and enact change. All MIDD stakeholders, internal and external to King County, including citizens, policymakers, providers, separately elected officials, and jurisdictional partners are impacted by these recommendations, and as such, their support and participation is critical for the ongoing success of MIDD.

While it has been demonstrated that MIDD 1-supported programs have resulted in reduced jail bookings and shorter hospital stays, individuals with mental health and substance use conditions continue to end up in jails and emergency services because other options are not available – to them or to first

responders who come into contact with them – during times of crisis. Individuals with behavioral health conditions are often also impacted by homelessness, receive uncoordinated and fragmented services, and experience other significant barriers to getting the resources and supports needed in order to thrive in the community. Behavioral health conditions are further exacerbated by lack of diverse culturally and linguistically competent services available in the community. MIDD is but one element to address these issues.

As documented in this and other reports, the world of behavioral health care is rapidly evolving. Actions such as state mandated behavioral health integration, court rulings, along with the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, require King County and its behavioral health and criminal justice partners to continue the historical collaboration initiated by the development of MIDD 1 over eight years ago to make further meaningful systems improvements. The MIDD planning processes have taken into account the changing landscape of behavioral health, while continuing to build on the strong foundation of MIDD 1. County staff are prepared to lead the work necessary to re-envision and re-tool MIDD programs to achieve even greater impact and outcomes.

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Use of the Sequential Intercept Model as an Approach to Decriminalization of People With Serious Mental Illness

Mark R. Munetz, M.D.
Patricia A. Griffin, Ph.D.

The Sequential Intercept Model provides a conceptual framework for communities to use when considering the interface between the criminal justice and mental health systems as they address concerns about criminalization of people with mental illness. The model envisions a series of points of interception at which an intervention can be made to prevent individuals from entering or penetrating deeper into the criminal justice system. Ideally, most people will be intercepted at early points, with decreasing numbers at each subsequent point. The interception points are law enforcement and emergency services; initial detention and initial hearings; jail, courts, forensic evaluations, and forensic commitments; reentry from jails, state prisons, and forensic hospitalization; and community corrections and community support. The model provides an organizing tool for a discussion of diversion and linkage alternatives and for systematically addressing criminalization. Using the model, a community can develop targeted strategies that evolve over time to increase diversion of people with mental illness from the criminal justice system and to link them with community treatment. (*Psychiatric Services* 57:544–549, 2006)

Over the past several years, Summit County (greater Akron), Ohio has been working to address the problem of overrepresentation, or "criminalization," of people with mental illness in the local criminal justice system (1,2). As part of that effort, the Summit County Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services Board obtained technical assistance consultation from the National GAINS Center for People with Co-occurring Disorders in the Justice System. From that collaboration, a conceptual model based on public health principles has emerged to address the interface between the criminal justice and mental health systems. We believe that this model—Sequential Intercept Model—can help other localities systematically develop initiatives to reduce the criminalization of people with mental illness in their community.

The Sequential Intercept Model: ideals and description

We start with the ideal that people with mental disorders should not "penetrate" the criminal justice system at a greater frequency than people in the same community without mental disorders (personal communication, Steadman H, Feb 23, 2001). Although the nature of mental illness makes it likely that people with symptomatic illness will have contact with law enforcement and the courts, the presence of mental illness should not result in unnecessary arrest or incarceration. People with mental illness who commit crimes with criminal intent that are unrelated to symptomatic mental illness should be held accountable for their actions, as anyone else would be. However, people with mental illness should not be arrested or incarcerated simply because of their mental disorder or lack of access to appropriate treatment—nor should such people be detained in jails or prisons longer than others simply because of their illness.

With both this ideal and current realities in mind, we envision a series of "points of interception" or opportunities for an intervention to prevent individuals with mental illness from entering or penetrating deeper into the criminal justice system. Ideally, most people will be intercepted at early points. Each point of interception can be considered a filter (Figure 1). In communities with poorly developed mental health systems and no active collaboration between the mental health and criminal justice systems, the filters will be porous. Few will be intercepted early, and more people with mental illness will move through all levels of the criminal justice system. As systems and collaboration develop, the filter will become more

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finely meshed, and fewer individuals will move past each intercept point.

The Sequential Intercept Model complements the work of Landsberg and colleagues (3) who developed an action blueprint for addressing system change for people with mental illness who are involved in the New York City criminal justice system. The Sequential Intercept Model expands that work by addressing Steadman's (4) observation that people with mental illness often cycle repeatedly between the criminal justice system and community services. The model addresses his key question of how we can prevent such recycling by showing the ways in which people typically move through the criminal justice system and prompting considerations about how to intercept those with mental illness, who often have co-occurring substance use disorders.

Interception has several objectives (4,5): preventing initial involvement in the criminal justice system, decreasing admissions to jail, engaging individuals in treatment as soon as possible, minimizing time spent moving through the criminal justice system, linking individuals to community treatment upon release from incarceration, and decreasing the rate of return to the criminal justice system.

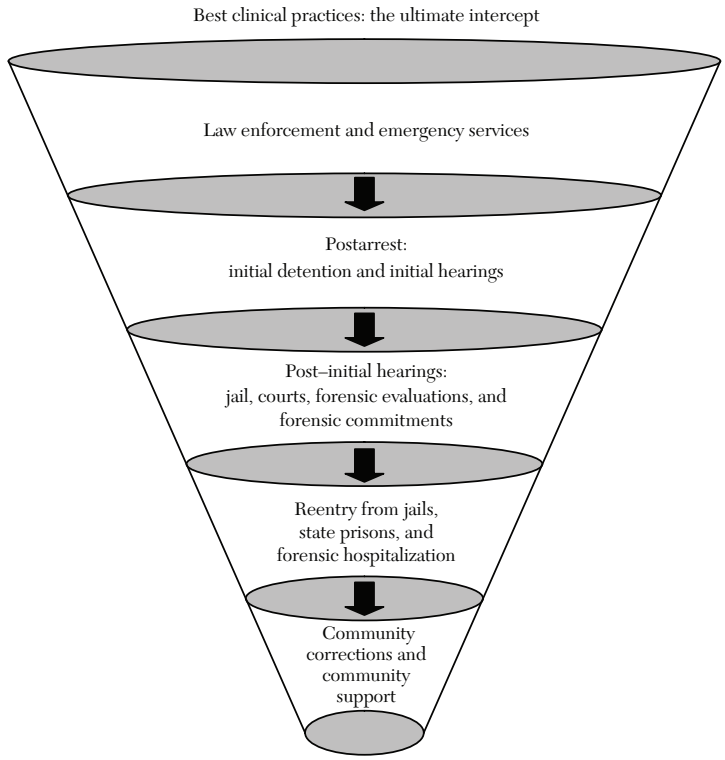
In contrast to the six critical intervention points identified in Landsberg's conceptual roadmap (3), we have specified the following five intercept points to more closely reflect the flow of individuals through the criminal justice system and the interactive nature of mental health and criminal justice systems (Figure 2):

- Law enforcement and emergency services
- Initial detention and initial hearings
- Jail, courts, forensic evaluations, and forensic commitments
- Reentry from jails, state prisons, and forensic hospitalization
- Community corrections and community support services

In the next sections we describe the points of interception and illustrate them with examples of relevant interventions from the research and practice literature.

Figure 1

The Sequential Intercept Model viewed as a series of filters



An accessible mental health system: the ultimate intercept

An accessible, comprehensive, effective mental health treatment system focused on the needs of individuals with serious and persistent mental disorders is undoubtedly the most effective means of preventing the criminalization of people with mental illness. The system should have an effective base of services that includes competent, supportive clinicians; community support services, such as case management; medications; vocational and other role supports; safe and affordable housing; and crisis services. These services must be available and easily accessible to people in need. Unfortunately, few communities in the United States have this level of services (6).

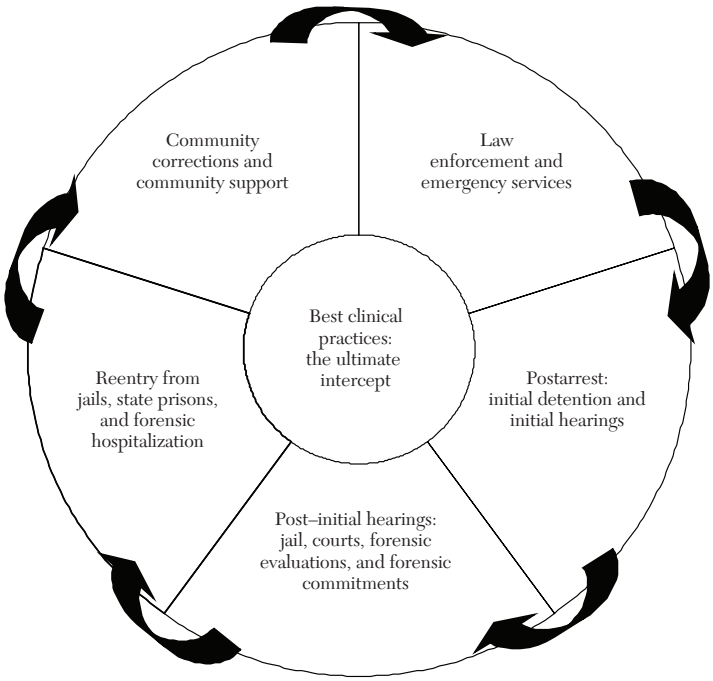
In addition to accessible and comprehensive services, it is increasingly clear that clinicians and treatment systems need to use treatment interventions for which there is evidence of efficacy and effectiveness (7,8). In many systems, evidence-based treatments are not delivered consistently (9). Examples of such interventions include access to and use of second-generation antipsychotic medications, including clozapine (10); family psychoeducation programs (11); assertive community treatment teams (12); and integrated substance abuse and mental health treatment (13). Integrated treatment is especially critical, given the fact that approximately three-quarters of incarcerated persons with serious mental illness have a comorbid substance use disorder (14,15).

Intercept 1: law enforcement and emergency services

Prearrest diversion programs are the first point of interception. Even in the best of mental health systems, some people with serious mental disorders will come to the attention of the police. Lamb and associates' (16) review of the police and mental health systems noted that since deinstitutionalization "law enforcement agencies have played an increasingly important

Figure 2

The Sequential Intercept Model from a revolving-door perspective with best practices at the core



role in the management of persons who are experiencing psychiatric crises." The police are often the first called to deal with persons with mental health emergencies. Law enforcement experts estimate that as many as 7 to 10 percent of patrol officer encounters involve persons with mental disorders (17,18). Accordingly, law enforcement is a crucial point of interception to divert people with mental illness from the criminal justice system.

Historically, mental health systems and law enforcement agencies have not worked closely together. There has been little joint planning, cross training, or planned collaboration in the field. Police officers have considerable discretion in resolving interactions with people who have mental disorders (19). Arrest is often the option of last resort, but when officers lack knowledge of alternatives and cannot gain access to them, they may see arrest as the only available disposition for people who clearly cannot be left on the street.

Lamb and colleagues (16) described several strategies used by police departments, with or without the participation of local mental health systems, to more effectively deal with persons with mental illness who are in crisis in the community: mobile crisis teams of mental health professionals, mental health workers employed by the police to provide on-site and telephone consultation to officers in the field, teaming of specially trained police officers with mental health workers from the public mental health system to address crises in the field, and creation of a team of police officers who have received specialized mental health training and who then respond to calls thought to involve people with mental disorders. The prototype of the specialized police officer approach is the Memphis Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) (20,21), which is based on collaboration between law enforcement, the local community mental health system, and other key stakeholders. A comparison of three police-based diversion models (22) found the Memphis CIT program to high uti-lization by patrol officers, rapid re-sponse time, and frequent referrals to treatment.

Intercept 2: initial hearings and initial detention

Postarrest diversion programs are the next point of interception. Even when optimal mental health service systems and effective prearrest diversion programs are in place, some individuals with serious mental disorders will nevertheless be arrested. On the basis of the nature of the crime, such individuals may be appropriate for diversion to treatment, either as an alternative to prosecution or as an alternative to incarceration. In communities with poorly developed treatment systems that lack prearrest diversion programs, the prototypical candidate for postarrest diversion may have committed a nonviolent, low-level misdemeanor as a result of symptomatic mental illness.

If there is no prearrest or police-level diversion, people who commit less serious crimes will be candidates for postarrest diversion at intercept 2. In communities with strong intercept 1 programs, postarrest diversion candidates are likely to be charged with more serious acts. In such cases, although diversion at the initial hearing stage is an option and treatment in lieu of adjudication may be a viable alternative, some courts and prosecutors may look only at postconviction (intercept 3) interventions.

Postarrest diversion procedures may include having the court employ mental health workers to assess individuals after arrest in the jail or the courthouse and advise the court about the possible presence of mental illness and options for assessment and treatment, which could include diversion alternatives or treatment as a condition of probation. Alternatively, courts may develop collaborative relationships with the public mental health system, which would provide staff to conduct assessments and facilitate links to community services.

Examples of programs that intercept at the initial detention or initial

hearing stage include the statewide diversion program found in Connecticut (23) and the local diversion programs found in Phoenix (24) and Miami (25). Although Connecticut detains initially at the local courthouse for initial hearings and the Phoenix and Miami systems detain initially at local jails, all three programs target diversion intervention at the point of the initial court hearing. A survey of pretrial release and deferred prosecution programs throughout the country identified only 12 jurisdictions out of 203 that attempt to offer the same opportunities for pretrial release and deferred prosecution for defendants with mental illness as any other defendant (26).

Intercept 3: jails and courts

Ideally, a majority of offenders with mental illness who meet criteria for diversion will have been filtered out of the criminal justice system in intercepts 1 and 2 and will avoid incarceration. In reality, however, it is clear that both local jails and state prisons house substantial numbers of individuals with mental illnesses. In addition, studies in local jurisdictions have found that jail inmates with severe mental illness are likely to spend significantly more time in jail than other inmates who have the same charges but who do not have severe mental illness (27,28). As a result, prompt access to high-quality treatment in local correctional settings is critical to stabilization and successful eventual transition to the community

An intercept 3 intervention that is currently receiving considerable attention is the establishment of a separate docket or court program specifically to address the needs of individuals with mental illness who come before the criminal court, so-called mental health courts (29–32). These special-jurisdiction courts limit punishment and instead focus on problem-solving strategies and linkage to community treatment to avoid further involvement in the criminal justice system of the defendants who come before them. The National GAINS Center estimates that there are now 114 mental health courts for adults in the United States (33).

Intercept 4: reentry from jails, prisons, and hospitals

There is little continuity of care between corrections and community mental health systems for individuals with mental illness who leave correctional settings (34). Typically, communication between the two systems is limited, and the public mental health system may be unaware when clients are incarcerated. Mental health systems rarely systematically follow their clients once they have been incarcerated. In a recent survey of jails in New Jersey, only three jails reported providing release plans for a majority of their inmates with mental illness, and only two reported routinely providing transitional psychotropic medications upon release to the community (35).

Nationally, the issue of facilitating continuity of care and reentry from correctional settings is receiving increasing attention. In part these efforts are fueled by class action litigation against local corrections and mental health systems for failing to provide aftercare linkages, such as the successful *Brad H* case against the New York City jail system (36). In addition, pressure is increasing on corrections and mental health systems to stop the cycle of recidivism frequently associated with people with severe mental illness who become involved in the criminal justice system (37–39). The APIC model for transitional planning from local jails that has been proposed by Osher and colleagues (40) breaks new ground with its focus on assessing, planning, identifying, and coordinating transitional care. Massachusetts has implemented a forensic transitional program for offenders with mental illness who are reentering the community from correctional settings (41). The program provides "in-reach" into correctional settings three months before release and follows individuals for three months after release to provide assistance in making a successful transition back to the community.

Intercept 5: community corrections and community support services

Individuals under continuing supervision in the community by the criminal justice system—probation or parole—are another important large group to consider. At the end of 2003, an estimated 4.8 million adults were under federal, state, or local probation or parole jurisdiction (42). Compliance with mental health treatment is a frequent condition of probation or parole. Failure to attend treatment appointments often results in revocation of probation and return to incarceration. Promising recent research by Skeem and colleagues (43) has begun to closely examine how probation officers implement requirements to participate in mandated psychiatric treatment and what approaches appear to be most effective.

Other research by Solomon and associates (44) has examined probationers' involvement in various types of mental health services and their relationship to technical violations of probation and incarceration. Similar to mental health courts, a variety of jurisdictions use designated probation or parole officers who have specialized caseloads of probationers with mental illness. The probation and parole committee of the Ohio Supreme Court advisory committee on mentally ill in the courts (45,46) has developed a mental health training curriculum for parole and probation officers.

Discussion

Some people may argue that the basic building blocks of an effective mental health system are lacking in many communities, and therefore efforts to reduce the overrepresentation of people with mental illness in the criminal justice system are futile. This argument is not persuasive. Even the most underfunded mental health systems can work to improve services to individuals with the greatest need, including the group of people with serious and persistent mental disorders who have frequent interaction with the criminal justice system. Such efforts require close collaboration between the mental health and criminal justice systems.

The Sequential Intercept Model provides a framework for communities to consider as they address concerns about criminalization of people with mental illness in their jurisdiction. It can help communities un-

derstand the big picture of interactions between the criminal justice and mental health systems, identify where to intercept individuals with mental illness as they move through the criminal justice system, suggest which populations might be targeted at each point of interception, highlight the likely decision makers who can authorize movement from the criminal justice system, and identify who needs to be at the table to develop interventions at each point of interception. By addressing the problem at the level of each sequential intercept, a community can develop targeted strategies to enhance effectiveness that can evolve over time. Different communities can choose to begin at different intercept levels, although the model suggests more "bang for the buck" with interventions that are earlier in the sequence.

Five southeastern counties in Pennsylvania (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia) used the Sequential Intercept Model as a tool to organize their work in a forensic task force charged with planning coordinated regional initiatives (47). As a result of that year-long effort, Bucks County staff organized a countywide effort to improve the local continuum of interactions and services of the mental health and criminal justice systems (48), and Philadelphia County started a forensic task force that uses the model as an organizing and planning framework. The model is also being used in a cross-training curriculum for community change to improve services for people with co-occurring disorders in the justice system (49).

Conclusions

Although many communities are interested in addressing the overrepresentation of people with mental illness in local courts and jails, the task can seem daunting and the various program options confusing. The Sequential Intercept Model provides a workable framework for collaboration between criminal justice and treatment systems to systematically address and reduce the criminalization of people with mental illness in their community.

Acknowledgments

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Representing: Superior Court

Merril Cousin, Executive Director, Coalition Ending Gender Based Violence (Co-Chair)
Representing: Domestic violence prevention services

Dave Asher, Kirkland City Council
Councilmember, City of Kirkland
Representing: Sound Cities Association (formerly Suburban Cities Association)

Rhonda Berry, Chief of Operations
Representing: King County Executive

Jeanette Blankenship, Fiscal and Policy Analyst
Representing: City of Seattle

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Representing: Superior Court

Claudia D'Allegri, Vice President of Behavioral Health, SeaMar Community Health Centers
Representing: Community Health Council

Nancy Dow, Member, King County Mental Health Advisory Board
Representing: Mental Health Advisory Board

Lea Ennis, Director, Juvenile Court, King County Superior Court
Representing: King County Systems Integration Initiative

Ashley Fontaine, Director, National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)
Representing: NAMI in King County

Pat Godfrey, Member, King County Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Administrative Board
Representing: King County Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Administrative Board

Shirley Havenga, Chief Executive Officer
Community Psychiatric Clinic
Representing: Provider of mental health and chemical dependency services

Patty Hayes, Director Public Health–Seattle & King County
Representing: Public Health Department

William Hayes, Director, King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention
Representing: Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention

Mike Heinisch, Executive Director, Kent Youth and Family Services
Representing: Provider of youth mental health and chemical dependency services

Darcy Jaffe, Chief Nurse Officer and Senior Associate Administrator
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Norman Johnson, Executive Director, Therapeutic Health Services
Representing: Provider of culturally specific chemical dependency services

Ann McGettigan, Executive Director, Seattle Counseling Service
Representing: Provider of culturally specific mental health services

Jeanne Kohl-Welles, Councilmember, Metropolitan King County Council
Representing: King County Council

Barbara Miner, Director, King County Department of Judicial Administration
Representing: Department of Judicial Administration

Mark Putnam, Director, All Home (formerly Committee to End Homelessness)
Representing: All Home

Adrienne Quinn, Director, King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS)
Representing: King County DCHS

Lynne Robinson, Councilmember, City of Bellevue
Representing: City of Bellevue

Dan Satterberg, King County Prosecuting Attorney
Representing: Prosecuting Attorney's Office

Mary Ellen Stone, Director, King County Sexual Assault Resource Center
Representing: Provider of sexual assault survivor services in King County

Donna Tucker, Chief Judge, King County District Court

John Urquhart, Sheriff, King County Sheriff's Office
Representing: Sheriff's Office

Chelene Whiteaker, Director, Advocacy and Policy, Washington State Hospital Association
Representing: Washington State Hospital Association/King County Hospitals

Lorinda Youngcourt, Director, King County Department of Public Defense
Representing: Public Defense

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) 2
Community Conversations & Focus Group Themes

County staff conducted a robust outreach and engagement process around MIDD 2 planning. From September through December 2016, King County invited communities to participate in five regional Community Conversations on MIDD[1]. Between October 2015 and February 2016, county staff held 14 focus groups involving specific communities, populations, or sub-regional areas.

The purpose of these engagement efforts was to hear ideas about services and programs for people living with mental illness and substance use disorders. The conversations were intentionally designed so that community members could have a role in informing the County's decisions around its investments for children and youth and investments for mental health and substance use disorder services and programs. For the Community Conversations, participants engaged in small discussions based on birth to young adult age groups and MIDD Strategy Areas. Conversations were flexible and welcome to all ideas to allow participants to fully engage. A summary of their thoughts on MIDD Strategy Areas are below.

MIDD 2 Planning Community Conversations September – December 2016		
MIDD Strategy Area Table	**What's working?**	**What's not working or needed?**
Prevention & Early Intervention	• Wraparound • Peer Mentors/Counselors • School-based Services • Trauma Informed Care • Suicide Prevention	• Family/In-home Support • Youth-Young Adult Support • Culturally Diverse Resources • Crisis Line Texting • Provider Trainings
Crisis Diversion	• Mental Health First Aid Training • Police De-escalation Training • Crisis Clinic • Crisis Solution Services • Children's Crisis Outreach Response System/Geriatric Regional Assessment Team	• Waiting for Services • Mental Health Aftercare for Young Adults • Mobile Van for Mental Health • Respite Housing/ Crisis beds • Culturally Sensitive Services
Recovery & Reentry	• Non-Medicaid services • Wraparound • Recovery Café • Peer/Mentoring Support • Clubhouses	• Non-Medicaid Services, more needed • Restorative Justice • Recovery House/Oxford House • Treatment on Demand • Recovery High Schools
System Improvement	• Harm Reduction Programs • Specialty Population Behavioral Health Services • MIDD Mental Health/Substance Use Disorder funds • Staff Trainings • Behavioral Health/Physical Health Integration	• High Staff Turnover and Burnout • Caregiver/Parent Resources are lacking • Lack of services in south and rural county areas • Culturally Competent Services • Facility-based Mental Health/Substance Use Disorder services limit access

[1] *Community Conversations were held in partnership with King County staff planning for what became Best Starts for Kids.*

Focus Groups: Groups ranged in size from as few as four to over 100. Groups included:

- Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Service Providers
- Behavioral Health Organizations
- Real Change Vendors (consumers)
- Southeast King County/Maple Valley
- Asian/Asian Pacific Islander Communities
- Hispanic Communities
- Recovery Café (consumers)
- Refugee Forum
- African American Communities
- Northeast King County/Snoqualmie Valley
- Native American Communities
- Trans* Individuals
- Somali Health Board
- King County Jail Inmates

A summary of themes from the focus groups on MIDD and behavioral health services are below.

1. **Culturally specific organizations and groups need to be a central part of development and delivery of programs and services.**

2. **Stigma is a barrier to seeking services.**

3. **Outreach and engagement services are needed. Outreach is needed to educate people about available resources. Engagement is important to develop trust to increase commitment and active involvement in services.**

4. **More affordable housing/housing programs are needed.**

5. **Non-Medicaid services are necessary to fill a significant gap in the service system since many people still do not qualify for Medicaid.**

Primary Needs and Gaps Identified by Respondents to the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Review and Renewal Survey September 2015 – February 2016

As part of the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) renewal work by King County, an electronic survey was made available between September 2015 and February 2016. The purpose of the survey was to gather feedback on a number of aspects of MIDD. The County received 362 responses.

One question specifically asked respondents to describe in narrative the specific mental health or substance abuse service gaps in their communities where new or expanded mental health, substance abuse, or therapeutic court services could make a difference.

Narrative responses to this question from 262 survey participants identified the following as the top 12 areas of need. Please note that not all survey respondents elected to answer this question.

MIDD SURVEY: TOP AREAS OF NEED OR SERVICE GAPS

1. **Outpatient mental health and substance abuse treatment access, including funding for people who do not have Medicaid**

2. **Housing, including housing supports and improved services for homeless individuals**
3. **Services for youth, especially in schools, including prevention**
4. **Culturally and linguistically competent services**
5. **Support for families**
6. **Inpatient substance use disorders treatment capacity/access**
7. **Crisis services and diversion, including mobile crisis teams**
8. **Support for people with behavioral health needs whose private insurance is insufficient or too expensive**
9. **Improved coordination and continuity of care**
10. **Inpatient mental health treatment capacity/access**
11. **Workforce challenges including high caseloads and turnover and low salaries**
12. **Hospital re-entry services including stepdown options**

Additional information from the survey will be made available as it is reviewed.

MIDD 2 Briefing Paper Review Panel Sorting

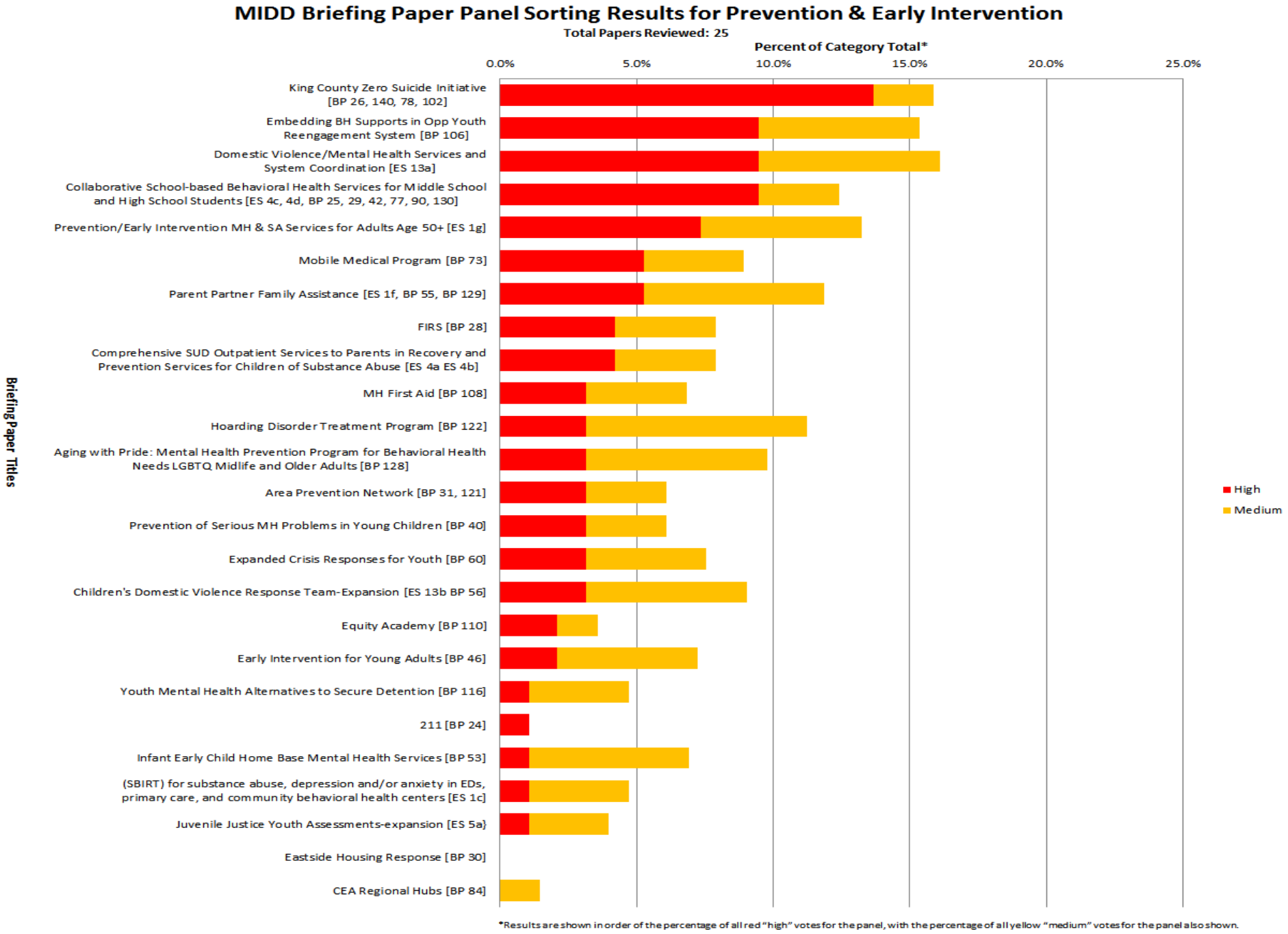
Briefing Paper Review Panel Information

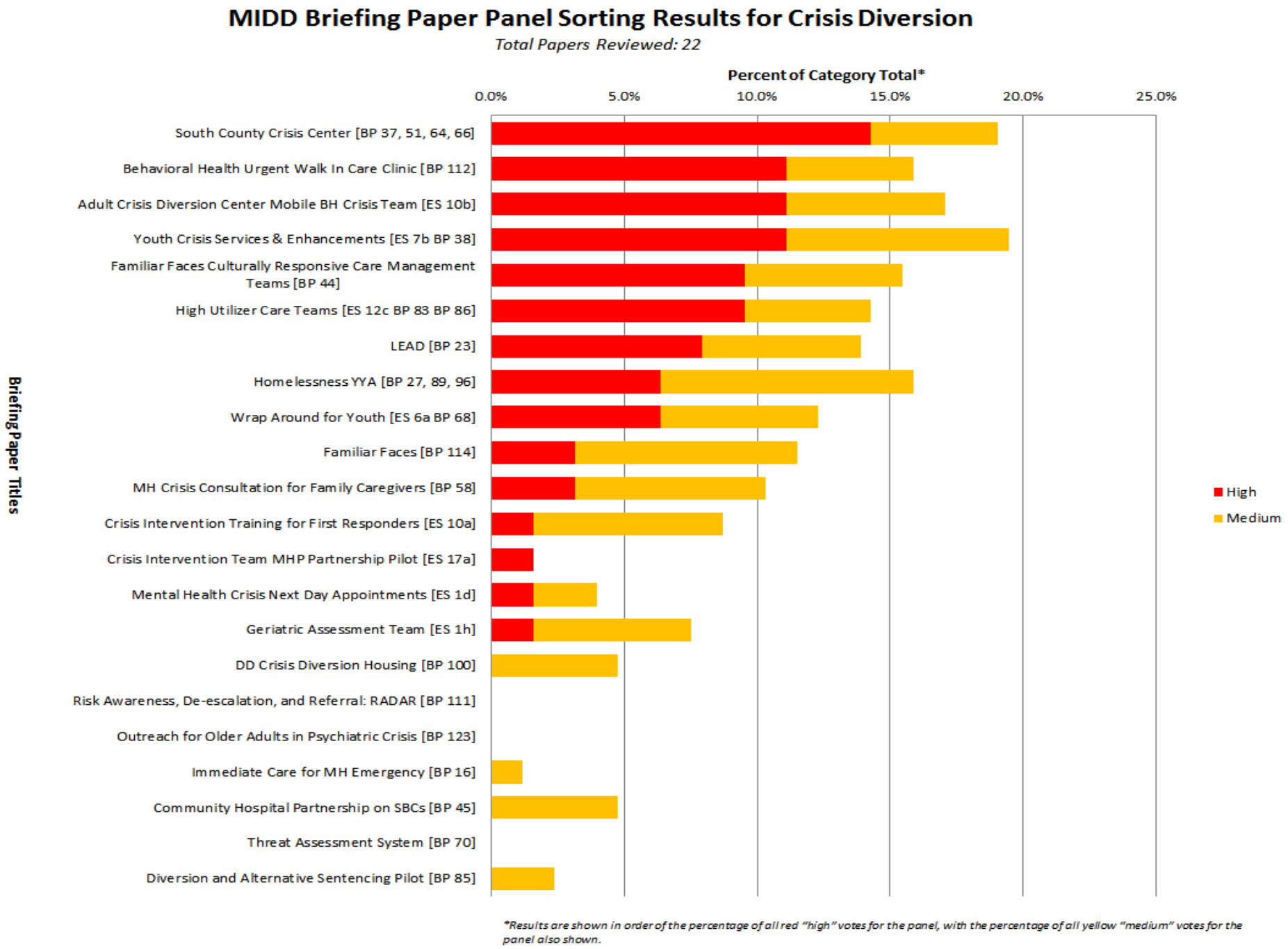
In early March, more than 50 community members, including MIDD Oversight Committee Members, participated on four diverse briefing paper review panels. Briefing papers on new concepts and existing MIDD 1 strategies were created to answer important analytical and policy questions related to the concepts and strategies. The four panels corresponded to the four overarching MIDD 2 strategy areas reviewed existing strategies and new concepts in the form of briefing papers. Briefing papers considered by the different review panels are linked below:

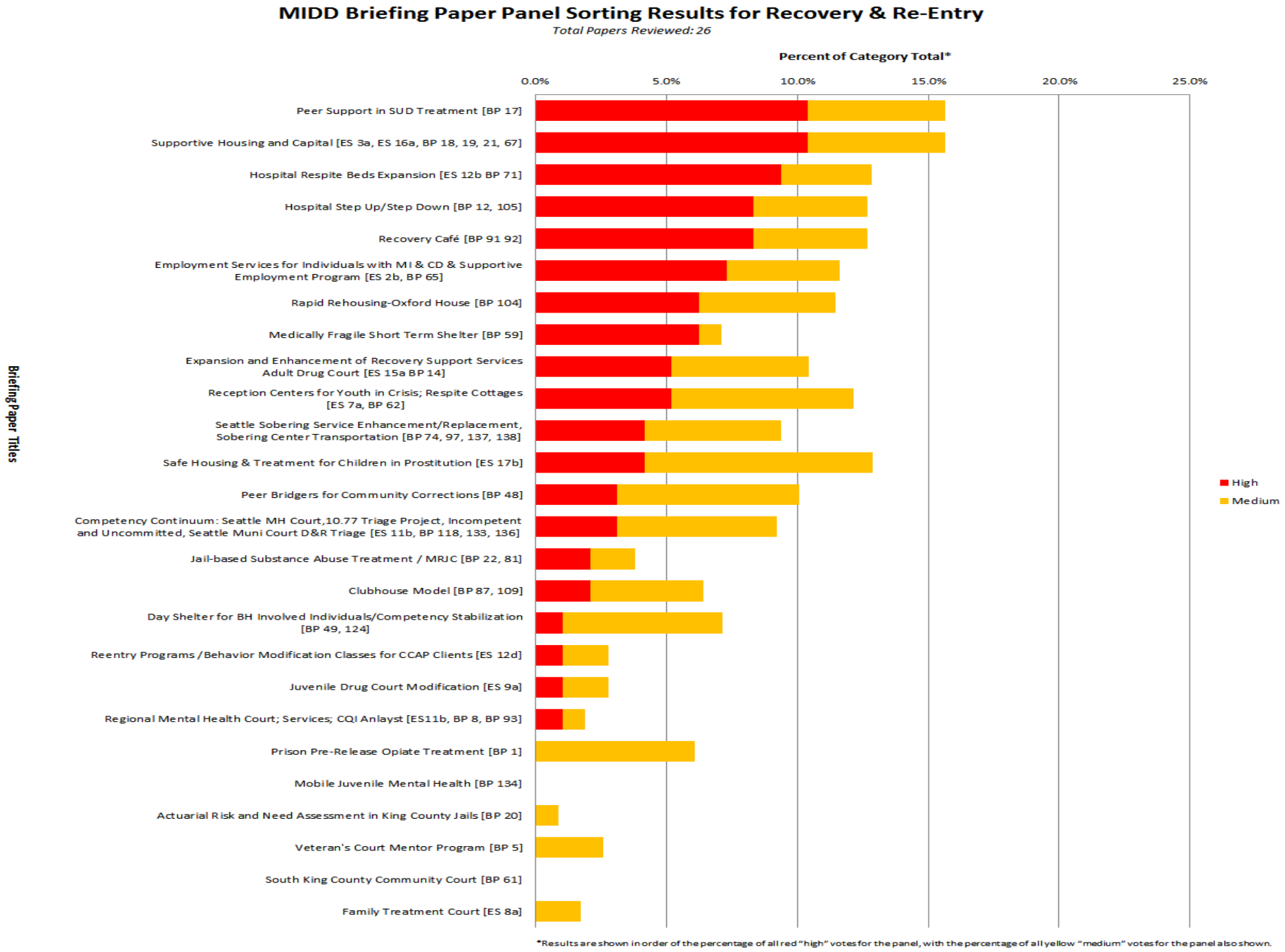
- **Prevention and Early Intervention**
- **Crisis Diversion**
- **Recovery and Re-Entry**
- **System Improvement**

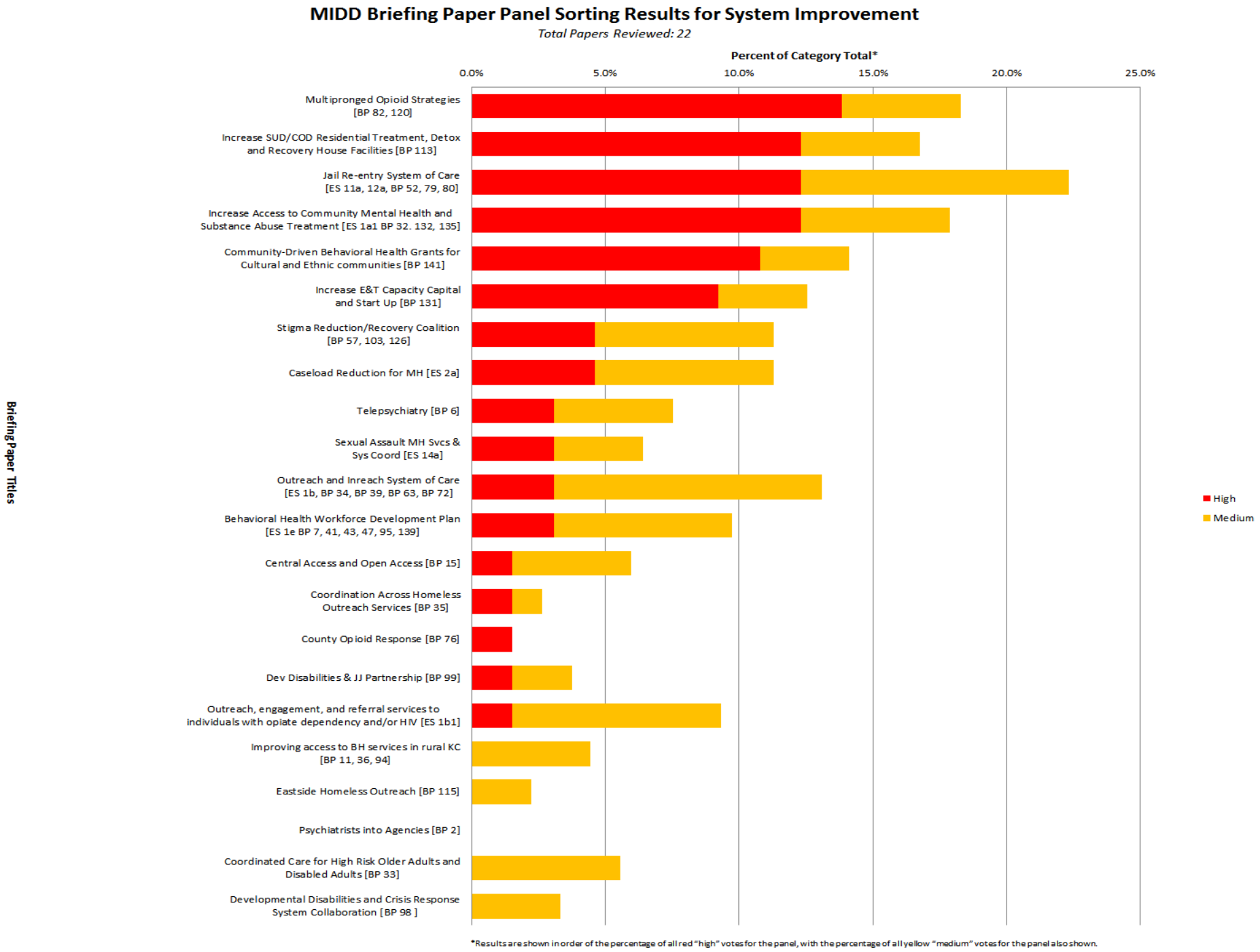
The panels were constructed to bring in a diverse array of lived experiences, skills, knowledge, perspectives, and insights to the sorting process. Each review panel included a mix of community members and MIDD Oversight Committee members or their designees. The work of the panels included deep discussion of each briefing paper and sorting the strategies and concepts into high, medium, and low categories for potential funding consideration. The results are shown in the following graphs in order of the percentage of red "high" votes of all high votes for the panel, with percentage of yellow "medium" votes also shown of all medium votes for the panel.

The work of these review teams, along with the discussions had by the teams in the panel sessions, coupled with the feedback King County has gathered from its robust community engagement process, is informing the next phases of MIDD 2 planning.


MIDD Briefing Paper Panel Sorting Results for Prevention & Early Intervention
Total Papers Reviewed: 25
Percent of Category Total*
0.0%
5.0%
10.0%
15.0%
20.0%
25.0%
Briefing Paper Titles
King County Zero Suicide Initiative [BP 26, 140, 78, 102]
Embedding BH Supports in Opp Youth Reengagement System [BP 106]
Domestic Violence/Mental Health Services and System Coordination [ES 13a]
Collaborative School-based Behavioral Health Services for Middle School and High School Students [ES 4c, 4d, BP 25, 29, 42, 77, 90, 130]
Prevention/Early Intervention MH & SA Services for Adults Age 50+ [ES 1g]
Mobile Medical Program [BP 73]
Parent Partner Family Assistance [ES 1f, BP 55, BP 129]
FIRS [BP 28]
Comprehensive SUD Outpatient Services to Parents in Recovery and Prevention Services for Children of Substance Abuse [ES 4a ES 4b]
MH First Aid [BP 108]
Hoarding Disorder Treatment Program [BP 122]
Aging with Pride: Mental Health Prevention Program for Behavioral Health Needs LGBTQ Midlife and Older Adults [BP 128]
Area Prevention Network [BP 31, 121]
Prevention of Serious MH Problems in Young Children [BP 40]
Expanded Crisis Responses for Youth [BP 60]
Children's Domestic Violence Response Team-Expansion [ES 13b BP 56]
Equity Academy [BP 110]
Early Intervention for Young Adults [BP 46]
Youth Mental Health Alternatives to Secure Detention [BP 116]
211 [BP 24]
Infant Early Child Home Base Mental Health Services [BP 53]
(SBIRT) for substance abuse, depression and/or anxiety in EDs, primary care, and community behavioral health centers [ES 1c]
Juvenile Justice Youth Assessments-expansion [ES 5a}
Eastside Housing Response [BP 30]
CEA Regional Hubs [BP 84]
High
Medium
*Results are shown in order of the percentage of all red "high" votes for the panel, with the percentage of all yellow "medium" votes for the panel also shown.


MIDD Briefing Paper Panel Sorting Results for Crisis Diversion
Total Papers Reviewed: 22
Percent of Category Total*
0.0%
5.0%
10.0%
15.0%
20.0%
25.0%
Briefing Paper Titles
South County Crisis Center [BP 37, 51, 64, 66]
Behavioral Health Urgent Walk In Care Clinic [BP 112]
Adult Crisis Diversion Center Mobile BH Crisis Team [ES 10b]
Youth Crisis Services & Enhancements [ES 7b BP 38]
Familiar Faces Culturally Responsive Care Management Teams [BP 44]
High Utilizer Care Teams [ES 12c BP 83 BP 86]
LEAD [BP 23]
Homelessness YYA [BP 27, 89, 96]
Wrap Around for Youth [ES 6a BP 68]
Familiar Faces [BP 114]
MH Crisis Consultation for Family Caregivers [BP 58]
Crisis Intervention Training for First Responders [ES 10a]
Crisis Intervention Team MHP Partnership Pilot [ES 17a]
Mental Health Crisis Next Day Appointments [ES 1d]
Geriatric Assessment Team [ES 1h]
DD Crisis Diversion Housing [BP 100]
Risk Awareness, De-escalation, and Referral: RADAR [BP 111]
Outreach for Older Adults in Psychiatric Crisis [BP 123]
Immediate Care for MH Emergency [BP 16]
Community Hospital Partnership on SBCs [BP 45]
Threat Assessment System [BP 70]
Diversion and Alternative Sentencing Pilot [BP 85]
High
Medium
*Results are shown in order of the percentage of all red "high" votes for the panel, with the percentage of all yellow "medium" votes for the panel also shown.


MIDD Briefing Paper Panel Sorting Results for Recovery & Re-Entry
Total Papers Reviewed: 26
Percent of Category Total*
0.0%
5.0%
10.0%
15.0%
20.0%
25.0%
Briefing Paper Titles
Peer Support in SUD Treatment [BP 17]
Supportive Housing and Capital [ES 3a, ES 16a, BP 18, 19, 21, 67]
Hospital Respite Beds Expansion [ES 12b BP 71]
Hospital Step Up/Step Down [BP 12, 105]
Recovery Café [BP 91 92]
Employment Services for Individuals with MI & CD & Supportive Employment Program [ES 2b, BP 65]
Rapid Rehousing-Oxford House [BP 104]
Medically Fragile Short Term Shelter [BP 59]
Expansion and Enhancement of Recovery Support Services Adult Drug Court [ES 15a BP 14]
Reception Centers for Youth in Crisis; Respite Cottages [ES 7a, BP 62]
Seattle Sobering Service Enhancement/Replacement, Sobering Center Transportation [BP 74, 97, 137, 138]
Safe Housing & Treatment for Children in Prostitution [ES 17b]
Peer Bridgers for Community Corrections [BP 48]
Competency Continuum: Seattle MH Court,10.77 Triage Project, Incompetent and Uncommitted, Seattle Muni Court D&R Triage [ES 11b, BP 118, 133, 136]
Jail-based Substance Abuse Treatment / MRJC [BP 22, 81]
Clubhouse Model [BP 87, 109]
Day Shelter for BH Involved Individuals/Competency Stabilization [BP 49, 124]
Reentry Programs /Behavior Modification Classes for CCAP Clients [ES 12d]
Juvenile Drug Court Modification [ES 9a]
Regional Mental Health Court; Services; CQI Anlayst [ES11b, BP 8, BP 93]
Prison Pre-Release Opiate Treatment [BP 1]
Mobile Juvenile Mental Health [BP 134]
Actuarial Risk and Need Assessment in King County Jails [BP 20]
Veteran's Court Mentor Program [BP 5]
South King County Community Court [BP 61]
Family Treatment Court [ES 8a]
High
Medium
*Results are shown in order of the percentage of all red "high" votes for the panel, with the percentage of all yellow "medium" votes for the panel also shown.


MIDD Briefing Paper Panel Sorting Results for System Improvement
Total Papers Reviewed: 22
Percent of Category Total*
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5.0%
10.0%
15.0%
20.0%
25.0%
Briefing Paper Titles
Multipronged Opioid Strategies [BP 82, 120]
Increase SUD/COD Residential Treatment, Detox and Recovery House Facilities [BP 113]
Jail Re-entry System of Care [ES 11a, 12a, BP 52, 79, 80]
Increase Access to Community Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment [ES 1a1 BP 32. 132, 135]
Community-Driven Behavioral Health Grants for Cultural and Ethnic communities [BP 141]
Increase E&T Capacity Capital and Start Up [BP 131]
Stigma Reduction/Recovery Coalition [BP 57, 103, 126]
Caseload Reduction for MH [ES 2a]
Telepsychiatry [BP 6]
Sexual Assault MH Svcs & Sys Coord [ES 14a]
Outreach and Inreach System of Care [ES 1b, BP 34, BP 39, BP 63, BP 72]
Behavioral Health Workforce Development Plan [ES 1e BP 7, 41, 43, 47, 95, 139]
Central Access and Open Access [BP 15]
Coordination Across Homeless Outreach Services [BP 35]
County Opioid Response [BP 76]
Dev Disabilities & JJ Partnership [BP 99]
Outreach, engagement, and referral services to individuals with opiate dependency and/or HIV [ES 1b1]
Improving access to BH services in rural KC [BP 11, 36, 94]
Eastside Homeless Outreach [BP 115]
Psychiatrists into Agencies [BP 2]
Coordinated Care for High Risk Older Adults and Disabled Adults [BP 33]
Developmental Disabilities and Crisis Response System Collaboration [BP 98]
High
Medium
*Results are shown in order of the percentage of all red "high" votes for the panel, with the percentage of all yellow "medium" votes for the panel also shown.

Appendix E MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
MIDD 2 PROCESS OVERVIEW
Revised 8.16.16

PHASE I
A. Call for New Concepts
B. Review of Existing Strategies

Open Call Timeframe: 9/15-10/31

PHASE II
Analysis and Collective Review

Existing MIDD Programs* Analysis**

- Did the program do what it was planned to do?
- How well did it do it?
- Can the program as is achieve outcomes that further the adopted policy goal(s) of MIDD & deliver on individual and program outcomes?
- What changes could be made (or were made) to the program to further the adopted goal(s) of MIDD & deliver on outcomes?
- What is the impact of changing the program?
- What happens if this program is eliminated?
- Could it be merged with different or new programs?
- Identify unanticipated outcomes, challenges, or benefits.

**"Programs" refers to all currently funded and operating MIDD strategies*

***These are not the only analytical questions that may be addressed; additional information may be included*

BHRD coordinates analysis of existing programs

Briefing Papers: New Concepts and Existing Programs
Drafted by County staff in consultation with partners/ providers/subject matter experts

Sept-Dec Briefing Paper Drafting

141 New Concepts Submitted!

New Concepts Address/Identify

- What is the specific need that concept addresses?
- How does the concept address need?
- What results/outcomes would the program have?
- What partnering entities are necessary for this concept to be successful?
- Of the four strategy areas in the MIDD 2 Framework, what strategy area does this concept fall under?

New Concepts template will be available electronically on the MIDD website, with instructions and additional information

Submission of New Concepts will be electronic

Additional information may be requested by MHCADSD staff in template or during review

Not all submitted concepts will move to Phase II

BHRD screens new concepts for forwarding to Phase II

Key Questions for Briefing Papers**

- What is the estimated resource need ($, # and type of positions, technology)?
- How long will it take to fully implement?
- What are the barriers or challenges to success for this program/concept? How would barriers be overcome?
- Does this program/ concept positively address disproportionality or enhance cultural competency and if so, how?
- Is it client centered?
- What populations does it serve?
- What MIDD 2 Framework Strategy Area does this program/concept fall under?
- What measureable outcomes are there for this program?
- Plus requirements from Ordinance 17998.

***These are not the only analytical questions that may be addressed in Briefing Papers; additional information may be included*

Jan & Feb Teams Review

Phase II Workgroup/Team Review of Briefing Papers
Review, discussion, and sorting into high, medium, low categories for consideration

Four Briefing Panels Held March 7-10 With Over 50 Reviewers

March - May

Phase III
MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan Recommendations Development
Align MIDD 2 programs and funding recommendations
County staff drafts recommendations and identifies initial funding levels.
MIDD Oversight Committee reviews recommendations.
Funding recommendations PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT April 22-May 6

May-August

Final Phase: Drafting and Review of MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan (SIS)

- Recommended programs will be included in the MIDD 2 SIP that is sent to the Executive for review and forwarding to Council
- Transmitted to the King County Council: August 25, 2016
- Changes may be made to the recommendations by the Executive AND/OR the Council

County staff drafts SIP report. MIDD Oversight Committee reviews.
SIP PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT June 16-30

MIDD 2 FRAMEWORK Revised *8.10.16*		
MIDD RESULT People living with, or at risk of behavioral health conditions, are healthy, have satisfying social relationships, and avoid criminal justice involvement.		
MIDD THEORY OF CHANGE When people who are living with or who are at risk of behavioral health conditions utilize culturally relevant prevention and early intervention, crisis diversion, community reentry, treatment, and recovery services, and have stable housing and income, they will experience wellness and recovery, improve their quality of life, and reduce involvement with crisis, criminal justice and hospital systems.		
OUTCOMES		
Population Indicators	**MIDD and other King County and community initiatives contribute to the overall health and well-being of King County residents that is demonstrated by positive changes in population**	• Emotional health – rated by level of mental distress • Daily functioning - rated by limitations to due to physical, mental or emotional problems • Reduced or eliminated alcohol and substance use • Health rated as 'very good' or 'excellent' • Housing stability • Representation of people with behavioral health conditions within jail, hospitals and emergency departments
MIDD 2 Strategy Areas	**SAMPLE[i] MIDD 2 Performance Measures (to be refined after specific programs/services are selected)**	
Prevention and Early Intervention *People get the help they need to stay healthy and keep problems from escalating*	**How much? Service capacity measures** • Increased number of people receiving substance abuse and suicide prevention services • Increased number of people receiving screening for health and behavioral health conditions within behavioral health and primary care settings **How well? Service quality measures** • Increased treatment and trainings in non-traditional settings (day cares, schools, primary care) • Increased primary care providers serving individuals enrolled in Medicaid **Is anyone better off? Individual outcome measures** • Increased use of preventive (outpatient) services • Reduced use of drugs and alcohol in youth & adults • Increased employment and/or attainment of high school diploma and post-secondary credential • Reduced risk factors for behavioral health problems (e.g., social isolation, stress, etc.)	
Crisis Diversion *People who are in crisis get the help they need to avoid unnecessary hospitalization OR incarceration*	**How much? Service capacity measures** • Increased capacity of community alternatives to hospitalization and incarceration (e.g., crisis triage, respite, LEAD, therapeutic courts, etc.) **How well? Service quality measures** • Increased use of community alternatives to hospitalization and incarceration by first responders **Is anyone better off? Individual outcome measures** • Reduced unnecessary hospitalization, emergency department use and incarceration • Decreased length and frequency of crisis events	
Recovery and Reentry *People become healthy and safely reintegrate to community after crisis*	**How much? Service capacity measures** • Increased in affordable, supported, and safe housing • Increased availability of community reentry services from jail and hospitals • Increased capacity of peer supports **How well? Service quality measures** • Increased linkage to employment, vocational, and educational services • Increased linkage of individuals to community reentry services from jail or hospital • Increased housing stability **Is anyone better off? Individual outcome measures** • Increased employment and attainment of high school diploma and post-secondary credential • Improved wellness self-management • Improved social relationships • Improved perception of health and behavioral health issues and disorders • Decreased use of hospitals and jails	

System Improvements *Strengthen the behavioral health system to become more accessible and deliver on outcomes*	**How much? Service capacity measures** • Expanded workforce including increased provider retention • Decreased provider caseloads • Increased culturally diverse workforce • Increased capacity for outreach and engagement • Increased workforce cross-trained in both mental health and substance abuse treatment methods **How well? Service quality measures** • Increased accessibility of behavioral health treatment on demand • Increased accessibility of services via: hours, geographic locations, transportation, mobile services • Increased application of recovery, resiliency, and trauma-informed principles in services and outreach • Right sized treatment for the individual • Increased use of culturally appropriate evidence-based or promising behavioral health practices • Improved care coordination • MIDD is funder of last resort **Is anyone better off? Individual outcome measures** • Improved client experience of care

Please note that this is a living document; the contents of this document are subject to change and modification.

Adopted MIDD 1 Policy Goals:

1. A reduction in the number of mentally ill and chemically dependent people using costly interventions, such as, jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals.
2. A reduction in the number of people who recycle through the jail, returning repeatedly as a result of their mental illness or chemical dependency.
3. A reduction of the incidence and severity of chemical dependency and mental and emotional disorders in youth and adults.
4. Diversion of mentally ill and chemically dependent youth and adults from initial or further justice system involvement.
5. Explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other county efforts including, the Adult and Juvenile Justice Operational Master plans, the Plan to End Homelessness, the Veterans and Human Services Levy Service Improvement Plan and the County Recovery Plan.

These goals may be revised for the MIDD Service Period 2017-2025

King County

Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
King County Department of Community and Human Services

Decision Model: Determining the Need For Requests for Proposals/Competitive Procurement

Principles of Purchasing

King County will apply principles that promote effectiveness, accountability and social justice.

Ethical Behavior and Conduct

The objectives of ethical behavior and conduct are to insure that in its procurement activities, the County will:

- Behave with impartiality, fairness, independence, openness, integrity and professionalism in its dealings with suppliers;
- Advance the interests of the County in all transactions with suppliers;

Open and effective competition

The objectives of open and effective competition are:

- To instill confidence in the County and the public about the integrity and cost effectiveness of public sector procurement;
- To support the most effective and efficient outcomes for the County;
- To ensure that all suppliers wishing to conduct business with the County are given a reasonable opportunity to do so; and
- To ensure that bid documents and contracts reflect the requirements and desired outcome of the County and that all participants are subject to equivalent terms, conditions and requirements.

Open and Effective Competition means:

- Procurement procedures and processes are visible to the County, suppliers, and the public;
- Suppliers have a real opportunity to do business with the County; and
- Competition is sought to provide value for money, to achieve the best possible return from County spend on goods and services;

When is a Competitive Process to Secure a Contract Required?

Purchases over $2,499 for a single purchase of goods or services and/or purchases of over $2,500 in a calendar year to a single vendor or provider require a contract. When the County initiates a contracting process the default procurement stance is that a competitive process to identify the vendor/provider must occur. A competitive bid process shall be utilized when:

A. The County has new funding to purchase services(e.g. new grants, new levies, new allocations from funders);
B. A new program/service is to be implemented;
C. There is a change in requirements or regulations related to services/programs currently under contract with the County requiring a substantial revision in the scope of services; or
D. The funder of programs/services requires competitive procurement process for new funds and/or ongoing funds at a specified frequency.

The following categories of purchases are exempt from the requirement of a competitive bid process:

A. Purchases that are covered by a blanket contract entered into by King County Purchasing.

B. Purchases of services where an there is an existing contract within the Division/Department that purchases the same scope of work:

    1. The purchase adds capacity to the program (e.g. purchases more program slots, or bed days); or
    2. The purchase expands the population to be served (without changing the scope of work);

C. Purchases where there is only one source that can provide the scope of work (A Sole Source Waiver must be sought and authorized from King County Purchasing):

    1. The County has been told by a funder to hire a particular (sub)contractor; or
    2. There is only one expert/specialty organization in the region that can deliver the scope of work.

Methods Utilized for Competitive Bid Processes

The competitive bid processes below are solicited by the County. The responses to these solicitations are evaluated against the County's criteria/requirements for the service/program and awards are made for responses that best meet the County's needs/specifications.

1. Requests for Proposals – Prospective bidders complete a proposal to provide services that includes details about: a) their experience providing similar service; b) details on how the agency meets required qualifications; c) a proposal for

how the needed/required services will be provided; and d) a detailed expenditure budget.

2. Requests for Qualifications/Applications – Prospective bidders complete a response detailing their qualifications to provide the needed/required services according to the County specifications and funding.
3. Letters of Intent – A response to a request for a letter of intent that describes the responder's interest, qualifications, and a description of their plan to provide services according to the County's specifications and funding.

Special Purchasing Issues

Divisions/Departments have been delegated the authority to competitively procure and purchase services that are designed to address the needs of the County's citizens (e.g. treatment, supportive services, prevention services, etc.). King County Purchasing may be utilized for the purchase of services if the Division/Department wishes to.

Goods and Consultant Services purchased for King County Divisions/Departments can be competitively procured by the Divisions/Departments if the total expenditure for the consultation will be less than $25,000. For consultation purchase/contracts that exceed $25,000 the competitive procurement process must be directed and run by King County Purchasing.

Criteria for Using King County Procurement for the Competitive Bid Process

King County Procurement buyers should be utilized when:

- There is a need for broad community distribution of the Request for Proposals;
- There will be a large number of potential bidders;
- Regions within King County may be competing with each other;
- The award will go to multiple recipients and will exceed $500,000 each recipient.

Criteria for the Department Running the Competitive Bid Process

The Department may run the competitive bid process when:

- The competitive bid is being distributed to the Department's existing provider network;
- The project is similar to projects that are already in existence in the department;
- The awards are for discreet or small projects.

Appendix H
MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan

Initiative Descriptions – Preliminary Implementation Information

*Please note that the Initiative Description documents that are included in this appendix provide **initial** implementation and evaluation information. The information in these documents is **preliminary** and **subject to revision** based on revised policy goals, the adopted budget, and stakeholder and community feedback that might occur during the upcoming implementation planning work or as a result of changed funding levels that may occur during the County's budget adoption process.*

Please note that in most instances, information for new MIDD 2 initiatives is very preliminary due to the need to conduct detailed implementation planning in collaboration with stakeholders and communities. Additionally most existing MIDD 1 initiatives that are recommended to continue into MIDD 2 will also undergo some level of operational updating to increase efficiency, effectiveness, and meet revised policy goals. All initiatives will be included & detailed in a MIDD 2 Implementation Plan that will be submitted to the Council in 2017.

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MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (CD-1)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-1

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

Drug use, mental illness and homelessness often generate behaviors that fuel repeated involvement with the criminal justice system, impede an individual's recovery, and foster legitimate community public safety/order concerns.[1]

The Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program diverts individuals who are engaged in low-level drug crime, prostitution, and other collateral crime due to drug involvement, from the justice system, bypassing prosecution and jail time, to directly connect drug-involved individuals to case managers who can provide immediate assessment and crisis response, and long term wrap-around services to address the cycling of individuals with behavioral issues through the criminal justice system.

LEAD intercepts the individual and divert the behavioral problem at the point of law enforcement response, to channel drug-involved individuals into a community-based intervention whenever possible and appropriate. LEAD is based in the principles of harm reduction,[2] which focuses on the prevention of harms to individuals and communities that are related to drug usage/dependency in individuals who are unable or unwilling to stop. LEAD is a community policing effort, addressing low-level drug crimes with socioeconomic and health impacts, and providing law enforcement with credible alternatives to booking people into jail.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

All LEAD participants receive case management, which supports fulfilment of basic needs, and may include housing stability, job attainment or income stabilization, enrollment in drug and alcohol treatment, and coordination of all criminal justice involvement and prosecution to support and not compromise LEAD intervention plans. In

[1] King County's Familiar Faces project found that nearly all individuals with four or more bookings into the County's jails in a year have a behavioral health indicator of drug dependency or mental illness, and at least one other acute or chronic medical condition. More than half (likely undercounted) were homeless. *Familiar Faces: Current State – Analysis of Population*, September 28, 2015

[2] Harm reduction interventions are designed to meet individuals where they currently are in their lives and their motivation to change, in order to tailor strategies to meet their specific needs and to minimize the specific harms to themselves and their community. "Harm reduction strategies can be effective in reducing harm, increasing the quality of life and decreasing high-risk behaviors." Marlatt, G. Alan; Larimer, Mary E.; Witkiewitz, K., Harm Reduction: Pragmatic Strategies for Managing High-Risk Behaviors

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (CD-1)

general, LEAD pursues the goals of the individual participant, as identified by the case manager and the participant in an Individual Intervention Plan.

Case managers provide street-based outreach and engagement, as well as immediate response to unscheduled needs wherever possible. Case managers use motivational interviewing techniques, and establish a low- or no-barrier atmosphere that ensures participants are not shamed and can readily re-engage when they have struggled or are struggling.

The second component of LEAD is the coordination of all prosecution and contact participants may have with the criminal justice system for other cases that may not be eligible for diversion. The prosecution coordination component of LEAD supports prosecutors to make discretionary decisions about whether to file charges, recommend pre-trial detention or release conditions, reduce charges, recommend incarceration after conviction, and/or dismiss charges, in a way that supports the intervention plan designed for the particular participant, in order to maximize community health and safety.

Another component of the LEAD program is engagement with the community and addressing neighborhoods' concerns with criminal activity and public safety. This takes the form of ongoing education and dialogue with community leaders about the LEAD approach, coordination of information between neighborhood leaders and the operational workgroup regarding LEAD participants and neighborhood hotspots and concerns. It also generates community-based social contact referrals to LEAD that can be validated by law enforcement as appropriate referrals. Through LEAD, community-generated pressure for traditional enforcement can be transformed into participation in alternative health-based responses.

Specific strategies of the LEAD program include:

- effective training of and engagement with front-line law enforcement officers (officers and sergeants) to enlist their active participation in this approach, to familiarize them with harm reduction principles, and to tap into their experience and knowledge of the street-involved population;
- coordination by prosecutors of LEAD participants' filed criminal cases with the Individual Intervention Plan established by LEAD case managers, wherever possible;
- ongoing community outreach and engagement;
- provision of case management in a harm reduction/Housing First framework;
- assistance in removing legal obstacles to improved life circumstances; and
- coordination with public defenders to receive defense-initiated social contact referrals and ensure defenders integrate LEAD into defense planning for resolution of filed cases as appropriate.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (CD-1)

◊ *B. Goals*

As described above, the primary objectives of LEAD are to reduce recidivism and criminal justice costs, and to increase positive psychosocial, housing and quality-of-life outcomes for participants.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The increased level of financial participation by MIDD will support the delivery of the LEAD program for approximately 500 participants. Potential service recipients would be located in currently funded areas[3] as well as other communities that have expressed interest in becoming partners in the delivery of LEAD. There is a particular interest among LEAD's policy coordinating group in exploring opportunities to expand LEAD into South and East King County jurisdictions that presently make comparatively high use of King County Jail facilities for individuals with frequent bookings,[4] as part of a countywide strategy to increase access to the program and decrease the unnecessary use of jail.

Of note, the current LEAD case management level of care may need to be enhanced for some individuals who are referred to the program. Through other demonstration efforts, more intensive levels of care will become available to address higher needs. Over time, it is the goal to have agencies contracted by BHRD provide this intensive care as part of the LEAD service mix.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use
- reduced substance use
- improved daily functioning

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduced unnecessary incarceration
- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures

[3] LEAD launched as a pilot in Seattle's Belltown neighborhood and King County's Skyway neighborhood in 2011, funded entirely by grants from private foundations. In 2014, with support from the City of Seattle, and at the request of other downtown Seattle neighborhoods, the program was expanded to include the rest of downtown Seattle. LEAD received $800,000 in one-time funding from MIDD 1 in 2016. The City of Seattle plans to expand LEAD to its East precinct (Capitol Hill) in 2016, and, since other Seattle neighborhoods have requested LEAD, the City Council has requested a plan for how to scale up citywide. The Sound Cities Association has also entered discussions regarding expanding LEAD to other King County cities.

[4] This refers to individuals who meet the Familiar Faces threshold of four or more bookings into the County's jails in a year.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (CD-1)

Specific outcomes and measures for LEAD, especially identification of what will be evaluated as part of MIDD 2, are subject to further definition.

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

Prosecution services will be provided by the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office (KCPAO) and municipal attorneys including the Seattle City Attorney's Office as well as those representing any future cities that may participate in future expansions of LEAD to South and East King County.

Funding for community engagement, project management including accountability to MIDD and other oversight bodies, and stakeholder coordination would be directed to the Public Defender Association (PDA).

Funding for case management will be contracted to PDA through King County BHRD, which will provide program oversight of and contract monitoring for the MIDD-funded portion of LEAD, including ensuring that other funding sources including Medicaid are maximized. (See 3.A below for the expected long-term approach to case management contracting.)

2. Spending Plan

This spending plan shows estimated amounts and expected categories for MIDD 2's recommended contribution to LEAD.

It is designed to invest in expansion of LEAD to other jurisdictions, and/or other Seattle neighborhoods, as part of a countywide strategy. Each additional jurisdiction will be expected to secure or contribute funding for increased case management, project management, community engagement, client legal services, law enforcement overtime, and training costs when LEAD expands into its area, alongside the MIDD 2 investment.

All expenses shown are provisional and may be adjusted depending on the timing of expansion of LEAD into other communities within Seattle and/or throughout the County.

As noted earlier in the Service Improvement Plan, the county recognizes that it is not always possible to begin spending on all MIDD initiatives as soon as budget authority is granted. This initiative is among a group of programs expected to be implemented via a staged approach, to allow for thoughtful planning and procurement processes. This is reflected in the spending plan below via different expenditure amounts for the first and second years of the 2017-18 biennium.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (CD-1)

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Case management, prosecution costs, project management, stakeholder coordination, community engagement, and planning to enhance integration and expand to suburban cities	$1,537,500
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$1,537,500**
2018	Case management, prosecution costs, project management, stakeholder coordination, community engagement, and planning to enhance integration and expand to suburban cities	$2,052,000
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$2,052,000**
Biennial Expenditure		**$3,589,500**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

County funds will be granted to Public Defender Association (PDA) to support its existing role in project management, stakeholder coordination and community engagement for LEAD, including its role in working with the multisystem LEAD Policy Coordinating Group, the consensus-based governing body of LEAD that includes PDA, prosecutors, law enforcement, the King County Executive's Office, and municipal funders.

Funding for LEAD case management will administered by the through a Memorandum of Agreement between PDA and King County BHRD, which will provide program oversight of and contract monitoring for the MIDD-funded portion of LEAD.

It is the long-term goal for LEAD that King County BHRD oversee the contract for case management services and oversee the social services aspect of LEAD, including behavioral health, primary care and housing. This will occur when BHRD-administered "on demand" referral portals are available featuring harm reduction and trauma-informed care approaches.

If new King County cities wish to launch LEAD, an RFP would be developed by BHRD staff in conjunction with the Policy Coordinating Group in order to identify case management providers appropriate to those new cities.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E. and 3.A. above.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (CD-1)

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

As the initiative is already operating, services are expected to continue uninterrupted in the current service areas.

Expansion to other communities throughout King County is expected to occur gradually between 2017 and 2022 when:

- specific jurisdictions come forward with interest and additional funding;
- agreements and law enforcement/prosecution training is completed; and
- contracted case management provider(s) are identified for South King County as applicable.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services (CD-2)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-2

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other King County and community initiatives."

This program is a coordinated approach to supporting youth and young adults experiencing homelessness. It provides mobile behavioral health team(s) to young adult housing programs as featured in the All Home Comprehensive Plan to Prevent and End Youth and Young Adult (YYA) Homelessness.

This approach is also consistent with the principles of King County's plans for behavioral health integration and health and human services transformation, which call for reduced fragmentation across systems, increased flexibility of services and coordination of care, and strong emphasis on prevention, recovery and elimination of disparities for marginalized populations.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Mental health and/or chemical dependency professionals will be embedded within an existing agency or agencies providing housing in Seattle, East King County, and/or South King County and shared across all young adult (YA) housing programs, including transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent housing. If more than one team is created, each team would serve an identified geographic region.

These staff will provide on-site, timely mental health and chemical dependency screenings and assessment, brief intervention, and connection to ongoing behavioral health services. Because these team(s) will be based at existing housing programs, the "home base" programs will have stronger capacity to provide intensive on-site behavioral health supports.

This will create more appropriate supports within existing housing programs for young adults with ongoing mental health or substance abuse needs. It is anticipated that these programs will be able to stabilize more young people, and support them moving to other programs in the continuum as their service needs change.

◊ *B. Goals*

This initiative focuses on mobile behavioral health team(s) based in young adult housing programs, as a priority element of a coordinated approach that will support youth and young adults experiencing homeless with acute behavioral health needs and/or a history

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services (CD-2)

of trauma in achieving and succeeding in safe and stable housing.[1] Improving behavioral health services to this population will help ensure that their homelessness is a brief and one-time experience.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

It is not yet known how many individuals may be served by this program. As the program is further developed by King County DCHS Community Services Division's housing and community development section in consultation with All Home and King County BHRD to match appropriated funding levels, the expected number of people to be served will be more clearly identified.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced hospital and emergency department use
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events
- reduced unnecessary hospital and emergency department use
- increased housing stability

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

All services offered under this initiative will be contracted to community providers and managed by existing staff within King County DCHS' Community Services Division in coordination with King County BHRD.

[1] In addition to the mobile behavioral health team(s) described in this document, this coordinated approach could include wraparound services for homeless youth & young adults (YYA), enhanced crisis response for young adults (YA) in housing programs as well as trauma-specific therapy and supports for homeless youth and young adults, or other programming, if future funding permits.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services (CD-2)

2. Spending Plan

The spending plan outlined below is limited to the recommended funding level. As such, these expenditure plans may be adjusted as program design continues.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Mobile behavioral health team(s) based at young adult housing programs	$300,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$300,000**
2018	Mobile behavioral health team(s) based at young adult housing programs	$307,800
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$307,800**
Biennial Expenditure		**$607,800**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

A Request for Proposals (RFP) process will result in the selection of one or more provider(s) for these services.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E. and 3.A. above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Service planning for this initiative will occur primarily in first quarter 2017, to align plans with final funding levels. Providers will be identified via the RFP process in second quarter 2017, with services to begin in third quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center (CD-4)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-4

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

This program relates to the current MIDD 1 strategy Adult Crisis Diversion Center, Respite Beds and Mobile Behavioral Health Crisis Team in the availability of in-the-community crisis response and the accessibility of a facility-based crisis diversion program. The program would provide south King County first responders with a therapeutic community-based alternative to jail and hospital settings when engaging with adult individuals in behavioral health crisis.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The South County Crisis Center (SCCC) is envisioned provide crisis services the southern region of King County serving individuals in behavioral health crisis who are coming into contact with first responders, as well as those individuals in South King County who may need a location for preventative and pre-crisis support and/or outreach. This allows for potential co-location and coordination of many crisis receiving and stabilization services accessible 24 hours a day, seven days per week (24/7), including but not limited to: on-site respite/crisis diversion and mobile crisis teams.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goals of the programs at the SCCC would be to meet the individual where they are, rather than expecting the individual to be ready for services, housing, etc. The recovery aspect would be indicated in the expectation that the SCCC will work with individuals on a repeat basis in order to work on motivation for treatment, while also focusing their efforts on addressing what is important for the individual. Without basic needs being met, individuals will likely be moving from crisis to crisis, rather than moving down a path of recovery. By setting the focus on identifying and addressing the most pressing needs – such as obtaining identification, obtaining health benefits, completing housing applications, etc. – the facility will be able to take the extra steps to ensure an individual has access to services and the support they need to help them maintain stabilization.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative is expected to serve 1,500 individuals annually when fully operational.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center (CD-4)

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use
- improved daily functioning

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced unnecessary jail, hospital and emergency department use
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduction of crisis events
- reduced behavioral health risk factors

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

The spending plan outlined here is limited to the pilot funding level. As such, implementation may include only some of the program elements listed above. The timing and/or amounts of some expenditures shown below may depend on when and how the facility is successfully sited. Potential timeframe changes and/or revisions to these approaches should be expected.

As noted earlier in the Service Improvement Plan, the county recognizes that it is not always possible to begin spending on all MIDD initiatives as soon as budget authority is granted. This initiative is among a group of programs expected to be implemented via a staged approach, to allow for thoughtful planning and procurement processes. This is reflected in the spending plan below via different expenditure amounts for the first and second years of the 2017-18 biennium.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017 only	South King County Crisis Diversion Facility/Services capital investment and/or startup costs	$500,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$500,000**
2018	South King County Crisis Diversion Facility programs, services, and operations	$1,539,000
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$1,539,000**
Biennial Expenditure		**$2,039,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Planning for this new initiative is expected to be completed during the second quarter 2017. The RFP will be released in the third quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center (CD-4)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

The contract is expected to begin during the third quarter 2017.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

The anticipated start of services will likely be in 2018, depending on timeline for planning and procuring a contractor. In addition, depending on the extent of renovations or construction needed, implementation for the project could be extended.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Multipronged Opioid Strategies (CD-7)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Multipronged Opioid Strategies **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-7

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

There are an estimated 23,000 people who use drugs by injection in King County.[1] Of clients seen at Public Health – Seattle and King County's Needle Exchange Program, 89 percent report having used heroin in the last three months, and 47 percent of these heroin users report being "hooked on prescription-type opiates" before they started using heroin.[2] Accelerating opiate use has been documented by increased treatment admits, increased heroin overdose deaths, an increase in heroin evidence tested by the State Crime Lab, and increased use of prescription-type opioids by 10th grade students.[3] Heroin involved overdose deaths in King County increased from 49 individuals in 2009 to 156 individuals in 2014, the highest number ever recorded.[4] The volume of syringes exchanged in King County in 2015 topped seven million, almost a four-fold increase in the last ten years, and an increase of 18 percent compared to 2014.

While capacity for Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) has increased in King County, it has not kept pace with need: the number of treatment admissions for heroin in King County doubled between 2010 and 2014 and increased 32 percent from 2013 (2,187 admits) to 2014 (2,886).[4]

This initiative aims to address the trend by supporting the recommendations (due end of September 2016) of the Heroin and Prescription Opioid Addiction Task Force, jointly convened by the King County Executive and the mayors of Seattle, Auburn, and Renton.[5] Specifically, recommended interventions in as many as five categories may emerge from the work of the Task Force:

1. Expanded treatment on demand for office-based medication assisted treatment;
2. Primary prevention efforts including targeted educational campaigns;

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[1] Thiede H and Buskin S, *Updated men who have sex with men (MSM) and people who inject drugs (PWID) population estimates for King County*, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit, Public Health – Seattle & King County and the Infectious Disease Assessment Unit, Washington State Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report 2014, Volume 83, p59-62, http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/communicable/hiv/epi/reports.aspx.
[2] Hanrahan M, Kummer K, Thiede H, unpublished results of a comprehensive intercept survey conducted at PHSKC needle exchange sites in June 2015.
[3] Banta-Green C, *Heroin Trends Across WA State*, ADAI Info Brief, UW Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, June 2013, http://adai.uw.edu/pubs/infobriefs/ADAI-IB-2013-02.pdf.
[4] Banta-Green C et al, Drug Abuse Trends in the Seattle-King County Area: 2014, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, June 2015, http://adai.washington.edu/pubs/cewg/Drug%20Trends_2014_final.pdf.
[5] http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/community-human-services/mental-health-substance-abuse/heroin-opiates-task-force.aspx. Task Force recommendations will be completed by September 30.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Multipronged Opioid Strategies (CD-7)

3. Increased access to overdose reversal drug naloxone to prevent fatalities and problem escalation;
4. Engagement services to link clients of Public Health Seattle-King County's (PHSKC) needle exchange to needed treatment services (as funded under MIDD 1), and potential enhancement and/or expansion to serve more clients and/or address more complex needs.
5. Staffing support for a supervised consumption area[6] in King County.

Such approaches will assure equity in access to limited treatment resources, while also ensuring that residents whose heroin use is chaotically and expensively impacting other publicly funded resources (such as emergency medical care, psychiatric hospitalizations, criminal courts and incarceration facilities) have access to less expensive and responsive treatment services.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Although Task Force recommendations are not yet known, potential services could be implemented in five categories being considered by the Task Force and may include the following. Examples of potential interventions are described for each category.

- Category 1: Expanded treatment on demand for office-based MAT.
  - Offer multiple frequent induction points including needle exchange, jails, and detoxification facilities, community health centers, and behavioral health providers, including centralized coordination of service availability.

- Category 2: Primary prevention efforts, possibly including targeted educational campaigns.
  - Pilot educational campaigns to pediatric and adolescent medical providers regarding opioid prescribing and educating families on the role of opioids in medical treatment.
  - Other primary prevention efforts may emerge but have not yet been defined.

- Category 3: Increased access to overdose reversal drug naloxone to prevent fatalities and problem escalation.
  - Recipients of publicly funded treatment for opioid use disorder or needle exchange services, and those in their social and familial networks, may be enrolled in an overdose education and take-home-Naloxone program.

- Category 4: Continuation of MIDD 1-funded engagement services to link clients of PHSKC's needle exchange to needed treatment services.
  - Social work staff at PHSKC's needle exchange.

- Category 5: Staffing support for a supervised consumption site in King County.
  - Services will include MAT with buprenorphine, and will be staffed in part by a nurse care manager.

[6] Such programs are often referred to as "safe injection facilities."

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Multipronged Opioid Strategies (CD-7)

◊ *B. Goals*

Broad goals of this initiative include reduced heroin or opioid-linked overdose fatalities, and an improved continuum of health care services, treatment, and supports for opioid users in King County.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The social work staff at PHSKC under category 4 serves 700 clients per year, refers 300 clients per year to MAT, and successfully places 200 clients in treatment.

Targets for the number of individuals to be served by categories 1, 2, 3, and 5 of this initiative – or other categories to be determined – will be set once Task Force recommendations are finalized. As the initiative's varied approaches are likely to yield interventions across the continuum of care, some potential interventions may come into contact with many people, while others may have a more focused impact on a smaller number of participants.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced/eliminated substance use
- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduction of crisis events
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced hospitalization, emergency department use, and incarceration
- improved wellness self-management

◊ *E. Provided by: County and/or Contractor*

Some funding for this project would support County clinical staff at PHSKC, while many other aspects would likely be contracted to community providers.

2. Spending Plan

Aside from needle exchange services, expenditures per service category will be determined after Task Force recommendations are finalized. Expected categories may also change.

As noted earlier in the Service Improvement Plan, the county recognizes that it is not always possible to begin spending on all MIDD initiatives as soon as budget authority is granted. This initiative is among a group of programs expected to be implemented via a

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Multipronged Opioid Strategies (CD-7)

staged approach, to allow for thoughtful planning and procurement processes. This is reflected in the spending plan below via different expenditure amounts for the first and second years of the 2017-18 biennium.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Task Force-recommended service enhancements to address opiate addiction	$667,000
2017	Continuation of needle exchange social work staff to engage clients with treatment	$83,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$750,000**
2018	Task Force-recommended service enhancements to address opiate addiction	$1,456,000
2018	Continuation of needle exchange social work staff to engage clients with treatment	$83,000
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$1,539,000**
Biennial Expenditure		**$2,289,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Request for Interest (RFI) and/or Request for Proposals (RFP) process will result in the identification of providers for services under categories 1, 2, and 3.

Category 4 funding will likely continue to be distributed to PHSKC via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

It is not yet known whether category 5 funding will be distributed via MOU or RFP.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Category 4 funding for PHSKC needle exchange social worker(s) will be implemented January 1, 2017.

King County work to define the various other aspects of this initiative will begin in fall 2016, once Task Force recommendations are released, with stakeholder engagement to occur in first quarter 2017 when a final funding level is known. RFI and RFP processes, as applicable, will be completed in second quarter 2017, with services to be launched via a staged approach between third quarter 2017 and first quarter 2018.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk-In Clinic (CD-9)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk-In Clinic **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-9

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "reduce the number, length, and frequency of behavioral health crisis events."

In communities where Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk-In Clinics (BHUCCs) exist, people have rapid access to behavioral health services and supports, including peer specialists, to avert the need for more intensive crisis response by law enforcement, involuntary detention authorities, EDs, and inpatient hospitals. BHUCCs are available to intervene earlier, and to offer alternatives that prevent future destabilization. They promote hope and recovery, and offer skills to promote resilience. BHUCCs are an innovative system improvement and operate in coordination with all other components of a community's continuum of crisis services.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The King County BHUCC[1] is envisioned to serve adults who are experiencing a behavioral health crisis and in need of immediate assistance. The Clinic would be as centrally located as possible and accessible via public transportation. Individuals may self-refer by coming directly to the Clinic during established business hours including evenings. Other referral avenues may be developed. No appointments would be necessary.

As funding permits, services available at the King County BHUCC may include:

- Help with coping skills and crisis resolution planning;
- Support from peer recovery specialists who bring hope to others on their recovery journeys;
- Access to crisis psychiatry as necessary;
- Crisis stabilization services, as needed, for up to 30 days;
- Intake/referral for crisis residential services;
- Substance use disorder screening and referral;
- Family education and support;
- Referral to community services for needs beyond the immediate crisis;
- Coordination of care with an individual's current providers, as permitted by the client; and

[1] The King County Behavioral Health Urgent Care Clinic (BHUCC) for adults experiencing behavioral health crises will be closely modeled after the Mental Health Crisis Alliance's Urgent Care Clinic, which has been in operation in St. Paul, Minnesota for over four years (http://mentalhealthcrisisalliance.org).

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk-In Clinic (CD-9)

- Crisis phone support

Services are voluntary and meant to be short-term.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goals of the King County BHUCC are to offer urgent care services to individuals experiencing a behavioral crisis to help them avoid involuntary detention, hospital emergency department (ED) visits, psychiatric inpatient stays, or involvement with law enforcement.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

It is not yet known how many individuals may be served by this program, as the BHUCC's service scope is scaled to available funding.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced hospital and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced unnecessary hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

All services offered under this initiative will be contracted to community providers, potentially in tandem with Next Day Appointment services as described further below. County staff will provide program management and oversight.

2. Spending Plan

The spending plan outlined here is limited to the pilot funding level. As such, implementation may include only some of the detailed program elements listed above. The timing and/or amounts of some expenditures shown below may depend on when and how the clinic is successfully sited. Potential timeframe changes and/or revisions to these approaches should be expected.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk-In Clinic (CD-9)

Dates	Activity	Funding
2017 only	Urgent Care Walk-In Clinic capital investment, startup costs, program design, siting, and public awareness	$250,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$250,000**
2018 Annual Expenditure	Urgent Care Walk-In Clinic operations and services	$256,500
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$256,500**
Biennial Expenditure		**$506,500**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

A Request for Proposals (RFP) process hosted by King County BHRD will result in the selection of one or more Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk-In pilot provider(s). Procurement for this initiative may be paired with Next Day Appointments, a closely related part of the crisis continuum that is also funded in part by MIDD.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E. and 3.A. above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Service planning for this initiative will occur primarily in second quarter 2017, to align plans with final funding levels. Providers will be identified via the RFP process in third quarter 2017, with services to begin after a site is identified, secured, and readied, and staff are in place to implement the program model.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Family Interventions Restorative Services (CD-13)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Family Interventions Restorative Services (FIRS) **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-13

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

When law enforcement has probable cause of domestic violence in a home involving a youth, they must make an arrest if the suspected perpetrator is 16 years of age or older. (This state law is slated to change on July 1, 2016 so that parents can determine if the youth should be detained.) Arrested youth are then transported to the King County Youth Service Center and booked into detention. Younger youth may be transported to Spruce Street Inn.

With the FIRS Program, eligible youth involved in a domestic violence situation may avoid detention and have the opportunity to engage in a range of services. Youth are provided a place to stay in a 24/7 non-secure facility run by a contracted community services provider. Youth meet with a specialized FIRS Juvenile Probation Officer (JPC) who provides an assessment, designs a FIRS Agreement, and assigns youth to appropriate services, including Step-Up, evidence-based therapy, or the 180 Program. Youth may also agree to complete community service or engage with other services. In addition to enhancing access to existing services, FIRS expands the capacity of Step-Up, a "nationally recognized adolescent family violence intervention program designed to address youth violence toward family members" run by the King County Department of Judicial Administration (DJA). Step-Up provides safety plans for all FIRS families. The Step-Up curriculum provides 20 sessions of group counseling for parents and youth, which will be provided if FIRS screeners determine Step-Up is the appropriate treatment.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The Family Intervention and Restorative Services (FIRS) program is an alternative to court involvement that provides services for King County youth who are violent towards a family member (often their mother). The initial King County Superior Court pilot of the FIRS program is currently active with temporary support from the City of Seattle and MIDD fund balance funding. The concept includes two components:

1. A non-detention 24/7 Respite and Reception Center (FIRS Center) staffed by a contract community services organization
2. Improved access to evidence-based and best practices interventions for families, including expansion of the Step-Up Program

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Family Interventions Restorative Services (CD-13)

◊ *B. Goals*

Goals for this initiative include:

- Improve prompt access to services for families experiencing youth domestic violence;
- Reduce detention and filings; and
- Reduce future domestic violence and other criminal incidents.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative is expected serve more than 300 individuals annually-though figures may be adjusted due to the impact of the change in state law.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced juvenile detention use
- reduced substance use
- improved daily functioning

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced unnecessary incarceration
- reduced substance use
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- increased access to culturally appropriate recovery services

◊ *E. Provided by: Both County and Contractor*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Family Interventions Restorative Services (CD-13)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	24/7 non-secure facility for King County youth who are violent towards a family member and evidence-based and best practices interventions for families continue.	$ 1,087,688
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$ 1,087,688**
2018	24/7 non-secure facility for King County youth who are violent towards a family member and evidence-based and best practices interventions for families continue.	$ 1,115,967
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$ 1,115,967**
Biennial Expenditure		**$ 2,203,655**

NOTE: This spending plan assumes $500,000 will be contributed by the City of Seattle to support 2017-18 FIRS expenditures totaling $2.7 million. The City's actual contribution will be finalized during their budget process, with a final budget expected to be adopted in November 2016.

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The initial King County Superior Court pilot of the FIRS program is currently active with temporary support from the City of Seattle and MIDD fund balance funding. An RFP may be issued for expansion.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Involuntary Treatment Triage (CD-14)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Involuntary Treatment Triage **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-14

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

This funding will enable Harborview Medical Center (HMC) to provide local triage evaluations for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness who have been charged with a serious misdemeanor offense and are found not competent to assist in their own defense and not able to be restored to competency to stand trial.

This will enable Designated Mental Health Professionals (DMHPs), dispatched from King County Crisis and Commitment Services (CCS), who currently provide these evaluations, to respond more efficiently to a significant volume of initial referrals for involuntary treatment evaluation services under RCW 71.05 (the civil Involuntary Treatment Act). This triage project also ensures full compliance with the process outlined in RCW 10.77, as HMC can evaluate each person for a 90-day civil commitment, unlike DMHPs who may only evaluate for an initial 72-hour detention.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The HMC evaluator (who is a licensed clinical social worker) receives the court order to evaluate the person in jail within a 72-hour window.

If the person is deemed to not meet the threshold for civil commitment, the HMC evaluator develops a safe plan for release in coordination with outside providers and release planners, and petitions the judge for release of the person to the community.

If the person is determined to meet the legal threshold for civil commitment under Chapter 71.05 RCW (the Involuntary Treatment Act),[1] the evaluator (along with a provider) will file a petition for a 90-day more restrictive order. In coordination with the County and local Evaluation and Treatment (E&T) facilities, the person is placed in the appropriate local E&T for inpatient psychiatric treatment.

[1] Mental Illness and Involuntary Treatment Act statute: http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=71.05.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Involuntary Treatment Triage (CD-14)

◊ *B. Goals*

This initiative will ensure that incarcerated individuals with mental illness who may not be competent and not restorable receive the appropriate level of care locally. Specifically, if these individuals do not require hospitalization, they will be connected with appropriate outpatient services to address their primary and mental healthcare needs. This initiative provides a more robust continuum and coordination of care with a more thorough assessment of the individuals' needs and strong linkage to services either from jail or once discharged from the E&T. By keeping individuals in local treatment facilities (vs. WSH) for the initial treatment, there is a decrease in the number of patients being placed on long term court orders and in turn a decrease in placements to WSH. Lastly, this triage project seeks to avoid the unnecessary use of emergency departments, by providing the initial evaluation in the jail.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Based on the unfunded RCW 10.77 evaluation volume currently handled by King County's DMHPs, it is estimated that between 200 and 250 individuals per year may receive evaluations through this program once funded. In coordination with court partners, efforts will also be made to reduce the number of evaluations that are needed.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events
- reduced unnecessary hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

All evaluation services offered under this initiative will be contracted to current 10.77 Triage Project partner Harborview Medical Center.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Involuntary Treatment Triage (CD-14)

2. Spending Plan

This spending plan would create the capacity to provide 200 to 250 evaluations per year.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Competency triage evaluation services	$150,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$150,000**
2018	Competency triage evaluation services	$153,900
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$153,900**
Biennial Expenditure		**$303,900**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The service would most appropriately be procured from existing triage project partner Harborview Medical Center, which has been performing evaluations via this workgroup since 2013 to the degree such services have been feasible without dedicated funding.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E. and 3.A. above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Service planning and measures for this initiative will occur primarily in first quarter 2017, to align plans with final funding levels. MIDD-funded services could begin as soon as second quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention (CD-16)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-16

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative will impact the recommended MIDD policy goals of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

This program is envisioned to provide community based treatment beds for youth who are involved in the justice system, prioritizing those youth who may be held in detention. These treatment beds address a serious gap in the current behavioral health system. Program treatment services will be offered to stabilize the youth and family, with the intention of diversion from further justice system involvement related to behavioral health conditions.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This program must be developed collaboratively with stakeholders and communities. The final program design and services may include differ and/or contain elements than what is reflected in this initial description of the initiative.

It is currently envisioned that this initiative would create a specialized community placement alternative to secure detention beds for children and youth who are detained in juvenile detention and who have mental health, substance use disorder (SUD) related or other behavioral health needs. The youth utilizing the beds would be supported with a full continuum of therapeutic behavioral health services that includes one on one therapy, family counseling, group counseling, case aide support, vocational training, behavioral support, social skills training, and medication management. It also includes all services included in the Medicaid continuum of care for youth (whatever is medically necessary to treat or ameliorate the condition).

In addition, this proposal would include a complementary less restrictive program where the family would be able to provide the housing for the child/youth as long as the counseling, assessment, case aide support and other interventions would be available to support the family.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goal of this initiative is to provide youth with behavioral health treatment needs in juvenile detention with community based treatment beds in order to safely return youth to their homes with comprehensive supports to the family to prevent further involvement with the juvenile justice system.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention (CD-16)

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Depending on the length of stay 16 to 32 youth will be served per year.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures- outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced juvenile detention use
- improved daily functioning
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced unnecessary incarceration
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- Increased connection to community services

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor(s)*

2. Spending Plan

As noted earlier in the Service Improvement Plan, the county recognizes that it is not always possible to begin spending on all MIDD initiatives as soon as budget authority is granted. This initiative is among a group of programs expected to be implemented via a staged approach, to allow for thoughtful planning and procurement processes. This is reflected in the spending plan below via different expenditure amounts for the first and second years of the 2017-18 biennium.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Complete planning, develop and issue Request for Statement of Interest/Request for Proposal, select recipients, complete contracts, and services begin.	$ 250,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$250,000**
2018	Alternatives to Secure Detention programs, services, and operations	$1,026,000
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$1,026,000**
Biennial Expenditure		**$ 1,276,000**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention (CD-16)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Planning for this new initiative is expected to be completed during the first and second quarter of 2017. The RFP will be released in the third quarter 2017.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

The contract is expected to begin during the third quarter 2017.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

The anticipated start date will likely be in the third quarter 2017, depending on timeline for planning and procuring a contractor.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Young Adult Crisis Facility (CD-17)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Young Adult Crisis Facility **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: CD-17

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative will impact the recommended MIDD policy goal of "Reduce the number, length, and frequency of behavioral health crisis events".

The young adult homeless system has seen a dramatic increase in transition aged youth with serious behavioral health needs. In recent months, there have been two suicides, and several attempted suicides by young, homeless people who are experiencing their first psychotic break. There have been multiple other incidents of high needs young people in homeless housing or shelter situations that were not intended or suited to serve youth with these high needs.

This program will provide community based treatment beds to stabilize these transition-aged youth, or to house youth in crisis on a transitional basis, including those who are exiting from involuntary commitment facilities. Initially, the focus will be on young people who are in homeless housing or shelter situations, but will be expanded to be available to a broader group of transitioned-aged youth to avert more significant crises. Although transition-aged youth are legally considered adults, existing adult facilities are not developmentally appropriate to serve this age group. The treatment beds supported by this funding will address a serious gap in the current behavioral health and housing systems for these transition aged youth. Program treatment services will be offered to stabilize individuals and mitigate further trauma for an already vulnerable population.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This program must be developed collaboratively with stakeholders and communities. The final program design and services may include differ and/or contain elements than what is reflected in this initial description of the initiative.

The model will provide temporary housing for young people who are currently homeless and need an appropriate placement, with a focus on 24/7 services that have the capacity to address suicidal ideation and co-occurring disorders. Lengths of stay are anticipated to be between 3 and 18 months, with most young people staying about a year. The young adult crisis facility will focus on mental health services, medication management, and identifying and treating substance use disorders. It would have capacity for 12-15 young people, using existing facilities if possible that could be repurposed or consolidating certain providers' existing homeless youth programs to create space.

◊ *B. Goals*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Young Adult Crisis Facility (CD-17)

The goal of this initiative is to provide youth in crisis with behavioral health treatment needs with community based treatment beds that reduce crisis events and emergency system contacts.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Depending on the length of stay, 16 to 32 youth will be served per year.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures- outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- improved emotional health
- improved daily functioning
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor(s)*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Complete site identification, acquisition and any necessary rehabilitation. Complete program design and contracting process. Begin providing services.	$ 705,825
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$705,825**
2018	Provide programs, services, and operations	$724,175
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$724,175**
Biennial Expenditure		**$ 1,430,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

If approved, planning for this new initiative is expected to occur during the fourth quarter of 2016.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Young Adult Crisis Facility (CD-17)

The contract is expected to begin during the first quarter 2017.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

The anticipated start date for the facility and its core services to be operational is targeted for the first quarter 2017, depending on how quickly planning, procurement, site identification and rehabilitation can occur.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot (PRI-6)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-6

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "reduce the number, length, and frequency of behavioral health crisis events."

Zero Suicide[1] is built on the foundational understanding that suicide deaths are preventable. The Zero Suicide Initiative is the beginning of a comprehensive suicide prevention strategy/plan for King County, and will be a new approach for suicide prevention for the region.

Suicide is a major public health problem. In Washington State, suicide is the eighth leading cause of death overall and the second leading cause of death among young people ages 15-35. In King County, there are roughly 250 deaths by suicide every year. For every suicide, it is estimated that 25 attempts are made, some requiring expensive emergency room and hospital visits. For every suicide death, it is estimated that six friends and family members of the deceased will struggle with this particularly devastating and complicated form of grief for the rest of their lives.[2]

Zero Suicide will involve a multi-stage project where the public health and behavioral health systems serving adults with serious mental illnesses will be supported in adopting a specific set of strategies, tools and training to transform these systems to eliminate patient safety failures and to close gaps in depression and suicide care. Zero Suicide is a key concept in healthcare that is contained in the 2012 National Strategy for Suicide Prevention.[3]

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The Zero Suicide Initiative is designed envisioning three phases as funding permits:

- Phase 1: King County behavioral health and health care system – provider and county system (DCHS and Public Health) and trainings/development;
- Phase 2: Hospital and Healthcare systems participating in Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT), to the degree funding permits;
- Phase 3: Remaining Hospital, Behavioral Health and Healthcare systems, to the degree funding permits.

Additional community trainings may be included as funding allows.

Zero Suicide approach implementation includes the following components:

[1] http://zerosuicide.sprc.org/about
[2] http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/5500/IV-SUI2013.pdf
[3] http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/national-strategy-suicide-prevention/full_report-rev.pdf

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot (PRI-6)

1. Identify sources of data that can be improved and analyzed to assess the extent of suicidal behavior occurring within King County's public behavioral health care system and primary care system and, to put into place a reporting system on suicidal behavior.
2. Analyze provider contracts to recommend changes to incentivize Zero Suicide approaches within contracted agencies.
3. Determine a Zero Suicide implementation provider agency and work to determine and select the first cohort of the provider agencies, who are determined to be ready based on a base-line assessment, to begin work via Zero Suicide grants.
4. Provide intensive training and technical assistance to the first cohort of contracted provider agencies to implement a Zero Suicide approach.
5. Establish a Zero Suicide learning collaborative comprised of implementation teams from each agency. Each team will develop a strategic plan for their work over the next two years and a cross-agency learning collaborative will be established.
6. Provide technical assistance to each agency. Many training opportunities for agency staff will be provided to the learning collaborative of participating contracted agencies over the two-year period.
7. Continued rollout to additional cohorts of contracted providers annually, and then expand to phase 2 and 3 sites as funding permits.

The Zero Suicide Initiative may also include many of the following components. Prioritization of these components will be determined in consultation with suicide prevention partners and other stakeholders:

8. Lethal means restriction training, including exploration of options for means restrictions programming implementation (e.g. implementation of recommendations from the Washington State Safer Homes Task Force);
9. Suicide attempt follow up care program when released from Emergency Department or inpatient settings (including development of a model-based emerging best practice);
10. Universal and proper implementation of suicide risk screening at Emergency Departments (coupled with brief interventions, discharge planning and follow up); and
11. Programming for families/friends who have lost someone to suicide.
12. Universal gatekeeper suicide prevention training.
13. A social marketing/media outreach plan.
14. Partnership with Mental Health First Aid training for stigma reduction.

Stakeholders and partners will be consulted to design and implement the pilot.

◊ *B. Goals*

Through this initiative's training and technical assistance efforts, the following seven elements of suicide prevention care for health and behavioral systems would gradually be adopted by behavioral health and physical health care providers, and become a new best practice standard for publicly funded care in King County[4].

[4] Adapted from the Zero Suicide Toolkit at http://zerosuicide.sprc.org/toolkit

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot (PRI-6)

- Lead – Create a leadership-driven, safety-oriented culture committed to dramatically reducing suicide among people under care. Include survivors of suicide attempts and suicide loss in leadership and planning roles.
- Train – Develop a competent, confident, and caring workforce. Train all staff commensurate with their potential role in suicide prevention.
- Identify – Systematically identify and assess (screening and assessment) suicide risk among people receiving care.
- Engage – Ensure every individual has a pathway to care that is both timely and adequate to meet their needs. Include collaborative safety planning and restriction of lethal means.
- Treat – Use effective, evidence-based treatments that directly target suicidal thoughts and behaviors.
- Transition – Provide continuous contact and support, especially after acute care. Utilize peers who are in behavioral health recovery who also experience suicidal behaviors to help support those who are at-risk.
- Improve – Apply a data-driven quality improvement approach to inform system changes that will lead to improved patient outcomes and better care for those at risk.

Additional goals include effective implementation of Suicide Prevention components across King County.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Each annual provider cohort is expected to include several agencies, each of which will identify implementation teams to pioneer Zero Suicide approaches within their organizations. The number of potential clients who could benefit from the resulting enhanced services provided by these teams is indeterminate and likely to vary by agency. Additional individuals reached by suicide prevention trainings will vary depending on funding allocation.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced hospital, and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- improved perception of health and behavioral health issues and disorders

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot (PRI-6)

The training and services will be contracted to suicide prevention experts and the pilot grants will be contracted to provider agencies. County staff will provide program management and oversight.

2. Spending Plan

This spending plan reflects the pilot funding level. Some activities may be staged later or may not occur.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Develop & implement Zero Suicide pilot; begin training and learning collaborative cohorts Implement technical assistance; community engagement and monitoring activities	$500,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$500,000**
2018	Continue implementation and services	$513,000
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$513,000**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,013,000**

* The relative emphasis of the various program elements among components 8-14 during the pilot, will be determined in consultation with suicide prevention partners during the last quarter of 2016 and early 2017 in accordance with the final funding level.

The proposed MIDD 2 allocation for Zero Suicide is a pilot award amount; the initiative may be scaled, and phases reduced or increased according to available funding. Rollout to hospital settings via Phase 2 and 3 may be impacted due to available funding, or scaled in accordance with partner input.

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Request for Proposals (RFP) will be conducted. Request for Qualifications (RFQ) and/or Request for Information (RFI) may be conducted.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E. and 3.A. above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

A request for interest (RFI) for Zero Suicide pilot implementation will occur by second quarter 2017. Services & training will occur in the third quarter.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Mental Health First Aid (PRI-7)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Mental Health First Aid **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-7

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

Per year, about one in five Americans experiences a mental illness[1]. Many people are reluctant to seek help or might not know where to turn for care. Many people in society remain ignorant or fearful about the signs and symptoms of mental illnesses,[2] although society has a role through responsible community members to help people experiencing these illnesses. The symptoms of mental illness can be difficult to detect — even when friends and family of someone who appears to be developing a mental illness can tell that something is amiss, they may not know how to intervene or direct the person to proper treatment – which means that those in need of mental health services do not get them until they require emergency medical intervention. If the greater community has a better understanding of psychiatric conditions, then more people will feel both competent and equipped to help people in their communities. If mental illness is destigmatized, more people will feel comfortable asking for and receiving help earlier in the process. This will improve the overall health of the population and promote wellness in the region.

Mental Health First Aid is an 8-hour training course that gives people the skills to help someone who is developing a mental health problem or experiencing a mental health crisis. Mental Health First Aid would be available to a variety of audiences, including: health and human services workers; employers and business leaders; faith community leaders; college and university staff and faculty; law enforcement and public safety officials; veterans and family members; persons with mental illness-substance use disorders and their families; and other caring citizens. The evidence behind the program demonstrates that it does build mental health literacy, helping the public identify, understand, and respond to signs of mental illness. It also helps reduce stigma related to behavioral health conditions.

Just as CPR training helps a person with no clinical training assist an individual following a heart attack, Mental Health First Aid training helps a person assist someone experiencing a mental health crisis such as contemplating suicide. In both situations, the goal is to help support an individual *until appropriate professional* help arrives. Mental Health First Aid trainees learn a single 5-step strategy that includes assessing risk, respectfully listening to and supporting the individual in crisis, and identifying appropriate professional help and other supports. Participants are also introduced to risk factors and warning signs for mental health or substance use problems, engage in experiential activities that build understanding of the impact of illness on

[1] Any Mental Illness (AMI) Among Adults. (n.d.). Retrieved December 11, 2015, from http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/prevalence/any-mental-illness-ami-among-adults.shtml
[2] Link BG, Phelan JC, Bresnahan M, Stueve A, Pescosolido BA. Public conceptions of mental illness: labels, causes, dangerousness, and social distance. Am J Public Health. 1999;89(9):1328-33.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Mental Health First Aid (PRI-7)

individuals and families, and learn about evidence-supported treatment and self-help strategies. Mental Health First Aid is intended for all people and organizations that make up the fabric of a community.[3]

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The Mental Health First Aid training initiative service components will include a combination of direct Mental Health First Aid trainings and "train the trainer" courses, with the numbers of each type of training to be determined by community capacity and interest.

The Mental Health First Aid course runs eight hours and may be offered in a variety of formats (Adult & Youth). Most often, it is provided in one day, or in two 4-hour sessions spaced over a short period of time. In addition, offering 5-day train the trainer courses in Mental Health First Aid, thereby increasing training capacity within the County, will also increase the likelihood that people in a number of different communities will learn about Mental Health First Aid.

The specifics of the service components will be created in partnership with individuals in King County currently trained in Mental Health First Aid and others who are interested in becoming Mental Health First Aid trainers, in consultation with the Mental Health First Aid training developers. The service components will be coordinated by King County DCHS' Behavioral Health and Recovery Division, and the specifics of service delivery and implementation will be based on community input, readiness, and demand. At the beginning stages of implementation, currently trained facilitators can conduct a certain number of trainings in their geographic areas and collect required evaluation data.

In addition, current King County providers will be consulted about their willingness and capacity to have staff trained as facilitators. Other entities such as school districts and law enforcement agencies will be surveyed about their interest in hosting or attending these trainings.

◊ *B. Goals*

Having more people throughout the county who become knowledgeable about psychiatric conditions will ultimately reduce stigma for individuals with these conditions. Giving more people in the community the basic tools to recognize and respond to emergent mental health crises will increase the likelihood of useful interventions from a person' s natural support system during a behavioral health crisis.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Given current funding levels and national estimates of average costs of Mental Health First Aid training per person, as many as 2,000 people per year could be served if only direct

[3] Mental Health First Aid Frequently Asked Questions. (n.d.). Retrieved December 11, 2015, from http://www.mentalhealthfirstaid.org/cs/faq/

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Mental Health First Aid (PRI-7)

trainings are offered, although this number may vary depending on the focus and target population. Costs are variable, depending on the number of individuals trained, and the numbers of trainings offered.

The potential reach of the MIDD investment could be broadened through the strategic use of "train the trainer" certification courses that could create lasting impact beyond the MIDD funding. However, the higher up-front cost of these trainings[4] would decrease the total number of trainees funded directly by MIDD.

The relative number of direct trainings versus certification courses that would be offered by through this MIDD initiative will be determined via the community-informed design process outlined above.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced hospital and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- improved perception of health and behavioral health issues and disorders

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

Contracting for implementation of Mental Health First Aid training calendar and trainings will be explored in consultation with partners. Most or all trainings are expected to be provided by contractors.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Mental Health First Aid trainings to communities and certification courses	$200,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$200,000**
2018	Mental Health First Aid trainings to communities and certification courses	$205,200
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$205,200**
Biennial Expenditure		**$405,200**

3. Implementation Schedule

[4] $1,850 to $2,000 per person for a 5-day training. http://www.mentalhealthfirstaid.org/cs/become-an-instructor/certification-process/

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Mental Health First Aid (PRI-7)

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

A Request for Qualifications (RFQ) process hosted by King County BHRD will result in the selection of a provider to coordinate the Mental Health First Aid training calendar and Mental Health First Aid training coordinator(s).

A Request for Information (RFI) process hosted by King County BHRD will result in the identification of provider agencies and individuals who want to be trained as facilitators in Mental Health First Aid.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

King County BHRD, through the RFQ, will contract with one entity to coordinate the Mental Health First Aid training calendar county-wide; explore with partners setting up a regional system within training contracts in each region to ensure training capacity and saturation; and BHRD offering some trainings itself.

The outreach process and plan development will include finalizing the approach for training implementation and design. BHRD staff will work with selected provider agency for the training calendar coordination and identified training coordinator(s) to create a regional training plan that ensures distribution and training across King County.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

With resources dedicated to up-front community outreach, the projected start for trainings is second quarter 2017, with facilitators already trained in Mental Health First Aid to begin trainings as soon as monthly once the RFQ/RFI and contracting processes are complete. Full-scale implementation could be under way by third quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Rapid Rehousing Oxford House Model (RR-4)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Rapid Rehousing Oxford House Model **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: RR-4

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, other King County and community initiatives."

The rapid rehousing Oxford House voucher program is an immediate solution for affordable, clean and sober housing option for individuals in recovery who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The program supports the goals of the All Home Strategic Plan, Behavioral Heath Integration, Health and Human Services Transformation and the Veterans and Human Service Levy.

This program will prevent and decrease homelessness and improve the self-reliance and increase employment among program participants. This program would support the King County's vision for health care, reflecting the triple aim of improved patient care experience, improved health, and reduced cost of health care. As more individuals with substance use disorders receive treatment due to health care reform and system improvement, there will be a greater need for next step housing to bridge the gap between residential treatment and fully independent living.

The initiative pairs a proven residential program with rapid rehousing, a best practice for getting people off the street and out of shelters, while also preventing homelessness.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Specifically, the initiative will provide vouchers for clean and sober housing for individuals in recovery.

This program will serve adults who are newly in recovery – typically having recently completed a drug and alcohol treatment program – and who would be homeless without this assistance. Individuals will receive rental assistance for approximately three months while they secure employment.

◊ *B. Goals*

This initiative creates access to rapid rehousing rental support for individuals for whom such recovery support would enable them to regain stability, but may not have chronic conditions that would qualify them for housing assistance through other traditional sources.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Rapid Rehousing Oxford House Model (RR-4)

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

It is expected that about 333 people in recovery per year will receive vouchers for Oxford housing at the recommended funding level.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- housing stability
- reduced use of jails, hospitals, and emergency departments
- reduced substance use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- improved wellness and social relationships
- increased housing stability
- reduced hospitalization, emergency department use, and incarceration
- reduced use of drugs and alcohol

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

All vouchers offered under this initiative will be distributed to community substance use disorders (SUD) treatment providers and managed by existing staff within King County DCHS' Community Services Division's rapid rehousing program, in coordination with King County BHRD.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Rapid rehousing vouchers for use in Oxford House settings	$500,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$500,000**
2018	Rapid rehousing vouchers for use in Oxford House settings	$513,000
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$513,000**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,013,000**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Rapid Rehousing Oxford House Model (RR-4)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

A Request for Qualifications (RFQ) process will result in the selection of participating qualified SUD treatment agencies who will receive these vouchers for their clients to access.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E. and 3.A. above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Service planning and outcome measurement determination for this initiative will occur primarily in second quarter 2017. Providers will be identified via the RFQ process in second quarter 2017, with services to begin soon thereafter.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention (RR-7)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: RR-7

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

Individuals who experience behavioral health issues have increased rates of incarceration.[1] Some jurisdictions in the U.S. have been able to reduce rates of recidivism for individuals who experience behavioral health issues through the complete application of evidence-based practices with fidelity, of which risk and need assessment is foundational.[2] The implementation of the comprehensive risk and needs assessment of incarcerated individuals in King County will guide case management and appropriate services placement, and will position King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD) and the King County Community Corrections Division (CCD) to partner with providers in an effort to reduce recidivism consistent with national best practices.

The first step in this work is the development and implementation of a validated needs assessment platform in King County.[3] At present, a King county cross-system criminal justice and behavioral health work team[4] is working with the Washington State University Criminal Justice Institute to develop a comprehensive jurisdictional needs assessment tool for King County that, when applied countywide, will not only identify the likelihood of re-offense but will specifically categorize the criminogenic needs of the individual.

This initiative supports implementation of a behavioral health risk assessment instrument in King County's adult correctional facilities.

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[1] Steadman, HJ, Osher, FC, Robbins, PC, Case, B, Samuels S. "Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness Among Jail Inmates." *Psychiatric Services,* 60, 6, (2009): 761-765.
[2] https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/publications/states-report-reductions-in-recidivism-2/ and https://csgjusticecenter.org/reentry/publications/reducing-recidivism-states-deliver-results/. Accessed 12/31/15.
[3] King County Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Strategic Planning, Progress Report I, Submitted by Patty Noble-Desy (July 2015). Available at http://aqua.kingcounty.gov/Council/agendas/LJEM/20151027-LJEM-packet.pdf. Accessed 12/29/15.
[4] King County (KC) Performance, Strategy and Budget, KC Dept. of Adult and Juvenile Detention, KC Prosecuting Attorney's Office, KC Dept. of Public Defense, KC Behavioral Health and Recovery Division, KC Jail Health Services, KC Superior Court, KC Drug Diversion Court, KC Sheriff's Office, KC Council Staff, KC Executive's Office, City of Seattle, Northwest Justice, Public, Defender Assoc., WA State Dept. of Corrections, University of Washington, Antioch University

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention (RR-7)

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The needs assessment will be administered to a subpopulation of individuals who are:

- incarcerated in DAJD adult facilities for at least four days and no more than 180 days;
- who are not subject to Washington State Department of Corrections supervision;
- who will not be transferred to another jail or jurisdiction; and
- who will be releasing to King County.

Following completion of the needs assessment, those who are identified as likely having a substance use[5] or serious mental health disorder[6] will be invited to participate in the development of a Recidivism Reduction and Community Reentry Plan using Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)[7] interviewing, and an evidence-based Risk Need Responsivity Simulation Tool[8] developed by George Mason University. This work considers all relevant individual needs information while factoring local recidivism drivers and develops an individualized community reentry plan designed to measure and reduce recidivism factors.

With signed permission from the individual and after conferring with defense counsel, information obtained from the needs assessment will be shared with any potential service providers in the community or release planning staff in the jail. In some cases, this information may be shared with programs that operate inside the jail.[9]

With a plan developed, referral sources will be better able to direct participants to viable community-based programs that are prepared to address their behavioral health risks and needs and will document their admission to appropriate programs in the community. In the event of a return to custody in King County, the client needs profile and the associated Community Reentry Plan will be reviewed to determine what did not work well and what can be done differently to achieve a positive outcome.

◊ *B. Goals*

As King County begins to identify and address individuals' behavioral health risks and criminogenic needs consistent with best practices, a reduction in the return to custody among adult individuals with SUDs and/or serious mental illness is expected. This new concept addresses a currently unmet need and represents a critical and necessary initial

[5] http://www.casacolumbia.org/newsroom/press-releases/2010-behind-bars-II. Accessed 12/29/15.
[6] Aufderheide, Dean H. and Brown, Patrick H. "Crisis in Corrections: The Mentally Ill in America's Prison." Corrections Today, Volume 67, Issue 1, (February 2005): 30 to 33. Cited from http://healthaffairs.org/blog/2014/04/01/mental-illness-in-americas-jails-and-prisons-toward-a-public-safetypublic-health-model/ on 12/31/15.
[7] http://www.samhsa.gov/sbirt. Accessed 12/29/15.
[8] https://www.gmuace.org/research_rnr.html. Accessed 12/29/15.
[9] The Prosecuting Attorney's Office and the Department of Public Defense will be parties to a Memorandum of Understanding that assures the purpose and product of this work to be limited to the collection of data for program and resources planning and for use by the participant and any potential service providers they may choose to release their information to, with written and signed documentation, to assist with reentry and ongoing services in the community.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention (RR-7)

component in the application of alternatives that can result in overall reduced County expenses. It includes better meeting the behavioral health needs of the participants by providing them a specific and unique plan of action designed to address their behavioral health needs and decrease their likelihood of further criminal justice involvement.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Approximately 2,460 individuals per year are expected to receive comprehensive actuarial needs assessments after jail booking, as well as referral to needed services upon release.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduced unnecessary incarceration

◊ *E. Provided by: County*

The services planned under this initiative would be provided by County staff within the intake services unit known as Personal Recognizance Investigators (PR screeners), housed within the jail under the leadership of the Community Corrections Division of the Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD).

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Intake services staff to implement behavioral health risk assessment; materials and training	$470,900
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$470,900**
2018	Intake services staff to implement behavioral health risk assessment; materials and training	$483,143
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$483,143**
Biennial Expenditure		**$954,043**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

No procurement would be necessary, as this service would be provided by County staff.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention (RR-7)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E. and 3.A. above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Funding will be distributed to DAJD immediately in first quarter 2017 as no procurement process is necessary. Hiring and training of intake section staff could extend into second quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Recovery Café (RR-9)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Recovery Café **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: RR-9

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

The nonprofit Recovery Café provides an alternative therapeutic supportive community for women and men traumatized by homelessness, addiction and other mental health challenges. Operating for over 10 years, Recovery Café has helped thousands of women and men find stability and support on their recovery journey.

MIDD 2's annual investment, in combination with operating and capital funding from other sources, would allow a second location in King County to be launched.

The alternative therapeutic model used at Recovery Café provides support, resources and a community of care along the entire continuum of a person's need for recovery assistance. In crisis, newer to recovery, in long-term recovery, after a relapse, during a difficult life change, or mental health transition, Recovery Café is a refuge of care and evidence-based addiction support.

Recovery Café provides a community in which women and men can stabilize in their mental/physical health, housing, relationships, and employment/volunteer service. This community helps women and men fulfill their potential and live meaningful lives. Recovery Café teaches people ways to manage their mental health, maintain sobriety, and build mutually supportive community.

Through its work, Recovery Café prevents individuals from potentially lethal crises, avoiding the need for emergency intervention to stabilize that person, and allowing mental health and addiction support professionals to focus on health maintenance and additional harm reduction.

Recovery Café has been recognized by Washington State and King County experts as an example of how a Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC) works.[1]

[1] ROSC is a fairly new approach that the Washington State Division of of Behavioral Health and Recovery and King County have embraced. A ROSC is a more effective approach for addressing substance use disorder (SUD) issues than traditional models, because it meets people where they are on the recovery continuum, engages them for a lifetime of managing their disease, focuses holistically on a person's needs, and empowers them to build a life that realizes their full potential. This person-centered system of care supports a person as they establish a healthy life and recognizes that everyone needs a meaningful sense of membership and belonging in community.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Recovery Café (RR-9)

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Recovery Café provides a safe, warm, beautiful, drug-and-alcohol-free space and loving community to anchor members – Recovery Café's most closely held participants – in the sustained recovery needed to gain and maintain access to housing, social and health services, healthy relationships, education and employment. Recovery Café's program is designed to help people maintain recovery, reduce relapse and fulfill their potential. Important elements of this work include:

- A healing milieu including free nutritious meals, activities, computer access, and individualized encouragement.
- Accountability groups called Recovery Circles, where members become known and get to know others.
- Peer-to-peer member empowerment, enrichment and involvement.
- The School of Recovery, an educational program available to members featuring classes that address the underlying causes of addiction, teach coping skills, develop knowledge, learn new skills and build the resources necessary to begin and maintain recovery from substance use disorders.
- Referral Services to help members navigate the complex social services system to gain and maintain housing, healthcare, mental health services, legal assistance, and a base of support including positive and consistent relationships with service providers.
- 12-step meetings held in a dedicated space.

Recovery Café's community support model has the flexibility to meet the needs of people at any stage of recovery from alcohol and substance addiction. Major elements of the program include behavioral interventions, motivational interviewing style, motivational incentives, psychoeducation including relapse prevention and skill building, and significant peer-to-peer support.

◊ *B. Goals*

Recovery Cafe services aim to meet the need for stabilizing community accountability for women and men suffering from the trauma of homelessness, addiction and/or other behavioral health challenges in King County.

The goal of MIDD 2's investment in Recovery Café is to seed the launch of a second café in King County beyond downtown Seattle, in partnership with other funds to be secured by Recovery Café, and to provide ongoing support for the operations of this additional site.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The MIDD investment could support services for 85 to 350 members at any one time – or 300 to 1,000 per year – depending on the amount of other funds that are leveraged. Services would begin in 2018.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Recovery Café (RR-9)

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced or eliminated substance use
- reduced jail, hospital and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events
- improved wellness self-management
- improved social relationships

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

Recovery Café will provide this service via a contract with King County BHRD.

2. Spending Plan

The spending plan outlined here is limited to the MIDD funding level. As such, implementation scale and timing will be significantly affected by the degree to which other funds are leveraged for the second King County Recovery Café site. As a result, the timing and/or amounts of some expenditures shown below may depend on when and how the new location is successfully sited. Potential timeframe changes and/or revisions to these approaches should be expected.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017 only	Capital and/or startup funding for second Recovery Café site in King County	$348,717
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$348,717**
2018 Annual Expenditure	Operational funding for second King County Recovery Café site (site management and mental health coordination)	$357,783
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$357,783**
Biennial Expenditure		**$706,500**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Recovery Café (RR-9)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

No procurement process will be required.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Funding will be disbursed to Recovery Café via a contract that will be specific to the launch of the second site.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

As no procurement process is needed, funds could be disbursed as soon as January 2017. Services at the second Recovery Café site in King County will begin sometime in 2018, after other funding is secured; a site is identified, secured, and readied; and staff are in place to implement the program model.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Peer Bridgers and Peer Support Pilot (RR-11)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Peer Bridgers and Peer Support Pilot **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: RR-11

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health conditions from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

Specifically, through its two program components, the initiative provides:

- transition supports for adult individuals who have been hospitalized in inpatient psychiatric units by supporting peer bridger programs that have been shown to be effective in reducing hospital episodes and lengths of stay; reducing rehospitalization; and increasing Medicaid enrollment; and
- peer specialists strategically deployed to substance use disorder (SUD) service settings where peers' unique experiences and skills can have a significant impact on participants' ability to maintain recovery by supporting them to engage successfully with ongoing treatment services and other supports. These peer services are critical to diverting people from criminal justice and emergency medical settings.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The initiative includes two discrete but related components: MIDD support for the Peer Bridger programs at Navos Mental Health Solutions and Harborview Mental Health and Addiction Services, and a pilot to support the strategic use of peer services in settings serving individuals with elevated or emergent substance use needs and risks.

<u>Peer Bridger Component</u>

The Peer Bridger programs provide transition supports for adult individuals who have been hospitalized at the psychiatric inpatient units at Navos and Harborview.[1] Teams of certified peer specialists work in coordination with the inpatient treatment teams to identify individuals in need of this support, and to develop individualized plans to promote each person's successful transition to the community.

[1] The Peer Bridger Program was originally funded in the spring of 2013 by a grant from the State of Washington Attorney General's Office, Consumer Protection Division, from proceeds associated with a class action lawsuit. Those grant funds were exhausted in December 2015. MIDD fund balance dollars were provided to sustain the current program through 2016.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Peer Bridgers and Peer Support Pilot (RR-11)

Peer Bridgers work with individuals for up to 90 days after discharge. Participants are offered:

- concrete support to obtain personal identification documents, medical insurance benefits, housing, treatment services, medications, social supports, transportation, cell phones, and other basic necessities;
- one-to-one and group services during hospitalization;
- support for wellness self-management using evidence-based tools; and
- an authentic personal connection based on personal experience.

If this aspect of the initiative is expanded in future years, peer bridger services could expand to serve additional psychiatric units in King County's other evaluation and treatment facilities and/or community hospitals.

SUD Peer Support Component

SUD peers are people with lived experience who have initiated their recovery journey and are able and willing to assist others who are earlier in the recovery process. They can have a unique role in the provision of recovery support services including access to evidence-based practices such as supported employment, education, and housing; assertive community treatment; and illness management. Peers can also play a key role in helping people engage successfully with formal SUD treatment. Peer support removes barriers to access and is invaluable throughout the continuum of care, prior to treatment, during treatment, and as after-care support.

Peer specialist staff will be deployed to serve in two stand-alone recovery community organizations (RCOs) that have been strong leaders in developing a peer to peer infrastructure in King County. At RCOs, peer positions build connections with recovering people, helping link them to community support and providing emotional assistance to their recovery journey.

Additional peer specialist staff will be deployed to unique location(s) where effective peer interventions are most likely to prevent, reduce, or shorten emergency system use. This may include such settings as the Dutch Shisler Sobering Center, the Public Health Seattle-King County (PHSKC) needle exchange, current or future detoxification facilities, and/or other environments where SUD peer staff can have an especially significant impact on criminal justice system involvement.

The anticipated expansion of the pilot in future years could establish peer services more broadly in SUD treatment agencies, including outpatient, withdrawal management, and residential settings, in accordance with a broader vision to expand peer support in SUD treatment. The remainder of this document describes expected SUD peer support services and expenditures at the pilot level only.

◊ *B. Goals*

Peer Bridger Component

The primary goal of the Peer Bridger Programs is to promote successful community tenure for the identified population. System goals include: reductions in King County

funded inpatient admissions, readmissions, and hospital days. The program prioritizes services for the most vulnerable of hospitalized individuals:

- people who are not insured and not enrolled in ongoing mental health services; and
- people who are insured and enrolled, but disengaged from their ongoing mental health provider and at high risk of re-hospitalization.

SUD Peer Support Component

The SUD peer support component in its current pilot phase will aim to deploy a small number of peers to assist individuals, with a goal of reducing their recurring use of emergency systems, including the criminal justice system. As would be the case if the pilot were expanded more broadly, these peers will work to facilitate effective linkage and engagement with ongoing treatment services in the recovery community, outpatient treatment services, withdrawal management, and/or residential settings.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Peer Bridger Component

The Peer Bridger programs at Navos and Harborview currently together serve approximately 200 individuals per year.

SUD Peer Support Component

The number of individuals to be served by the SUD peer support pilot component will depend on the service setting(s) and role(s) selected.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

Both components of this initiative contribute to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced substance use
- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced substance use
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events
- reduced hospitalization, emergency department use, and incarceration

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Peer Bridgers and Peer Support Pilot (RR-11)

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

Services provided under both components of this program will be provided by contracted agencies.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Peer Bridger teams at two inpatient psychiatric facilities	$604,750
2017	Peer support specialists deployed to RCOs and other key SUD service settings	$164,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$768,750**
2018	Peer Bridger teams at two inpatient psychiatric facilities	$620,474
2018	Peer support specialists deployed to RCOs and other key SUD service settings	$168,264
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$788,738**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,557,488**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Peer Bridger Component

This funding supports two peer bridger providers: Navos and Harborview Medical Center.

SUD Peer Support Component

At the pilot level of funding for RCOs is likely to continue to be disbursed to the same agencies that were funded under MIDD 1.

For the additional services to be added in other SUD settings, either a Request for Proposals (RFP) process hosted by King County BHRD or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (if services will be provided by a County department such as PHSKC) will result in the selection of provider organizations to deliver additional peer services in accordance with the goals and approaches described above.

Additional Procurement Expected if Programs are Expanded in Future Years

If at any point in the future additional peer bridger services are added, or SUD peer services are expanded to outpatient, withdrawal management, or residential settings using MIDD funds, additional procurement processes would be initiated.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Peer Bridgers and Peer Support Pilot (RR-11)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E and 3.A above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

MIDD 2 funding for existing peer bridger programs at Navos and Harborview, and for SUD peer services at RCOs, will be implemented January 1, 2017 to ensure continuous services.

King County's work to select high-impact settings for the pilot SUD Peer Support aspect of this initiative will begin in first quarter 2017 once funding levels are known. Procurement processes will be completed in second quarter 2017, with services to be launched in third quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment (RR-12)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: RR-12

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

This initiative will expand substance use disorder (SUD) treatment at the King County Maleng Regional Justice Center (MRJC). Persons are often arrested and incarcerated for behaviors either directly or indirectly related to substance abuse. The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University published a study in 2010 showing that 65 percent of all incarcerated persons in the United States meet medical criteria for a substance use disorder (SUD), yet only 11 percent receive any treatment. Initial withdrawal management (detoxification) is provided at King County correctional facilities. While in jail, the nature of the controlled setting and limited "competing demands" offer an opportunity to initiate evidence-based SUD treatment. This initiative will provide contracted counselors to deliver SUD treatment and include the implementation of a modified therapeutic community (TC).

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment will provide a modified, variable length of stay and evidence-based model of care at the Maleng Regional Justice Center. A provider will be selected with demonstrated skill and expertise in employing fidelity adherent, evidence-based practices and documented experience to train corrections and treatment staff in the implementation of a modified therapeutic community (TC). The provider will also provide a continuum of services including screening, assessment, and a variable length of outpatient SUD treatment and criminogenic interventions at the MRJC. Jail Health will serve in a consultation role specific to integrated behavioral health and medication needs.

◊ *B. Goals*

This initiative seeks to reduce recidivism among populations with reoccurring incarcerations in King County jails by addressing clinical and behavioral factors of individuals that contribute to continued involvement in the criminal justice system. This program includes coordinating continuing outpatient treatment which will include a release plan and hand-off to community-based SUD providers.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative is expected to serve 200-300 individuals annually.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment (RR-12)

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail use
- reduced substance use
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- reduced unnecessary incarceration
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- increased housing stability

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Jail-based SUD and Therapeutic Community services	$444,225
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$444,225**
2018	Jail-based SUD and Therapeutic Community services	$455,775
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$455,775**
Biennial Expenditure		**$900,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Through a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process, a provider will be selected with demonstrated skill and expertise in employing fidelity adherent, evidence-based practices and documented experience to train corrections and treatment staff in the implementation of a modified therapeutic community (TC). The RFP will be released in the first quarter of 2017.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Contracting is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2017.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services are expected to begin in the third quarter of 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Familiar Faces (RR-13)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Familiar Faces

MIDD 2 Number: RR-13

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The dedicated deputy prosecuting attorney (DPA) for King County's Familiar Faces will support the work of specialized programs that provide mental health and substance use disorder treatment, primary health care, life skills development, and/or assistance with care transitions, for individuals referred to as "Familiar Faces" who have been booked in the King County jail four or more times within a 12-month period. Among the Familiar Faces population,[1] 94 percent have one or more behavioral health conditions,[2] and 93 percent have at least one acute medical condition. The dedicated DPA will work with Familiar Faces care management and/or care transition teams – including the Familiar Faces Intensive Care Management Team[3] (FF-ICMT).

The dedicated DPA will provide needed prosecutorial authority and discretion about legal cases for the FF-ICMT and/or other Familiar Faces care management and transition teams. As part of the FF team, the DPA will consult and collaborate with FF-ICMT, defense, law enforcement, and the community on individual cases. DPA participation on the FF team helps to divert some individuals from further criminal justice contact, and works to reduce costly criminal justice involvement via harm reduction alternatives that support preferred long-term outcomes for participants and communities.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The dedicated DPA funded by this initiative will coordinate closely and frequently with the Familiar Faces Intensive Care Management Team (FF-ICMT) and/or other Familiar Faces care management and transition teams to track any new bookings, pending cases/charges, pre-existing criminal history, and any post-adjudication hearings and requirements involving all active program participants. The dedicated DPA would also serve as a liaison between program steering committee(s) and law enforcement regarding the changing status of pending cases, outstanding warrants, or court hearings. The DPA would seek steering committee and law enforcement input to determine

[1] King County Health and Human Services Transformation: The Familiar Faces Initiative, June 2016.
[2] In addition to individuals booked in the King County jail who have a history of mental health and/or substance abuse treatment, King County Jail Health Services uses certain "flags" to identify people who have a recent history of mood, psychosis, or trauma diagnosis or psychiatric medications, or who have a recent history of substance use disorder diagnosis, detoxification service use or withdrawal risk, or treatment referral.
[3] http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/community-human-services/mental-health-substance-abuse/diversion-reentry-services/Familiar-Faces-ICMT.aspx.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Familiar Faces (RR-13)

dismissals, detention, or transfer to an appropriate therapeutic court, and would track, monitor, and negotiate all cases associated with program participants.

◊ *B. Goals*

The addition of a dedicated DPA would increase the effectiveness of Familiar Faces care management and care transition teams in reducing criminal justice involvement and promoting wellness and stability for a portion of the sentinel Familiar Faces population.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The FF-ICMT that will benefit immediately from the services of this dedicated DPA would serve about 60 adults meeting Familiar Faces criteria at any given time. As additional relevant Familiar Faces programs are launched, this DPA is likely to assist many more people.[4]

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced representation of people with behavioral health conditions within jails, hospitals, and emergency departments
- housing stability

Individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants who benefit from services provided by the dedicated DPA may include:

- decreased use of jails, hospitals, and emergency departments
- improved housing stability
- reduced criminal justice involvement
- reduced avoidable emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: County*

[4] The total Familiar Faces population in King County averages over 1,200 people per year, although only a portion of this group will be served via care management or care transition programs. A similar dedicated DPA for the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program serves about 350 people.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Familiar Faces (RR-13)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017 partial year	Dedicated deputy prosecuting attorney (DPA) for Familiar Faces, including its flexible care management and care transition teams	$47,091
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$47,091**
2018	Dedicated DPA for Familiar Faces, including its flexible care management and care transition teams	$145,511
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$145,511**
Biennial Expenditure		**$192,602**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Funding for the Familiar Faces DPA would be directed to the King County Prosecuting Attorney's office via a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

MIDD 2 funding for the Familiar Faces DPA will begin in third quarter 2017 when private grant funding expires.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community-Driven Behavioral Health Grants for Cultural and Ethnic Communities (SI-1)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Community-Driven Behavioral Health Grants for Cultural and Ethnic Communities **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: SI-1

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "increase culturally appropriate, trauma informed behavioral health services."

By directly empowering communities to design service approaches that meet their needs, this initiative seeks to overcome barriers to behavioral health service participation and recovery that ethnic and cultural communities experience. Such barriers include:

- Underutilization and premature termination of behavioral health treatment despite continued need;
- Disproportionately higher burden from unmet mental health needs;
- Poorer-quality care;
- Mistrust of the behavioral health system resulting from the cultural insensitivity of treating clinicians;
- Lack of culturally appropriate services including bilingual and bicultural staff;
- Collectivist cultural values that may make the individualistic process of psychotherapy foreign;
- Varying conceptions of the nature, causes, and cures of behavioral health conditions;
- Perceptions of stigma and shame; and
- Lack of health insurance coverage.[1]

In King County, as in many ethnic and cultural minority communities nationwide, people are left primarily with behavioral health service options that do not fit their cultural needs, so they remain unserved or underserved. These findings about ethnic communities' preferences around service delivery were confirmed locally via MIDD community engagement, including community conversations, focus groups, and surveys.[2]

This initiative provides a structure and resources for communities to propose projects and receive funding to address community needs using culturally appropriate programs.

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[1] Leong and Kalibatseva (2011). Cross-cultural barriers to mental health services in the United States. Cerebrum 2011 March-April: 5. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3574791/ and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2001). Mental health: culture, race and ethnicity, a supplement to Mental health: A report of the surgeon general. http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/cre/sma-01-3613.pdf

[2] MIDD review and renewal focus groups in January 2016 whose perspectives surfaced these themes and needs included focus groups specifically for African American, Somali, Hispanic, Asian Pacific Islander, Native American, trans*, and refugee populations. See http://www.kingcounty.gov/~/media/depts/community-human-services/MIDD/documents/160226_FG_Highlights.ashx?la=en. Survey information is summarized at http://www.kingcounty.gov/~/media/depts/community-human-services/MIDD/documents/160226_Community_Engagement_Main_Themes.ashx?la=en.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community-Driven Behavioral Health Grants for Cultural and Ethnic Communities
(SI-1)

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

King County will provide funding, oversight, technical support, and evaluation for grants designed to support targeted community-initiated behavioral health-related services or programs designed by particular cultural or ethnic communities to address issues of common concern.

This approach will build upon processes employed by King County's Community Service Area (CSA) Community Engagement Grant program,[3] except that it will be organized around particular populations rather than by geographic locations. It will provide MIDD resources to enable local culturally specific grassroots organizations to support implementation of small-scale, local initiative(s) designed by community members to address key felt needs that relate to behavioral health treatment, prevention, recovery, or service access.

Funded projects may include, but are not limited to:
(a) community-initiated engagement efforts, classes, prevention/outreach campaigns, or one-time events related to mental health or substance abuse, and/or
(b) specific behavioral health services requested by a cultural or ethnic community that are expected to meaningfully address its self-identified needs.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goal of this concept is to provide a mechanism for MIDD to invest in locally conceived, community-driven behavioral health services, with a special focus on cultural and ethnic communities. Nearly 30 percent of King County residents are people of color,[4] but culturally specific and accessible resources, along with community-designed and -informed services, are relatively lacking. MIDD's 2015-16 community outreach effort has confirmed the need for an avenue for community self-determination and services focused on the needs of specific groups.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

As the funded programs would be designed by multiple different communities and customized to their particular felt needs, it is not yet known how many individuals will be served. Furthermore, as funded projects change from year to year, the number of people served will vary annually. However, the number of people served will be tracked for each project and aggregated for the initiative as a whole.

[3] Information about the existing Community Engagement Grant program, administered by King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks, is available at http://www.kingcounty.gov/exec/community-service-areas/engagement-grants.aspx.
[4] 2014 census data, available at https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/employmentdata/reports-publications/regional-reports/county-profiles/king-county-profile.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community-Driven Behavioral Health Grants for Cultural and Ethnic Communities
(SI-1)

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced hospital and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of culturally appropriate behavioral health practices
- improved perception of health and behavioral health issues and disorders
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- improved wellness and social relationships

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

This grant program would be administered by County staff in consultation with stakeholders from each geographic area. All funded programs and services would be delivered by organizations with deep ties to the local communities being served.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Startup (partial year of outreach, input-gathering, process design, and program management),[5] and partial year of community-initiated, time-limited small grants to local culturally specific organizations or projects	$350,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$350,000**
2018	Community-initiated, time-limited small grants to local culturally specific organizations or projects, and program management	$359,100
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$359,100**
Biennial Expenditure		**$709,100**

* Efforts will be made to distribute funding equitably across communities and populations. However, these efforts will depend on the number and amount of funding requests from each group. Also, as unique community needs may arise among certain

[5] Some aspects of startup work for this initiative and Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County initiative will be shared, so funding for outreach, input-gathering, and process design is divided between the two initiatives.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community-Driven Behavioral Health Grants for Cultural and Ethnic Communities
(SI-1)

communities at times, program procedures will be designed to allow flexibility to shift resources accordingly when necessary.

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

This initiative will require periodic, low-barrier requests for proposals (RFPs) – no less frequently than annually – to facilitate the selection of time-limited community-driven projects for funding.

The level of complexity and requirements for these proposals will vary depending on the amount of the funding request. Multiple categories will be created in accordance with contracting requirements, in order to ease access for small organizations and small projects. This will include reducing barriers such as insurance and data submission requirement, and technical support as needed. The specifics of these categories are described in section B below.

Applicant organizations will be expected to demonstrate that they have leveraged matching contributions.[6] Matching funds may come in the form of funding from other sources or donated time, space, or other in-kind resources. Combining all sources (including in-kind), the match must total at least 25 percent of the MIDD funding request in the first year, and at least 50 percent in the second and/or third years (if applicable).

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

An annual request for proposals process would be established to provide a predictable timing and process by which communities could request funds. Organizations selected for funding via this community-driven grant initiative would establish contracts or monitoring agreements with King County covering each proposed program or service and its associated time period.

Criteria for limited renewal of the projects will be developed, up to a limit of three years of funding per project or service. Factors to be considered the decision to renew funding for a project or service may include:
(1) the volume of people served;
(2) community feedback about project effectiveness and engagement/organizing work; and
(3) Efforts to enroll project participants in Medicaid, as applicable.

When renewed grants are sought for equivalent or substantively similar projects after the first year, funding will most commonly be renewed partially, at 50 percent to 75 percent of the initial year's amount, depending on the three factors above. The expectation is that other funding sources beyond MIDD will be leveraged to continue the service.

[6] Match requirements are part of both the CSA small grant program after which this initiative is modeled, and the Community Organizing Program small grant initiative previously operated by King County DCHS.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community-Driven Behavioral Health Grants for Cultural and Ethnic Communities
(SI-1)

Processes and requirements specific to particular funding levels, based on known procurement mandates and the overarching goals of the initiative, are outlined below.

Requests of $4,999 or Below
Grants of $4,999 per year per organization and below would be awarded two to four times per year, and would be directly funded without formal County contracts, allowing small grassroots organizations or coalitions to receive funds without having to meet costly insurance and fiscal monitoring requirements. Oversight of expenditures of these grants, including organizations' internal controls, would be performed by County program management staff, allowing for funds to be disbursed either via small advance payments combined with reconciliation against actual expenditures or via simple expenditure reimbursement.

Requests of $5,000 to $49,999
Funding requests from $5,000 to $49,999 per year per organization will be procured via formal annual County contracts. Every effort will be made to minimize administrative burdens associated with these contracts, including reduced fiscal auditing requirements. Contracting requirements specific to particular funding levels are as follows:

(1) For requests of $5,000 to $9,999, simplified contracting will be available, building on existing processes in place for contracting with providers for small special projects.
(2) For requests of $10,000 to $49,999, full contracts will be required, but reduced insurance requirements may be available depending on the type of program or service proposed.

Requests of $50,000 or Above
Any requests of $50,000 or more per year per organization are expected to be rare and would be required to demonstrate a high level of coordination and community engagement involving grassroots groups representing two or more cultural or ethnic communities. Projects at this level of funding would be required to comply with all standard County contracting rules including insurance and financial audit requirements commensurate with the funding level.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

An outreach effort would begin in early 2017 to ensure that communities are aware of the existence of this new funding opportunity and to gather input about the operations and criteria for the initiative. Informed by this engagement work, the first RFP could be issued in spring 2017 with services to begin in the third quarter 2017. New grants of $5,000 or more would be launched no less frequently than annually as each RFP cycle is completed, with grants of $4,999 and below issued quarterly or semiannually.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County (SI-2)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: SI-2

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

Currently, vast sections of King County have no publicly funded behavioral health clinic option.[1] Rural King County residents lack access to these service sites due to transportation barriers including long distances to behavioral health clinic sites in suburban cities, and very limited bus service in rural areas. In the case of Vashon Island, the only linkage to some aspects of the outpatient service continuum is via ferry.[2]

This initiative's grant process not only may address access issues common to rural communities nationally, but also concerns identified at a local level. Examples of these may include stigma associated with receiving care;[3] elevated rates of obesity, diabetes, and suicide;[4] and/or high prevalence of adverse childhood experiences which are a strong predictor of anxiety and other mental illnesses.[5]

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

King County would provide funding, oversight, technical support, and evaluation for small grants designed to support targeted community-initiated behavioral health-related services or programs designed by rural communities to address issues of common concern.

It would serve especially the seven community service areas (CSAs) in King County that experience a lack of behavioral health services. These CSAs are: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Snoqualmie Valley/Northeast King County, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, Southeast King County, West King County

[1] http://kingcounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PublicInformation/index.html?appid=eaf2562bfde3437f8519fa90a2eaff0b
[2] "Notes from Group Discussion: Snoqualmie Healthy Community Coalition, Sept 17, 2015, facilitators: Alan Painter and DeAnna Martin," and "Vashon Social Services Network, August 14, 2015," provided by Alan Painter, King County Community Services Area program manager. The unique transportation barriers experienced by Vashon Island residents were also highlighted in a January 2016 Best Starts for Kids focus group.
[3] "Notes from Group Discussion: Snoqualmie Healthy Community Coalition, Sept 17, 2015, facilitators: Alan Painter and DeAnna Martin," and phone consultation with Ross Marzolf, January 2016. Participants in MIDD review and renewal focus groups in both Maple Valley (Southeast King County) and Preston (Snoqualmie Valley) in January 2016 identified stigma reduction campaigns and community education about mental illness as priorities for potential funding.
[4] King County Health Profile, December 2014.
[5] Adverse Childhood Experiences ACES 2013 Report.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County (SI-2)

unincorporated areas,[6] and Vashon/Maury Islands. Programs and services in certain rural cities and towns adjoining these CSAs, such as Skykomish, Duvall, Carnation, Snoqualmie, North Bend, Covington, Maple Valley, Black Diamond, and Enumclaw, would also be included.

This approach would build upon or replicate the existing structure of King County's CSA Community Engagement Grant program,[7] providing MIDD resources to enable local grassroots organizations located within any CSAs or identified adjoining rural cities or towns to design specific initiative(s) that address key felt needs that relate to behavioral health treatment, prevention, recovery, or service access.

Funded projects may include, but are not limited to:
(a) community-initiated engagement efforts, classes, prevention/outreach campaigns, or one-time events related to mental health or substance abuse, and/or
(b) specific behavioral health services requested by a rural community that are expected to meaningfully address its self-identified needs.

◊ *B. Goals*

As described above, this program would improve health and wellness primarily by promoting access to services and community self-determination in areas of King County that have very little access to publicly funded behavioral health care.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

As the funded programs would be designed by multiple different communities and customized to their particular felt needs, it is not yet known how many individuals will be served. Furthermore, as funded projects change from year to year, the number of people served will vary annually. However, the number of people served will be tracked for each project and aggregated for the initiative as a whole.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced hospital and emergency department use

[6] The West King County Unincorporated Areas CSA serves unincorporated pockets of West King County that are generally near suburbs where publicly funded behavioral health clinics are located. As a result, funding requests from this CSA will be required to demonstrate that proposed projects are coordinated with any nearby existing providers and avoid duplication of efforts.
[7] Information about the existing Community Engagement Grant program, administered by King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks, is available at http://www.kingcounty.gov/exec/community-service-areas/engagement-grants.aspx.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County (SI-2)

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- improved perception of health and behavioral health issues and disorders
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- improved wellness and social relationships
- improved experience of care

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

This grant program would be administered by County staff in consultation with stakeholders from each geographic area. All funded programs and services would be delivered by organizations with deep ties to the local communities being served.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Startup (partial year of outreach, input-gathering, process design, and program management),[8] and partial year of community-initiated, time-limited small grants to local organizations within seven identified geographic areas	$350,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$350,000**
2018	Community-initiated, time-limited small grants to local organizations within seven identified geographic areas, and program management	$359,100
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$359,100**
Biennial Expenditure		**$709,100**

* Efforts will be made to distribute funding equitably across seven geographic areas, largely in alignment with the established CSAs but including the named adjoining cities and towns. However, these efforts will depend on the number and amount of funding requests from each community. Also, as unique community needs may arise in certain areas at times, program procedures will be designed to allow flexibility to shift resources accordingly when necessary.

[8] Some aspects of startup work for this initiative and the Community-Driven Behavioral Health Grants for Cultural and Ethnic Communities initiative will be shared, so funding for outreach, input-gathering, and process design is divided between the two initiatives.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County (SI-2)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

This initiative will require periodic, low-barrier requests for proposals (RFPs) – no less frequently than annually – to facilitate the selection of time-limited community-driven projects for funding.

The level of complexity and requirements for these proposals will vary depending on the amount of the funding request. Multiple categories will be created in accordance with contracting requirements, in order to ease access for small organizations and small projects. This will include reducing barriers such as insurance and data submission requirement, and technical support as needed. The specifics of these categories are described in section B below.

Applicant organizations will be expected to demonstrate that they have leveraged matching contributions.[9] Matching funds may come in the form of funding from other sources or donated time, space, or other in-kind resources. Combining all sources (including in-kind), the match must total at least 25 percent of the MIDD funding request in the first year, and at least 50 percent in the second and/or third years (if applicable).

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

An annual request for proposals process would be established to provide a predictable timing and process by which communities could request funds. Organizations selected for funding via this community-driven grant initiative would establish contracts or monitoring agreements with King County covering each proposed program or service and its associated time period.

Criteria for limited renewal of the projects will be developed, up to a limit of three years of funding per project or service. Factors to be considered the decision to renew funding for a project or service may include:
(1) the volume of people served;
(2) community feedback about project effectiveness and engagement/organizing work; and
(3) Efforts to enroll project participants in Medicaid, as applicable.

When renewed grants are sought for equivalent or substantively similar projects after the first year, funding will most commonly be renewed partially, at 50 percent to 75 percent of the initial year's amount, depending on the three factors above. The expectation is that other funding sources beyond MIDD will be leveraged to continue the service.

Processes and requirements specific to particular funding levels, based on known procurement mandates and the overarching goals of the initiative, are outlined below.

[9] Match requirements are part of both the CSA small grant program after which this initiative is modeled, and the Community Organizing Program small grant initiative previously operated by King County DCHS.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County (SI-2)

Requests of $4,999 or Below
Grants of $4,999 per year per organization and below would be awarded two to four times per year, and would be directly funded without formal County contracts, allowing small grassroots organizations or coalitions to receive funds without having to meet costly insurance and fiscal monitoring requirements. Oversight of expenditures of these grants, including organizations' internal controls, would be performed by County program management staff, allowing for funds to be disbursed either via small advance payments combined with reconciliation against actual expenditures or via simple expenditure reimbursement.

Requests of $5,000 to $49,999
Funding requests from $5,000 to $49,999 per year per organization will be procured via formal annual County contracts. Every effort will be made to minimize administrative burdens associated with these contracts, including reduced fiscal auditing requirements. Contracting requirements specific to particular funding levels are as follows:

(1) For requests of $5,000 to $9,999, simplified contracting will be available, building on existing processes in place for contracting with providers for small special projects.
(2) For requests of $10,000 to $49,999, full contracts will be required, but reduced insurance requirements may be available depending on the type of program or service proposed.

Requests of $50,000 or Above
Any requests of $50,000 or more per year per organization are expected to be rare and would be required to demonstrate a high level of coordination and community engagement involving grassroots groups representing two or more of the identified seven geographic areas. Projects at this level of funding would be required to comply with all standard County contracting rules including insurance and financial audit requirements commensurate with the funding level.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

An outreach effort would begin in early 2017 to ensure that communities are aware of the existence of this new funding opportunity and to gather input about the operations and criteria for the initiative. Informed by this engagement work, the first RFP could be issued in spring 2017 with services to begin in the third quarter 2017. New grants of $5,000 or more would be launched no less frequently than annually as each RFP cycle is completed, with grants of $4,999 and below issued quarterly or semiannually.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community Court Planning (TX-CCPL)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Community Court Planning **(NEW)**

MIDD 2 Number: TX-CCPL

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative aims to impact the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals" by exploring the possible development of a new King County Community Court.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This initiative funds the study and preliminary planning of a potential new King County therapeutic Community Court. This court is envisioned to serve individuals with low-level, misdemeanor offenses who have frequent contact with the criminal justice system. Implementation of the Community Court funded by MIDD revenue may be considered in 2018.

◊ *B. Goals*

To Be Determined.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Not applicable for this initiative.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative may contribute to the population outcome of reduced jail use identified in the MIDD 2 Framework.

Individual-level outcome measures are not applicable to this initiative.

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community Court Planning (TX-CCPL)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Consultant study	$100,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$100,000**
2018	None identified to date	$0
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$0**
Biennial Expenditure		**$100,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

A Request for Proposal (RFP) for a consultant to conduct the planning process will be released the first quarter of 2017.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Not applicable for this initiative.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Outreach & In Reach System of Care (CD-3)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Outreach & In Reach System of Care

MIDD 2 Number: CD-3

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative will impact the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

Community-based outreach and engagement connect individuals in need of services prior to court involvement or as a treatment alternative. Many individuals do not enter into criminal justice system responses, such as specialty courts, when they have health and human service needs and often return to the streets after release from jail still in desperate need of connection to treatment, housing and community.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Existing MIDD 1 services are provided under Public Health through two agencies: 1) Harborview Medical Center (HMC) in downtown Seattle and 2) the Valley Cities Counseling and Consultation (VCCC) in south and east King County, and known as the Bridges program[1] and through the Seattle Indian Health Board at the Dutch Shisler Service Center and the Chief Seattle Club. All provider agencies target individuals who have a recent history of cycling through hospitals, jails, other crisis facilities, psychiatric hospitals, or residential substance use disorder (SUD) treatment facilities. They work with individuals who do not have or are not eligible for Medicaid, and clients with mental health problems who are not eligible for enrollment in the Behavioral Health Organization (BHO) network that has provided publicly funded mental health services, or who are disconnected from their BHO case manager or program. The services are community-based mental health/SUD-based outreach, engagement and service linkages, including advocacy for individuals with mental health and substance use conditions, mental health assessments and linkage to counseling.

County Administration/Oversight resources, Community-based organizations, and other experts will be engaged to use a collective impact approach, in order to assess current defined results and recommend any needs to redefine any determined results. This will include looking at population currently being served, to be served, accessibility, community need, etc.

Public Health – Seattle and King County (PHSKC), King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division (BHRD) and Housing & Community Development,; Harborview Medical Center (current provider), Valley Cities Counseling & Consultation (current provider), local homelessness advisory boards (e.g. Eastside Homeless Advisory Committee), All Home,

[1] http://www.valleycities.org/services/outreach/bridges/.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Outreach & In Reach System of Care (CD-3)

Community-based organizations and other community meeting forums, will be engaged to determine if the current defined scope and parameters of this initiative are properly defined.

PHSKC will continue funding current organizations into early 2017. Component re-design, evaluation, and consultation will happen on a quarterly continuous improvement cycle. A review of utilizer systems will be conducted in early 2017 to ensure that the current agencies are meeting goals and serving the target population.

◊ *B. Goals*

The primary goal of this initiative is to increase availability of outreach, engagement, and case management services for homeless individuals.

Behavioral health professionals engage clients and provide stabilizing services with the goal of making referrals to mental health and SUD treatment providers in order to ensure appropriate ongoing treatment for those individuals who are eligible for services.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The number of individuals served annually is 675.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use
- improved daily functioning
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced unnecessary incarceration
- improved wellness self-management
- reduction of crisis events

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Community-based outreach and engagement services continue.	$410,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$410,000**
2018	Community-based outreach and engagement services continue.	$420,660
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$420,660**
Biennial Expenditure		**$830,660**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Outreach & In Reach System of Care (CD-3)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Funding will continue to be distributed to PHSKC via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). BHRD currently contracts with Seattle Indian Health Board for services in this initiative. No RFP is needed unless the review process determines that a program change is needed during the second quarter 2017.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

This initiative has already established contracts. The contracts will be assessed for renewal during the second quarter 2017.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue in first quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
High Utilizer Care Teams (CD-5)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: High Utilizer Care Teams

MIDD 2 Number: CD-5

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The initiative assists people in the midst of crisis by delivering flexible and individualized service beginning in the ED or hospital inpatient unit. This program builds on initial supportive contact to help people reintegrate safely into the community after an immediate crisis, and help them to acquire and engage with stabilizing resources such as housing and community-based care, thereby reducing future emergency system use.

The program focuses on reducing individuals' use of crisis services, including the emergency room, inpatient psychiatry, and inpatient medical care; and enhancing the capacity to link individuals to community services. The initiative serves people who are falling through the cracks of the existing service system, such as people who have no services in place but need intensive outreach to connect to care, or people with mental illness who also have chronic medical conditions.[1]

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This initiative will serve individuals who are frequently seen the emergency department (ED) or psychiatric emergency service (PES) at Harborview Medical Center (HMC). Funding will cover clinicians who will serve individuals that use the HMC ED or PES four or more times in three months.[2] Due to the intensity of service as well as the complex needs of program individuals, caseloads are kept smaller, so people with eight or more ED or PES visits in six months will be prioritized, because they are most likely to benefit from the services offered by this specialized care team. The program also provides support for clients' basic needs that reduce barriers to participating in the plan of care through a modest fund to address transportation, clothing, rent, and similar expenses.

Newly available data from Washington's Emergency Department Information Exchange (EDIE) will also be used to identify Harborview patients who may not meet the priority threshold based on HMC data alone, but have a high level of ED use at other King County hospitals.

[1] Harborview Medical Center, December 2015.
[2] Extracted from 2015 Harborview Medical Center Contract, Exhibit IV.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
High Utilizer Care Teams (CD-5)

Most participants are homeless at the outset of the intervention. Along with homelessness, almost all individuals' vulnerability arises from at least two of the following: chronic medical issues, substance use disorders, and serious mental illness.[3]

Service components include a harm reduction approach to substance abuse, motivational strategies to engage individuals in primary healthcare for chronic conditions, active engagement of community supports, outreach during individuals' crises in the ED or during an inpatient admission, and continued engagement of individuals once they return to the community. Broadly, the team assists individuals to find stable housing, improves de-escalation skills to decrease behavioral barriers to care, and helps individuals with co-occurring disorders access needed behavioral health services and connections to primary care for their medical needs.[4]

The most frequent service connections upon discharge are in mental health, substance abuse, and medical clinics. Staff will coordinate with King County; other EDs; and behavioral health, social service, and housing providers, in order to ensure appropriate referrals and linkages to services. The team uses HMC primary care and aftercare clinics to provide urgent and long-term service connections to primary care. HMC's mental health services provide mental health urgent care, while long-term case management comes from a variety of community mental health providers.[5]

◊ *B. Goals*

This initiative's goal is to connect individuals who have frequent crisis visits to EDs or the PES to care providers and treatment systems in the community in order to decrease their need for emergency services.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The program will have the capacity to serve approximately 100 individuals per year.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced hospital and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events

[3] Harborview Medical Center, December 2015.
[4] ED/PES High Utilizer Case Management Annual Report, MIDD Strategy 12c, King County Contract 5656153 – Exhibit IV (December 2014).
[5] ED/PES High Utilizer Case Management Annual Report, MIDD Strategy 12c, King Co. Contract 5656153 – Exhibit IV (December 2014).

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
High Utilizer Care Teams (CD-5)

- reduced unnecessary hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

All services offered under this initiative will be contracted to MIDD I provider Harborview Medical Center. The contractor will manage expenditures on basic needs and seek reimbursement from the County up to allowed limits.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	High utilizer care team services, with support for basic needs to reduce barriers to care plan participation	$256,250
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$256,250**
2017	High utilizer care team services, with support for basic needs to reduce barriers to care plan participation	$262,913
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$262,913**
Biennial Expenditure		**$519,163**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The service would most appropriately be procured from existing MIDD I provider Harborview Medical Center. Changes to staffing levels would be established via contract revisions.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E and 3.A. above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Service planning and contracting will occur by January 2017, in alignment with final funding levels.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Adult Crisis Diversion Center, Respite Beds and Mobile Behavioral Health Crisis Team (CD-6)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Adult Crisis Diversion Center, Respite Beds and Mobile Behavioral Health Crisis Team

MIDD 2 Number: CD-6

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MID policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The Crisis Solutions Center (CSC), operated by the Downtown Emergency Service Center (DESC), provides King County first responders with alternative options to jail and hospital settings when engaging with individuals, age 18 and older, in behavioral health crisis. The intent of the facility is to stabilize and support individuals in the least restrictive setting possible, while identifying and directly linking them to appropriate and ongoing services in the community. The CSC has three program components intended to stabilize and support an individual in the least restrictive setting possible, while identifying and directly linking that individual to ongoing services in the community.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The Adult Crisis Diversion Center strategy (herein referred to as the Crisis Solutions Center or CSC) provides King County first responders with a therapeutic, community-based alternative to jails and hospitals when engaging with adults who are in behavioral health crisis. King County contracts with DESC to provide crisis diversion services in King County at the CSC. DESC has a strong history of engaging with individuals who are homeless, who experience mental health and substance use disorders, and who may be reticent in accepting traditional services. The CSC has three program components; Mobile Crisis Team (MCT), Crisis Diversion Facility (CDF), and Crisis Diversion Interim Services (CDIS). The programs are intended to stabilize and support individuals in the least restrictive setting possible, while identifying and directly linking them to appropriate and ongoing services in the community.

The MCT consists of a team of two mental health clinicians, trained in the field of substance use disorders, who provide crisis outreach and stabilization services in the community 24 hours a day, 7 days per week (24/7). The team responds to requests from first responders in the field to assist with people in a mental health and/or substance use crisis. They intervene with individuals in their own communities, identify immediate needs and resources and, in most cases, relieve the need for any further intervention by first responders. The MCT is available for consultation or direct outreach to any location in King County and may assist individuals in crisis by providing or arranging for transportation.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Adult Crisis Diversion Center, Respite Beds and Mobile Behavioral Health Crisis Team (CD-6)

The CDF is a 16-bed facility for individuals in mental health and/or substance abuse crisis who can be diverted from jails and hospitals, and voluntarily agree to services. The facility accepts individuals 24/7, with a 72-hour maximum length of stay. Individuals receive mental health and physical health screenings upon arrival. Services include crisis and stabilization services, case management, evaluation and psychiatric services, medication management and monitoring, mental health and substance abuse disorder assessments, peer specialist services and linkage to ongoing community-based services.

The CDIS is a 30-bed program co-located with the CDF. After a crisis has resolved at the CDF, individuals may be referred to the CDIS if they are homeless, their shelter situation is dangerous or has the potential to send them into crisis again, or they need additional services prior to discharge to help support stabilization. Individuals can stay at the CDIS for up to 2 weeks. Services include continued stabilization services, intensive case management, peer specialist services, and linkage to community-based services, with a focus on housing and benefits applications.

◊ *B. Goals*

One of the main goals of crisis services is to stabilize individuals in the community. Crisis services also provide post-stabilization activities, including referral and linkage to outpatient services and supports.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The number of individuals served is 3000 annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use
- improved daily functioning

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced unnecessary jail, hospital and emergency department use
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduction of crisis events
- reduced behavioral health risk factors

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Adult Crisis Diversion Center, Respite Beds and Mobile Behavioral Health Crisis Team (CD-6)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Diversion services for people with mental health and substance use disorders experiencing a crisis program management, and stakeholder coordination continue.	$5,125,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$5,125,000**
2018	Diversion services for people with mental health and substance use disorders experiencing a crisis, program management, and stakeholder coordination continue.	$5,208,569
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$5,208,569**
Biennial Expenditure		**$10,333,569**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

BHRD currently contracts with DESC to provide services for this initiative. No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services will continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Children's Domestic Violence Response Team (CD-8)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Children's Domestic Violence Response Team (CDVRT)

MIDD 2 Number: CD-8

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

CDVRT addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

The CDVRT provides a continuum of recovery services to address the needs of the families served. The impacts of domestic violence (DV) vary depending on severity of the violence in the home, age and developmental stage of the child, and the ability of the primary caretaker to meet the child's needs. Children's symptoms range from mild (primary and secondary prevention) to severe impairments in functioning requiring intensive rehabilitation/treatment. Support groups such as "Kids Club" and its concurrent parenting group, are offered for children and non-abusive parents who may not need or want mental health services. For children and families needing a higher level of mental health treatment, child and family therapists use individual, family, and group counseling; Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)[1]; and Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT)[2].

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

A team provides mental health and advocacy services to children, ages 0-12 who have experienced DV, and support, advocacy and parent education to their non-violent parent. The team consists of a children's mental health therapist, a children's DV advocate, and other team members as identified by the family (including supportive family members, case workers, teachers, etc.). Children are assessed through a parent and child interview, and use of established screening tools. Children's treatment includes evidence-based Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral-Therapy, as well as Kids Club, a tested group therapy intervention for children experiencing DV. Children and families are referred through the DV Protection Order Advocacy program, as well as through other partner agencies.

◊ *B. Goals*

The CDVRT has one primary long-term goal: to help break the generational cycles of violence—to decrease the likelihood that exposure to violence at home will lead to other forms of juvenile and adult violence by children who have been exposed to domestic violence.

[1] http://nctsnet.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/tfcbt_general.pdf
[2] http://www.pcit.org/

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Children's Domestic Violence Response Team (CD-8)

The CDVRT's more immediate program goals are: 1) to ensure ongoing physical and emotional safety of children and families impacted by domestic violence; 2) to support emotional healing for children and adults who are victims and survivors of domestic violence.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Approximately 85 families with 150 children are served annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- improved daily functioning
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced behavioral health risk factors

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Provide CDVRT services to children and their supportive parent	$281,875
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$281,875**
2018	Provide CDVRT services to children and their supportive parent	$289,204
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$289,204**
Biennial Expenditure		**$571,079**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

BHRD contracts with Sound Mental Health for this program under MIDD 1, which is anticipated to continue. It is cost effective to utilize existing organizations to develop the integrated model of DV and behavioral health services within community based DV advocacy organizations.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Children's Domestic Violence Response Team (CD-8)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See previous.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Next Day Crisis Appointments (CD-10)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Next Day Crisis Appointments (NDA)

MIDD 2 Number: CD-10

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The Next Day Appointment (NDA) program helps to divert people experiencing a behavioral health crisis from psychiatric hospitalization – especially those who are not currently enrolled in the King County mental health outpatient treatment system. Over 91 percent of individuals who participate in NDAs would otherwise be considered for psychiatric inpatient care.

The NDA program is designed to provide an urgent crisis response follow-up (within 24 hours) for individuals who are presenting in emergency rooms at local hospitals with a behavioral health crisis, or as a follow-up to the Designated Mental Health Professionals (DMHPs) who have provided an evaluation for involuntary treatment and found the person not eligible for, or could be diverted from detention with follow-up services.

MIDD funding enables the NDA program to provide follow-up services for a brief period after an initial appointment, in order to increase the degree to which participants link to ongoing care.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Individuals served in NDA services present with a behavioral health crisis, either to hospital emergency departments or to crisis outreach mental health professionals. These are adults that typically do not have access to any ongoing mental health services. The crisis clinicians that respond to the individual in the hospital or community setting assess the individual and determine that an inpatient psychiatric hospital stay could be averted if the person had access to outpatient crisis stabilization services with the 24 hours following their crisis assessment. A referral is made to the King County Crisis Clinic and an appointment is made with the NDA service in the geographic area of the person's preference.

Including baseline services made possible by the state and other funding partners, NDA Services include:

- Crisis intervention and stabilization services provided by professional staff trained in crisis management.
- Consultation with an appropriate clinical specialist when such services are necessary to ensure culturally appropriate crisis response.
- Referral to long-term mental health or other care as appropriate.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Next Day Crisis Appointments (CD-10)

- Benefits counseling to work with NDA clients to gain entitlements that will enable clients to qualify for ongoing mental health and medical services.
- Psychiatric evaluation and medication management services, when clinically indicated, that include access to medications via prescription or direct provision of medications, or provides access to medication through collaboration with the individual's primary care physician.

MIDD specifically funds an enhancement to NDAs including short-term follow-up services:

- Consumers in crisis are offered additional short-term treatment and stabilization beyond the next day appointment. Potential additional services include:
  - linkage to ongoing services;
  - completion of a Medicaid application process;
  - development of a medication plan;
  - linkage to a primary care provider for those who are not enrolled for ongoing services; and/or
  - referrals to chemical dependency treatment.

As future funding permits, NDA capacity may be expanded to meet demand, as the need for NDAs from the local Emergency Departments far outstrips the current capacity.

◊ *B. Goals*

The Next Day Appointment (NDA) program is a clinic-based, follow-up crisis response program that provides assessment, brief intervention and linkage to ongoing treatment. The goal of the program is to provide crisis stabilization and to divert individuals from psychiatric inpatient care.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

At the recommended level of funding, the NDA program is expected to serve about 1,800 people per year at its five current sites, including state- and MIDD-funded capacity. Of these, most come from hospital emergency departments, while other referrals come from DMHPs, the Crisis Clinic's voluntary hospital authorization team, and other first responder services. MIDD-supported follow-up services will be provided to at least 350 NDA participants per year system wide, based on their needs.[1]

Depending on future funding levels from the state and from MIDD, some MIDD funding under this initiative could potentially be used to expand initial NDA appointment capacity to help meet demand.

[1] Improved methods for counting recipients of the enhanced service will be explored, as even more people may be receiving follow-up services via MIDD than have been counted in recent years.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Next Day Crisis Appointments (CD-10)

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced hospital and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced unnecessary hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

All services offered under this initiative will be contracted to community providers, potentially in tandem with Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk-In services.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Short-term follow-up services including medication and/or service linkage for at least 350 NDA participants, at five sites throughout King County	$307,500
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$307,500**
2018	Short-term follow-up services including medication and/or service linkage for at least 350 NDA participants, at five sites throughout King County	$315,495
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$315,495**
Biennial Expenditure		**$622,995**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The county, in collaboration with providers, may determine that it is necessary to re-RFP this body of work, particularly should NDA enhanced services be joined with new behavioral health urgent care walk-in services for procurement and contracting purposes.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Next Day Crisis Appointments (CD-10)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E. and 3.A. above. Contracts and associated targets may be revised to match with the recommended level of funding.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

MIDD 2 services can begin immediately in January 2017, with continuous availability of crisis services and short-term follow-up, and no disruption of system capacity.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Children's Crisis Outreach Response System (CD-11)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Children's Crisis Outreach Response System

MIDD 2 Number: CD-11

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "reduce the number, length, and frequency of behavioral health crisis events."

The Children's Crisis Outreach Response System (CCORS) supports a countywide crisis response system for King County youth up to age 18 who are currently experiencing a mental health crisis. These services are provided to children, youth, and families where the functioning of the child and/or the family is severely impacted due to family conflict and/or severe emotional or behavioral problems, and where the current living situation is at imminent risk of disruption. CCORS also addresses the needs of children and youth who are being discharged from a psychiatric hospital or juvenile detention center and need intensive short-term services while ongoing supports are being put in place. An enhancement is included to reduce response time when law enforcement is involved, in order to improve de-escalation, follow-through with service linkage, and outcomes for families.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The CCORS program utilizes strength-based, individualized approaches via teams that include Crisis Intervention Specialists (Mental Health Professionals and Children's Mental Health Specialists), Family Advocates, and Parent Partners. Teams meet the referred youth and families in the home and other community locations. CCORS partners with families, as well as other professionals and systems, and uses short-term, evidence-based, crisis intervention strategies. Services are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

The CCORS program has three main components: Crisis Outreach Services and Non-Emergent Outreach; Intensive Stabilization Services (ISS); and, Crisis Stabilization Beds (CSBs) also known as Hospital Diversion Beds.

<u>Crisis Outreach Services and Non-Emergent Outreach</u>

CCORS' Crisis Emergent and Non-Emergent Outreach services are available to children and youth in King County who meet certain crisis service criteria and are not currently receiving services through a contracted mental health agency. Emergent Crisis Response consists of: 1) crisis telephone response available 24 hours a day, seven days a week that includes immediate access to a mental health professional, as well as: 2) an outreach team that, at a minimum, consists of a Children's Mental Health Specialist and a Family Advocate who are trained in crisis management.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Children's Crisis Outreach Response System (CD-11)

Crisis Outreach services provide rapid face-to-face response at the community site of the escalating behavior. Teams develop crisis safety plans with family and youth input. Teams also provide crisis outreach to children/youth not engaged with a contracted mental health agency that have been referred for inpatient hospitalization. Teams provide referrals for voluntary hospitalization or coordination with the Designated Mental Health Professionals (DMHPs) for involuntary hospitalization when needed, while keeping youth in the least restrictive option available that is clinically appropriate.

Intensive Stabilization Services (ISS)

ISS is an intensive service lasting up to 90 days that provides children and youth whose placement is at risk with immediate crisis stabilization. They build on the family's and child/youth's strengths and provide creative and flexible solutions focused on teaching and modeling parenting and problem-solving skills, developing skills necessary to manage behavior within the home/community environment and to prevent out-of-home placement. A variation of this stabilization service is available to those not enrolled in the pubic mental health system services provided by King County who are determined to need and agree to stabilization services upon initial crisis outreach services. They are available for up to eight weeks. This care is coordinated with new or existing community providers, including, but not limited to, other treatment providers, Department of Child and Family Services (DCFS) social workers and school staff.

Crisis Stabilization Beds (CSBs)

Crisis Stabilization Beds (CSBs) are designed for CCORS clients who would likely be hospitalized or experience another out of home placement without the use of a CSB, or are enrolled in RSN contracted mental health services and are in need of a CSB for hospital diversion. Crisis outreach teams facilitate access to these beds.

Potential Future Service Improvements

As part of broader efforts to improve crisis response countywide, CCORS and King County will explore potential ways to deliver crisis services for transition-age young adults up to age 21, and/or to serve previously homeless youth in behavioral health crisis.

◊ *B. Goals*

CCORS's main goals are:

- to provide a single, integrated, county-wide, comprehensive system of crisis outreach response, stabilization intervention, family reunification, and transition to community supports for children and youth; and
- to ensure the safety of children/youth and their families and/or caregivers who are facing crisis situations while helping them stay the least restrictive location via community-based services and supports.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Children's Crisis Outreach Response System (CD-11)

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Historically the CCORS provider has not separately identified a number of clients served specifically due to the MIDD investment, although reports show that more than 1,000 clients per year benefit from CCORS services via blended funding from the partners described in section 2 below. King County BHRD may work with the provider to identify an appropriate number of clients to be served specifically as a result of MIDD 2 funding.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced hospital and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced unnecessary hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

Services for this initiative will be procured from a community-based organization with expertise in providing this service. See also 3.A and 3.B below.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Children's Crisis Outreach Response System (CD-11)

2. Spending Plan

As MIDD funding represents only a modest portion of the cost of the current comprehensive countywide program, federal block grant funds, state children's administration/DCFS funds, and state non-Medicaid funds remain essential to the program's full operation. The spending plan on the next page relates solely to the recommended MIDD investment.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Child/family teams with 24-hour availability to provide in-person support within two hours to any eligible child/family in crisis in King County, as well as short-term follow-up services and CSB access as needed	$563,750
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$563,750**
2018	Child/family teams with 24-hour availability to provide in-person support within two hours to any eligible child/family in crisis in King County, as well as short-term follow-up services and CSB access as needed	$578,408
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$578,408**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,142,158**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Services will continue to be procured from the current CCORS provider. Competitive bids are not needed at this time, as a provider is already in place.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

A contract is in place with the current CCORS provider, the YMCA of Greater Seattle, and is expected to be renewed for the 2017-18 biennium.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

MIDD 2 services can begin immediately in January 2017, with continuous availability of crisis services and no disruption for families served under MIDD I.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Parent Partners Family Assistance (CD-12)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Parent Partners Family Assistance

MIDD 2 Number: CD-12

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

This program provides family members and caregivers, youth, and community members (schools, faith organizations, social service and behavioral health agencies, etc.) with information about effectively navigating complex service systems, referrals to services, systems and supports for families, and/or direct support to utilize effective coping skills and strategies in person, via the telephone, or by text. Parent partners and youth peers support families where they need it (e.g., home, school, church, cafes, etc.). The current site for this work is located in an accessible office park in Kent. Some events and services are available at this office. Family social events and community educational offerings are provided throughout the county at parks, libraries, community centers, schools, churches, social service agencies, and other accessible locations.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The existing MIDD funds a free-standing, family-run, family support organization, currently known as Guided Pathways—Support for Youth and Families (GPS). GPS has a staff of three parent partners and one youth peer, in addition to the Executive Director and an administrative/volunteer coordinator. GPS provides parent training and education, 1:1 parent partner support, 1:1 youth peer support, a community referral and education help line, social and wellness activities for families, and advocacy. It also offers continuing education opportunities for peer support specialists employed in King County agencies, and maintains an informative and appealing website that includes a blog, a resource bank, and calendar of activities.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goals are to help families and youth who experience behavioral health challenges to:

- Increase their knowledge and expertise;
- Utilize effective coping skills and strategies to support themselves and/or their children/youth; and
- Effectively navigate complex service system(s).

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Parent Partners Family Assistance (CD-12)

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves at least 400 people annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- improved daily functioning
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- improved wellness self-management
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	System navigation services, educational and social events, other supports to youth and families, program management, and stakeholder coordination continue.	$420,250
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$420,250**
2018	System navigation services, educational and social events, other supports to youth and families, program management, and stakeholder coordination continue.	$431,177
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$431,177**
Biennial Expenditure		**$851,427**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

BHRD currently contracts with Guided Pathways—Support for Youth and Families (GPS) for this body of work. After two unsuccessful procurement processes during MIDD I BHRD worked with a consultant and stakeholders to establish GPS as a Family Support Organization to implement the MIDD 1 strategy. No RFP is needed for MIDD 2.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Parent Partners Family Assistance (CD-12)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue in First Quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Wraparound Services for Youth (CD-15)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Wraparound Services for Youth

MIDD 2 Number: CD-15

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

Families with children or youth who have serious emotional and behavioral disturbances face numerous challenges that traditional services models are unable to address. These children or youth often experience profound difficulties with functioning in school, maintaining relationships with family and peers, coping with their emotions, and controlling their behavior. Sometimes these difficulties strain families to the point that they see no other solution than to place their child outside of their home. When families turn to formal systems for support, they may experience a fragmented process that is driven more by system needs than by the needs of the child, youth and family. This fragmented process further isolates these youth and families as they develop a mistrust of professionals and lose hope in their own recovery.

Families who participate in wraparound often describe it as the only approach that truly worked for them. They report feeling heard, and then begin to develop positive working relationships with professionals and systems, while also increasing their own resilience, self-determination, and overall well-being.[1] Throughout the phases of wraparound, youth and their families learn the skills needed to continue this process, informally creating a sustainable plan of care. This reduces reliance on formal systems, helps families to stay together and avoid the inappropriate use of more costly resources such as inpatient care, foster care, and/or the juvenile justice system.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Wraparound is a team based approach to serving youth with complex needs – typically those involved with two or more child-serving systems – and their families. Wraparound's intensive, strength based and individualized care planning and management supports youth in their community and within their family culture.[2] Wraparound is a proven, effective approach to developing and coordinating plans of care that build on the strengths of the child or youth and family. Resulting plans are individualized and based on the needs and goals identified by the family. Plans address the specific cultural needs of the family, with a goal that services and supports occur in the family's home and community whenever possible. A team of supportive individuals 'wraps' around the family to help them achieve their goals. The team is made up of professionals as well as 'natural' supports like relatives, neighbors, coaches, or clergy

[1] Bruns, E. J., Sather, A., Quick, H., Mudd, R, (2014, 2015) King County Wraparound Evaluation.
[2] The National Wraparound Initiative http://nwi.pdx.edu/

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Wraparound Services for Youth (CD-15)

who will continue to be involved with the family for years. High-fidelity wraparound follows the guidelines as set forth in the National Wraparound Initiative.[3] Fidelity monitoring includes tracking outcomes and continuous observation and verification of the skills and practices of facilitators. Fidelity monitoring also supports continuous quality improvement.

The implementation of Wraparound in MIDD 2 will feature a blended funding and services model that fulfills the terms of a 2013 legal settlement with Washington State (*T.R. vs. Quigley and Teeter*). That settlement requires the provision of Wraparound with Intensive Services (known as WISe) by all regions in the state to Medicaid-eligible children and youth with complex behavioral health needs.[4] In King County, many of these individuals are currently served by MIDD Wraparound. The WISe program, as defined in the settlement agreement, consists of Wraparound, intensive community-based mental health services, and mobile crisis outreach and stabilization services. These services have been available in King County for several years, due in part to MIDD 1 investments in Wraparound and the Children's Crisis Outreach Response System (CCORS).

While some new Medicaid funds will be provided by the state to deliver WISe, the state's funds do not cover the costs of providing the delivery team and services required of the WISe program, nor do those funds support non-Medicaid activities and services that MIDD currently funds through MIDD 1 funding. MIDD funding also enables Wraparound to be provided to children and families not eligible for Medicaid, or not eligible for WISe services. (Under MIDD 1, Wraparound was provided to all families and children who met multiple systems involvement criteria, without regard to family means and without billing participants' private insurance.)

◊ *B. Goals*

Via a collaborative, facilitated process with an emphasis on family voice and choice, Wraparound brings multiple systems and natural supports together with a youth and family. The process and the system participants work together to create effective crisis and safety planning, support children and their families by addressing behaviors or unmet needs to prevent out of home placement, and help youth get back on track developmentally. As implemented in King County, Wraparound has a specific role in assisting families in avoiding long-term inpatient admission or helping a child rejoin family after a long-term inpatient stay or an institutional placement.

Similarly, the state-funded WISe initiative described in 1.A above, which will be paired with MIDD 2 Wraparound and also used to support outpatient and crisis programs, is designed to provide comprehensive behavioral health services and supports to Medicaid-eligible individuals, up to 21 years of age, with complex behavioral needs and to their families. The goal of the program is for eligible youth to live and thrive in their

[3] Walker, J.S. and Bruns, E. J. "Wraparound Implementation Guide 2008-2014," National Wraparound Initiative, Portland, Oregon.
[4] https://www.dshs.wa.gov/bha/division-behavioral-health-and-recovery/childrens-mental-health-lawsuit-and-agreement

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Wraparound Services for Youth (CD-15)

homes and communities, as well as to avoid or reduce costly and disruptive out-of-home placements.[5]

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

During MIDD 1, Wraparound served an average of just over 600 clients per year from 2011 through 2015, with a maximum capacity of 450 youth at any given time. The MIDD funding level for Wraparound in MIDD 2 is lower than in MIDD 1 in anticipation of WISe funding supporting some aspects of Wraparound for Medicaid-eligible program participants. Under this blended funding and services model, at least 490 youth will be served per quarter, in accordance with the target established by the state. As funding from other sources including WISe permits, additional youth may be served.

A process to enable access to Wraparound services for children and youth from low- to moderate-income families who are not eligible for Medicaid and WISe will be developed in early 2017. This work will be informed by a workgroup in early 2017 as part of MIDD 2 implementation planning. The workgroup will specifically address financial and/or system use criteria. The number of non-Medicaid and/or non-WISe children to be served will be assessed via these criteria. Adjustments to program components to increase access while maintaining required fidelity will also be explored.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced substance use
- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- educational achievement
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- reduction of crisis events
- improved wellness and social relationships

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractors*

As in MIDD 1, referral management and other coordinating activities will be provided by King County, although County personnel expenditures will now be underwritten by the WISe Medicaid case rate revenues. Contracted Wraparound Delivery Teams (WDTs)

[5] https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/BHSIA/dbh/documents/TR.ImplementationPlan.8.1.2014.pdf

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Wraparound Services for Youth (CD-15)

will be assigned to specific regions of the county, and eligible referrals are assigned to the appropriate team.[6]

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
Program Elements Supported by MIDD 2:		
2017	Five regional Wraparound Delivery Teams to ensure countywide capacity including ability to serve some non-Medicaid/non-WISe children; flexible funds to meet clients' essential needs, including respite care via behavioral support aides; and training, monitoring, evaluation, and quality management	$3,075,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$3,075,000**
2018	Five regional Wraparound Delivery Teams to ensure countywide capacity including ability to serve some non-Medicaid/non-WISe children; flexible funds to meet clients' essential needs, including respite care via behavioral support aides; and training, monitoring, evaluation, and quality management	$3,154,950
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$3,154,950**
Biennial Expenditure		**$6,229,950**
Program Elements Supported by Medicaid WISe Funding:[7]		
Annual	Certain Medicaid-/WISe-eligible services per state plan	Supported by WISe case rate
Annual	Assessment survey instrument and implementation	Supported by WISe case rate
Annual	Program management: referral management, coaching, technical assistance, contract compliance	Supported by WISe case rate

[6] In consultation with a workgroup including stakeholders, the current five-region geographical allocation of funds and services will be adjusted for MIDD 2 to address current variation in caseload sizes and waitlists in different areas of King County.
[7] $2,156 per month per WISe-eligible child (via a case rate) funds some Wraparound services, and other intensive services. In King County, about $1,400 per child per month of this WISe case rate is expected to support Wraparound directly.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Wraparound Services for Youth (CD-15)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

As described in 1.C above, a workgroup will be convened to revisit both eligibility criteria and regional boundaries as part of planning for MIDD 2 Wraparound, along with program component adjustments to increase access, starting in first quarter 2017. Changes to these aspects of Wraparound service delivery may result in a new Request for Proposals (RFP), and will at a minimum result in changes to contract terms to reflect the effects of changes to the MIDD contribution level as well as expected revenue from the new WISe case rate funding stream.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 1.E and 3.A above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

King County BHRD's work to redefine this initiative will begin in the fourth quarter of 2016, with provider involvement to occur beginning in first quarter 2017 once funding levels are finalized. Implementation of the MIDD 2 initiative, including an RFP if needed, would be completed during the second quarter of 2017.

(Services at the five MIDD 1 Wraparound provider agencies will continue uninterrupted at MIDD 1 levels until this process is completed.)

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment (PRI-1)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment-SBIRT (SBIRT)

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-1

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

Individuals who have abused alcohol and/or other drugs have an increased risk of being involved in vehicle and other crashes, as well as a heightened risk for other health problems, which may lead to emergency room admissions. SBIRT is a tool to universally screen and identify people with mild to severe substance use disorders (SUD) and/or who have depression or anxiety. Persons identified by SBIRT screening are given a brief intervention (BI) by a medical professional or counselor. The brief intervention (BI) addresses the individual's substance use, depression and/or anxiety and assists with establishing a plan to reduce use in the future. When indicated, patients are referred to specialty care for their substance use disorder, depression or anxiety.

In addition to identifying and intervening with people who have mild SUDs, SBIRT also identifies individuals with moderate to severe SUD and works to connect them (Referral to Treatment) to substance use treatment or options. In cases where there is not a SUD but there is an indication of depression or anxiety, patients are referred to a behavioral health specialist. In cases where SUD and depression and/or anxiety are present, depression/anxiety are handled first because often times the SUD is the self-medication for the depression/anxiety symptoms. SBIRT services connect behavioral and primary health care to effectively meet the needs of individuals.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

MIDD SBIRT services have focused on emergency departments (ED) by providing staff support to assist with SBIRT for SUD. Harborview ED, St Francis ED and Highline ED have staff that assist in SBIRT. Universal screening has not been possible with limited staff resources for an ED with 24 hour seven days per week operation.

SBIRT is provided to individuals when a patient shows an indication of use of alcohol or drugs; the SBIRT clinician is alerted and will complete a brief screen for alcohol and or drugs. The tools chosen are the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)[1] and Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST)[2]. Based on screen results a brief intervention using

[1] Babor TF, Higgins-Biddle JC , Saunders JB, Monteiro MG. *AUDIT: The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test Guidelines for Use in Primary Care. 2nd Edition.* World Health Organization. 2001
[2] Skinner HA. The Drug Abuse Screening Test. *Addictive Behavior*. 1982, 7(4): 363-371.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment (PRI-1)

Motivational Interviewing techniques may be completed. The patient is offered assistance in connecting to further assistance with the behavioral health clinician either for a follow-up brief therapy visit or for a referral for an assessment. "Motivational interviewing is a directive, client-centered counseling style for eliciting behavior change by helping clients to explore and resolve ambivalence".[3]

◊ *B. Goals*

SBIRT is a universal public health approach to integrate behavioral and primary health care. Individuals who have abused alcohol and/or other drugs have an increased risk of being involved in vehicle and other crashes, as well as a heightened risk for other health problems, which may lead to emergency room admissions. Screening quickly assesses the severity of substance use and identifies the appropriate level of treatment. Brief intervention focuses on increasing insight and awareness regarding substance use and motivation toward behavioral change. Referral to treatment provides those identified as needing more extensive treatment with access to specialty care.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 2500 individuals annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced hospital, and emergency department use
- reduced substance use
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

Yudko E, Lozhkina O, Fouts A. A comprehensive review of the psychometric properties of the Drug Abuse Screening Test. *J Subst Abuse Treatment*. 2007, 32:189-198.

[3] Rollnick S., & Miller, W.R. (1995). What is motivational interviewing? *Behavioral and Cognitive Psychotherapy*, *23*, 325-334.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment (PRI-1)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment in EDs continue.	$ 717,500
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$ 717,500**
2018	Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment in EDs continue.	$736,155
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$ 736,155**
Biennial Expenditure		**$ 1,453,655**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

An RFP will be developed and released in the first quarter 2017.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Contracting will be completed with new or continuing providers in the second quarter of 2017.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue in first quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Juvenile Justice Youth Behavioral Health Assessments & Improvements (PRI-2)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Juvenile Justice Youth Behavioral Health Assessments & Improvements

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-2

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

A majority of youth entering the juvenile justice (JJ) system have underlying mental health and/or substance use disorder issues that may have caused the behavior which resulted in the initial need for juvenile justice involvement. This program assesses the behavioral health needs of youth and recommends service and treatment options in order to divert youth with mental illness and substance use disorder needs and diagnoses from further justice system involvement.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The MIDD 1 funds for this initiative provided mental health and substance use disorder screening/assessment services and psychological evaluations serves for King County youth age 12 years or older who have become involved with the juvenile justice system.

The team conducts assessments, makes recommendations to the Court regarding youth needs, including sentencing options and diversion from criminal justice sentencing due to underlying mental health or substance use disorder issues, refers youth to treatment services when a treatment need has been identified; and works to help youth follow-up on the treatment referrals and transition from screening/assessment/evaluation to ongoing treatment services when indicated.

Some of the contracted providers have been unable to keep the positions filled to conduct these services. For MIDD 2, in collaboration with the Court, communities, and stakeholders, BHRD will engage in system mapping and promising practice analysis to determine the best way to serve JJ youth with behavioral health needs and their families through integrated behavioral health with these funds.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goal of this program is to serve youth whose involvement with the juvenile justice system is due to behavioral health issues to get them to the right type of service and treatment so that treatment and justice outcomes are improved, including reduced recidivism, reduced alcohol and substance use, and improved behavioral health of the youth and family.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Juvenile Justice Youth Behavioral Health Assessments & Improvements (PRI-2)

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Dependent upon program recommendations and design.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced juvenile detention use
- reduced substance use
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced unnecessary incarceration

◊ *E. Provided by: Both County and Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Juvenile Justice assessments and treatment linkage services continue.	$584,250
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$584,250**
2018	Juvenile Justice assessments and treatment linkage services continue.	$599,441
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$599,441**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,183,691**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

A Request for Proposal and/or Request for Qualifications may be necessary.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Contracts will be completed during the third quarter 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Juvenile Justice Youth Behavioral Health Assessments & Improvements (PRI-2)

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

There is no service interruption; services remain in place into the 2017-2018 biennium.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Prevention and Early Intervention Behavioral Health for Adults Over 50 (PRI-3)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Prevention and Early Intervention Behavioral Health for Adults Over 50

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-3

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "Improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

Screening for depression, anxiety and substance use disorder is provided for older adults (age 50+) receiving primary medical care in the health safety net system. Older adults who screen positive are enrolled in the Mental Health Integration Program (MHIP)[1], a short-term behavioral health intervention based on the Collaborative Care Model. The Collaborative Care Model is a specific model for integrated care developed at the University of Washington Advancing Integrated Mental Health Solutions (AIMS) Center to treat common mental health conditions that are persistent in nature and require systematic follow-up. Services take place in primary care clinics that are contracted under Public Health.

MHIP focuses on a defined patient population identified through screening and uses measurement-based practice and treatment to reduce depression and anxiety (as measured by validated screening tools such as the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 and Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7). Primary care providers work with behavioral health professionals to provide evidence-based medications and psychosocial treatments supported by regular consultation with a psychiatric specialist and treatment adjustment for patients who are not improving. Treatment lasts on average for six months.

Adults with more severe or complex needs that cannot be adequately treated in primary care are referred to mental health and substance use disorder treatment.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The MIDD Strategy Prevention and Early Intervention Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for Adults Age 50+ provides prevention and intervention services for older adults to reduce or prevent more acute illness, high-risk behaviors, substance use, mental and emotional disorders, and other emergency medical or crisis responses. This MIDD 2 initiative provides screening for depression, anxiety and substance use disorder for older adults (age 50+) receiving primary medical care in the health safety net system. Older adults who screen positive are be enrolled in the Mental Health Integration Program (MHIP),[2] a short-term behavioral health intervention based on the Collaborative Care Model.

[1] https://aims.uw.edu/washington-states-mental-health-integration-program-mhip
[2] https://aims.uw.edu/washington-states-mental-health-integration-program-mhip

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Prevention and Early Intervention Behavioral Health for Adults Over 50 (PRI-3)

◊ *B. Goals*

The goal of this initiative is to reduce depression and anxiety (as measured by validated screening tools such as the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 and Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7) and to reduce or prevent more acute illness, high-risk behaviors, substance use, mental and emotional disorders, and other emergency medical or crisis responses.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative will serve at least 4,000 participants annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced emergency department use
- reduced substance use
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced unnecessary emergency department use

E. Provided by: Contractors

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Continued screening and intervention services for older adults	$484,639
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$484,639**
2018	Continued screening and intervention services for older adults	$497,240
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$497,240**
Biennial Expenditure		**$981,880**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Prevention and Early Intervention Behavioral Health for Adults Over 50 (PRI-3)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Public Health – Seattle and King County manages this initiative as part of the Mental Health Integration Program (MHIP). No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Older Adult Crisis Intervention/Geriatric Regional Assessment Team (PRI-4)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Older Adult Crisis Intervention/Geriatric Regional Assessment Team (GRAT)

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-4

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

GRAT provides a comprehensive assessment, crisis intervention, and referral and linkage to community resources for older adults struggling with mental health and/or chemical dependency issues. By intervening early, GRAT effectively diverts many of the older adults it serves from using other more costly services, such as inpatient psychiatric hospitalization, emergency rooms, skilled nursing facilities, and jail. GRAT also provides consultation, care planning, and education on older adult mental health issues for other community providers.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

GRAT provides a specialized outreach crisis and mental health assessment, including a substance use screening, that is age, culturally, and linguistically appropriate for King County residents age 60 years and older who are experiencing a crisis in which mental health or alcohol and/or other drugs are a likely contributing factor and/or exacerbating the situation, and who are not currently enrolled in mental health services under the King County Mental Health Plan.

◊ *B. Goals*

GRAT provides assessment, crisis intervention and referral for older adults throughout King County, and for many, this service diverts them from using more intensive and costly crisis services (hospital emergency room, psychiatric hospitalization, jail, etc.). This program is consistent with the Recovery model, in that it focuses on helping those older adults most in need to improve their wellbeing, get the assistance needed to accomplish this, and to help older adults live as independently as possible.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 340 annually.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Older Adult Crisis Intervention/Geriatric Regional Assessment Team (PRI-4)

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced hospital and emergency department use
- reduced substance use
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- reduction of crisis events
- reduced unnecessary hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Continued specialized outreach crisis and mental health assessment, including substance use screening, for older adults	$329,025
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$329,025**
2018	Continued specialized outreach crisis and mental health assessment, including substance use screening, for older adults	$337,580
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$337,580**
Biennial Expenditure		**$666,605**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

BHRD contracts with EvergreenHealth (EH) for GRAT services under MIDD 1. The county may elect to re-RFP this service supported by MIDD 2 funds. EvergreenHealth also receives funding from other sources that supports the program.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Collaborative School Based Behavioral Health Services: Middle and High School Students (PRI-5)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Collaborative School Based Behavioral Health Services: Middle and High School Students

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-5

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative will impact the recommended MIDD policy goal of "Improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

This initiative includes the development and integration of school-based SBIRT (screening brief intervention & referral to treatment)[1] services. School-based SBIRT will include working with all middle schools on the development and implementation of SBIRT services, which includes training and technical assistance in the Global Appraisal of Individual Need - Short Screen (GAIN-SS). The GAIN-SS is a 23-question screening tool that quickly and effectively screens for depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and other behavioral health disorders.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The current MIDD Collaborative School Based Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services strategy invests in prevention/early intervention for school-based services provided in middle schools. These services include: assessments, screenings, brief intervention, referral, case coordination and mental health and behavioral health support groups, including social skills groups, anger management groups, and recovery groups. MIDD School Based Suicide Prevention provides students and schools suicide prevention trainings. Youth are trained on stress management and suicide prevention. Adults are trained on identification of early signs of stress, depression, and suicide ideation, and how to handle these issues in families and in youth-serving organizations. School-based MIDD prevention services will continue and be expanded as part of Best Starts for Kids (BSK).

These previously separate MIDD supported programs are combined into one initiative under MIDD 2.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goals of this initiative are:

- Reduce the risk of students developing mental or emotional illness, or using drugs/alcohol;
- Reduce poor school performance, to prevent school dropout, and to decrease other problem behaviors experienced by youth; and

[1] http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/clinical-practice/SBIRT

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Collaborative School Based Behavioral Health Services: Middle and High School Students (PRI-5)

- To build collaboration between organizations in order to connect middle school-aged students or high school-aged students to needed mental health and substance abuse services in the school and community.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 1,000 youth in individual and small group services and 5,000 people in large group activities.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced substance use
- improved daily functioning
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- educational achievement
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced behavioral health risk factors

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	School-Based prevention services, program management, and stakeholder coordination continue.	$1,579,652
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$1,579,652**
2018	School-Based prevention services, program management, and stakeholder coordination continue.	$1,607,552
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$1,607,552**
Biennial Expenditure		**$3,187,204**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Collaborative School Based Behavioral Health Services: Middle and High School Students (PRI-5)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

A planning period will involve coordinating this MIDD 2 Initiative with Best Starts for Kids to ensure a comprehensive program is developed across initiatives. A RFP will be released in the second quarter 2017.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Contracts will be completed in the third quarter 2017.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Crisis Intervention Training – First Responders (PRI-8)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Crisis Intervention Training – First Responders

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-8

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative will impact the recommended MIDD policy goals of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

CIT is an intervention primarily focused on increasing the understanding and use of community-based resources to help reduce the reliance on and use of jail and hospitals. The initial strategy goals were to increase diversion of youth and adults with mental illness and chemical dependency from initial or further justice system involvement, and to reduce the number of people with mental health and substance use disorders using costly interventions such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) is a model of police-based crisis intervention with community behavioral health care and advocacy partnerships. CIT provides intensive training to law enforcement and other first responders that teaches them to effectively assist and respond to individuals with mental illness or substance use disorders, and better equips them to help individuals access the most appropriate and least restrictive services while preserving public safety.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goals for CIT are to increase safety for first responders, individuals, and the community; increase options and tools when responding to individuals in crisis; and encourage and increase the use of community resources resulting in decreased jail bookings and hospital emergency department admissions.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 600 participants.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Crisis Intervention Training – First Responders (PRI-8)

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased skills related to crisis de-escalation/intervention
- improved perception of health and behavioral health issues and disorders

◊ *E. Provided by: Both County and Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Crisis intervention trainings to law enforcement and other first responders continue.	$ 820,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$ 820,000**
2018	Crisis intervention trainings to law enforcement and other first responders continue.	$ 841,320
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$ 841,320**
Biennial Expenditure		**$ 1,661,320**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

BHRD currently contracts with the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission and coordinates the King County Sheriff's Office for CIT services. No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Trainings continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Sexual Assault Behavioral Health Services (PRI-9)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Sexual Assault Behavioral Health Services

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-9

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

The sexual assault service delivery system addresses a unique set of needs as compared to broader community mental health treatment. In the sexual assault service system, victims and/or their families are seeking services as a result of the crime and its impact. They may have a variety of specific needs including medical, forensic, crisis response, information, advocacy to assist with legal needs and counseling. Often victims and families may not know the variety of issues and the impacts of the assault.[1]

Community sexual assault programs (CSAPs) are designed to provide holistic services tailored to the sexual assault-specific needs of victims. Because of their experience with and in-depth of knowledge of all aspects of sexual assault, the organizations are equipped to anticipate and respond based on an individualized assessment of needs. CSAPs provide empirically supported services through a trauma-informed lens. This holistic response means that the organization can address the full range of concerns about legal, medical and other systems that may adversely affect mental health outcomes, while also providing brief early interventions to reduce the likelihood of longer term mental health distress. For individuals who develop persisting sexual assault-specific mental health problems, effective evidence-based interventions are provided.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Services currently provided by the CSAPs as part of this initiative include the following:

- Screening and assessment to identify the mental health and/or substance use disorder (SUD) needs of survivors receiving sexual assault services at the Contractor;
- Evidence-based trauma-focused therapy for those children, teen, and adult survivors of sexual assault who would benefit from the therapy;[2] and

[1] This contrasts with typical assistance from traditional public mental health settings where clients are eligible for services if they meet access to care criteria related to a mental health disorder, and their unique needs related to the assault may or may not be able to addressed directly in that setting.
[2] Evidence-based services at King County's CSAPs include trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy (TF-CBT), prolonged exposure (PE), prolonged-exposure-adolescent (PE-A), cognitive processing therapy (CPT), parent child interaction therapy (PCIT), and the common elements treatment approach (CETA), and other evidence-based approaches proven effective for post-traumatic stress disorder including interventions specifically for children.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Sexual Assault Behavioral Health Services (PRI-9)

- Referrals to community mental health and SUD treatment agencies for those sexual assault survivors who need more intensive services.

◊ *B. Goals*

This initiative aims to increase access to early intervention services for mental health issues, and prevention of severe mental health issues for survivors of sexual assault throughout King County.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Historically CSAPs have not been able to separately identify a number of clients served specifically due to the MIDD 1nvestment, although reports show that approximately 350 clients per year benefit from CSAP services via blended funding. In consultation with providers, King County BHRD will work to identify an appropriate number of clients to be served specifically as a result of MIDD 2 funding if possible.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:
- emotional health
- daily functioning

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- improved wellness and social relationships
- improved experience of care
- increased application of trauma-informed principles in services

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

Services for this initiative will be procured from community-based organizations. See also 3.A below.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Screening and evidence-based sexual assault therapy	$584,250
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$584,250**
2018	Screening and evidence-based sexual assault therapy	$599,441
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$599,441**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,183,691**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Sexual Assault Behavioral Health Services (PRI-9)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Clinical services will be procured from agencies with expertise in evidence-based sexual assault therapy.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Contracts are in place with two CSAPs for evidence-based therapy services. These are expected to continue without need for a competitive bidding process, and will be revised for 2017 to reflect MIDD 2 funding levels, performance targets, and outcome tracking expectations.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

MIDD 2 services can begin immediately in January 2017, with no disruption for clients served under MIDD 1.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Domestic Violence Behavioral Health Services and System Coordination (PRI-10)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Domestic Violence Behavioral Health Services and System Coordination

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-10

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

Survivors of domestic violence are at greater risk of developing a variety of mental health disorders, including depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder. Survivors are often in an environment of on-going trauma, which can prolong and exacerbate their mental health concerns, increase their vulnerability and compromise their safety.

This initiative's model of early, accessible mental health intervention combined with integrated advocacy and other supportive services decreases the risk of mental health concerns and other negative impacts of domestic violence and increases survivor stability and capacity to cope. The initiative also decreases barriers for survivors by identifying areas of concern (screening), providing trauma-informed therapy integrated with advocacy, and facilitating referrals to other appropriate behavioral health support.

The system coordination component of this initiative aims to support information-sharing, consultation, and expertise dissemination across the domestic violence, sexual assault, and behavioral health systems.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

<u>Co-Located Mental Health Professional (MHP) Component</u>

This initiative co-locates MHPs with expertise in domestic violence (DV) and substance use disorders in community-based domestic violence victim advocacy programs around King County. Of these, some staff are expected to serve in an organization serving marginalized population(s), such as people of color or LGBTQ individuals.

Services provided by co-located mental health professional include the following:

- Screening using an evidence-based instrument
- Assessment
- Brief therapy and mental health support, both individually and in groups
- Referral to mental health and substance use disorder treatment for those DV survivors who need more intensive services
- Consultation to DV advocacy staff and staff of community mental health or substance use treatment agencies

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Domestic Violence Behavioral Health Services and System Coordination (PRI-10)

Culturally Appropriate Clinical Services Component

This initiative also funds clinical consultation and training for a team of domestic violence advocates providing direct care – including screening, assessment, brief therapy, and referral as above – to clients in multiple languages, at an agency specializing in the provision of services to immigrant and refugee survivors of domestic and sexual violence.

System Coordination Component

In addition to treatment services, this initiative also supports ongoing cross training, policy development, and consultation on domestic violence (DV), sexual assault, and related issues between mental health, substance abuse, sexual assault and DV agencies throughout King County. The systems coordinator offers training, consultation, relationship-building, research, policy and practice recommendations, etc. for clinicians and agencies who wish to improve their response to survivors with behavioral health concerns but who lack the time or knowledge to do so.

◊ *B. Goals*

The overall goals of this initiative include the following:

- To promote a reduction in the incidence and severity of substance abuse, mental and emotional disorders in youth and adults.
- To integrate mental health services within community-based domestic violence agencies, including training and consultation for advocacy and other staff, making services more accessible to domestic violence survivors.
- To improve screening, referral, coordination, and collaboration between mental health, substance use disorder, domestic violence, and sexual assault service providers.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Approximately 750 to 800 clients will be served per year through the clinical components of this initiative.

The system coordination component of this initiative includes training for approximately 1,800 professionals per year, among other services provided.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased use of preventive services

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Domestic Violence Behavioral Health Services and System Coordination (PRI-10)

- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- improved wellness and social relationships
- improved experience of care
- increased application of trauma-informed principles in services

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

Services for this initiative will be procured from community-based organizations. See also 3.A below.

2. Spending Plan

This spending plan provides for expanded capacity at agencies that were funded under MIDD 1, and creates the potential for added services at a new agency serving marginalized populations.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Behavioral health screening, brief therapy, and referral co-located within DV agencies, including services for marginalized populations; culturally appropriate behavioral health consultation within agency serving immigrant and refugee survivors; and system coordination, training, and consultation[1]	$563,750
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$563,750**
2018	Behavioral health screening, brief therapy, and referral co-located within DV agencies, including services for marginalized populations; culturally appropriate behavioral health consultation within agency serving immigrant and refugee survivors; and system coordination, training, and consultation	$578,408
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$578,408**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,142,158**

[1] Under MIDD 1, funding for this role was divided between strategies addressing sexual assault and DV. Under a potential MIDD 2, although the function of the position is unchanged and is designed to cross between these systems, for administrative purposes it is funded under the DV initiative only at the request of stakeholders.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Domestic Violence Behavioral Health Services and System Coordination (PRI-10)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Clinical services will be procured from agencies with expertise in serving survivors of DV that have the capacity to incorporate a co-located mental health professional. Coordination functions will be procured from an organization with relevant expertise in training, consultation, and/or system coordination.

Competitive bids are not needed at this time for the system coordination portion of this initiative, as a provider is already in place.

Among clinical services funded under this initiative, most are expected to continue to be contracted to DV providers that were funded under MIDD 1 (including culturally appropriate services for immigrants and refugees).

Some funds may be contracted to a new agency that serves marginalized population(s). If this approach is selected, a Request for Proposals (RFP) process may occur to identify an agency to provide this additional system capacity.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Contracts are in place with four DV agencies for co-located MHPs. These are expected to continue without need for a competitive bidding process, and will be revised for 2017 to reflect MIDD 2 funding levels, performance targets, and outcome tracking expectations. A new contract may be needed if a new agency is selected for the expanded clinical services.

The contract for system coordination encompassing sexual assault and domestic violence is similarly expected to continue at the same agency.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

MIDD 2 services can begin immediately in January 2017, with no disruption for clients served under MIDD 1.

If a new agency is selected for the expanded clinical services for marginalized population(s), services would likely be in place by third quarter 2017 after completion of the RFP process.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community Behavioral Health Treatment (PRI-11)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Community Behavioral Health Treatment

MIDD 2 Number: PRI-11

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

The current community need for behavioral health treatment is significant. There is a large unserved population of people who are not on Medicaid, or do not qualify for Medicaid, whose behavioral health needs are only addressed when their need reaches crisis proportions - either in hospital emergency departments, in-patient care, or jails. Over half of the individuals with mental illness who are admitted to psychiatric hospitals do not have Medicaid coverage. Eleven percent of people in King County over the age of 18 suffer from frequent mental distress; most are living in poverty and many live in South King County.[1] Twenty-seven percent of school-aged youth are experiencing depression, many of which are minorities living in South King County;[2] 29 percent of in-school youth in King County report having used some type of illicit drug within the past 30 days. [2] These treatment services decrease disparities across King County so that all residents have the opportunity to achieve their full potential.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This initiative provides mental health (MH) and substance use disorder (SUD) services to those who are not served by Medicaid, including undocumented individuals, incarcerated individuals, people on Medicare, people who are under 220 percent of the federal poverty level and have extremely high co-pays and deductibles in order to access service, people on Medicaid spend down (meaning they have to pay a certain amount of out of pocket expense every six months before Medicaid reimbursement kicks in), and people who are pending Medicaid coverage. In addition, this initiative provides essential services that are part of the treatment continuum not covered by Medicaid such as outreach, transportation, and peer support (SUD specifically).

[1] Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Public Health – Seattle & King County, Assessment, Policy Development and Evaluation Unit. December, 2014. http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/data/~/media/health/publichealth/documents/indicators/BehavioralHealth/FreqMentalDistressAdults.ashx

[2] Healthy Youth Survey. Public Health – Seattle & King County, Assessment, Policy Development and Evaluation Unit. December, 2014. http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/data/~/media/health/publichealth/documents/indicators/BehavioralHealth/FreqMentalDistressAdults.ashx

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community Behavioral Health Treatment (PRI-11)

◊ *B. Goals*

The goals of the strategy are to increase access to and provide services for individuals who are currently ineligible for Medicaid, decrease the number of people with behavioral health issues who are re-incarcerated or re-hospitalized, reduce jail and inpatient utilization, and homelessness.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 3500 people at least annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use
- reduced substance use
- improved daily functioning
- improved emotional health
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduction of crisis events
- reduced unnecessary jail, hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractors*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Community Behavioral Health Treatment (PRI-11)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Continued mental health and substance use disorder services for people who are not served by Medicaid, essential services in the care continuum that are not covered by Medicaid, and program management.	$11,890,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$11,890,000**
2018	Continued mental health and substance use disorder services for people who are not served by Medicaid, essential services in the care continuum that are not covered by Medicaid, and program management.	$12,199,140
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$12,199,140**
Biennial Expenditure		**$24,089,140**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The behavioral health providers currently under contract with BHRD will provide the services. No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Housing Supportive Services (RR-1)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Housing Supportive Services

MIDD 2 Number: RR-1

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

This initiative provides housing support services to chronically homeless adults. Individuals that have previously been unsuccessful in housing due to lack of stability and/or lack of daily living skills become successfully housed with the assistance of housing support specialists. Housing stability reduces use of criminal justice and emergency medical systems.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Housing supportive services includes assistance to help the individual meet the obligations of tenancy, i.e. rent payments, abide by landlord rules, cooperate with neighbors, keep the apartment clean and safe; assistance with learning the daily living skills to live independently, i.e. shopping, cooking, budgeting, cleaning; coordination with behavioral health treatment providers and healthcare providers; and helping individuals get to medical appointments. Housing support services assist individuals in moving from homelessness to housing stability. Services are provided primarily at the individual's housing site and in the surrounding community by housing support specialists.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goal of this initiative is to increase the number of housed individuals with mental illness and chemical dependency who are receiving supportive housing services, leading to increased housing tenure and housing stability. Housing stability is a key determinant in increasing treatment participation and in reducing use of criminal justice and emergency medical systems.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 140 people each year initially with capacity growing over time as new annual awards are included.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use
- improved daily functioning

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Housing Supportive Services (RR-1)

- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- improved wellness self-management
- reduction of crisis events
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced unnecessary jail, hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Continued housing supportive services for individuals with behavioral health conditions.	$2,050,000
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$2,050,000**
2018	Continued housing supportive services for individuals with behavioral health conditions.	$2,096,712
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$2,096,712**
Biennial Expenditure		**$4,146,712**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The King County DCHS Housing Finance Program (HFP) administers and oversees funding for housing stability and services programs. MIDD 2 funding will be allocated to the HFP in January 2017. HFP distributes MIDD Housing Supportive Services as part of the HFP annual Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) RFP process.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavior Modification Classes at Community Center for Alternative Programs (CCAP) (RR-2)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Behavior Modification Classes at Community Center for Alternative Programs (CCAP)

MIDD 2 Number: RR-2

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative is expeced to impact the recommended MIDD policy goal of "Divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT) model in this initative uses a positive group dynamic to alter inappropriate thought and behavior amongst domestic violence (DV) offenders. The Moral Reconation Therapy-Domestic Violence (MRT-DV) pilot program adaptation is a cognitive-behavioral program designed to change how DV offenders think (beliefs) and change behavior to one of equality and acceptance. The MRT-DV adaptation takes approximately 55 sessions to complete, which are conducted twice weekly at CCAP. Both the MRT-DV and standard DV education occur within a 60-day court order to CCAP.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This initiative enhances program services offered at CCAP in the areas of behavioral health education and intervention, and addresses criminogenic risk factors specifically associated with DV. Since 2014, MIDD has supported a clinician from Sound Mental Health (SMH) trained in MRT and the specialized DV version to prepare and facilitate groups for one caseload of 15 men participants who are randomly assigned to the MRT-DV program at CCAP for approximately 60 days. All MRT-DV participants have a substance use disorder, primarily involving alcohol and/or cannabis. Participants are clinically assessed and enrolled in appropriate substance use disorder (SUD) treatment at CCAP per American Society of Addiction Medicine criteria.

◊ *B. Goals*

The program goal is to realize an increase in the scope and effectiveness of the services offered at CCAP and appropriately address the changing service needs of court-ordered participants. Specifically, the MRT-DV pilot was implemented to intervene and provide a holistic array of services including outpatient SUD treatment with court monitoring to promote participant behavior change and recovery, and reduce recidivism and victimization.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavior Modification Classes at Community Center for Alternative Programs (CCAP)
(RR-2)

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative is expected to serve 40 participants annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- reduced unnecessary incarceration

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Moral Reconation Therapy – Domestic Violence version for CCAP clients	$77,900
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$77,900**
2018	Moral Reconation Therapy – Domestic Violence version for CCAP clients	$79,925
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$79,925**
Biennial Expenditure		**$157,825**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The behavioral health provider currently under contract with BHRD will provide the services. No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavior Modification Classes at Community Center for Alternative Programs (CCAP)
(RR-2)

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Housing Capital and Rental (RR-3)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Housing Capital and Rental

MIDD 2 Number: RR-3

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The initiative will provide a dedicated source of capital funding for the creation of housing units specifically set aside for the behavioral health needs population struggling with mental health and substance use disorders (SUDs) who are homeless or being discharged from hospitals, jails, prison, crisis diversion facilities or residential chemical dependency treatment. Dedicated housing for this population decreases homelessness, the need for medical care/hospital stays, and jail time.

It also supports housing stability by investing in rental subsidies individuals living in existing supportive housing settings.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Supportive housing with services targeted to people with behavioral health conditions will feature, as much as feasible, a Housing First approach. Housing First is a homeless best practice, designed to create a stable environment where households can address their health issues while receiving additional employment and stable housing services.

Capital funding to create housing is paired with service funding to ensure success of those being housed. While the level of service may vary, for most households facing behavioral health conditions, some level of services will be required for success.

Permanent supportive housing is the most service-enriched housing environment. Many individuals and households with persistent mental illness and/or chronic addiction need this high intensity level of services. Although costly, permanent supportive housing is still more cost effective when compared to homelessness and frequent hospitalization and/or incarceration.

A portion of funds under this initiative will also be used to continue rental subsidies in existing supportive housing projects. These were supported by MIDD 1.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Housing Capital and Rental (RR-3)

◊ *B. Goals*

The primary focus of this initiative is the creation of housing – to be paired with services through companion MIDD 2 initiative Housing Supportive Services, Medicaid supported housing funding, and/or other sources – to support extremely low income households with mental illness and/or substance abuse issues.[1] This initiative will serve extremely low income populations below 30 percent of the area median income struggling with mental illness and/or SUDs who are likely to be predominantly homeless.

In addition to creating new housing, a portion of this initiative supports housing access by providing rental subsidies for individuals in existing supportive housing settings.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The number of individuals to be served by capital investments from this initiative will vary depending on which projects are funded. The number of ongoing rental subsidies to be provided will be determined based on available funding for this purpose, as well as market factors.[2]

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- improved wellness self-management
- reduced unnecessary incarceration, hospital, and emergency department use
- increased housing stability

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

As described in 3.A and 3.B below, capital funding will be disbursed to housing developers via RFPs administered by King County. Capital funds from MIDD will be paired with capital investments from other funders, and will be linked to services appropriate to each project's target population.

Rental subsidies are contracted by BHRD to supportive housing provider(s).

[1] A key consideration for this initiative is the connection between housing capital and service funding. Neither service dollars nor capital funds alone can produce the amount of successful supportive housing required to reduce the incidence of homelessness. To be successful any housing dedicated to MIDD populations must include services.
[2] During MIDD 1, 25 rental subsidies were provided for supportive housing.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Housing Capital and Rental (RR-3)

2. Spending Plan

This spending plan shows estimated amounts and expected categories for MIDD 2's recommended contribution to housing capital and rental subsidies.

Estimated costs below are expected to be adjusted depending on market factors and/or as specific capital project opportunities arise.

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Capital investments for new permanent supportive housing units for people with behavioral health conditions; and rental subsidies for people with behavioral health conditions	$2,393,584
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$2,393,584**
2018	Capital investments for new permanent supportive housing units for people with behavioral health conditions; and rental subsidies for people with behavioral health conditions	$2,455,816
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$2,455,816**
Biennial Expenditure		**$4,849,400**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

Following existing processes for capital projects, MIDD funding under this initiative for capital projects will be allocated to the King County DCHS Housing Finance Program (HFP) immediately in January 2017, with RFPs for project developers to be released in second quarter 2017, reviewed in third quarter 2017, and awarded in fourth quarter 2017 including specific housing set-aside commitments for funded projects.

The HFP and BHRD program staff will review all capital proposals received through the RFP to determine the capacity and experience of the housing developers and service providers, as well as the financial feasibility of each project. The number of proposals received each year will vary, so the number of projects awarded capital MIDD funding will also vary annually.

Awards will be made based on availability of all funding provided from King County as well as the developer's ability to secure any and all additional capital funding from all other sources, such as other state and local funding.

King County DCHS is moving toward a targeted capital affordable housing allocation process. Rather than publishing a general request for proposals, over several years

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Housing Capital and Rental (RR-3)

DCHS will shift the request for proposal (RFP) process to one that solicits proposals for specific projects. MIDD funds will be included in this process.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Contract negotiation timing for capital projects will depend on how quickly other funding is secured, including other capital funding and service funding via MIDD and/or other sources. In general, negotiated contracts are in place within six months of award.

Rental subsidy funding will continue to be disbursed by BHRD via contract to supportive housing provider(s).

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Rental subsidies will continue without disruption beginning in January 2017.

Services for clients will begin when housing projects are built, and paired supportive services are in place.

This process will be completed at least annually in order to continue to fund additional units and projects in future years.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Housing - Adult Drug Court (RR-5)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Housing - Adult Drug Court (ADC)

MIDD 2 Number: RR-5

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The recovery-oriented, transitional housing units and housing support services provide the opportunity to stably house vulnerable participants while decreasing the use of jail, shelters and other temporary housing options, which supports recovery and improved behavioral health outcomes. This initiative prevents homelessness for a vulnerable population.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This initiative provides recovery-oriented, supportive, transitional housing units and housing support services for ADC participants. The majority of the added units will be single adult units, however some will accommodate families. Financial assistance for move-in costs for up to 25 percent of the single adults and 75 percent of the families who successfully complete the recovery-oriented housing program and transition to permanent housing will be provided. This initiative reduces and prevents homelessness and recidivism in King County by providing safe, supportive and stable housing.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goals of this initiative are to reduce homelessness for those involved in ADC and increase graduation rates of ADC participants. Those who graduate from ADC have more opportunities for employment, health and overall well-being, and stable, safe permanent housing.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative will serve at least 30 people annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail use
- reduced substance use
- housing stability

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Housing - Adult Drug Court (RR-5)

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- reduced unnecessary incarceration
- Achievement of greater equity in ADC graduation rates between those who are experiencing homelessness at ADC start and those who are stably housed

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractors*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Housing units and housing support services for ADC participants.	$231,136
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$231,136**
2018	Housing units and housing support services for ADC participants.	$237,146
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$237,146**
Biennial Expenditure		**$468,282**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

King County Department of Judicial Administration manages Adult Drug Court and has contracts with housing providers. A RFP will be released in first quarter 2017.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Contracting of services will be completed in second quarter 2017.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Expanded housing units and housing support services will be available in second quarter 2107.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Jail Reentry System of Care (RR-6)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Jail Reentry System of Care

MIDD 2 Number: RR-6

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "Divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The MIDD 1 Reentry Case Management Services (RCMS) program consists of a small team of reentry case managers, including a Mental Health Professional (MHP) lead, and provides up to 90 days of reentry linkage case management services, which begin prior to release from jail (within 45 days) and continues through transition to the community. The RCMS program provides assistance that may include obtaining the following:

- Public entitlements and Apple Health/Medicaid enrollments (includes linkage to state and federal entitlements application);
- Basic needs resources (e.g. clothing, food, hygiene);
- Transportation;
- Identification (ID) upon release from custody;
- Mental health treatment (primarily outpatient);
- Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment (both residential and outpatient);
- Primary physical healthcare (including dental care);
- Housing (linking to emergency shelter, transitional and linkage to assessment for permanent supportive housing and low-income public housing);
- Employment; and
- Education and other job training.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

A continuum of care better serves individuals with behavioral health conditions who are booked into jail facilities within King County (including misdemeanor jails). This program links closely with all other programs and services the individual is receiving or needing in order to achieve stability in the community.

◊ *B. Goals*

The goal of this initiative is to provide increased access to intensive, short term case management to individuals with mental health and/or chemical dependency disorders who are close to release/discharge and in need of assistance in reintegrating back into the community. This includes providing immediate assistance for more participants in accessing publicly funded benefits (if eligible), housing, rental

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Jail Reentry System of Care (RR-6)

assistance, outpatient treatment and other services including education, training, and employment in the community upon release/discharge.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 350 participants annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail and emergency department use
- improved emotional health
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- improved wellness self-management
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced unnecessary jail and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor-See below*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Intensive, short term case management to individuals with behavioral health conditions who are close to release/discharge from jail	$435,625
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$435,625**
2018	Intensive, short term case management to individuals with behavioral health conditions who are close to release/discharge from jail	$446,951
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$446,951**
Biennial Expenditure		**$882,576**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Jail Reentry System of Care (RR-6)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

King County contracts with South Seattle Community College, New Beginnings, and Sound Mental Health for services. No RFP is required. A planning process in the first quarter of 2017 will determine what improvements and can be made to this initiative to better serve clients under MIDD 2.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

To be determined, pending first quarter 2017 review.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017. If services are revised, new services are expected to begin in the second or third quarter of 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Hospital Reentry Respite Beds (RR-8)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Hospital Reentry Respite Beds

MIDD 2 Number: RR-8

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "Divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

Research has shown that people who experience homelessness with health conditions struggle to establish and/or maintain appropriate treatment within the mainstream health care system[1]. Many people experiencing problems are caught up in cycles of crisis and lack the family and other social supports as well as the income and other material resources that might help them break these cycles. The individuals are extremely challenging for behavioral health and medical providers to locate and engage, let alone establish in an ongoing plan of treatment. Their chronic behavioral health and medical conditions worsen, their likelihood of involvement with the criminal justice system escalates, and, in many cases, they begin to cycle in and out of emergency rooms, inpatient hospital stays, and jail.

These dynamics help explain the significantly higher risk of hospital readmission for patients experiencing homelessness that has been established in numerous research studies.[2] This increased risk relates to the scarcity of places in which homeless patients can safely rest and obtain the support they need to fully recuperate. It also relates to behavioral health disorders that can lead to behaviors that complicate or undermine recuperation.[3] Because of this risk, hospitals often delay discharge of homeless patients past the point at which they would discharge a person with housing and other necessary supports for recuperation and thus past the point that is medically indicated.[4] Their experience has shown that when a person's living situation makes it impossible to adequately rest, keep from walking or putting weight on a joint, or keep a surgical site clean, the hospital is much more likely to see the person return for infections or other problems that necessitate readmission.

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[1] Bonin E, Brehove T, Carlson C, Downing M, Hoeft J, Kalinowski A, Solomon-Bame J, Post P. *Adapting Your Practice: General Recommendations for the Care of Homeless Patients*, 50 pages. Nashville: Health Care for the Homeless Clinicians' Network, National Health Care for the Homeless Council, Inc., 2010.

[2] Buchanan, D., Doblin, B., Sai, T. & Garcia, P. *The Effects of Respite Care for Homeless Patients: A Cohort Study* American Journal of Public Health Vol. 96, No. 7: 1278-1281, 2006.

[3] Thompson, SJ, Bender KA, Lewis CM, Watkins R. *Shelter-based Convalescence for Homeless Adults*. Canadian Journal of Public Health, Vol. 97, Issue 5: 379-383, 2006.

[4] Gundlapalli A, Hanks M, Stevens SM, Geroso AM, Viavant CR, McCall Y, Lang P, Bovos M, Branscomb NT, Ainsworth AD.. *It takes a village: a multidisciplinary model for the acute illness aftercare of individuals experiencing homelessness*. Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved. Vol. 16 Issue 2:257-72, 2005.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Hospital Reentry Respite Beds (RR-8)

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The Edward Thomas House Medical Respite Program provides comprehensive recuperative care after an acute hospital stay for people who are living with homelessness, focusing particularly on those with disabling substance use and mental health conditions. The recuperative care is a critical intervention for a segment of the population with high rates of emergency room and hospital utilization as well as involvement in the criminal justice system. In addition to intensive medical and mental health care, patients at Edward Thomas House (ETH) receive intensive case management services to help them transition from their stay to ongoing behavioral health treatment, housing, social services, and primary care. Recovery is promoted by providing a full continuum of services.

◊ *B. Goals*

The program's overarching goal is to improve health outcomes and reduce community costs in the health, human services, and housing arenas. Within that broad goal, it seeks to stabilize the medical and behavioral health conditions of its patients and effectively link them to (1) ongoing substance use and/or mental health services in the community, (2) an ongoing medical home, (3) social services, and (4) stable, appropriate housing. It strives to ensure that patients leave the program with identified case management provided by partnering agencies in the community that will help them make these linkages.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 350 participants annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced emergency department use
- improved emotional health
- housing stability

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced unnecessary emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Hospital Reentry Respite Beds (RR-8)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Continued comprehensive recuperative care after acute hospital stays for people who are living with homelessness as well as disabling substance use and mental health conditions	$928,650
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$928,650**
2018	Continued comprehensive recuperative care after acute hospital stays for people who are living with homelessness as well as disabling substance use and mental health conditions	$952,795
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$952,795**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,881,445**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The Edward Thomas House Medical Respite Program is managed by Harborview Medical Center through a contract with Public Health Seattle and King County. No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Employment Services and Supported Employment (RR-10)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Behavioral Health Employment Services and Supported Employment

MIDD 2 Number: RR-10

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "Improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

Helping individuals achieve employment outcomes makes a significant difference not only in the income levels of the individuals being served within the behavioral health system, but also helps them achieve self-sufficiency and improve non-vocational based outcomes such as improved self-esteem, sense of purpose, decreased isolation and meaningful activities that employment often provides.[1]

In a four year pre/post examination of MIDD-funded supported employment, the program demonstrated a significant impact decreased the number and length of stays for hospitalizations, but also the number of jail bookings, and lengths of stays in jail.[2]

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This initiative continues the existing MIDD 1 Employment Services for Individuals with Mental Illness and Chemical Dependency, also known as "Supported Employment" and offers modified employment services to for people living with mental illness or substance use disorders.

Based on the needs of each individual job seeker within the integrated behavioral health system (formerly the mental health and substance use disorders systems), this program provides a two-tiered model to assist the job seeker to receive either the fidelity-based, intensive, Supported Employment (SE) services or a modified employment model that provides less intensive services for individuals requiring less employment support who can benefit primarily from linkage and referral to external employment service providers. This model allows employment services to be offered to a greater number of individuals while disseminating the principles of the evidence-based Supported Employment model.

[1] The Impact of Competitive Employment on Non-vocational Outcomes (Luciano, Bond, & Drake, 2014)
[2] Impact of Supported Employment in Reducing Hospitalizations and Incarcerations, Floyd, 2015

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Employment Services and Supported Employment (RR-10)

◊ *B. Goals*

The primary goal of this program is to increase the number of individuals with behavioral health conditions that gain and maintain employment in competitive and integrated jobs in the community that pay at or above minimum wage.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative will serve 800 participants annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- improved daily functioning
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- increased job placement
- Improved job retention
- increased income

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Continued supported employment services at behavioral health provider agencies, with less intensive employment support services also available	$973,750
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$973,750**
2018	Continued supported employment services at behavioral health provider agencies, with less intensive employment support services also available	$999,068
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$999,068**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,972,818**

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Behavioral Health Employment Services and Supported Employment (RR-10)

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The behavioral health providers currently under contract with BHRD will provide the services. No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Workload Reduction (SI-3)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Workload Reduction

MIDD 2 Number: SI-3

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This program primarily addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

The reduction of treatment caseloads by increasing the number of qualified staff provides for better treatment services, promoting the achievement of recovery outcomes for clientele, including proactive care that improves overall health and wellness. Additionally, workload reduction results in higher job satisfaction for treatment staff, thereby reducing staff turnover, which is a critical system improvement in the mental health treatment system.

Studies have suggested that higher caseloads may result in reactive case management, with deficiencies in service planning, support for families and caregivers and liaison with other services.[1] When faced with high caseloads, case managers are more likely to deal with crises and immediate problems[2] with a resulting negative impact on activities such as timely response to client needs, documentation of work, receptiveness to urgent client needs, contact during hospital admissions, home visits and advocacy.[3]

In addition to the impacts cited above, there is evidence that higher caseloads are also associated with increased work-related stress, especially stress associated with workload and professional self-doubt. Higher caseload was also associated with lower case manager personal efficacy. Increased job stress can exacerbate issues of staff burnout and pose problems with the recruitment and retention of case managers,[4] in addition to impacting health and safety outcomes and the quality of care provided to clients.[5] These findings support the need for active management of caseloads to minimize risk of overload.

Although not the subject of a formal research study in King County, the issues outlined above have been reflected qualitatively by outpatient mental health provider agencies, as well as individual clinicians throughout King County.

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[1] Intagliata J. Improving the quality of community care for the chronically clinically mentally disabled: the role of case management. Schizophr Bull 1982; 8: 655–674.
[2] King R, Le Bas J, Spooner D. The impact of caseload on mental health case manager personal efficacy. Psychiatr Serv 2000; 52: 364–368.
[3] King, R., Meadows, G., & LeBas, J. (2004). Compiling a caseload index for mental health case management. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 38, 455-462.
[4] Evans, S., Huxley, P., Gately, C., Webber, M., Means, A., Pajak, S., et al. (2006). Mental health, burnout, and job satisfaction among mental health social workers in England and Wales. *British Journal of Psychiatry , 188*, 75-80.
[5] Priebe, S., Fakhoury, W., Hoffman, K., & Powell, R. (2005). Morale and job perception of community mental health professionals in Berlin and London. *Social Psychiatry Psychiatric Epidemiology , 40*, 223-232.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Workload Reduction (SI-3)

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Workload reduction funding distributed among outpatient mental health provider agencies during MIDD 1 is recommended to continue in MIDD 2. In addition, substance use disorder providers are now participating in managed care under the integrated Behavioral Health Organization (BHO) structure, the distribution of MIDD 2 funds (in addition to the accompanying Medicaid match) will be revisited with the input of providers, guided by the following principles, at a minimum:

- Medicaid-funded outpatient programs will be targeted, to ensure continued Medicaid match.
- Provider agencies will receive appropriations of funds in an equitable manner.
- All mental health and substance abuse outpatient providers will have access to a portion of the funds.[6]
- Small provider agencies will receive no less than a minimum amount that is sufficient to affect the size of their workforce in a measurable way.
- Accountability measures for providers will be consistent across agencies and will be tied clearly to policy goal outcomes. See section D below for more details.

◊ *B. Goals*

Broad goals of this initiative include creating greater provider agency capacity to allow case managers to see clients more regularly to assist them to achieve greater stability and recovery, as well as be more responsive to clients who are in crisis. This would include increased proactive case management, care coordination, family support, outreach, and advocacy, in alignment with the literature on workload impacts described above. A related goal of this initiative is to decrease case manager turnover resulting from high caseloads, thus creating a more stable and effective workforce.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

Under MIDD 1, only the number of participating provider agencies was measured. The number of providers expected to participate will increase from 17 to approximately 44. Because this initiative has the potential to have broad impact on all outpatient clients of an agency that receives funding, it is not yet known how many individuals would benefit.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- emotional health
- daily functioning
- reduced substance use
- reduced jail, hospital and emergency department use

[6] The distribution of funds in MIDD 2 between mental health services and substance use disorders services may be influenced in part by Washington Administrative Code requirements that keep typical substance use disorders caseloads lower than mental health caseloads. Despite this consideration, at least some funds will be available to all contracted outpatient providers regardless of service type.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Workload Reduction (SI-3)

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- improved experience of care
- reductions in the degree to which front-line staff cite workload as a job stressor and/or a contributor to their decision to seek other work

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

All funding under this initiative will be distributed among contracted providers who offer a Medicaid-funded outpatient service. As part of forthcoming procedural design, a mechanism will be established to ensure that any new providers who may join the network in the future will have access to an equitable share of the funds and will deliver the same level of accountability for funds received.

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Funding to support hiring of additional direct service staff at agencies that offer a Medicaid-funded outpatient behavioral health service (approximately 44 providers, distribution formula to be determined)	$4,100,000 *(plus Medicaid matching funds totaling $4,100,000)*
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$4,100,000**
2018	Funding to support hiring of additional direct service staff at agencies that offer a Medicaid-funded outpatient behavioral health service (approximately 44 providers, distribution formula to be determined)	$4,206,600 *(plus Medicaid matching funds totaling $4,206,000)*
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$4,206,600**
Biennial Expenditure		**$8,306,600**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

A Request for Interest (RFI) and/or a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) process will result in the identification of a full list of provider agencies that are aware of new accountability requirements and interested in receiving these funds under MIDD 2. No competitive bidding process is needed.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Workload Reduction (SI-3)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

Funds will be distributed to all interested and qualified agencies via contract exhibits unique to this initiative containing clear accountability measures defined via the process described above.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

King County BHRD's work to redefine this initiative, includingprovider involvement, will begin in the first quarter 2017. Implementation of the MIDD 2 initiative, with a new funding distribution methodology along with new outcome measures and accountability procedures, could occur as soon as the first quarter 2017 and will be completed no later than the second quarter 2017.

(Funding levels for the 17 MIDD 1 workload reduction providers will be maintained at MIDD 1 levels until this process is completed.)

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Workforce Development (SI-4)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Workforce Development

MIDD 2 Number: SI-4

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative addresses the recommended MIDD policy goal of "increase culturally appropriate, trauma informed behavioral health services."

The behavioral health workforce is in crisis. The behavioral health system is struggling to find and/or retain trained, licensed, and qualified staff to provide services those in need of services. Providers statewide report difficulty hiring and retaining the additional staff they need to fill demand. Behavioral health integration highlights the need for continuing education. Clients benefit when clinical staff are trained on the full spectrum of behavioral health conditions and how to best intervene. Coordinating services with primary care also requires training and education; this again will facilitate clients receiving optimal services. Integrated care benefits from staff stability, confidence, and knowledge. The current workforce shortage, evolving clinical knowledge, as well as the need to provide culturally appropriate services by staff that are reflective of populations being served will be factors in determining the best training programs to be utilized and disseminated.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

The original MIDD 1 strategy responded to the workforce shortage of Chemical Dependency Professionals (CDP) and provided reimbursement for Chemical Dependency Professional Trainees (CDPTs) for: tuition, books for CDP-related classes and testing fees. Due to CDP credential requirements mandating CDP clinical supervision, the agencies were also reimbursed for CDPT specific clinical supervision. CDPs received reimbursement for annual license fees and obtained reimbursed Continuing Education Units (CEU) to maintain their credentials. In addition, this strategy funded Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) training, quality assurance (QA) for EBPs, Certified Prevention Professional (CPP) credentials, and a CDP certificate program through the University Of Washington School Of Social Work.

Given the integration of mental health and substance use disorder, the present work shortages, and growing demand, this MIDD 2 initiative will create a develop a sustained, systems based approach to supporting and developing the behavioral health workforce. In collaboration with the MIDD Oversight Committee and stakeholders, a Behavioral Health Workforce Development Plan (WDP) will be developed that may include:

- Investment into initial credentials for behavioral health professionals, including psychiatric nurse practitioners and psychiatrists;
- CEUs for credentialed staff and ongoing training of EBP and Practice Based Evidence (PBE) for mental health and substance use disorder (SUD) treatment including Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT);

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Workforce Development (SI-4)

- Increase in the number of dually credentialed, Mental Health Professional (MHP) and CDP, staff;
- Additional training and initiation of Opioid Prescribing Training Program (OPTP) for professionals with prescriptive authority to assist in treatment opioid addiction; and
- Initiation of a train-the-trainer program to build a work force that can train other clinical staff on adopted EDPs and PBEs.

◊ *B. Goals*

The initiatives goals are:

- A reduction of the number of people with mental illness and chemical dependency using costly interventions such as jail, emergency rooms and hospitals;
- A reduction of the incidence and severity of chemical dependency and mental and emotional disorders in youth and adults;
- Increase the qualified King County behavioral health workforce;
- Increase capacity to provide quality behavioral health services in King County; and
- Increase adoption of evidence-based, best, or promising practices.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

The revised initiative will have a minimum of 700 participants annually, depending on the types of support and services offered.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- improved daily functioning
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- increased staff retention at agencies and more effective recruitment, which would result in fewer vacancies at agencies
- improved clinical interventions in the outpatient setting

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Workforce Development (SI-4)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Behavioral health workforce development , project management and stakeholder coordination activities continue	$743,125
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$743,125**
2018	Behavioral health workforce development, project management and stakeholder coordination activities continue	$762,446
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$762,446**
Biennial Expenditure		**$1,505,571**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

The resources will be available for all providers across the county that were awarded a contract with BHRD and provided Medicaid services. The development of a Behavioral Health Workforce Development Plan (WDP) during the fourth quarter 2016 will guide the initiative improvements.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

To be determined.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Trainings services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Adult Drug Court (TX-ADC)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Adult Drug Court (ADC)

MIDD 2 Number: TX-ADC

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

ADC is a pre-adjudication program that provides eligible defendants the opportunity to receive drug treatment in lieu of incarceration. If defendants meet the requirements of each of the four phases of the ADC program they graduate from the program and the charges are dismissed.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

After opting into the program, defendants come under the court's supervision and are required to attend treatment sessions, undergo random urinalysis, and appear before the judge on a regular basis.

If defendants meet the requirements of each of the four phases of the ADC program they graduate from the program and the charges are dismissed. If defendants fail to make progress they are terminated from the program and sentenced on their original charge. While this is a minimum 12 month program, the average graduate requires 18 months to complete the program.

◊ *B. Goals*

ADC Goals include:

1. Reduce substance use and related criminal activity;
2. Enhance community safety;
3. Reduce reliance on incarceration for non-violent drug dependent offenders;
4. Hold drug dependent offenders accountable for their actions and decisions;
5. Integrate substance abuse treatment with criminal justice case processing;
6. Provide resources and support to assist the drug dependent offender in the acquisition of skills necessary for the maintenance of sobriety;
7. Reduce the impact of drug related cases on criminal justice resources; and
8. Reward positive life changes while maintaining accountability for negative conduct.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves at least 700 people annually.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Adult Drug Court (TX-ADC)

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail use
- reduced substance use
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- improved wellness self-management
- reduced unnecessary incarceration

◊ *E. Provided by: County*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Adult Drug Court participant supervision and services continue.	$4,165,351
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$4,165,351**
2018	Adult Drug Court participant supervision and services continue.	$4,273,649
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$4,273,649**
Biennial Expenditure		**$8,439,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

King County Department of Judicial Administration manages Adult Drug Court. No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services will continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Family Treatment Court (TX-FTC)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Family Treatment Court (FTC)

MIDD 2 Number: TX-FTC

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

FTC is a recovery based child welfare intervention. Parents participate in FTC to receive help in obtaining and maintaining sobriety as well as family services that support a recovery based lifestyle, including mental health treatment when applicable. Many of the court's parents have a history of incarceration and FTC supports their reentry into mainstream services. It is an improvement to the current way child welfare cases are handled in the dependency court system. It is also a prevention and early intervention program, working with both the parent and the child to prevent future involvement in the criminal and juvenile justice systems and address the health and well-being of child welfare involved families.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

FTC promotes the health, safety and welfare of children in the dependency system by actively intervening to address the drug, alcohol and other service needs of families through integrated, culturally competent and judicially managed collaboration that facilitates timely reunification or an alternative permanency plan. FTC is organized around the ten key components that define a drug court:

1) Integrated systems (child welfare, Substance Use Disorder [SUD] treatment services and the court);
2) Protection and assurance of legal rights, advocacy and confidentiality;
3) Early identification and intervention;
4) Access to comprehensive services and individualized case planning;
5) Frequent case monitoring and drug testing;
6) Graduated responses and rewards;
7) Increased judicial supervision;
8) Deliberate program evaluation and monitoring;
9) A collaborative, non-adversarial, cross-trained team; and
10) Partnerships with public agencies and community-based organizations.

◊ *B. Goals*

FTC has four primary goals:

- To ensure that children have safe and permanent homes within permanency planning guidelines or sooner;

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Family Treatment Court (TX-FTC)

- To ensure that families of color have outcomes from dependency cases similar to families not of color;
- To ensure that parents are better able to care for themselves and their children and seek resources to do so; and
- To ensure that the cost to society of dependency cases involving substances is reduced.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative will serve 140 children annually in MIDD 2 including the expanded court in south King County included.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced substance use
- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- increase positive child placements at parent exit from FTC

◊ *E. Provided by: County*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	FTC supports and services continue.	$1,435,340
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$1,435,340**
2018	FTC supports and services continue.	$1,472,660
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$1,472,660**
Biennial Expenditure		**$2,908,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

King County Superior Court manages the Family Treatment Court. No RPPs Needed.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Family Treatment Court (TX-FTC)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services to continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Juvenile Drug Court (TX-JDC)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Juvenile Drug Court (JDC)

MIDD 2 Number: TX-JDC

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative impacts the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

The JDC program is effective at reducing recidivism and keeping youth engaged in the treatment process. (Bolan, 2007) King County JDC outcome studies have documented significant reductions in recidivism among program participants. Juvenile justice has increasingly become the service delivery point for adolescents with substance use disorder (SUD) and co-occurring problems that lack resources for other assistance. The JDC model provides improved, expanded, yet cost-effective adolescent SUD treatment in a coordinated system of care. The model of care in King County challenges systemic inequities and facilitates dialogue among justice and treatment professionals, families, and the youth themselves. JDC includes services designed for youth with SUD diagnoses and co-occurring Mental Health issues. All service areas of the JDC program have shown overtime to increase protective factors for youth involved in the program and strengthen the participant's transition to participating in pro-social behaviors and activities.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

JDC is a therapeutic court that provides services to juvenile charged with criminal offenses and identified as having a SUD diagnosis. JDC was implemented in July, 1999. This court is an alternative to regular juvenile court and is designed to improve the safety and well-being of youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system by providing the juvenile offender access to SUD treatment, judicial monitoring of their sobriety and individualized services to support the entire family [1](NCJFCJ, 2013).

Juvenile justice-involved youth voluntarily enter the program and agree to increased court participation, SUD treatment, co-occurring mental health treatment if necessary and intensive case management in order to have their charges dismissed. Case review hearings initially occur every week and then become less frequent as the youth progresses through the program. Incentives are awarded to recognize the youths' achievements and graduated sanctions are used when a youth violate program rules. Youth typically spend between 12 and 18 months in the program.

Through a collaborative, non-adversarial approach, the JDC integrates SUD, co-occurring mental health treatment and increased accountability into the process. Each youth has a JDC team and a comprehensive service team that reviews his or her

[1] Seen, Heard and Engaged: A process Evaluation for Children in Court Programs (NCJFCJ, p. 2013)

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Juvenile Drug Court (TX-JDC)

participation and recommends services. This interdisciplinary team is cross-trained and works collaboratively to resolve issues.

◊ *B. Goals*

JDC improves the safety and wellbeing of youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system by providing the youth in the juvenile justice system access to SUD treatment, evidence based/best practice holistic family intervention services, and judicial monitoring of their recovery.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 50 new participants each year.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced juvenile detention use
- reduced substance use

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced unnecessary incarceration

◊ *E. Provided by: County*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	JDC supports and services continue.	$1,099,211
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$1,099,211**
2018	JDC supports and services continue.	$1,127,789
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$1,127,789**
Biennial Expenditure		**$2,227,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

King County Superior Court will continue to provide Juvenile Drug Court services. No RFP is needed.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Juvenile Drug Court (TX-JDC)

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services to continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Regional Mental Health Court (TX-RMHC)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Regional Mental Health Court (RMHC)

MIDD 2 Number: TX-RMHC

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative will impact the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

RMHC serves individuals experiencing mental illness (and frequently poverty and homelessness), who come into contact with the local criminal justice system. Once in jail, these individuals stay much longer than those with similar charges who are not experiencing mental health disorders. Moreover, these individuals are released to the community with limited behavioral health and social service supports critical to stability in the community.

Mental health court is often an effective strategy for diverting individuals with mental health disorders from further incarceration and engaging these individuals in community-based treatment and supportive services, with regular court monitoring, to address the underlying factors contributing to their criminal justice involvement.[1]

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

Until 2010, RMHC served individuals who had cases originally filed in District Court or King County Superior Court. In 2010 MIDD funding was used to increase the services available for existing mental health courts and expanded KCDC Mental Health Court to become regional, such that any city in King County could refer court-involved individuals experiencing significant mental illness to the RMHC.

Currently, there are three referral streams through which court-involved individuals can access RMHC. First, court-involved individuals can have cases filed directly into District Court. For tracking purposes, these cases are referred to as "misdemeanor cases." Second, court-involved individuals can be referred to RMHC from any city jurisdiction within King County (referred to as "city cases"). Third, participants can be referred to RMHC from Superior Court when they have committed a felony and plead guilty to a lesser gross misdemeanor or combination of other misdemeanors (referred to as "felony drop-downs").

[1] Edgely, Michelle. "Why do mental health courts work? A confluence of treatment, support & adroit judicial supervision." International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, Volume 36, Issue 6, November–December 2014, Pages 572–580.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Regional Mental Health Court (TX-RMHC)

◊ *B. Goals*

RMHC program goals are to:
(1) Protect public safety;
(2) Reduce the level of recidivism (considering frequency, offense severity and length of time between episodes) of persons with mental illness with the criminal justice system;
(3) Reduce the use of institutionalization for persons with mental illness who can function successfully within the community with service supports;
(4) Improve the mental health and well-being of persons with mental illness who come in contact with Mental Health Court;
(5) Develop more expeditious case resolution than traditional courts;
(6) Develop more cost-effective / efficient use of resources than traditional courts;
(7) Develop more linkages between the criminal justice system and the mental health system; and
(8) Establish linkages with other community programs that target services to persons with mental illness.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 130 participants annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:
- reduced jail, hospital, and emergency department use
- reduced substance use
- improved daily functioning

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:
- reduced substance use
- increased stability in treatment, employment, or other quality of life measures
- improved wellness and social relationships
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced unnecessary jail, hospital and emergency department use

◊ *E. Provided by: County*

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Regional Mental Health Court (TX-RMHC)

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	RMHC supports and services continue.	$3,865,746
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$3,865,746**
2018	RMHC supports and services continue.	$3,966,254
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$3,966,254**
Biennial Expenditure		**$7,832,000**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

King County District Court will continue to provide Regional Mental Health Court. No RFP is needed.

◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

See 3.A.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services to continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Seattle Mental Health Municipal Court (TX-SMC)

MIDD 2 Initiative Title: Seattle Mental Health Municipal Court (SMC)

MIDD 2 Number: TX-SMC

The programmatic and budget information below is subject to change pending adoption of the 2017-2018 King County Budget.

How does the program advance the recommended MIDD policy goals?

This initiative will impact the recommended MIDD policy goal of "divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions, such as jail, emergency rooms, and hospitals."

Mental health courts are an essential component of a jail diversion continuum of service and have been shown to be effective in engaging clients in treatment and reducing future jail bookings. In addition to diverting more individuals with mental illness from unnecessary emergency department (ED) and psychiatric hospitalizations, this process provides a more efficient, safe, cost effective process as well as improved resource utilization.

1. Program Description

◊ *A. Service Components/Design (Brief)*

This initiative provides a care manager position in the Seattle Municipal Court. The position serves individuals who have frequent contact with the criminal justice system, and who receive an evaluation for civil commitment. Most or all of these individuals are not engaged in the public mental health system. The care manager provides assertive outreach and engagement for these individuals to offer services, respite supports, assistance with entitlements and other essential needs, with the ultimate goal of reducing contact with the criminal justice system.

◊ *B. Goals*

This initiative provides outreach and linkage services into the community to locate and serve a group of individuals that are committing low level criminal offenses, and are appearing in Seattle Municipal MHC on a frequent basis. The goal is to prevent future criminal justice involvement.

◊ *C. Expected Numbers of Individuals Served*

This initiative serves 35 participants annually.

◊ *D. Draft Outcomes and Performance Measures - outcomes and measures are expected to be revised and included in the MIDD 2 Evaluation Plan.*

This initiative contributes to population outcomes of the MIDD 2 Framework, including:

- reduced jail use
- reduced substance use

MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan
Initiative Description – Preliminary Implementation Information
Seattle Mental Health Municipal Court (TX-SMC)

- improved emotional health

The following individual-level outcome measures (MIDD 2 Framework language used where applicable) for program participants may include:

- reduced substance use
- improved wellness and social relationships
- reduced behavioral health risk factors
- increased use of preventive (outpatient) services
- reduced unnecessary incarceration

◊ *E. Provided by: Contractor*

2. Spending Plan

Year	Activity	Amount
2017	Care management for SMC individuals who have frequent contact with the criminal justice system.	$ 93,150
2017 Annual Expenditure		**$ 93,150**
2018	Care management for SMC individuals who have frequent contact with the criminal justice system.	$ 95,572
2018 Annual Expenditure		**$ 95,572**
Biennial Expenditure		**$ 188,722**

3. Implementation Schedule

◊ *A. Procurement of Providers*

This service was revised in 2016. See description above for more details. A review process in early 2017 will determine if an RFP is needed.

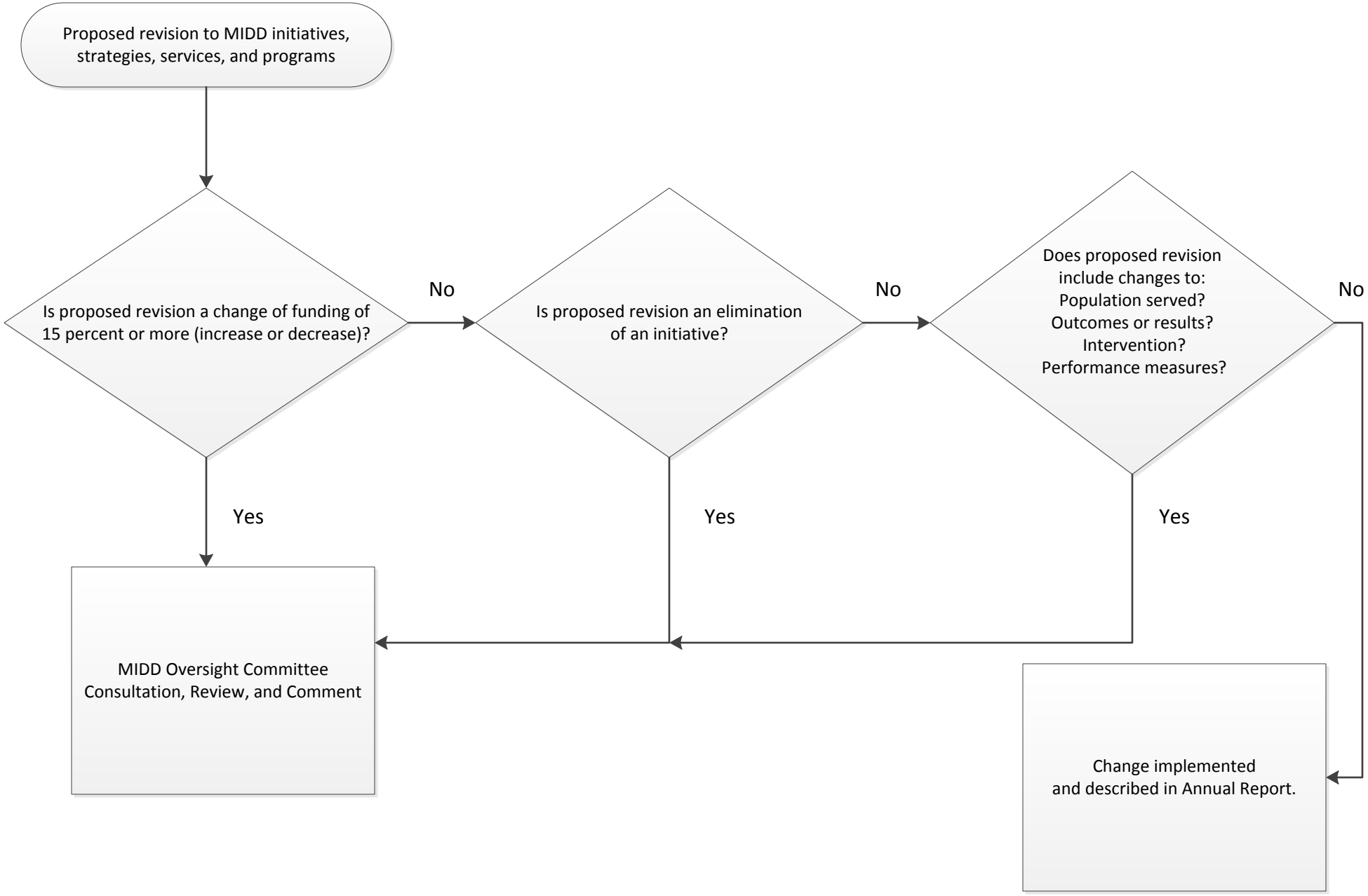
◊ *B. Contracting of Services*

To be determined, pending early 2017 review.

◊ *C. Services Start date (s)*

Services continue on January 1, 2017.

MIDD Initiative Revision Process Flow



MIDD 2 Initiative Outcomes and Basis Crosswalk

The assessment of whether an initiative is considered a “best” or “promising practice” is based on findings included in published research, studies, or other reports of program efficacy as reviewed and/or assessed by Behavioral Health Division Staff. For something to be considered an “evidence-based practice”, it has been subject to scientifically based rigorous research designs, (i.e., randomized controlled trials, regression discontinuity designs, quasi-experiments, single subject, and qualitative research). Please note that "emerging practices" are included in the category of "promising practices".

MIDD 1 Policy Goals were used to identify successful outcomes where results are available. Behavioral Health outcomes also includes increased treatment access and improved quality of life, which are linked to the proposed MIDD 2 Policy Goal of "Improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

MIDD 2 EXISTING INITIATIVES

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	Basis			Type of Successful Outcomes		Notes
		Promising Practice	Best Practice	Evidence-Based Practice	Criminal Justice	Behavioral Health	
CD-03	Outreach & In reach System of Care			X	X		Jail Use Reduction
CD-05	High Utilizer Care Teams		X			X	ED Use Reduction
CD-06	Adult Crisis Diversion Center, Respite Beds and Mobile Behavioral Health Crisis Team	X				X	ED Use Reduction
CD-08	Children's Domestic Violence Response Team			X		X	Symptom Reduction
CD-10	Next Day Crisis Appointments	X				X	ED Use Reduction
CD-11	Children's Crisis Outreach and Response System - CCORS			X		X	Improved Quality of Life
CD-12	Parent Partners Family Assistance	X				X	Improved Quality of Life

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	Basis			Type of Successful Outcomes		Notes
		Promising Practice	Best Practice	Evidence-Based Practice	Criminal Justice	Behavioral Health	
CD-15	Wraparound Services for Youth		X			X	Symptom Reduction
PRI-01	Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment-SBIRT			X		X	ED Use Reduction
PRI-02	Juvenile Justice Youth Behavioral Health Assessments		X		X		Jail Use Reduction
PRI-03	Prevention and Early Intervention Behavioral Health for Adults Over 50			X		X	Symptom Reduction
PRI-04	Older Adult Crisis Intervention/Geriatric Regional Assessment Team - GRAT	X				X	Psychiatric Hospital Use Reduction; ED Use Reduction
PRI-05	Collaborative School Based Behavioral Health Services: Middle and High School Students			X		X	Improved Quality of Life
PRI-08	Crisis Intervention Training - First Responders		X		X		Research supports identified positive person level outcomes.
PRI-09	Sexual Assault Behavioral Health Services	X		X		X	Improved Quality of Life
PRI-10	Domestic Violence Behavioral Health Services & System Coordination	X				X	Symptom Reduction
PRI-11	Community Behavioral Health Treatment		X			X	Symptom Reduction; ED Use Reduction

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	Basis			Type of Successful Outcomes		Notes
		Promising Practice	Best Practice	Evidence-Based Practice	Criminal Justice	Behavioral Health	
RR-01	Housing Supportive Services			X	X		Jail Use Reduction
RR-02	Behavior Modification Classes at CCAP			X	X		Jail Use Reduction
RR-03	Housing Capital and Rental			X		X	Psychiatric Hospital Use Reduction
RR-05	Housing Vouchers for Adult Drug Court			X	X		Jail Use Reduction
RR-06	Jail Reentry System of Care			X	X		Jail Use Reduction
RR-08	Hospital Re-Entry Respite Beds	X				X	ED Use Reduction
RR-10	BH Employment Services & Supported Employment			X		X	Improved Quality of Life
SI-03	Workload Reduction	X				X	Research supports identified positive person level outcomes.
SI-04	Workforce Development		X			X	Research supports identified positive person level outcomes.
TX-ADC	Adult Drug Court		X			X	Symptom Reduction
TX-FTC	Family Treatment Court	X				X	Symptom Reduction; Increased Treatment Access
TX-JDC	Juvenile Drug Court		X		X		Jail Use Reduction

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	Basis			Type of Successful Outcomes		Notes
		Promising Practice	Best Practice	Evidence-Based Practice	Criminal Justice	Behavioral Health	
TX-MHC	Regional Mental Health Court	X			X		Jail Use Reduction
TX-SMC	Seattle Mental Health Municipal Court	X			X		Jail Use Reduction

MIDD 2 Outcomes and Basis Crosswalk

The assessment of whether an initiative is considered a “best” or “promising practice” is based on findings included in published research, studies, or other reports of program efficacy as reviewed and/or assessed by Behavioral Health Division Staff. For something to be considered an “evidence-based practice”, it has been subject to scientifically based rigorous research designs, (i.e., randomized controlled trials, regression discontinuity designs, quasi-experiments, single subject, and qualitative research). Please note that "emerging practices" are included in the category of "promising practices".

MIDD 1 Policy Goals were used to identify successful outcomes where results are available. Behavioral Health outcomes also includes increased treatment access and improved quality of life, which are linked to the proposed MIDD 2 Policy Goal of "Improve health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions."

MIDD 2 NEW INITIATIVES

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	Basis			Type of Successful Outcomes		Notes
		Promising Practice	Best Practice	Evidence-Based Practice	Criminal Justice	Behavioral Health	
CD-01	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)	X			X		Criminal Justice System Involvement Reduction
CD-02	Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services	X				x	Improved Quality of Life
CD-04	South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center	X				X	ED Use Reduction
CD-07	Multipronged Opioid Strategies		X			X	Improved Quality of Life
CD-09	Behavioral Health Urgent Care-Walk In Clinic Pilot		X			X	Psychiatric Hospitalization Use Reduction

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	Basis			Type of Successful Outcomes		Notes
		Promising Practice	Best Practice	Evidence-Based Practice	Criminal Justice	Behavioral Health	
CD-13	Family Intervention Restorative Services - FIRS	X			X		Criminal Justice System Involvement Reduction
CD-14	Involuntary Treatment Triage	X				X	Increased Treatment Access
CD-16	Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention	X				X	Improved Quality of Life
CD-17	Young Adult Crisis Facility	X				X	Improved Quality of Life
PRI-06	Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot			X		X	Improved Quality of Life
PRI-07	Mental Health First Aid			X		X	Improved Quality of Life
RR-04	Rapid Rehousing-Oxford House Model			X		X	Improved Quality of Life
RR-07	Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention			X	X		Criminal Justice System Involvement Reduction
RR-09	Recovery Café	X				X	Improved Quality of Life
RR-11	Peer Support and Peer Bridger	X				X	Psychiatric Hospitalization Use Reduction
RR-12	Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment	X			X		Criminal Justice System Involvement Reduction
RR-13	Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Familiar Faces	X			X		Criminal Justice System Involvement Reduction
SI-01	Community Driven Behavioral Health Grants	X				X	Improved Quality of Life

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	Basis			Type of Successful Outcomes		Notes
		Promising Practice	Best Practice	Evidence-Based Practice	Criminal Justice	Behavioral Health	
SI-02	Behavioral Health Services In Rural King County	X				X	Improved Quality of Life
TX-CCPL	Community Court Planning	X			X		Criminal Justice System Involvement Reduction

race forward
THE CENTER FOR RACIAL JUSTICE INNOVATION

Racial Equity Impact Assessment

What are Racial Equity Impact Assessments?

A Racial Equity Impact Assessment (REIA) is a systematic examination of how different racial and ethnic groups will likely be affected by a proposed action or decision. REIAs are used to minimize unanticipated adverse consequences in a variety of contexts, including the analysis of proposed policies, institutional practices, programs, plans and budgetary decisions. The REIA can be a vital tool for preventing institutional racism and for identifying new options to remedy long-standing inequities.

Why are they needed?

REIAs are used to reduce, eliminate and prevent racial discrimination and inequities. The persistence of deep racial disparities and divisions across society is evidence of institutional racism--the routine, often invisible and unintentional, production of inequitable social opportunities and outcomes. When racial equity is not consciously addressed, racial inequality is often unconsciously replicated.

When should it be conducted?

REIAs are best conducted during the decision-making process, prior to enacting new proposals. They are used to inform decisions, much like environmental impact statements, fiscal impact reports and workplace risk assessments.

Where are they in use?

The use of REIAs in the U.S. is relatively new and still somewhat limited, but new interest and initiatives are on the rise. The United Kingdom has been using them with success for nearly a decade.

EXAMPLES OF RACIAL JUSTICE EQUITY IMPACTS

Equity and Social Justice Initiative
King County, WA

The county government is using an Equity Impact Review Tool to intentionally consider the promotion of equity in the development and implementation of key policies, programs and funding decisions.

Race and Social Justice Initiative
Seattle, WA

City Departments are using a set of Racial Equity Analysis questions as filters for policy development and budget making.

Minority Impact Statements
Iowa and Connecticut

Both states have passed legislation which requires the examination of the racial and ethnic impacts of all new sentencing laws prior to passage. Commissions have been created in Illinois and Wisconsin to consider adopting a similar review process. Related measures are being proposed in other states, based on a model developed by the Sentencing Project.

Proposed Racial Equity Impact Policy
St. Paul, MN

If approved by the city council, a Racial Equity Impact Policy would require city staff and developers to compile a "Racial Equity Impact Report" for all development projects that receive a public subsidy of $100,000 or more.

Race Equality Impact Assessments
United Kingdom

Since 2000, all public authorities required to develop and publish race equity plans must assess proposed policies using a Race Equality Impact Assessment, a systematic process for analysis.

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Racial Equity Impact Assessment **GUIDE**

Below are sample questions to use to anticipate, assess and prevent potential adverse consequences of proposed actions on different racial groups.

1. IDENTIFYING STAKEHOLDERS

Which racial/ethnic groups may be most affected by and concerned with the issues related to this proposal?

2. ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS

Have stakeholders from different racial/ethnic groups—especially those most adversely affected—been informed, meaningfully involved and authentically represented in the development of this proposal? Who's missing and how can they be engaged?

3. I IDENTIFYING AND DOCUMENTING RACIAL INEQUITIES

Which racial/ethnic groups are currently most advantaged and most disadvantaged by the issues this proposal seeks to address? How are they affected differently? What quantitative and qualitative evidence of inequality exists? What evidence is missing or needed?

4. EXAMINING THE CAUSES

What factors may be producing and perpetuating racial inequities associated with this issue? How did the inequities arise? Are they expanding or narrowing? Does the proposal address root causes? If not, how could it?

5. CLARIFYING THE PURPOSE

What does the proposal seek to accomplish? Will it reduce disparities or discrimination

6. CONSIDERING ADVERSE IMPACTS

What adverse impacts or unintended consequences could result from this policy? Which racial/ethnic groups could be negatively affected? How could adverse impacts be prevented or minimized?

7. ADVANCING EQUITABLE IMPACTS

What positive impacts on equality and inclusion, if any, could result from this proposal? Which racial/ethnic groups could benefit? Are there further ways to maximize equitable opportunities and impacts?

8. EXAMINING ALTERNATIVES OR IMPROVEMENTS

Are there better ways to reduce racial disparities and advance racial equity? What provisions could be changed or added to ensure positive impacts on racial equity and inclusion?

9. ENSURING VIABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Is the proposal realistic, adequately funded, with mechanisms to ensure successful implementation and enforcement. Are there provisions to ensure ongoing data collection, public reporting, stakeholder participation and public accountability?

10. IDENTIFYING SUCCESS INDICATORS

What are the success indicators and progress benchmarks? How will impacts be documented and evaluated? How will the level, diversity and quality of ongoing stakeholder engagement be assessed?

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MIDD 1 Comprehensive Historical Assessment Report: Evaluation Recommendations

I. Update and Revise the Evaluation Framework

a. Revise or establish relevant output and outcome measures (see section II below).
b. Involve stakeholders in developing the evaluation framework.
c. Clarify and communicate the purpose of the evaluation and logic of the evaluation framework.

II. Revise Performance Measures, Targets and Outcomes

a. When possible, select valid, reliable, and sensitive outcome measures.
b. Adjust performance targets only when clear evidence exists that the original target was an over- or underestimation of feasible service delivery given available resources.
c. Outcome targets should be based on evidence that supports the expected results.
d. Focus on using clinically and practically meaningful changes in outcomes.
e. The basis for modifying a target, rather than working to improve performance, should be clearly documented when target modifications are requested.

III. Upgrade Data Collection and Infrastructure

a. Invest in data collection infrastructure.
b. Create an online dashboard of selected performance indicators to be updated quarterly.
c. Incorporate client surveys to gather more evaluative feedback from the client perspective on subjects such as service satisfaction and key indicators such as improved quality of life.
d. Seek opportunities for better data sharing, involving more and more reliable data sources, to improve the speed and efficiency of data gathering and analysis.
e. Consider a web-based data submission approach.

IV. Enhance Reporting and Improve Processes

a. Align the MIDD program year with the calendar year, rather than October through September.[1]
b. Replace semi-annual progress reports with digitally available dashboard data.
c. Increase the frequency of performance evaluation availability.
d. Establish guidelines for report creators and editors on the scope of their decision making.
e. Continue to avoid presenting non-causal results in ways that imply causality.
f. Continue to produce one annual report that includes both performance measurement and outcome evaluation.
g. Enhance the quality and frequency of communication regarding evaluation data and reporting, updating the MIDD Oversight Committee and others on substantive findings.
h. Develop and deploy a continuous quality improvement process for MIDD programs and services based in part in evaluation.
i. To the extent possible, align MIDD evaluation approach with Best Starts for Kids initiative evaluation approach to ensure consistency.

These recommendations chart a path to enhance the MIDD evaluation approach and provide clearer data and findings to the public and policy makers. The recommendations work together to position a potential MIDD 2 to better demonstrate return on investment.

Appendix M-MIDD Service Improvement Plan
MIDD 2 Spending Plan

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	2017 Funding Level	2018 Funding Level	2017-2018 Biennial Funding Level	Planned Staged Implementation
CD-01	NEW Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)	1,537,500	2,052,000	3,589,500	Yes-assumes 75% spending in year one
CD-02	NEW Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services	300,000	307,800	607,800	NO
CD-03	Outreach & In reach System of Care	410,000	420,660	830,660	NO
CD-04	NEW South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center	500,000	1,539,000	2,039,000	Yes-assumes 33% spending in year one
CD-05	High Utilizer Care Teams	256,250	262,913	519,163	NO
CD-06	Adult Crisis Diversion Center, Respite Beds and Mobile Behavioral Health Crisis Team	5,125,000	5,208,569	10,333,569	NO
CD-07	NEW Multipronged Opioid Strategies	750,000	1,539,000	2,289,000	Yes-assumes 50% spending in year one
CD-08	Children's Domestic Violence Response Team	281,875	289,204	571,079	NO
CD-09	NEW Behavioral Health Urgent Care-Walk In Clinic Pilot	250,000	256,500	506,500	NO
CD-10	Next Day Crisis Appointments	307,500	315,495	622,995	NO
CD-11	Children's Crisis Outreach and Response System - CCORS	563,750	578,408	1,142,158	NO
CD-12	Parent Partners Family Assistance	420,250	431,177	851,427	NO
CD-13	NEW Family Intervention Restorative Services - FIRS	1,087,688	1,115,967	2,203,655	NO
CD-14	NEW Involuntary Treatment Triage Pilot	150,000	153,900	303,900	NO
CD-15	Wraparound Services for Youth	3,075,000	3,154,950	6,229,950	NO
CD-16	NEW Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention	250,000	1,026,000	1,276,000	Yes-assumes 25% spending in year one
CD-17	NEW Young Adult Crisis Facility	705,825	724,175	1,430,000	NO
PRI-01	Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment-SBIRT	717,500	736,155	1,453,655	NO
PRI-02	Juvenile Justice Youth Behavioral Health Assessments	584,250	599,441	1,183,691	NO
PRI-03	Prevention and Early Intervention Behavioral Health for Adults Over 50	484,639	497,240	981,880	NO

Appendix M-MIDD Service Improvement Plan
MIDD 2 Spending Plan

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	2017 Funding Level	2018 Funding Level	2017-2018 Biennial Funding Level	Planned Staged Implementation
PRI-04	Older Adult Crisis Intervention/Geriatric Regional Assessment Team - GRAT	329,025	337,580	666,605	NO
PRI-05	Collaborative School Based Behavioral Health Services: Middle and High School Students	1,579,652	1,607,552	3,187,204	NO
PRI-06	NEW Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot	500,000	513,000	1,013,000	NO
PRI-07	NEW Mental Health First Aid	200,000	205,200	405,200	NO
PRI-08	Crisis Intervention Training - First Responders	820,000	841,320	1,661,320	NO
PRI-09	Sexual Assault Behavioral Health Services	584,250	599,441	1,183,691	NO
PRI-10	Domestic Violence and Behavioral Health Services & System Coordination	563,750	578,408	1,142,158	NO
PRI-11	Community Behavioral Health Treatment	11,890,000	12,199,140	24,089,140	NO
RR-01	Housing Supportive Services	2,050,000	2,096,712	4,146,712	NO
RR-02	Behavior Modification Classes at CCAP	77,900	79,925	157,825	NO
RR-03	Housing Capital and Rental	2,393,584	2,455,816	4,849,400	NO
RR-04	NEW Rapid Rehousing-Oxford House Model	500,000	513,000	1,013,000	NO
RR-05	Housing - Adult Drug Court	231,136	237,146	468,282	NO
RR-06	Jail Reentry System of Care	435,625	446,951	882,576	NO
RR-07	NEW Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention	470,900	483,143	954,043	NO
RR-08	Hospital Re-Entry Respite Beds	928,650	952,795	1,881,445	NO
RR-09	NEW Recovery Café	348,717	357,783	706,500	NO
RR-10	BH Employment Services & Supported Employment	973,750	999,068	1,972,818	NO
RR-11	NEW Peer Support and Peer Bridgers Pilot	768,750	788,738	1,557,488	NO
RR-12	NEW Jail-based SUD Treatment	444,225	455,775	900,000	NO
RR-13	NEW Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Familiar Faces	47,091	145,511	192,602	NO
SI-01	NEW Community Driven Behavioral Health Grants	350,000	359,100	709,100	NO
SI-02	NEW Behavioral Health Services In Rural King County	350,000	359,100	709,100	NO
SI-03	Workload Reduction	4,100,000	4,206,600	8,306,600	NO
SI-04	Workforce Development	743,125	762,446	1,505,571	NO

Appendix M-MIDD Service Improvement Plan
MIDD 2 Spending Plan

MIDD 2 Initiative Number	MIDD 2 Initiative Title	2017 Funding Level	2018 Funding Level	2017-2018 Biennial Funding Level	Planned Staged Implementation
SI-05	NEW Emerging Needs Initiative	650,000	666,900	1,316,900	NO
TX-ADC	Adult Drug Court	4,165,351	4,273,649	8,439,000	NO
TX-FTC	Family Treatment Court	1,435,340	1,472,660	2,908,000	NO
TX-JDC	Juvenile Drug Court	1,099,211	1,127,789	2,227,000	NO
TX-RMHC	Regional Mental Health and Veterans Courts	3,865,746	3,966,254	7,832,000	NO
TX-SMC	Seattle Mental Health Municipal Court	93,150	95,572	188,722	NO
TX-CCPL	NEW Community Court Planning	100,000	-	100,000	NO
ADM	Administration & Evaluation	4,139,338	4,246,961	8,386,300	NO
TOTAL		**64,985,295**	**69,639,587**	**134,624,881**	

MIDD 2 Estimated Implementation Schedule

Initiative Number	Initiative Title	Planning Period	Targeted RFP Release	Estimated Services Launch	Additional Information
PRI-01	Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral To Treatment-SBIRT	Fourth Quarter 2016	First Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
PRI-02	Juvenile Justice Youth Behavioral Health Assessments	First Quarter 2017	Third Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
PRI-03	Prevention and Early Intervention Behavioral Health for Adults Over 50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
PRI-04	Older Adult Crisis Intervention/Geriatric Regional Assessment Team - GRAT	First Quarter 2017	To Be Determined based on the Planning Results.	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
PRI-05	Collaborative School Based Behavioral Health Services: Middle and High School Students	Second Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
PRI-06	NEW Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot	First Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	
PRI-07	NEW Mental Health First Aid	First Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	
PRI-08	Crisis Intervention Training - First Responders	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
PRI-09	Sexual Assault Behavioral Health Services and System Coordination	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
PRI-10	Domestic Violence and Behavioral Health Services & System Coordination	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program

MIDD 2 Estimated Implementation Schedule

Initiative Number	Initiative Title	Planning Period	Targeted RFP Release	Estimated Services Launch	Additional Information
PRI-11	Community Behavioral Health Treatment	Fourth Quarter 2016	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
CD-01	NEW Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing Program Received one-time MIDD Fund Balance support in 2016
CD-02	NEW Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services	First Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	Third Quarter 2017	
CD-03	Outreach & In reach System of Care	First Quarter 2017	To Be Determined based on the Planning Results.	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Programming included, Initiative to be reviewed in early 2017
CD-04	NEW South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center	Second Quarter 2017	Third Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2018	Site Development may impact timeline
CD-05	High Utilizer Care Teams	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
CD-06	Adult Crisis Diversion Center, Respite Beds and Mobile Behavioral Health Crisis Team	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program

MIDD 2 Estimated Implementation Schedule

Initiative Number	Initiative Title	Planning Period	Targeted RFP Release	Estimated Services Launch	Additional Information
CD-07	NEW Multipronged Opioid Strategies	First Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program (Needle Exchange) included, Initiative to be revised in early 2017
CD-08	Children's Domestic Violence Response Team	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
CD-09	NEW Behavioral Health Urgent Care-Walk In Clinic Pilot	Second Quarter 2017	Third Quarter 2017	Third Quarter 2017	
CD-10	Next Day Crisis Appointments	Second Quarter 2017	To Be Determined based on the Planning Results.	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
CD-11	Children's Crisis Outreach and Response System - CCORS	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
CD-12	Parent Partners Family Assistance	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
CD-13	NEW Family Intervention Restorative Services - FIRS	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing Program Received one-time MIDD Fund Balance support in 2016
CD-14	NEW Involuntary Treatment Triage Pilot	First Quarter 2017	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	

MIDD 2 Estimated Implementation Schedule

Initiative Number	Initiative Title	Planning Period	Targeted RFP Release	Estimated Services Launch	Additional Information
CD-15	Wraparound Services for Youth	Fourth Quarter 2017	To Be Determined based on the Planning Results.	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program, Initiative to be revised in early 2017
CD-16	NEW Youth Behavioral Health Alternatives to Secure Detention	Third Quarter 2017	Third Quarter 2017	Third Quarter 2017	
CD-17	NEW Young Adult Crisis Facility	Fourth Quarter 2016	First Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Site Development may impact timeline
RR-01	Housing Supportive Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
RR-02	Behavior Modification Classes at CCAP	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
RR-03	Housing Capital and Rental	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
RR-04	NEW Rapid Rehousing-Oxford House Model	Second Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	
RR-05	Housing Vouchers for Adult Drug Court	First Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
RR-06	Jail Reentry System of Care	First Quarter 2017	To Be Determined based on the Planning Results.	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program, Initiative to be revised in early 2017
RR-07	NEW Behavioral Health Risk Assessment Tool for Adult Detention	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	

MIDD 2 Estimated Implementation Schedule

Initiative Number	Initiative Title	Planning Period	Targeted RFP Release	Estimated Services Launch	Additional Information
RR-08	Hospital Re-Entry Respite Beds	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
RR-09	NEW Recovery Café	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2018	Site Development may impact timeline
RR-10	BH Employment Services & Supported Employment	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
RR-11	NEW Peer Support and Peer Bridgers Pilot	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Peer Bridger (PB) - Existing Program received one-time MIDD Fund Balance support in 2016
RR-12	NEW Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment	First Quarter 2017	Second Quarter 2017	Third Quarter 2017	
RR-13	NEW Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Familiar Faces	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Third Quarter 2017	
SI-01	NEW Community Driven Behavioral Health Grants	Third Quarter 2017	Varies	Third Quarter 2017	
SI-02	NEW Behavioral Health Services In Rural King County	Third Quarter 2017	Varies	Third Quarter 2017	
SI-03	Workload Reduction	First Quarter 2017	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program

MIDD 2 Estimated Implementation Schedule

Initiative Number	Initiative Title	Planning Period	Targeted RFP Release	Estimated Services Launch	Additional Information
SI-04	Workforce Development	Fourth Quarter 2016	Varies	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program Contracts with Trainers will vary depending on training program
TX-ADC	Adult Drug Court	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
TX-FTC	Family Treatment Court	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
TX-JDC	Juvenile Drug Court	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
TX-RMHC	Regional Mental Health and Veterans Courts	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
TX-SMC	Seattle Mental Health Municipal Court	First Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Existing MIDD 1 Program
TX-CCPL	NEW Community Court Planning	First Quarter 2017	First Quarter 2017	Not Applicable	

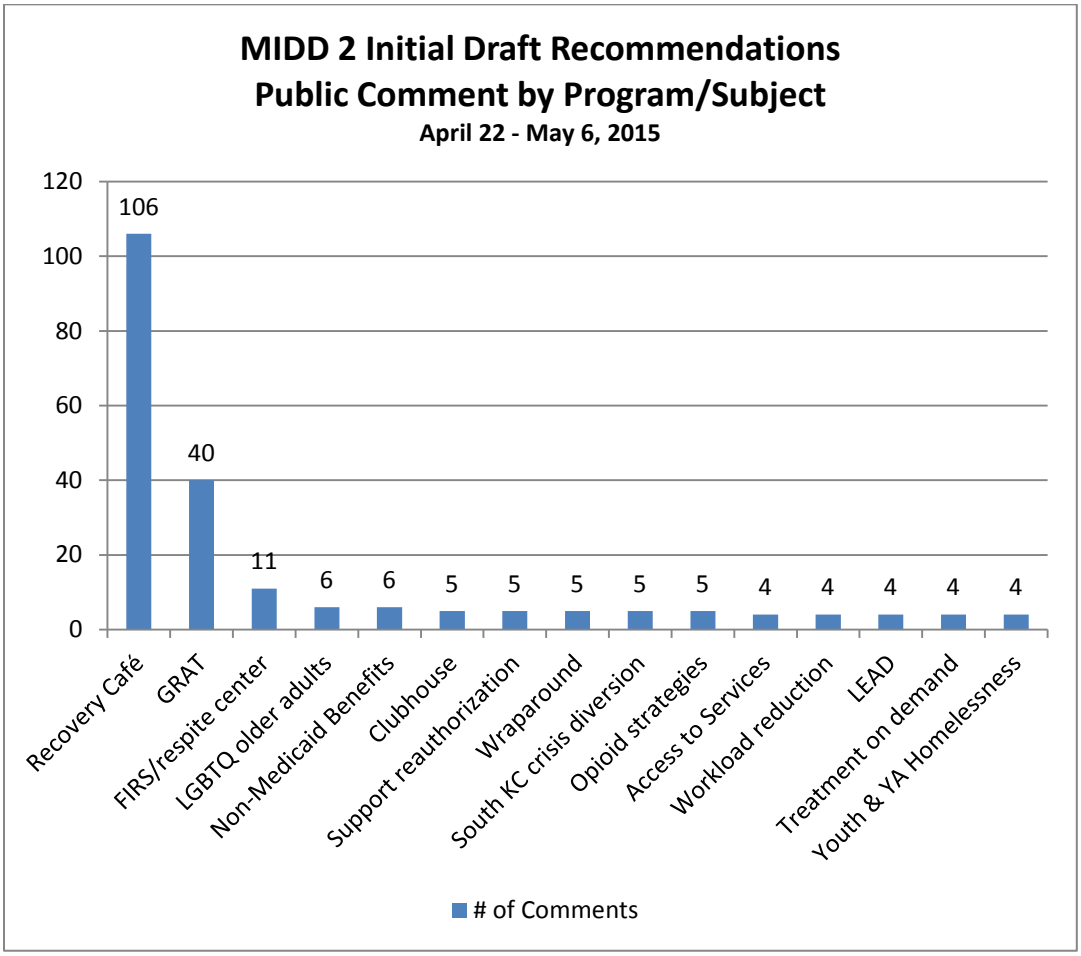
MIDD 2 Initial Programmatic and Funding Recommendations

Public Comment Summary: April 22 – May 6, 2016

A total of 205 comments on the initial draft MIDD 2 programmatic and funding recommendations were received by King County. The comments were provided online April 22 – May 6 through a survey portal, via email, or in person at the MIDD Oversight Committee meeting on April 29.

The vast majority of comments endorsed or supported particular programs that appeared the recommendations, in some cases advocating for additional funding. Notably, over half of commenters (106 total) expressed gratitude for Recovery Café's inclusion in the funding recommendations. Nearly 20 percent of public comment participants (40 total) advocated for funding of the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team (GRAT). About five percent of respondents (11 total) supported the Family Intervention and Restorative Services (FIRS) including its respite center feature.

When comments referenced multiple subjects, they were counted under each subject discussed. Programs or subjects supported by four or more commenters are shown in the chart below.



Public Comment on Initial Draft MIDD 2 Funding and Programmatic Recommendations (April/May 2016)

Name: Judge Lisa Napoli O'Toole

Organization: King County District Court

Comment: I am a Judge in King County District Court, East Division. I am writing to urge King County to allocate MIDD funding to combat the drastic increase in heroin addiction that we see here in King County District Court. The number of defendants that we see in District Court who are heroin addicts is truly staggering. Each and every week here in Redmond I see dozens of defendants who are heroin addicts. One of the remarkable things about this is that not only do I see defendants charged with crimes that one might expect of a heroin addict, such as Driving Under the Influence (of heroin) or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, but I also see defendants charged with other crimes such as theft and assault, including domestic violence. So very often the genesis of the criminal activity is the addiction. Many of the people in the criminal justice system who are heroin addicts are indigent and without stable housing. Without stable housing it is nearly impossible for these individuals to participate in, and be successful in, substance use disorder treatment. I urge King County to use MIDD funding to prevent further needless deaths due to heroin overdoses and to combat increasing risks to public safety. Ideally, a criminal justice diversion program in District Court would help defendants to address legal issues while engaging in treatment arranged through the program and while living in stable housing arranged through the diversion program. I realize that such a diversion program would be an expensive proposition, however. At a minimum, I urge King County to use MIDD funding to develop programs that will provide treatment and housing options for defendants in the District and Municipal courts.

Name: Merina Hanson

Organization: City of Kent

Comment: Many thanks to King County DCHS staff for the amount of time and effort spent on the MIDD II draft and programmatic recommendations. On behalf of the residents of the City of Kent, we appreciate and support the inclusion of the vast majority of the Initiatives, including:

- upstream prevention and diversion activities;
- treatment on demand;
- community driven behavior health services (We support the concept of cultural communities being able to initiate programs that address their unique needs.);
- new Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot;
- Crisis Intervention Training for first responders (Kent Police Department prioritized this for their officers and it has been very valuable.);
- new Multipronged Opioid Strategies (Treatment options should be available and accessible throughout the County.);
- new Youth Mental Health Alternative to Secure Detention;
- new Involuntary Treatment Triage (System improvements to the involuntary commitment process are critical and our jails are not funded or equipped to properly serve individuals with severe and persistent mental illness.);
- new Recovery Café ; and

- new South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center (Recognizing that siting may be a challenge and close coordination with the community will be required.)

Points of concern include:

- any assumptions related to leveraged Medicaid to replace MIDD funding (Recognizing that County staff is certainly mindful of this, and simply urging extreme caution moving forward.);
- new Youth and Young Adult Homelessness (Urging increased investment and close coordination with Best Start for Kid's Youth and Youth Adult and Families Homelessness Initiative.);
- clarity of where MIDD II Initiative Titles are best placed within the MIDD II Framework Strategies;
- clarity of the differentiation between the Next Day Appointments and New Urgent Care-Walk In; and
- Housing Capital and Rental, New Rapid Rehousing-Oxford House Model, Housing Vouchers for Adult Drug Court (Urging close coordination with All Home and consideration of the variety of other funding sources available for housing capital.)

Name: Steve Chon

Organization: Asian Counseling and Referral Service

Comment: I am a clinical supervisor at Asian Counseling and Referral Service. I also worked as a case manager before I became a supervisor. As I worked with client who suffer from chronic mental health issues directly and indirectly, I can't say more how MIDD helped clients who do not have means to get the service from public agencies such as ours. I personally witnesses clients with chronic mental health issues who find a job, get tx from a doctor and a counselor, and even get housing. I strongly believe in second chance and opportunities in life. I wish our clients continue to get their second chance and opportunity in their life.

Name: Janet Garrow

Organization: King County District Court

Comment: I am serving in my 17th year as a judge in the King County District Court on the Eastside. While I have always seen defendants who have alcohol or drug addictions, the significant increase in the number of misdemeanant offenders with a severe substance use disorders is astonishing. Last week I was on after-hours search warrant duty for King County. Most of the search warrant calls were for drivers who were committing serious driving offenses on freeways and were under the influence of drugs, typically heroin. For example, a driver was going the wrong way on Highway 520, a driver was involved in an accident on I-90, and another driver was speeding on I-5 at 80 mph and weaving in and out of traffic. While I am a strong proponent of early intervention measures to prevent and treat substance use disorders outside of the criminal justice system, the fact of the matter is that we have many people in the criminal justice system who are in serious need of treatment and housing. I see many people on the Eastside, of all ages, who are homeless and drug-addicted. It is truly a tragedy. I know from experience that unless the person has some kind of stable housing it is highly unlikely she/he will be able to effectively engage in substance use disorder treatment. I have defendants ask me NOT to release them from jail until they can be released into an inpatient treatment program. They know that even one day on the street will, in all likelihood, will lead to heroin use. Many of the adult offenders in the criminal justice system in the District and Municipal courts serve their jail sentences in municipal jails such as SCORE, Kirkland and Issaquah. These facilities are ill-equipped to handle offenders

with substance use disorders. Finding treatment placements for these offenders is a daily challenge for our court system. While I am glad to hear there is a proposal to increase treatment options at the Maleng Regional Justice Center jail, that enhancement does virtually nothing for most of the offenders in our District and Municipal Courts. I strongly urge King County to use MIDD funding to develop programs that will provide treatment and housing options for adult offenders in the District and Municipal courts. Most, if not all these offenders, are indigent. Without enhanced services for this population, we will continue to see an increase in loss of life due to substance abuse and serious risks to public safety. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Name: James Hopkins

Organization: Member of Recovery Cafe

Comment: Mr. Hopkins shared his life story, how he began to drink at age 9 and to smoke weed and use drugs beginning at age 13. When he first came to Recovery Café, he was homeless, struggling with addiction, hearing voices and hallucinating. Now he has permanent housing, in September he will have been sober for four years, he is employed full-time and he is looking for additional part-time work. He is no longer at risk for Type II diabetes because of changes in his lifestyle. All this is because of Recovery Café. Recovery Café makes him feel like he belongs and can be his genuine, authentic self, and he commends King County for including Recovery Cafe in MIDD II and supporting Recovery Café becoming available to more people in King County.

Name: George Dicks

Organization: Harborview

Comment: Geriatric specialist at Harborview, also representing the aging with pride component of the older adult people in the system. Early intervention and prevention programs are important, given the prevalence of depression in older adults, especially in communities of color. We have well-established evidence-based programs that through sheltering and socialization enhance wellness and fitness, reducing the severity and prevalence of depression in older adults. He urged the Oversight Committee to keep in mind the high cost of depression in respect to its effects on multiple aspects of health and he asked for continued funding that supports the mental health of older adults. He noted especially the expansion in South King County that will help communities of color especially. Mr. Dicks also voiced his support of GRAT. All older adult programs will affect all of us, even in this room.

Name: Jim Marshall

Organization: Retired from Harborview Medical Center

Comment: Jim Marshall, a licensed independent clinical social worker and Chemical Dependency Professional (CDP), recently retired from Harborview Medical Center after 27 years of witnessing the effects of mental illness and substance abuse on people. Mr. Marshall encouraged the Oversight Committee to support for LBGTQ people in particular because of the disproportionate rates of depression in that population: 40 percent say they have considered suicide, with higher rates among minority populations, due to stigma, victimization, and in many cases criminalization. Mr. Marshall

respectfully requested funding for comprehensive, evidence-based mental health and substance use disorder training programs.

Name: Kathleen Sullivan

Organization: Generations with Pride

Comment: Kathleen Sullivan, Director of a new organization called Generations with Pride that is working to reduce isolation and increase accessibility for the aging Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning (LGBTQ) population in King County. Ms. Sullivan voiced gratitude for the support that is being shown for this important population: as the UW SSW study has shown, there are clear disparities in care for this group within the older adult population in our County, and this group is expected to double. Research has shown that a lifetime of victimization and internalized stigma leads to greater mental health needs of LGBTQ. Isolation and feelings of loneliness increase likelihood of early death of all older adults, but especially LGBTQ older adults.

Name: Judy Strong

Organization: Evergreen Health Geriatric Regional Assessment Team

Comment: Ms. Strong spoke from two pages or prepared comment. She noted that GRAT is one of only two MIDD II recommendations directed to the geriatric population, and that the current recommendation drafted by the Oversight Committee is to cut GRAT's funding. GRAT receives referrals from first responders and other entities, responding to first-responder referrals within 24 hours and all others within three business days. They do assessments for cognitive functioning She shared stories of individuals and families helped by GRAT: one of an elderly woman showing up a school every day, school called police and police called GRAT; another of a 90-year old man experiencing increased difficulty caring for his wife, who called police who in turn called GRAT, who worked with the entire family to set up appropriate care for the elder in need of care; and another story of a woman in her 60s with known mental illness, living in her car in a church, where the church called GRAT, and GRAT arranged the client to go to the hospital. GRAT is not a program-based service but a person-based service that connects people with services, arranges hospitalizations, provides education to families – going everywhere in King County. No one else is providing this service, and it is crucial to the crisis prevention network. Ms. Strong asked the Oversight Committee to restore to current levels GRAT funding in its recommendations.

Name: Anne Lee

Organization: TeamChild

Comment: We are very pleased to see the MIDD II recommendations that emphasize investments in mental health and behavioral supports for youth who are involved in the justice system. Investments that are targeted to diverting children out of the justice system and into supports that show better evidence for health and well being will have a positive impact on reducing the racial disparities in the justice system. New concepts like the Family Intervention Restorative Services and the dedicated funding for alternatives to detention are excellent approaches. As the strategies are developed, we hope that they include flexibility so that supports can be tailored for the individual needs of children who are in conflict with the law. There is opportunity to achieve a tailored approach that provides meaningful,

timely and lasting support to children and families. CORS, behavioral assessments, and wrap around services have potential for such alignment. We believe that they can be better aligned to ensure that youth are getting services when they need them. We also hope to see clear directives around supports that actually meet the needs of underserved children, including children of color and children with disabilities. Racial disparities persist in all of our public systems - education, health care, child welfare, and juvenile justice. MIDD II investments can make a difference, but there needs to be clear direction about improving outcomes for these groups. Finally, missing in the recommendations are a system of ensuring that people who are marginalized and not able to access the system are able to. Legal aid and other advocates are a critical service that could ensure that the systems we create to support people are actually serving those most in need. Advocacy can also play a role in ensuring that individuals are able to transition into state and federally funded programs for longer term support than those services provided by the county. A portion of MIDD II should be dedicated to helping adults and children with access to the MIDD and other behavioral health services.

Name: Kim Hendrickson

Organization: City of Shoreline

Comment: Public Comment Kim Hendrickson, City of Shoreline May 6, 2016
I am writing to urge the reconsideration of the City of Shoreline Police Department's request for a RADAR Outreach Coordinator. This request was not one of the programs recommended by the MIDD Oversight Committee. I believe it should be. I was brought on this year, by the City of Shoreline, to help its police department respond to individuals with behavioral health issues. It's been a troubling experience. Deputies encounter people, every shift, who have untreated or poorly managed mental illness. They are asked to respond to situations, every day, involving people who are visibly suffering and without the ability to help themselves. What they tell me, to an officer, is that there is very little they can do in these critical situations. ITA criteria is high. The mobile crisis team is useful but response time is long and their ability to respond is limited. The crisis diversion center is an option but the distance is significant—and many people in need of help will not willingly be taken. There is no one with the time and training, within the department, to provide counseling, give professional advice, or conduct follow up visits—and/or connect people to needed treatment and services. A single Outreach Coordinator assisting deputies in Shoreline will not help all people in all situations. But if this person is a social worker, or other type of MHP, it will give Shoreline police a person to call who can counsel individuals in need of care, and link them to resources and services. One of the central purposes of MIDD dollars is to divert people from jails and emergency services, and provide them access to care. I urge the MIDD Committee to understand the importance of the Outreach Coordinator in this context, and to reconsider our application. Thank you for your consideration. Kim Hendrickson

Name: Anita Khandelwal

Organization: DPD

Comment: I first want to thank BHRD for its extraordinary work. The MIDD II process has felt thorough and transparent and I truly believe that our community will be healthier as a result of the programming that is eventually implemented. In going through the MIDD process, it seems like there are two implicit

but core principles underlying the recommendations and I thought it might make sense to articulate them and apply them explicitly going forward.

1) any organization or program funded by MIDD II should first look to Medicaid to see if federal dollars can pay for the programming. All programming that could be paid for by Medicaid should be. MIDD II funds should only be used to pay for programming that Medicaid will not pay for;

2) all programs should provide trauma-informed care and should apply principles of harm reduction. This is important because consistency across the continuum of care will more likely result in successful outcomes for individuals. Mixed messages about expectations regarding, for example, abstinence may confuse and frustrate recipients of service;

Regarding specific programming, I want to particularly applaud the creation of a Crisis Diversion Center in South King County and funding for respite beds and mobile behavioral health crisis teams. Given the explosion in the volume of Involuntary Treatment Act cases, it is critical that the County fund programs that could divert individuals away from that system. I also want to applaud LEAD expansion, which will help keep low-level offenders out of the system and accessing services that they need. Finally, I note that while the draft recommends funding FIRS, it fails to provide enough money for the residential component of the program. The full benefits of the program cannot be realized without adequate funding for the residential component of the program. Thank you again for your work!

Name: Paul Daniels

Organization: King County Superior Court

Comment: I am writing regarding the FIRS program and the recommendations to fund it. Family Intervention and Restorative Services represents a paradigm shift in the response to family violence that significantly reduces the number of youth being presented to King County's Juvenile Detention. FIRS is also a departure from formal court processing that allows for an immediate response to families in crisis. It will be necessary to re-address the funding proposals in order to maintain FIRS under MIDD II. Without additional funding, the model will revert to once again booking youth into detention for family violence incidents.

Name: Cecilia Camino

Organization: Superior Court

Comment: The goal of the Family Intervention and Restorative Services (FIRS) is to provide interventions and services to youth and families that are designed to: 1) decrease violence in the home, 2) decrease further police contact and detentions, and 3) minimize court involvement. The FIRS process allows youth an opportunity to divert their legal matter out of the formal juvenile court and detention system while connecting the youth and family with needed services. As a Juvenile Probation Counselor who works directly with this population, I can personally attest to the positive impact this program has had with youth and families involved in family violence. We are able to intervene and provide alternatives to court process immediately, while putting in place direct services more quickly and effectively. The current proposal includes the addition of a non-secure respite center for youth who would normally be detained. Funding this important piece of the program will be key, as it will eliminate the need for

detention in these cases, while allowing families needed respite time and an increased opportunity to engage youth and families in needed services.

Name: Lauren Davis

Organization: Washington Recovery Alliance

Comment: This is a terrific and important set of recommendations. It represents an inclusive process and a tremendous body of work by the BHRD division. Thank you! I think it would be incredibly strategic to invest a small amount of money ($50-75K) to hire a young professional to organize activities for a King County Recovery Coalition, as described in the briefing paper. As proposed, this coalition would operate under the oversight of the Washington Recovery Alliance (WRA), which is a statewide network of behavioral health recovery coalitions. The WRA has the ideas and expertise, but not the time to carry out a planned stigma reduction campaign. Proposed activities include training a speakers bureau of people in recovery and affected families to speak at public meetings, to help ease concerns of neighbors when treated facilities are being sited. The WRA also seeks to host public recovery events and to create a social marketing campaign to reduce stigma. Stigma presents an obstacle to the fulfillment of nearly every strategy proposed in MIDD 2. For example, stigma creates road blocks to the creation and siting of new treatment facilities and it prevents individuals in distress from seeking care. It also isolates families and friends who are supporting a loved one in crisis. We would be remiss not to dedicate a small portion of funds toward its eradication.

Name: Jeremy Crowe

Organization: King County Superior Court

Comment: Family Intervention and Restorative Services (FIRS) represents a example of a needed and appropriate shifting of our focus to assessing needs/services up front and a path of prevention/decreasing recidivism vs. the previous long-standing approach: waiting for more criminal referrals to pile up and what can be a slow and lengthy court process to get to court supervision and services (while the youth/family and surrounding community, in the mean-time, can often continue to struggle immensely). FIRS attacks the number one driver of youth in detention - domestic violence/assault - one of the most intense, complex and difficult to intervene in issues in our community. It needs more funding to allow its full vision to be realized, including "Z-hall" at juvenile detention, a non-secure respite/shelter "unit" for youth involved in DV incidents at home. This will be a staffed/supervised place that promotes entry into an outside-of-court intervention process where they can access support and services in lieu of secure detention and in lieu of initiating the formal court and charging/filing process. FIRS puts a large dent in the number of kids sitting in detention for DV/assault-related referrals and connects youth and families with timely and often immediate support, assessments, safety planning and services. It has shown positive results in it's first 4 months and we continue to assess how best to serve youth and families embroiled in intense conflict in their homes. This team approach combines immediate staffing, risk/violence assessments, negotiating, family/team meetings and truly tailored/matching service referrals, sometimes within hours of the DV incident occurring. Only funding a promising new program and approach like FIRS for a short period of time and/or only funding part of what it demands in order to truly flourish doesn't make much sense. We are moving towards a more informed, family-empowering and healthy approach to domestic violence in our community FIRS is and can continue to be a part of this shift towards something that makes more sense

and is more effective for our families and communities. But it simply can't develop or even stick around if it is not fully/appropriately funded.

Name: Susan Craighead

Organization: King County Superior Court

Comment: I wish to comment wearing two different "hats." First, as a member of the Juvenile Justice Equity Steering Committee, I am pleased to see the focus on youth and alternatives to secure detention. However, the recommendations themselves are insufficiently detailed for members of the Steering Committee to be able to evaluate their merits versus the merits of other ideas. It is difficult to discern how well the existing programs or the new programs will serve highly marginalized populations. I suspect the Committee will be pleased to see the recommendation for Community Driven Mental Health Grants, but would ask why this strategy is not embedded in all of the recommendations. Different parts of our community may need services from small, community based organizations that can be more culturally sensitive. It is important not to relegate cultural sensitivity to a $300k program. The Steering Committee will need more information (perhaps a visit by Kelli Carroll at our next meeting) and time to present comments on behalf of the Steering Committee as a whole. Speaking as the Presiding Judge, I want to express my gratitude on behalf of the Court for the generosity that these recommendations demonstrate for the criminal and juvenile justice systems. My comments need to be taken in this light. First, it appears that FIRS was funded at 50% of the actual cost; the $700k allocated will pay for the professional staff and evidence-based services, but not a home for FIRS. Without an additional $700k (which could come partly from sources other than MIDD) the youth would have to go back to staying in detention for the "cooling off" period before they can return home. Second, with regard to the Mental Health Alternatives to Secure Detention: we are very supportive of this idea, but we would encourage you to add runaways to the list of youth who might be suitable for these beds. Most of those who arrested on warrants and placed in detention suffer from PTSD; without a safe temporary place to put them, DSHS places them in hotels or the next available foster placement, which may not be appropriate and will cause them to run again. The funding recommended for Family Treatment Court does not allow it to be expanded to South King County. Superior Court obtained a grant to allow us to expand because our cases increasingly come from South King County. The grant requires matching funds from MIDD. Without those dollars, we will have to return grant money. For everyone's information, Family Treatment Court is not a diversion from the criminal justice system. Rather, it enables families in the dependency system to reunite rather than have children grow in foster care. FTC offers the best chance for family reunification and beneficiaries are young children who get to be raised by their biological parents. Superior Court is happy to work with MIDD staff to see if there are other ways to raise money for some of these objectives, such as grant funding or contributions from our city partners. We welcome these discussions. Thanks very much to the entire MIDD staff and DCHS for the hard work that has gone into this list of recommendations

Name: David Coffey

Organization: Recovery Cafe

Comment: I applaud King County for including Recovery Cafe in MIDD II. Everyday here at the Cafe I see people transforming their lives- staying drug and alcohol free and stabilizing their mental health to embrace a life of wellness. Thank you King County for investing in this incredible program.

Name: Leesa Manion

Organization: Prosecuting Attorney's Office

Comment: Please consider adding additional funding to the FIRS concept to allow this innovative and effective program to operate at full capacity as a non-secure, pre-booking, pre-filing juvenile diversion program for youth, many of whom, are struggling with chemical dependency and mental health challenges that cause them to lash out physically against parents or siblings. The $700,000 allocated in the Draft MIDD II Funding and Programmatic Recommendations is not enough to adequately serve the 400 or more youth a year that FIRS can effectively divert out of the criminal justice system.

Name: Patricia Sayed

Organization: None

Comment: One purpose of the mission team of my faith community, of which I am a member, is to research organizations which may need help in maintaining their programs for the homeless, addicted and those with mental health problems. With this in mind, I want the King County Council to know why I definitely think the Recovery Cafe should be included in your funding decisions. First, the work of the Cafe saves the county money by reducing the number of 911 calls, emergency room visits, and police interventions because they give people meals, support, friendship, and other opportunities for healing and safety. Their many classes offer people dealing with homelessness, addiction, and other mental health challenges opportunities to learn anger management, yoga, meditation, and others for stress reduction and emotion regulation. Thank you for considering my comments, Patricia Sayed

Name: Dan McDougall-Treacy

Organization: Valley Cities

Comment: Please reconsider the planned 33% reduction in funding for Wraparound. I know the impending availability of Medicaid funding presents an apparent opportunity to shift funds elsewhere. BUT: the Medicaid reimbursement elsewhere in the state has not been able to cover costs; the state requires King to drastically increase the number of Medicaid youth receiving wraparound in the future. Over the lifespan of the MIDD II funding, the service level for all Wraparound youth will gradually degrade.

Name: Lea Ennis

Organization: King Co. Superior Court

Comment: We are very concerned about the lack of funding for the FIRS respite center. We will be opening this non-secure, residential option for youth involved with family violence case in July of 2016. Without the full funding requested in our proposal we will have to shut down the residential component and revert to booking youth into detention. The respite center provides a mechanism for youth to receive services without spending time in secure detention and entering the juvenile justice system. It is also a resource for law enforcement since some youth do not meet the detention intake criteria.

Name: Teresa Perillo

Organization: Recovery Cafe

Comment: We are grateful to be able to be part of the MIDD program, we believe it has been very helpful for our members that we serve!

Name: Stephen DeChiaro

Organization: Recovery Cafe

Comment: I support the initial draft MIDDII program for Recovery Cafe.

Name: Derek Franklin

Organization: Mercer Island Youth & Family Services

Comment: MIYFS recently partnered with the U.W. Center for the Study of Health and Risk Behaviors to create a novel, on-line individualized normative feedback tool for high school aged youth. This tool allows youth to take a short on-line survey that provides them immediate feedback on their drug and alcohol (and potentially mental health) risk in relation to risks of their peers (normative feedback let's youth know if, for example, drinking 5 beers a weekend is "normal" or not among peer their age--it is not normative behavior in King County but many youth think it is). MIYFS funded the first phase of this study. It needs approximately $50K for the next phase. Once completed it can be implemented to youth across the county for almost no cost, except for local schools or human service organizations helping upload local normative data into the system so local youth can see how they compare not only to peers across the county, but to peers in their own school. This is prevention tool that has been studied at UW--its efficacy can be best explained by Dr. Jason Kilmer. It is an extremely cost effective prevention tool that borrows from Motivational Interviewing and SBIRT. Youth who take the quick survey are given feedback about their substance use issues, where to get help, linked to educational videos, etc.

Name: Carrie Rubenstein

Organization: Swedish Medical Center

Comment: I am a family physician and Geriatrician in Seattle. The services funded by this program/budget are critical for many of our vulnerable elder populations. Please continue this important funding.

Name: Anne Nelsen

Organization: None

Comment: I first volunteered (and became a donor) at the Recovery Cafe two years ago. My charge was to be a Minister of Presence, a concept quite foreign to me at the time, though not now. It is to be present, to be "there," in whatever capacity is needed. It is an extraordinary charge, but one that I see fulfilled by staff and volunteers at the Cafe every day I am there. To be there, to meet needs, to listen, to support, to care, to grieve when necessary, to challenge, to celebrate, to love unconditionally. To walk into the Cafe is to walk into an embracing warmth like no other: a safe place, a nurturing place, a place of fresh starts and healing. To me, the Cafe is the most remarkable place I have encountered in decades of volunteering. I see a motivated, profoundly caring staff, volunteers who are drawn into the experience ever more powerfully, members who are thriving and caring for each other. This incredibly innovative organization is most worthy of public support. It is not magic, but it is possibly as close to that as is humanly possible.

Name: Officer Sam Cook #6325

Organization: Seattle Police Department

Comment: I just want to say that I really support the work and good people at the Recovery Café.
I strongly encourage a continued partnership between them and the MIDD.

Name: Dorothy Trueblood

Organization: Valley Cities BHO

Comment: I have always been thankful that MIDD covered families with private or no insurance and for those who have two systems that did not necessarily include mental health. With decreased funding, those things would be gone, which would likely increase the cost in other areas, such as criminal, ER visits, etc.

Name: David Bales

Organization: Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission

Comment: I am supportive of continued funding for Law Enforcement and first responder Crisis Intervention training. First responders are the only service consistently available to respond to incidents

of people in mental health crisis in the community, where they are, during the crisis- and 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The opportunity to leverage virtually ALL of the other identified programs and interventions starts with having first responders who understand the concepts of CIT as well as the resources that are available. We see all around the country the results of first responders not having this training, knowledge and skill. We are ahead of the curve in King County but we are also in the midst of a hiring spike that the police profession hasn't seen in over 30 years- a significant number of officers are retiring and we MUST train the new ones. I strongly support full continued funding for CIT training for first responders. The need is not diminishing.

Name: Lily Anderson

Organization: King County Step-Up Program

Comment: The addition of a Respite Center component to the Family Intervention Restorative Services program at Juvenile Court is a sensible and purposeful way to significantly reduce the number of youth in detention and the criminal justice system. It will provide more opportunity and time for youth and families to safety plan, learn family violence prevention skills and engage in restorative process to begin re-building relationships. Parents and youth will gain strategies to prevent further violence in the home. If our court, county and community is committed to keeping these youth out of the criminal justice system, this is an attainable and meaningful way to make it happen.

Name: Ruby Takushi

Organization: Recovery Cafe

Comment: I am on the board and staff at Recovery Cafe. Everyday I see the crucial role the Cafe plays in providing recovery support to men and women in our community struggling to heal from homelessness, trauma, mental illness, and addiction.

Name: Elizabeth Trautman

Organization: YouthCare

Comment: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Programmatic Recommendations for MIDD II Funding. YouthCare is appreciative of the inclusive community process and deep thought that went into forming these recommendations, and are supportive of both the program categories, and the specific strategies and recommendations within each category. In particular, we are supportive of the following interventions that we feel will greatly benefit the homeless, unstably housed, and system-involved young people we serve.

- PRI-VII – Mental Health First Aid – we hope that youth providers can access this training, as our staff can serve as first responders to youth who are decompensating.
- CD-II – Youth and Young Adult Homelessness Services – We believe this strategy provides the necessary supports to ensure we can safely provide housing services to youth with acute behavioral health needs.

- CD-VII – Multipronged Opioid Strategies – we are hopeful that these strategies also consider the needs of homeless youth and young adults.
- CD-IX – Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walkin Clinic Pilot – This proposed pilot meets a huge need in our community, and we hope our young adult clients might access these services.
- CD-XVII – Youth Mental Health ASD This list isn't intended to be exhaustive, as we see many positive elements in the proposed funding list, and look forward to ensuring that our community's homeless youth, young adults, and their families have the behavioral health supports they need to successfully move beyond homelessness into thriving adulthood.

Name: Rachelle Wright

Organization: CIT-King CO Program, WSCJTC

Comment: I like that some of the current programs are still being considered for MIDD II. Please look at continuing the CIT training for first responders as we have just begun the process of implementation of Corrections and Fire/EMS into the training program. With the implementation of new users to the training courses, it has also increased our training need across the county, and we will work as hard as we can to meet that need. We are also looking at new ways to develop sustainability with first responders so that the training continues and collaboration with resources like the MHP, DMHP, hospitals, courts, etc. continues and is strong across the county. We also value the resources available in King County and find the communication and education on resources such as GRAT, CCORS, and King County Mental Health Court have brought a lot of light to available resources many first responders did not know even existed. As a result with more of our training, it has caused a rise in their need to support the referrals from first responders. Please support those crisis resources as they are extremely valuable partners. During MIDD II I would like to expand implementation of training to also include security and other first responders (e.g. Emergency room personnel), transit security, and more to continue to grow the program even further.

Name: Mary Taylor

Organization: King County Step Up Program

Comment: The draft recommendations do not provide the full funding for FIRS. FIRS is a respite center model - a non-secure 24/7 receiving facility that eliminates the need for detention bookings on the majority of family violence cases. The approach represents an entirely new way of doing business, keeping kids out of detention and providing services at the time of crisis. I have been involved in the planning of FIRS since the spring of 2014 as the supervisor of the step up program. Having a physical location to temporarily house the teens, while connecting the family to services and developing safety plans, is the most critical element of the proposal. Without full funding, King County will miss a valuable opportunity supported by the community and juvenile justice professionals, to truly make a difference in an immediate way in the lives of youth and their families.

Name: Kelly Ebels

Organization: None

Comment: Great to see some really helpful and innovative programs being funded. I have heard from several participants in the LEAD program about how positive their experience is and their motivation to

stick with the program. I hope it continues to expand. I see new funding for the Recovery Cafe. I am very pleased to see this. I am a volunteer, supporter, and fan of the Recovery Cafe. I have heard countless stories of struggle and have heard and seen improvement in people's lives through the supportive services offered at the Recovery Cafe. This organization offers crucial support for people struggling with trauma, mental illness, addiction, poverty, and homelessness. The Recovery Cafe uses resources, including volunteers, more effectively than any organization I have ever been involved with. They will stretch this funding far. For this reason, I would like to see their work better funded by the county. I hope that revisions to the MIDD budget will include an increase in funding of their efforts. For example, I see that $800k is budgeted for a peer support pilot. While I have no doubt that this is important work, I wonder why this pilot is receiving significantly more funding than the Recovery Cafe, an organization that already incorporates peer support into all of their programming. The day-to-day engagement with people from the community by the Recovery Cafe significantly responds to the needs identified not only in the recovery and reentry strategy area, but also in the strategy areas of crisis diversion and prevention and intervention. This is a key program that deserves significant support. Please consider increasing funding for the Recovery Cafe in revisions to the budget. Thank you again for funding important community programs and organizations like the Recovery Cafe to invest in improving the lives of people in our community.

Name: Killian Noe

Organization: Recovery Cafe

Comment: We need Recovery Cafe's throughout the city providing support to those seeking to attain and maintain stability in recovery from substance use disorder and other mental health challengers.

Name: David Boyle

Organization: None

Comment: I have been involved with The Recovery Café as a volunteer for over 10 years. I have witnessed the success the Café has had in helping those dealing with drug dependency and mental illness to recover stability and a sense of meaning in their lives. I fully support the Café receiving MIDD funds, and I respectfully request that the MIDD program consider increasing the proposed funding for the Café to provide it with the support necessary to open and operate a Café in South King County.

Name: Amy Worthington

Organization: Recovery Cafe Board Member

Comment: As a Recovery Cafe board member I was thrilled to learn this organization is still being considered for MIDD support. Recovery Cafe is one of but a very few programs that truly helps people with addition clean and sober for the long run, which is a cost savings for King County in the long run. There is a great recent report that supports this claim that the Department of Public Health has seen. Not only should MIDD support this organization, the amount of support should be greater than currently indicated. It's a smart investment of public dollars and is a cost savings in the fight against addiction in the long run and big picture.

Name: Angela Wolle

Organization: None

Comment: I am delighted to see that the Recovery Cafe is included in this. Their work is phenomenal and I hope that this model can be spread throughout the county.

Name: Barbara Johns

Organization: None

Comment: I support the renewal of the levy and urge funding of Recovery Café as part of Recovery and Reentry.

Name: Victoria Allen MD

Organization: None

Comment: Please fund Recovery Cafe's request for funding to build an additional Recovery Cafe site. Recovery Cafe offers a unique setting for members in recovery. Without a safe place to go, to be known and to work daily on recovery and mental wellness, individuals struggling with mental illness and substance addiction are lonely, lost, isolated and at very high risk of relapse. I have been in primary care for over 20 years and have worked with many patients that may get short term treatment but there is nothing to hold them and support them as they leave the treatment program and relapse inevitably occurs again and again. The Cafe model is simply incredible and offers radical hospitality, accountability, support for those in recovery. It is the vital missing piece on the recovery journey which so many need. I often say I wish there were a Recovery Cafe (instead of a Starbuck's) on every corner because it too serves great coffee but offers something much more important for all of us, a place of healing and hope for every single person that walks through the doors--members, donors, volunteers all receive so much from this incredible model. Please fund Recovery Cafe, it is a model that will be replicated across the country and Seattle will be proud that we continue to offer innovative solutions for those struggling with mental illness and addiction.

Name: Patricia Song

Organization: None

Comment: Please include Recovery Cafe in the MIDD. I have been a weekly volunteer teacher at the Cafe for over four years and can attest to the miraculous work they are doing there. They are a true, bright light in our community. MIDD funding will help to ensure that they are able to continue their life-changing, transformative work. I am convinced that Recovery Cafe is a most effective model for the highest positive change in the world.

Name: John Morefield

Organization: None

Comment: I was a volunteer at Recovery Cafe for over a year and in that time I was continually amazed at the quality of care provided to some of the most marginalized in our society. Day after day the remarkable staff goes the extra mile to insure quality service for their clients/customers. Dental care, quality delicious food, AA groups, yoga classes, employment counseling...the list just goes on and on. This past Monday I was visiting a prisoner in the Pierce County jail. On my side of the window I could here visitors talking about how wonderful Recovery Cafe is in Seattle and how excited they were about the Tacoma venture. Amazing to hear such testimony from people in real need. I strongly recommend including Recovery Cafe in the MIDD II funding. Thank you. John Morefield

Name: John Schochet

Organization: Seattle City Attorney's Office

Comment: The Seattle City Attorney's Office supports the funding for the involuntary treatment triage. This program, which was previously operated at Harborview's expense, has improved the process for timely evaluating for civil commitment purposes defendants whose Seattle Municipal Court criminal cases were dismissed for lack of competency. These evaluations play an important role in ensuring that individuals with mental illness receive treatment and improving public safety in King County.

Name: Maureen Lee

Organization: None

Comment: I am so pleased to see Recovery Cafe in the MIDD. It is an asset in the downtown neighborhood. It needs more funding to increase services! Thanks.

Name: Keith Capasso

Organization: None

Comment: Please make sure to include Recovery Cafe in the MIDD. Thank you.

Name: William Schipp

Organization: Juvenile Court Services

Comment: King County Juvenile Justice Assessment Team Response to MIDD II Funding Recommendations May 2016 The Programmatic Recommendations for MIDD II Number PR1-11, Juvenile Justice Youth Behavioral Health Assessments, dated 4/28/2016 provides for a proposed budget of $500,000, which is substantially less than the amount at which the Juvenile Justice Assessment Team (JJAT) is currently funded (- $63, 820). With program enhancements that would increase clinical services to youth from assessment through referral and enrollment, the amount requested from MIDD II is $730,

650.00. Absent these enhanced services, it appears that the program would be funded at a rate lower than currently funded, which would greatly impact the program's ability to meet the needs of our youth and the court, as well as our ability to meet the target numbers required. To date, JJAT has served over 2500 unique youth through its screening, assessment, consultation and referral to community based services. For each year of MIDD 1, JJAT has met or exceeded its targets for screenings (GAIN Short Screener and Trauma Screenings), mental health and chemical dependency assessments, psychological evaluations, and made numerous referrals to community based services for psychiatric and neuropsychological evaluations. We provide cross disciplinary consultations for Juvenile Court Services staff, as well as community partners working with our youth. As the number of youth referred for filings and the number of youth held in secure detention continue to decline, thanks to the many Alternatives to Secure Detention (ASD) opportunities, the severity of Behavioral Health and Substance Use Disorder affected youth increase proportionately. JJAT serves this population and cannot continue to provide the required services if we are funded at a level where we cannot sustain current staffing levels. Fully staffed, JJAT is comprised of a 1.0 FTE Program Coordinator, a .8 FTE Clinical Psychologist, 2.5 FTE Mental Health Liaisons, and 1.0 FTE Chemical Dependency Liaison. Historically, we have also relied upon 1.0 FTE contracted on a fee for service basis through a community based agency. With our target for Mental Health Assessments set at 140/MIDD year, each Mental Health staff is expected to complete approximately 56 assessments. Our Chemical Dependency assessment target is set at 165 assessments per year, and each Chemical Dependency Liaison is expected to complete approximately 83 assessments. Reductions in staff would greatly impact not only our ability to meet these targets, it would also result in fewer youth being served. With the recent Behavioral Health Integration changes that have been implemented just recently, it is not clinically sound to continue to conduct assessments under the old system of separate Mental Health and Chemical Dependency structure. Under the guidance of our Clinical Psychologist and with input from the King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division, Department of Community and Health Services, JJAT has developed an integrated Behavioral Health Assessment Tool and programmatic approach to completing assessments and evaluations for referred youth. This tool and approach will look at the clinical needs of the whole child, provide diagnoses where appropriate, and make recommendations that will address the complete Behavioral Health needs of the young person. This approach will assist youth from initial screening, through assessment, referral to services and ongoing clinical oversight to assure that the youth is receiving the necessary services. Serving as a support to the youth, family, the court and the community based agencies, our clinician will provide this additional service to further ensure progress in treatment, family preservation, and compliance with court requirements. At a time when the availability of in-patient Substance Use Disorder resources has decreased significantly, the court is seeing an increase in the number of Opioid Use Disorders and Amphetamine Use Disorders among the youth referred for evaluation and assessment. While some of these youth may benefit from enhanced Juvenile Drug Court Services, not all youth are able to participate in these services. From a Behavioral Health approach to these issues, it is difficult to address the comprehensive needs of the youth and family from a standard Juvenile Court Services approach. These youth need the additional clinical oversight to ensure success, enhancements and fine tuning to clinical case plans when needed, and additional clinical support to increase familial involvement and ultimately a successful treatment experience. JJAT has seen an increase in the number of referrals for youth involved in Truancy actions in the court. While some may believe that any youth involved in the Juvenile Justice System is beyond the scope of preventions services, it is our experience that these youth, as well as those involved in At Risk Youth petitions, are in a particularly vulnerable position to become involved in the well-publicized "School to Prison Pipeline," in which youth rapidly progress from school failures to criminal activities, often with lifelong consequences. JJAT intervention, with Behavioral Health recommendations at this stage may serve to reduce the causes behind truant behavior and familial dysfunction and prevent further Juvenile Justice

System involvement. A reduction in funding for the Juvenile Justice Assessment Team will have a direct impact on staff and resources that will hinder JJAT's ability to provide the scope of these necessary services. Our proposed programmatic enhancements cannot effectively be implemented absent the funding for these services. A reduction of over $63,000 from our current funding level will decrease our ability to provide the kind of cross-disciplinary approach mandated through Behavioral Health Integration. Please consider fully funding the Juvenile Justice Assessment Team at its requested budget levels.

Name: Mike Heinisch

Organization: Kent Youth and Family Services

Comment: Thank you for the opportunity to provide public comment on the initial draft funding and programmatic recommendations. And for the vast amount of work, by staff, stakeholders, the public, and many, many others to move the MIDD Review and Renewal Process leading to MIDD II along to this point. My comments follow. The MIDD II Funding and Programmatic Focus Areas" and "Key MIDD II Assumptions" capture well the community voices and priorities as well as the current environment, 2016 v. 2008, as the County embarks on MIDD II. I am particularly pleased to see the inclusion of "upstream prevention and diversion activities;" "treatment on demand;" "community driving grants processes so geographic and culturally diverse communities can customize behavioral health services for their unique needs." The overarching MIDD ii framework "Strategies" that seems to be well designed to implement to the extent MIDD II resources are available those focus areas. I would encourage a cautious approach to the MIDD II assumptions that "leveraged Medicaid replaces MIDD funding…" Previous such assumptions with the implementation of federal ACA and Washington healthplanfinder Exchange were overly optimist, particularly for SUD leveraged Medicaid treatment, and has led to continuing extensive financial stress, if not actual continuing crisis, in the publicly funded SUD treatment services and providers. Even with the recognition of needing to get the leverage Medicaid assumptions "right is so important" that KC has engaged a consulting firm to review, be very cautious and very conservative with these assumptions. They can always be revised should they prove to be wrong in a favorable direction for the County and the providers and clients access to services. It will no doubt be much more difficult if not impossible should the assumptions prove to be wrong in an unfavorable direction however. On the "Initial Draft MIDD II Funding Programmatic Recommendations: Overall it appears to me that more thought needs to be given to which MIDD II Framework Strategies each MIDD II Initiative Title is best placed. This is particularly true for the "Systems Improvement" Framework Strategy MIDD ii Initiatives listed under Systems Improvement. I am very pleased to see the New Zero Suicide Initiative Pilot. Very timely with the continuing population (demographic) wide escalations in suicide attempts/completions. The New Youth and Young Adult Homelessness I would hope will work in close coordination with BSK's Youth and Youth Adult and Families Homelessness Initiative. Also I would like to see consideration of a significant proposed budget increase for the initiative title. Fully endorse the New Law Enforcement Assisted Division (LEAD) into MIDD II. I would hope that LEAD efforts will be extended to none hot spots throughout the County, particularly of course here in SKC. New Behavioral Health Urgent Care-Walk In Clinic, while I am supportive I would encourage a clear and distinct differentiation between the MIDD II Initiative (and MIDD I Strategy) Next Day Appointments. "NDA's", long a feature of the mental health center system, understandably are agency based and have always been a valued immediate crisis intervention/prevention. The should remain so and be a very important part of MIDD II. Seemly be cautious to differentiate between this New Urgent Care-Walk In and NDA's. Fully support New Family Intervention Restorative Services – FIRS. What has been developed with MIDD II fund balance funding

(as well as the long existing “Step Up” Program) has proven to be a very successful intervention with these youth who are violent towards a family member. Fully support New Youth Mental Health Alternative to Secure Detention. So many of these Alternatives to Secure Detention efforts were originally implemented and demonstrated early positive results after the adoption of JJOMP in the late 1990s/early 2000s and then abandoned due to budget constraints. We are well past time ASD’s should be restored as a proven effective part of the services system. I have some concerns and urge careful consideration of MIDD II Initiative Titles: Housing Capital and Rental, New Rapid Rehousing-Oxford House Model, Housing Vouchers for Adult Drug Court. Coordinate closely with All Home on these, if eventually implemented. My caution, particular with making MIDD II (or MIDD I initially for that matter) is that there are significant other “pots” for access to capital for housing, albeit not enough for the need being experience in the Crisis of Homelessness” in King County. I am not in favor of MIDD being looked to repeatedly for access to capital for housing. Fully support New Recovery Café. I realize that it may appear unusual or otherwise bias/favoritism to one particular agency. However Recovery Café has proven itself with complex chronically mentally ill and SUD individuals well deserving of being called out as a MIDD II Initiative. New South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center would be a huge benefit to all MH/SUD involved systems and providers in SKC. From first responders through treatment providers, schools, family members, etc. of individuals in crisis as a preventative and pre-full blown crisis. Similar to my comments on the New Behavioral Health Urgent Care-Walk in Clinic Pilot, I urge clear differentiation between the SKC Crisis Diversion Center and the Urgent Care-Walk in. I would not want, nor would any of us in SKC I trust, a dilution of the SKC Crisis Diversion Center simply because there is a (perceived duplication of services) with the Walk in Center. Supportive of the New Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County Initiative. Thank you, on behalf of SKC unincorporated residents for its inclusion. Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. Continue the fine work on the MIDD II processes.

Name: Judge Lisa O'Toole

Organization: King County District Court

Comment: Dear MIDD Oversight Group, I am a Judge in King County District Court, East Division. I am writing to urge King County to allocate MIDD funding to combat the drastic increase in heroin addiction that we see here in King County. The number of defendants that we see in District Court who are heroin addicts is truly staggering. Each and every week here in Redmond I see dozens of defendants who are heroin addicts. One of the remarkable things about this is that not only do I see defendants charged with crimes that one might expect of a heroin addict, such as Driving Under the Influence (of heroin) or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, but I also see defendants charged with other crimes such as theft and assault, including domestic violence. So very often the genesis of the criminal activity is the addiction. Many of the people in the criminal justice system who are heroin addicts are indigent and without stable housing. Without stable housing it is nearly impossible for these individuals to participate in, and be successful in, substance use disorder treatment. I urge King County to use MIDD funding to prevent further needless deaths due to heroin overdoses and to combat increasing risks to public safety. Ideally, a criminal justice diversion program in District Court would help defendants to address legal issues while engaging in treatment arranged through the program and while living in stable housing arranged through the diversion program. I realize that such a diversion program would be an expensive proposition, however. At a minimum, I urge King County to use MIDD funding to develop programs that will provide treatment and housing options for defendants in the District and Municipal courts. Thank you for your consideration. Judge Lisa O’Toole

Name: Sue Shaw

Organization: King County Advisory Council on Aging & Disability Services

Comment: Please excuse my earlier blank submission. I am writing in support of increased funding for the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team(GRAT). As the homeless population grows and ages, it is critically important that the mental health needs of older adults are able to be met immediately. It is totally unacceptable for our elders in King County to spend one night without shelter. We must fund the GRAT program at a level that allows immediate response to a mental health crisis among our aged in order to avoid that possibility.

Name: Diana Forman

Organization: None

Comment: I am writing in support of including Recovery Cafe in the MIDD Tax Levy, which will be considered for renewal in November. As an organization founded to help those living on the margins of society, Recovery Cafe is a key member of the "Reentry and Recovery" strategy area being consider for funding. The Cafe not only provides meals to those who are struggling with homelessness and addiction but helps them find a path to recovery, self-respect, and stability. The program has won three community and State awards for its work and has become a nationally-recognized model for other communities working to end the cycle of addiction, suffering, and despair. Over the years I have been impressed and moved by the stories of Recovery Cafe members who credit the cafe with leading them to recovery and supporting their determination to remain drug-free and able to believe in themselves once again. This is a program that benefits both the recipients of the effective on-going support the Cafe and its many programs provide and the greater Seattle community as a whole. I sincerely hope that the Cafe and its remarkable leadership and staff will be selected to continue and expand their life changing work by receiving funding as part of the MIDD Tax Levy. All the best, Diana Forman, Seattle

Name: Kathleen Southwick

Organization: Crisis Clinic

Comment: On behalf of Crisis Clinic, I want to extend our thanks to Kelli Carroll and her team for such a great job on shepherding this process and conducting the extensive community outreach. It gives us confidence in the recommendations made! Overall, I think the recommendations were very good and build on the success of many existing programs. I understand that some new elements may be added to existing programs, but it is difficult to tell from the just the titles so I hope there will be time for more comment when the service improvement plans are developed. In particular, Crisis Clinic supports these new initiatives: PRI-VI: New Zero Suicide Initiative. We are highly supportive of this new initiative and gave suggestions for program elements that we hope will be included. Our 24-Hour Crisis Line received more than 5,000 calls last year from people seriously considering suicide so we know this is an important public health issue and we applaud the county for taking a community-wide approach to building systems and supports to address this issue. We are especially excited about the plans to provide immediate follow-up support to people discharged from the hospital after a suicide attempt. This is the most vulnerable time for people and they are at a high risk for re-attempting. We have proposed a

telephone-based follow up service, along with a on-going support group , both are evidence-based practices which have shown to be highly effective in reducing a future attempt. CD-IV New South County Crisis Diversion Services/Center & SI-X New Behavioral Health Services in Rural King County. We know from the calls we receive on the 24-Hour Crisis Line and King County 211 that there is a tremendous need for more services in south, southeast and rural King County. We are glad that MIDD is making this a priority. I want to address a gap in the continuum of behavioral health services that was not selected as a priority, but which is foundational to the success of the clients receiving these services. Stabilizing and Expanding Access to Community Services: King County 211 Each of the programs recommended for continued or new funding in some way depends on the effectiveness of King County 211, yet there has been no funding to help support this service through the behavioral health system. MIDD funding would provide an opportunity to remedy that. King County 211 is the county's comprehensive information and referral call center. It also maintains the database of all the health, behavioral health and community services in King County. This is the database that case managers, ED social workers, educators, court personnel, and public safety officials depend on when they are seeking resources for their clients. For example, in April, the King County District Court judges asked for a presentation on 211 because they recognized that many of those appearing before them are there because of crimes related to their poverty, mental illness and lack of housing and basic needs service. They wanted to learn more so they could refer those appearing before them to 211 to get help. The characteristics and needs of those with behavioral health/criminal justice challenges fit the profile/needs of 211 callers. Many probably already use 211 services. Addressing mental health/substance use disorders is significantly easier if the person has stable housing, food, transportation, training/employment. King County 211 helps them create a solid foundation from which to address their health concerns. A few of the specialized human services systems fund 211 as a key entry point to their array of services including rental assistance, family homelessness, and civil legal assistance, the new Community Living Connections program (aging and disability services) But the health/behavioral health system does not provide funding to the 211 system and this is a significant gap in our funding mix, especially since Medicaid clients are likely high users of 211. Even DCHS provides only minimal funding through the Vets and Human Services Levy. The 211 system is at serious risk and needs investments from MIDD, BSK and the Vet and Human Services Levy. When the County had general fund monies, 211 received $100,000 annually and we would like to see MIDD fund 211 at that level. King County 211 is the 911 of the health, behavioral health and human services and it is important that the County invest to assure it can continue to support the rest of the programs/providers funded by MIDD. Thank you

Name: Jimmy Hung

Organization: King County Prosecutor's Office

Comment: The Family Intervention and Restorative Services (FIRS) needs to be fully funded. Currently the draft MIDD II recommendation only funds 57% of what is needed and provides zero funding for operations of a 24/7 respite center. The pilot FIRS respite center will open on July 1, 2016 as a result of a one time contribution from the City of Seattle. The respite center model is a non-secure 24/7 receiving facility that eliminates the need for detention bookings on the majority of family violence cases. This model allows flexibility for families to receive respite services that are not tied to the criminal justice system and will greatly reduce booking and formal charging. The respite center will provide a welcome resource for law enforcement as many youth who do not meet the stringent detention intake criteria are turned away and law enforcement is forced to make the difficult decision to leave the violent offender in the home with his/her victim. This often results in subsequent 911 calls for help that strain

emergency services. Without this respite center we will return to the ineffective and harmful practice of booking these youth into juvenile detention. FIRS is not a concept or an idea. It is presently a fully functioning program that is providing immediate services to youth and families in crisis and it is serving as a beacon for juvenile justice reform. It is a partnership between the courts/prosecutors/defense/probation/law-enforcement/community that has never been seen in King County. It is a program that bucks the county's reputation as an entity that just likes to talk a big game, but takes no action. A failure to fully fund FIRS will do more damage than simply being further evidence of county government's inability to act. Failing to fully fund FIRS will harm youth and families, and will make our communities less safe.

Name: Mike Graham-Squire

Organization: Neighborhood House

Comment: One thing that is working and a gap that I do not see addressed in the summary of recommendations is that we have successful prevention coalitions in that provide early intervention and prevention services however these coalitions currently only serve a handful of communities and the funding provided does not cover the full costs of providing the service. These types of coalitions are proven effective through the communities that care model, Drug Free Communities Program, and CPWI. King County should use MIDD funds to expand these coalitions to additional communities in King County and use MIDD funds to cover the cash match and indirect costs required to run these coalitions that are currently not paid for by state or county dollars. This funding gap has prevented King County from being able to start new coalitions and threatens the sustainability of existing ones. A small investment in this area can leverage 7 state dollars for every 1 dollar invested by MIDD funding as well as have a long term return on investment by preventing future addiction and delinquent behavior.

Name: John Ciochon

Organization: None

Comment: The Recovery Cafe should be needs to be included in the MIDD. The Cafe is a vital part of mental health recovery in greater Seattle area.

Name: Angela Heald

Organization: Asian Counseling and Referral Service

Comment: The are a lot of great programs/funding recommended. Crisis Diversion initiatives 1,2,4,7,8 seem especially important, as do housing supports in RR-2,4,5. I am concerned however about the significant cut to CIT funding given that SPD and other first responders play such a crucial role in diverting consumers to appropriate services and away from the criminal justice system. Without proper training this has potential to create tragic situations (as it has in the past). It is great that the proposal includes funding PRI-7 to essentially create community first responders. A few other areas of concern to me are the cut to GRAT given the rapid increase in the elderly population and the high likelihood of increased need for their services; the cut to supported employment programming given that meaningful work is important for recovery; and the amount available for non-Medicaid funding of MH given that the

current funding level is very quickly exhausted given the high level of need for these consumers. Finally, I'd like to comment that in community mental health we struggle constantly with funding training to create good providers but lose most of the investment as they move on to better positions. The funding of caseload reduction and workforce development is crucial in this perpetual struggle.

Name: Cathy Callans

Organization: None

Comment: I would like to recommend that the Recovery café be a recipient of some of these funds. I worked as an intern there for two years and now that I am a licensed mental health counselor, I continue to recommend the café to many of my clients. The mission of the café fills a need in the city that is not met by any other agency in the same way. It truly is a school of "transformation" and works hard to move people along on their journeys back to recovery and independence and healing. They offer their members a "hand up" as opposed to a "hand out" which I believe instills a sense of self efficacy, self-respect and dignity that is hard to find in other organizations helping this same population. They promote kinship there like no other place I have worked. It provides a community of loving caring individuals who are all working together to enhance the lives of one another.

Name: Ann Allen

Organization: None

Comment: Surprised how little the public comment was taken into account on this draft. Seems like re-funding existing programs rather than looking to expand successful programs, or decrease funding to non- successful programs was a consideration.

Name: Mary Katherine Byrd

Organization: None

Comment: I am writing to support the funding of Recovery Cafe. I cannot thank Killian and Recovery Cafe's staff enough for what they do. Recovery Cafe is so valuable in part because there is no other place like it, and I found that it helped to support the other services available for me when I was recovering from addiction, mental illness, homelessness and trauma.

Name: Denise Rhiner

Organization: None

Comment: I urge you to include Recovery Cafe in MIDD II funding. This organization has made a phenomenal difference in the lives of people who are struggling with addiction and homelessness. Theirs is a model that works. At the core, it works on healing the trauma that is the cause of addiction and homelessness and helping people find their dignity, self-respect, and self-power. Many organizations and programs treat a symptom. Recovery Cafe is presenting a cure, one that ripples out

from the people it serves. Please support what works and makes a -sustainable- difference in people's lives.

Name: Brett Gurzick

Organization: DSHS

Comment: I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team (GRAT) and convey by public comment that the importance of this highly-skilled and highly-motivated team has had an immeasurable influence on service access and protective services for those suffering from mental illness, as well as the elderly. Their work is a challenging, necessary service and we are very fortunate to have them in the King County region. I sincerely hope that the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team is allocated the funds they need to continue or advance the irreplaceable public service that they provide.

Name: Ben Curtis

Organization: None

Comment: Please consider funding for Recovery Café and the brilliant work that they do in providing a safe community for folks to come together on their journeys. Thank you.

Name: Elizabeth Miller

Organization: None

Comment: My comment is pertaining to the allocation of resources. I am not in the profession of recovery, however I have understanding and have witnessed the methods that impact positively on this challenged community. The Recovery Cafe provides a pivotal need in the mental health community, a sober and healing place of refuge. The percentages of people who Recover from the disease of addiction is abysmal. However, the availability of a community of addicts in recovery increases the chances of recovery exponentially. The Recovery Cafe provides this necessary component and keeps the me mentally ill and those suffering with disease off the streets and communing with abusers. Please grant to this remarkable organization. Thank you.

Name: Rev. Rick Reynolds

Organization: Operation Nightwatch

Comment: I am writing in support of the Recovery Cafe in Seattle. This organization is a valuable partner in the community for our homeless clients who are recovering from chemical dependency disorders. They provide a much-needed service to the community and work well with other programs. They are well-managed, and well-integrated into the broader community.

Name: Leslie Yamada

Organization: Recovery Cafe

Comment: I volunteer at the Recovery Cafe and am always moved by the embracing, supportive , non judgmental atmosphere that pervades the cafe. it provides its members, not only with lunch and dinner, but with a place to be accepted as a fellow human being. All to often, for those who suffer from mental illness and/or addictions the rest of society ignores them as if they do not exist. The Recovery Cafe helps them realize that they do count and can be active in their own lives and a part of their own recovery. Please continue funding the Cafe and other entities that provide important services for this portion of our population.

Name: Randy Brothers

Organization: University Presbyterian Church

Comment: I am a ministry director at University Presbyterian Church. I have helped coordinate young people and adults to experience Recovery Cafe, learn about it's mission, and get involved. I have not only been consistently impressed with it's proven effectiveness, but also it's exceptional quality. Recovery Cafe aligns well with the goals of MIDD II. It leverages many resources into results and is an asset for our community.

Name: Mary Ellen Stone

Organization: KCSARC

Comment: I am pleased to see sexual assault therapy is continued in the MIDD II plan. Community sexual assault programs provide holistic trauma informed services including mental health treatment to victims and their families. Both the holistic venue and specialized treatment are essential to the positive outcomes our agencies produce. With trauma informed mental health treatment, victims are able to reduce their debilitating symptoms and live productive lives.

Name: Ivetta Scott

Organization: HCS-APS

Comment: as an APS investigator, who works with many elderly, who has dementia or could have dementia, I truly appreciate and need GRAT help.

Name: Sylvia Burges

Organization: None

Comment: I strongly support including Recovery Café in the “Reentry and Recovery” strategy area and providing ample funding for the Café.

Name: Molly Kimble

Organization: None

Comment: Please include Recovery Cafe in your program allocations. It is a very effective organization I have personally sponsored for years.

Name: Michelle Bunn

Organization: None

Comment: I believe providing support to The Recovery Cafe will in the end be a cost saving proposition. All one needs to do is travel around the city to see how desperate the need is for these kinds of services.

Name: Brad Harris

Organization: None

Comment: My wife and I have been supporters of the Recovery Cafe for the last seven years. I feel that it provides excellent outreach and assistance in an area that is so critical in the Seattle area. I would strongly urge continued support for the fine work that this group is doing to improve our city. Brad Harris

Name: Victoria Bozzacco

Organization: None

Comment: As an RN, I used GRAT team in an Adult Day Health setting. Their service is a great resource and support to health care providers/caregivers in assessing and managing mental health issues.

Name: David Ketola

Organization: None

Comment: I recommend that Recovery Cafe be funded as part of the Reentry and Recovery" strategy. Myself and many others have experienced the Recovery Cafe as a place of hope, healing and life transformation. Please consider my support for funding to go towards the Recovery Cafe. Thank you so much

Name: Angela Bultemeier

Organization: None

Comment: I fully support the MIDD program and budget and urge you to include the Recovery Cafe in designating budget funding. The Recovery Cafe is a vital source of healing and recovery in building our community. Thank you.

Name: Lynn Poser

Organization: None

Comment: Please include Recovery Cafe in the budget for MIDD funding.

Name: Kathryn Collins

Organization: Christ Our Hope Parish

Comment: We are gateful for your support of the amazing work of the Recovery Cafe, and hope that this continues to be well-funded.

Name: Nathaniel Muller

Organization: None

Comment: I would like to see Recovery Cafe included in the funding.

Name: Cui Openshaw

Organization: None

Comment: I highly recommend recovery cafe. They have been doing a great job. Also the funding should go to organization that help people finding job. Finding the jobs will help them become more independent. It is a win win situation. Corporation should be able get a tax credit if they hire people with disabilities, mental health, drug addiction or alcohol related issues. Building the bridge for employment will be a win win for those people and to the society as a whole.

Name: Laurie Mallett

Organization: None

Comment: As someone very familiar with the benefits of recovery, I urge you to support the Recovery Cafe at every level possible---particularly the financial.

Name: Mishelle Wentz

Organization: TAM WA chapter

Comment: It is imperative that this be made apart of the funding so many people don't want to live as an addict however they got there at some point it's not a fun thing is becomes an illness that is out of control. Myself, I have great insurance and have money to put down for my son....he can get a bed asap and go any place for treatment. My sister on the other hand, has WA. Basic health and is told she has to wait their not sure when help will be available? This is all too common and its appalling!!!!!!

Name: Christa Palmberg

Organization: None

Comment: Please include funding for Recovery Cafe. My family and I have been supporters of the cafe for years. Their work is tremendous. It's transformative for the members who receive services (and find a community!) and it promotes public health and safety.

Name: Liz Hunter

Organization: None

Comment: Please include Recovery Cafe in the MIDD. Recovery Cafe offers a unique supportive community for those who desperately need it. Our community cannot afford to lose this valuable resource.

Name: Jamie T. Shilling

Organization: 1953

Comment: Please include Recovery Cafe in the new MIDD budget. Thank you! Jamie Shilling

Name: Kate Maughan

Organization: None

Comment: I am writing in support of the Recovery Cafe. An amazing group of people helping to provide a place of hope, healing and life transformation for those in need. They do a tremendous job collaborating and partnering with individuals and other organizations that can help assist in their mission in serving their clientele. The "program" is so successful it is being modeled by other cities throughout the country. The Recovery Cafe is most deserving of funding in the "Reentry and Recovery" strategy area. Thank you.

Name: Ed Phippen

Organization: None

Comment: Please include the Recovery Cafe in the MIDD. They provide an important refuge for folks seeking addiction services.

Name: Katy Willis

Organization: None

Comment: I support Recovery Café being included in the MIDD. Recovery Café's inclusion in the MIDD is a critical part of their strategy to ensure that they can continue to be a place of hope, healing and life transformation for thousands of people into the future.

Name: Madeline Condon

Organization: None

Comment: Recovery Cafe is an amazing organization

Name: Barbara Guzzo

Organization: None

Comment: I would ask that you provide funding for The Recovery Café. The work they do with regarding recovery and reentry is truly amazing. They continue to help countless numbers of women and men who suffer mightily addiction, mental illness, and the related issues (i.e. homelessness). Thank you for your consideration.

Name: Kelly Hickman

Organization: Archdiocese of Seattle

Comment: Please include Recovery Café the MIDD, thank you!

Name: Monica Wood

Organization: None

Comment: Thank you for the good work you do. I am writing to put in a strong word for Recovery Cafe. Everything I know about this place, the staff, members of the community has impressed me. I helped teach a couple of classes there and was touched by the sincerity of the members to grow and change and approach their recovery with integrity and the general sense of compassion, accountability and effectiveness. There seems to be something magical going on there ... and whatever the magic is, it works!! I hope you will continue to include Recovery Cafe in your funding program.

Name: Judith Ryan, SNJM

Organization: St. James Cathedral

Comment: I strongly support including the Recovery Cafe in the MIDD funding. Their wholistic program of empowering individuals in recovery through the support of Community has great success.

Name: Julie Callahan

Organization: The Food Bank @ St. Mary's

Comment: I'm very familiar with the many ways that Recovery Café helps people with broken lives--to pick themselves up and become whole again--so they can become productive members of our community again. This wonderful organization has depended greatly on the past resources they've received from MIDD II Funding. I strongly recommend Recovery Café's inclusion in MIDDII Funding and Programmatic Recommendations. These funds have been, and hopefully will continue to be, a critical part of their strategy to ensure that Recovery Café can continue to be a place of hope, healing and life transformation for thousands of people into the future.

Name: Ken Kierstead

Organization: None

Comment: I'm writing to advocate particularly for the Recovery Café as a critical resource for recovery care, and effective community re-entry for those who suffer addictions. Recovery Cafe's unique presence and services were affirmed in the community surveys and are critical to continue in the next round of program funding.

Name: Sharon Callahan

Organization: None

Comment: Please include the Recovery Cafe in the funding list for the MIDD II Funding and Programmatic Recommendations. As a supporter of this innovative work for the better good of all, I think the model this institution/ organization employs is one that many could benefit from learning.

Name: Judy Lightfoot

Organization: None

Comment: I strongly support ensuring that Recovery Cafe receives the resources it needs to continue its excellent Reentry and Recovery work in the County.

Name: Barry Eben, Ph.D.

Organization: Retired

Comment: I am a recently retired clinical psychologist. While working at Cornish College of the arts, I referred several students to Recovery Cafe. These students reported substantial benefit from participating in that community, benefit that was clearly apparent in my contacts with them. I urge you to be generous in your support of recovery café, in that it provides a unique and effective atmosphere for people struggling with addiction problems. Barry Eben, Ph.D.

Name: Anne Potter

Organization: None

Comment: I strongly urge you to include the Recovery Café in this program. They do remarkable work in supporting individuals who want to make a change in their lifestyle, providing ongoing assistance with maintaining a clean and sober life. The staff and volunteers are marvelous, helpful and caring.

Name: Krista Harris

Organization: Private citizen

Comment: The Recovery Café is an amazing success story, helping homeless and addicted people be in relationship with caring RC staff and volunteers who help them turn their lives around. The RC is committed to fostering change through relationships, personal support, social services, addiction recovery, and life and job training skills. The programs at RC WORK! The RC model has inspired similar programs in other cities and in other countries. My husband and I have been making annual pledges to RC for seven years. RC is a model of hope. This is a very important and successful Recovery and Reentry program. I STRONGLY SUPPORT its being included in the MIDD II budget so it can continue to help many more people heal and recover from addiction and homelessness in the future.

Name: Alysse Bryson

Organization: None

Comment: Please consider adding Recovery Café to the budget allocations from the MIDD II program. They are doing significant work here in Seattle and it would be amazing to see them grow into multiple locations.

Name: Ann Sakaguchi

Organization: None

Comment: The services provided by the Recovery Cafe are critical for those in recovery and those afflicted with mental health challenges. Please retain funding for the Recovery Cafe in your plan.

Name: Christie Lynk

Organization: None

Comment: I heartly endorse Recovery Cafe for their stunning work in recovery and addition. I volunteered for them and have sent numerous people their way - both as clients and staff. Please support them through the funding available.

Name: Sep and Rita Egrari

Organization: None

Comment: thank you for this important funding. We wanted to voice our support for your funding for Recovery Cafe - we have seen time and again the effectiveness of this recovery model in sustainable, long term healing of community members struggling with addiction/mental health/homelessness. we feel it is cost effective and deeply needed. We need more of this model.

Name: Beth Morgan

Organization: None

Comment: Please include the Recovery Cafe in MIDD. The organization does amazing work by providing a loving community and skills that will help sustain long term recovery from addiction.

Name: Cheryl Berenson RN, MS, MPH

Organization: King County Medical Reserve Corps; NCJW WA State Policy Advocate

Comment: Please include the Recovery Cafe in your funding stream. The Cafe has a unique and successful program for people in recovery in our communities. I am a part of a KC nursing project and do foot care, health screening and referral at the Recovery Cafe once a month. They are a critical organization for those patients who are looking to stay sober! thank you, Cheryl Berenson RN, MS, MPH

Name: Anne Mohundro

Organization: None

Comment: I strongly support the inclusion and funding of the Recovery Cafe. I have been a volunteer once a week there for three years, and have witnessed first hand the incredible help the Cafe provides to those living with mental illness and the many related difficulties they face. The Cafe provides community and normalcy for all its members.

Name: Anna Jenkins

Organization: None

Comment: I want you to continue to support the Recovery Cafe in Seattle. The work it does helps so many people in so many ways!

Name: Chuck Pecka

Organization: None

Comment: Recovery Cafe - I would like to add my voice in support of the services provided by Recovery Cafe. I have seen the incredibly positive impact the Recovery Cafe has had on the lives of its members and the community. I urge King County to continue supporting the Recovery Cafe and the great work they do for individuals in our community that need recovery support and services.

Name: Melisa Barbera

Organization: None

Comment: Please include Recovery Café has in MIDD II in the "Reentry and Recovery" strategy area to receive funding.

Name: Leah

Organization: None

Comment: It is vital that older adult continue to be supported through the use of MIDD II funding, specifically the GRAT program. There is no other available crisis outreach program that specializes in older adult issues. The older adult population is quickly growing in King County and the need for appropriate evaluation and assessment is necessary. Please ensure funding is available to GRAT for continued service provision and growth to accommodate the ongoing needs of our seniors.

Name: Katherine McIntyre

Organization: None

Comment: Please support the Recovery Cafe, it's changed the lives of so many people I know in a positive way.

Name: Donna Tucker

Organization: King County District Court

Comment: Considering the MIDD Policy Goal 1 and 2 to reduce the number of mentally ill and chemically dependent people using costly interventions such as jail and further considering the current opiate crisis along with the highest property crime rates in the nation – it is difficult to understand why there is no recommendation to expand therapeutic courts in King County. The King County Executive's commitment to the people of King County is to invest in what works and to apply proven approaches that produce remarkable results. Studies of therapeutic community courts at the San Francisco Community Justice Center, at the Neighborhood Justice Center in Yarra, Melbourne Australia, and the Red Hook Community Justice Center in New York are all showing successful results. The National Institute on Drug Abuse revised report from April 2014 on the Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for

the Criminal Justice Populations provides a research-based guide in providing effective treatment for offenders suffering from chemical dependence and/or mental health conditions. The research shows that a large percentage of those admitted to drug abuse treatment cite legal pressure as an important reason for seeking treatment. Most studies suggest that outcomes for those who are legally pressured to enter treatment are as good as or better than outcomes for those who entered treatment without legal pressure. Individuals under legal pressure also tend to have higher attendance rates and remain in treatment for longer periods, which can also have a positive impact on treatment outcomes. A local treatment educator explained that "forced treatment" does work because dealing with addiction in treatment will ultimately require the individual to deal with really difficult areas in their lives and when entering into treatment without an 'outside force', like the courts or threat of criminal conviction, it is much easier to abandon treatment and walk away. Therapeutic community courts provide not only the incentive but also the guidance and support system needed for drug addicted and mentally ill individuals who are committing crimes to address their underlying issues. Unfortunately, in King County there are many individuals in the criminal justice system with untreated addictions/mental illness who have engaged in misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor criminal activity, while under the influence and/or done to support the addiction. These criminal activities put others in the community at risk for harm to persons or property. For way too long, the only response available has been the use of jail with very little resources to provide real help to address the underlying problems to the criminal behavior. MIDD funding has the ability to recognize this reality and make a change by supporting and/or expanding the existing therapeutic courts and reaching more of those in desperate need, though the development of a therapeutic community court with the King County District Court.

Name: Mary Pat Osterhaus

Organization: None

Comment: Recovery Cafe in Seattle has become an intergral player in the effort to form community with, and support for, indivduals struggling with mental health and addiction. Recovery Cafe is a vital part of providing care, services, and support for recovery to at risk individuals in our community. Please fund the efforts they are making.

Name: Ariel Duncan

Organization: None

Comment: Recovery Cafe provides a valuable resource to our community as a whole, particularly members struggling with mental health issues. Please continue to include their work in your funding. They do their work with such excellence!

Name: Robin Lorenzini

Organization: None

Comment: I highly recommend Recovery Cafe!

Name: Mary Case

Organization: None

Comment: I strongly recommend that Recovery Cafe be funded through MIDD 11. It is a unique organizations that offers safe environment and the opportunity to stay sober while giving the opportunity to better each person's life. No other program does this in quite the same way.

Name: Anne Frantilla

Organization: None

Comment: I am writing in support of the Recovery and Reentry Briefing Paper for Recovery Cafe, B 91, B92. As a long-time volunteer at Recovery Cafe, I can attest to the value of this loving community, meeting people "where they are." Not everyone who comes through leaves in a better place, but for someone who is ready to improve their life, the Cafe offers the best wholistic model I have seen for providing support. I help out with a writing class where people find their "lost" voices and heal through words. I run with the running club, "Sole Train," and hear people attest to how this healthy activity has helped them eat better, calm the voices in their head, and just help them feel better all around. The Cafe addresses a population that has exhausted or never had the support of family and friends. When there is no place else to go, people can come to the Cafe and find immeidate loving care. Health food, a Circle that helps them be accountable, and access to meditation, art, writing classes and more that help heal the whole body, not just "fix" a temporary problem. Members travel long distances to come to the Cafe. As housing gets more expensive and transitional housing fills up, this type of resources in other places (south King County especially) is essential. Please fund Recovery Cafe.

Name: Michelle Dillon

Organization: None

Comment: Please ensure that funding for Recovery Cafe is sustained in the allocation decision for the MIDD tax levy. This organization provides daily stability in the lives of hundreds of individuals in the Seattle Metro area who need assistance during the recovery process. As a volunteer, I see their work in action every day firsthand. Recovery Cafe manages an irreplaceable system of services (daily hot meals, spiritual support in every capacity, and references for additional services) to ensure that our most vulnerable citizens meet and exceed their personal goals for recovery. Without funding from this levy, Recovery Cafe will be less equipped to provide these extraordinary services and community connections every week.

Name: Alexis Nelson

Organization: None

Comment: I have been involved with Recovery Cafe for over 10 years as a staff member and volunteer and, knowing its important work in the Seattle community, urge policymakers to designate funding to the organization as part of the MIDD. Recovery is the cornerstone of healthy communities and needs to be funded alongside effective housing, mental health, medical, and workforce programs. As

stakeholders are aware, drug addiction has significantly increased in Seattle and threatens the stability of residents throughout the city. Recovery Cafe has a long-term record of excellence and would be an excellent investment by the city and its taxpayers. Thank you for your consideration. Best, Alexis Nelson

Name: Molly M McCarthy

Organization: None

Comment: Please make sure to include Recovery Cafe. They have the best program in the county for recovery efforts.

Name: Blair Carleton

Organization: None

Comment: Please oh please include Recovery Cafe, and its amazing results that help so many individuals turn around their lives, by including it in MIDD II. You will be so happy you did, I promise!

Name: Richard Israel

Organization: None

Comment: As a taxpayer, I support the MIDD program. I would like to call out Recovery Café as a worthy part of the Re-entry and Recovery strategy.

Name: Kayla Zobel

Organization: None

Comment: I would like to recommend that Recovery Cafe be included in MIDD II. The organization has a shown itself to be a high-impact organization, especially in relation to the recently declared "State of Emergency" regarding homelessness in Seattle.

Name: Lynette Lewis

Organization: None

Comment: Please include the Recovery Cafe

Name: Paul Kilian

Organization: None

Comment: Please include Recovery Cafe in your funding. They do amazing work creating community amongst those who are in most desperate need of it to literally save their lives.

Name: Wendy Rush

Organization: None

Comment: Please maintain funding for the Recovery Cafe in Seattle. They do important, life changing work using a model that prioritizes loving accountability, community support, and compassion. We need this program!

Name: Sheri Zimmerman

Organization: None

Comment: Please continue support and include funds for Recovery Café. Thank you!

Name: Ben Wiselogle

Organization: None

Comment: The Recovery Cafe plays an important part in servicing those working through addiction. The Recovery Café needs to be included in the MIDD.

Name: Donna Thorson

Organization: None

Comment: I have first hand knowledge how effective The Recovery Cafe is at helping people turn their lives around. Please fund this program as it is doing a good job of getting the addicted off the streets and into productive lives. Thank you.

Name: Lara Okoloko

Organization: Caresnw.com

Comment: I hope that robust funding will be included for recovery café. They provide a valuable service for people with addiction and their families. They are a model that offers low barrier services, which is an important need not meet by many organizations.

Name: Kay Bradford

Organization: None

Comment: As a member of the Recovery Café's Young Professionals boards, I've witnessed how the Cafe is central to destigmatizing and building community with those suffering from addiction, mental health issues and homelessness. I'd recommend funding the “Reentry and Recovery” program so that Recovery Café can be beacon of hope for those suffering in our community and for starting the healing process.

Name: Donna Haggarty-Robbins

Organization: None

Comment: Please include funding support for Recovery Cafe in the MIDD. It provides such essential and compassionate service to those in need in our community. There is nothing quite like Recovery Cafe, and they have saved so many lives and returned people to being productive and happy members of our County.

Name: Hugo Cruz-Moro

Organization: None

Comment: Since relocating to Seattle from Miami FL in 2014, we have been supporting the Recovery Cafe as volunteers, contributors, and have taken part in many of the activities offered to members. As an artist and artist educator with what is reffered to as "long term sibriety" I appreciate and support the RC Cafe in its offering the opportunity for those living on the margins of society, but also in its ability to facilitate a venue for people like myself to give back.

Name: Amy Stolov

Organization: Recovery Cafe

Comment: I am a volunteer at the Recovery Cafe. Please continue to fund this organization at the maximum level that you can. I have seen how the Cafe transforms people's life and have been transformed myself by the process. Thank you

Name: Molly Hancock

Organization: FareStart

Comment: I am in strong support of Recovery Café’s inclusion in the MIDD is a critical part of our strategy to ensure that Recovery Café can continue to be a place of hope, healing and life transformation for thousands of people into the future.

Name: Charles Heffernan

Organization: Dharma Gate Yoga

Comment: Recovery Cafe is fantastic and deserving of full support.

Name: Michele Moore

Organization: None

Comment: I wish to support Recovery Cafe's inclusion in the MIDD Tax Levy.

Name: Laura Little

Organization: None

Comment: Please include Recovery Cafe in the MIDD II tax levy renewal. This is a vital service for so many in our community.

Name: Catherine Endicott

Organization: None

Comment: As a past Recovery Café volunteer and follower of their work since their inception, I can attest to the success of their programs. Their approach ensures full compliance with behavior changing principles, and, they address many root problems of addiction, which helps lessen the impact on homelessness.

Name: Karen Allman

Organization: None

Comment: The continued support for Recovery Cafe is a crucial issue. Recovery Cafe provides support to help people into recovery (and grow into healthy and productive lives). Recovery Cafe is very active and vital in providing a safe place for vulnerable individuals in our community. Funding their efforts is crucial.

Name: Ted Neill

Organization: None

Comment: Please include the Recovery Cafe in the MIDD II budget. The cafe offers incredibly important services to the recovery community. Thanks.

Name: Julie Chandler

Organization: None

Comment: Please consider including Recovery Cafe in the MIDD and allocation a portion of the funding towards this very worthy and well run organization. I have spent many years watching the growth and operation of this center and been amazed at the positive impact that Recovery Cafe has in our Seattle community.. The outreach, assistance and resources that exist at Recovery Cafe is nothing short of amazing. The stories of healing and hope are an inspiration for all. Those struggling with substance abuse and addition have a true home and partner at Recovery Cafe. An allocation of money provided in the MIDD would be so beneficial for this organization and the impact would be substantial and visible. Thank you for considering my request.

Name: Jessica Matthews

Organization: None

Comment: Recovery Café needs this financial support continue to be a place of hope, healing and life transformation for thousands of people into the future.

Name: Rick Workman

Organization: Lease Crutcher Lewis

Comment: I strongly support the Recovery Cafe' being included in the MIDD based on their exceptional results in improving the lives of so many of our marginalized citizens. As a downtown worker, I have witnessed the dramatic improvements made by the Recovery Cafe'.

Name: Richard Jones

Organization: None

Comment: Please continue public support for Recovery Café and its many important programs. We have too many homeless people in Seattle and many/most of them are homeless due to addiction and other mental health problems. This program makes a difference for this population.

Name: Rev. Colette Mercier

Organization: Amazing Grace Spiritual Center

Comment: I am writing in support of recovery Cafe is inclusion and funding under this appropriation. I have seen firsthand its good work as know that it provides an essential support for those who have made the difficult decision to step onto the path of recovery. I advocate strongly for their inclusion in this funding. There's a welcoming and supportive environment, both physically and in terms of staff and volunteers support, for those who have decided to make this change.

Name: Karina Saunders

Organization: Real Change Homeless Empowerment Program

Comment: Please include Recovery Cafe and Real Change in the MIDD funding!

Name: Joseph Sparacio

Organization: Neighborcare Health

Comment: Neighborcare Health currently operates two program under MIDD I initiatives: 1.g.) Prevention/early intervention mental health and substance abuse services for older adults, and 4.c.) School district based mental health and substance abuse services. This funding has allowed us to provide very specific, focused treatment for older clients as well as population-based strategies in the schools, which can then be complemented by group or individual therapy for those students most in need. We are grateful to the MIDD Oversight Committee for their recognition of the significant, life-saving work being done in these areas and their commitment to include a similar focus in MIDD II funding. As Neighborcare Health continues to refine its behavioral health program to respond to the needs we see in our community, increased access is a continual concern. To that end, we are introducing even further integration of SBIRT, MAT, and brief intervention focused behavioral health into our primary care model, and bringing services to locations such as supportive housing, schools, and our homeless clinic locations. These creative approaches aim to reduce barriers to accessing services and provide care to patients along the entire continuum of need. It is our hope that MIDD II will include flexibility in service provision, such as models other than MHIP, to allow organizations to respond to populations-specific needs more efficiently and effectively.

Name: Ahmed Ali

Organization: Somali Health Board

Comment: Overall, the budget looks fine, however, I think the NEW Community Driven Behavioral Health Grants (SI-IX) should be allocated more funding in providing technical assistance, evaluation and support with community initiated behavioral health programs. I should also point out that due to strong stigma associated with mental/behavioral health within certain ethnic communities, self driven, grassroot efforts such as the Somali Health Board should be given direct access to funding rather than larger organizations that receive findings simply by stating they're culturally competent. Small CBOs with a proven track record of working within the community should be encouraged and financially supported on their work - in order to better serve the community on such needed work. MIDD number SI-IV, peer to peer training is a great model that I see can work really in limited English proficiency communities- it's a pilot, anticipated and hope to see it materialize. I'm also encouraged by the Parent Partners Family Assistance, I'd suggest increasing the funding in that area - $1M, simply because I'm aware of the direct positive impact it has with getting families support their loved and reducing stigmatization.

Name: Abdul Karim Taifour

Organization: None

Comment: Please support services for older adults including GRAT.

Name: Pratima Lakhotia

Organization: None

Comment: Please do not decrease the clubhouse funding of Hero House. It is the only organization in King County that provides a non-clinical way of recovery to mentally ill patients and provides them the ability to get a job. Save Hero House by not decreasing the funding.

Name: Savinay Dangi

Organization: Hero House, Secretary

Comment: Proposed clubhouse funding of $230K for Hero House is 36% reduction from the current budget of 362K. This is extremely low and will make the Hero House in Bellevue unsustainable. Hero House is unique in King County as we are the only organization that provides a non-clinical approach to mental illness recovery and help them get a job. Hero House offers a very diversity rich environment to support the diverse community of King County. Lastly, the proposed decrease of funding for IPS Supported employment will directly impact the ability of recovering patients to get back into employment. We need the funding for Clubhouse and Supported Employment to increase so we can serve more.

Name: Sandy Nisperos

Organization: Asian Counseling and Referral Service

Comment: I support increased $ to MIDD II. AT ACRS we serve the community of non-English speaking Asian/Pacific Islanders who suffer from serious mental illnesses. Many of these people don't have the resources to apply for Medicaid. Due to the MIDD II funding, we can serve this population and get them the services they need such as mental health counseling, medication management , case management.....and more delivered to them in their own Asian language. Please increase the funding for the MIDD II so that we can serve more of the population that needs services. In additon, we help these clients get jobs through our Supported Employment program, so please increase funding for this through the MIDD II.

Name: Deb Lewy

Organization: HERO House

Comment: Hello, Here are my comments on the initial draft MIDD II program and budget recommendations: (1) For clubhouse funding, the county is suggesting $230,000 per year serving 20/30

members per day. This is extremely LOW since at HERO House, we serve this number of members already and our budget for MIDD is currently $362,000 a year. (2) HERO House is a unique organization in King County because it is the only clubhouse that is accredited by Clubhouse International and it also includes the IPS Supported Employment Program. HERO House provides a non-clinical approach to recovery which puts people back to work and keeps them there. We increase access to community services through our clubhouse supports such as bus passes, the SE program, and our education program.)3) At HERO House, our staff represents the community we serve at large. Our staff provides support in more than eight languages. This creates a diverse culture and is reflected in our continued growth for members and staff. (4) For IPS Supported Employment, the county has suggested $950,000 per year. This is $50,000 less than the previous year. In order to expand the IPS program within the county, this shortfall will negatively impact how many individuals we are able to serve. Last year, all 7 IPS programs (including HERO HOUSE) served approximately 1,000 individuals combined in employment. All of the funds were used. The county cannot and should not expect to increase the employment rate among individuals with mental illness by decreasing the funding by $50,0000. Thank you for allowing the feedback and for serving the community of adults who live with mental illness. Deb Lewy President, HERO House Board of Directors

Name: Michelle Vance

Organization: DSHS - APS

Comment: Our main service that we have a close working relationship with is the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team. They have provided excellent services in assessing seniors with a mental health crisis and I feel that this service is essential to APS and the community at whole. Without their assessments, it would be difficult to obtain the information on the cognitive limitations of vulnerable adults and to determine the need for APS to file a guardianship if warranted.

Name: Sue Bunn

Organization: None

Comment: As a geriatric case manager with a masters degree in mental health counseling, I have seen first hand the amazing work done by the GRAT program. It is very clear to me that clients who otherwise would have been hospitalized or a significant threat to themselves or others have been provided stabilizing services not offered by any other program. The GRAT team rocks and should be give a very high funding priority.

Name: Gary Bright

Organization: DSHS/HCS/APS

Comment: I have been an Adult Protective Services worker going into my 16th year, and 10 years in Children's Administration. I have seen a variety of programs come and go over the years with varying results. I wish to give an editorial comment on GRAT and the need to continue this very appropriate program for the King County geriatric population. In contrast to King County, Snohomish County does not have such a program with direct service delivery. Absent GRAT, APS social workers will have to fall

back on RCW 71.05.153 "Emergent detention of persons with mental disorders" to request police to involuntarily take a person to an emergency room for a mental health evaluation. Herein lies the problem: Without good information to show the vulnerable adult is gravely disabled and in a setting impacting their health and welfare, a Mental Health Professional is more likely to release the person after ER contact. GRAT has been extremely helpful networking with APS and other agencies to help establish a need for additional intervention. Early intervention means a cost savings to the immediate medical, long term care and governing health care authorities which provides quality of life to vulnerable adults in King County. Losing GRAT means one less link in the chain of agencies that assist gravely disabled people in need. On my wish list is a request for GRAT to expand their program to include Snohomish County as well. I know, "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride." My wish remains for GRAT to help us here in Snohomish County as well. A case example may help to illustrate: An elderly lady was assigned to me in south King County some years back. There was also an administrative lock on the case. In addition to the extra security required to address the case confidentiality concerns internally, GRAT involvement during this case was extremely helpful as a credible, reliable and relevant source of information gathered from the alleged victim, alleged perpetrator and other non-professional witnesses. GRAT helped with baseline information to provide a positive outcome for this case. The GRAT model is invaluable. As Washington State is one of the top states which heads the nation in quality of care to vulnerable adults, so is King County the model for the rest of this state. Budget constraints aside, there is every reason for GRAT to continue their good work. Please contact me if I can be of further assistance to keep GRAT.

Name: Todd Beller

Organization: None

Comment: I'm glad to participate in this survey. I was employed with the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team from 6/2008 - 6/2013 as their substance abuse specialist. I worked with hundreds of clients impacted with addiction and other co-occuring disorders who would have otherwise not received any support as they were significantly impacted and unable to leave their residence. The GRAT team has a significant impact in the community and offers services for people in crisis as well as clients taking care of people they love (Caregiver support) I implore you to continue this service and continue funding; it's valuable, needed and helps more than you can quantify in a spreadsheet or debate in a legislative session. Thanks, Todd

Name: Kathleen Sullivan, Ph.D.

Organization: Generations with Pride

Comment: The draft shows the work and thoughtfulness of the Advisory Committee and Staff. I would like to again urge you to consider the LGBT senior community. Mental health disparities are compounded with the lack of early detection and prevention programs for this group.

Name: Mark Bernstein

Organization: Aging and Disability Services - Case Management

Comment: The Geriatric Regional Assessment Team is and has been a vital service to our case management program. GRAT's availability, capacity to respond, assess and consult on how to best serve those in our community who find themselves in difficulty and at significant health, physical or emotional risk is a critical part of the continuum of support in helping people in our community.

Name: Amy Sill

Organization: Neighborcare Health

Comment: Very, very helpful resource for our patients! Fred in Seattle is so caring and did all he could to help one of my pts.

Name: Ramona Graham

Organization: Center for Human Services

Comment: MIDD Wraparound should not be reduced because of WISe funding. WISe Programming has requirements and is intensely costly as compared to the MIDD Wraparound. The funding for this program needs to remain the same in order to continue these services to those clients who do not qualify for WISe, but need the support of Wraparound services.

Name: Karen Larsen

Organization: City of Seattle

Comment: GRAT provides excellent mental health assessments for my agency, Aging and Disability Services. Their assessments and expert insight into mental health disabilities give ADS counselors essential information for effective case management. This service cannot be matched. Please, for the sake of the elderly and disabled residents we serve, do not eliminate this important piece of social service care.

Name: Samantha Santor

Organization: City of Seattle HSD, ADS

Comment: I am writing to support continued funding for the GRAT program. We refer to GRAT on a regular basis as they are the only service that goes to see our older/homebound clients in their homes. This is a vital service and many clients will lose access to critical mental health services if funding is cut. Please continue to fund GRAT. The system does not have the capacity to absorb this loss.

Name: Kathi Church

Organization: Aging & Disability Services

Comment: PLEASE PROVIDE FUNDING FOR THE GERIATRIC REGIONAL ASSESSMENT TEAM! (GRAT). GRAT has been invaluable to those of us in the ADS case management program who work with older adult populations, many vulnerable due to cognitive deficits and other mental health issues. GRAT clinicians and their assessments have been critical to inform us and others involved as to options for the client in living independently (or not), what the appropriate services would be given their challenges and strengths, and help inform those at Adult Protective Services when a guardianship is recommended due to capacity issues, etc. If GRAT were to lose funding and were no longer able to serve the clients they do, we at ADS (and our clients) will lose an extremely valuable service.

Name: Rachel Diaz

Organization: Reach

Comment: RE: Treatment on Demand: It's a really great concept but I would like the actual quality of treatment to be addressed. At this point, there really are few treatment options in King County. The one's that exist do not, in general, keep up with best practices as put forth by the federal government. Most treatment facilities are entrenched in only the AA model and that leaves many people out of luck if they do not embrace that model. Many of the providers are rigid in their approaches and clients leave treatment early or relapse immediately. The lack of detox and SUFFICIENT number of days for detox is sorely lacking--many people (alcoholics, opiate users) end up starting treatment while still dealing with post acute withdrawal syndrome and they are not ready to do the hard work. They don't feel better for a good 10 plus days and are half way through treatment by the time their brain really starts to clear. Also, I have yet to hear a client tell me that they worked on coping skills around re-entry to their same housing or living situation. Sorry, but our SU treatment system is quite broken.

Name: Sompasong Keohavong

Organization: ACRS

Comment: I like the proposal. Case load reduction and Non-medicaid PHP funding for behavioral health clients are the two most important issues, I think. This is based on my daily work experience with my clients and my Southeast Asian American community.

Name: Hiede Holmes

Organization: ADS

Comment: I am interested in making certain that the impact that Evergreen's Geriatric Regional Assessment Team be supported in funding. They are often the only contact that vulnerable seniors have available at a time of mental health crisis and their services are invaluable to our case management program in both providing clear assessment of cognitive functioning and also educating and consulting with us on difficult cases. It would be a terrific loss to the community if this service was not to be funded.

Name: Lauren Mirzakhalili

Organization: REACH

Comment: I believe it is absolutely necessary for the city to renew the MIDD program. There are many gaps in our city's services for those experiencing mental illness and/or drug dependency, and I believe there would be serious repercussions if the MIDD program renewal is not put into place.

Name: Alicia Sacko

Organization: DSHS-APS

Comment: Geriatric Regional Assessment Team(GRAT) is a much needed service and should continue to receive funding. The GRAT team is able to evaluate clients quickly and help start services in place for the client. Adult Protective Services uses GRAT services and evaluations on a weekly basis. GRAT is able to reach some of our most vulnerable elderly populations, which would normally not get services.

Name: Christine Illan

Organization: None

Comment: Without the funding for mental health crisis, diversion and recovery support the 10,000+ homeless will continue to grow in King Co.

Name: Tramanh Nguyen

Organization: Asian Counseling and Referral Service

Comment: As a mental health case manager for the past 10 years, I have been through many ups and downs with my clt as the funding fluated, I strongly believe that more funding should be located for non Medicaid and reduce caseload because there are still many people in the community that needs the mental health service but d/t limited of funding we cannot serve everyone who are in needs. I, myself, many years ago had received outpatient mental health treatment and as a result of treatment, I was able to lift myself up, went through grad school and got my MSW and has been serving in the mental health field since 2005, if I didn't get the treatment that I have gotten, I probably not end up where I am today (back then I have made many suicides attempts). Speaking of reducing caseload, right now I have close to 50 caseload and with 40 hrs/week and some of those hours are used for meetings and other necessary trainings, I don't have much time left to meet all of my clts needs, I have to struggle with prioritize my clt's needs and that is very sad because some of them would have making much more progress if they get more support from me. Therefore, pls allocate more funding for non-Medicaid and reduce caseload.

Name: Kim

Organization: DSHS

Comment: GRAT is a great resource please don't take money away from them. We need all the mental health resources we can get. Its very limited and mental health issues are increasing to a hazard. Peoples lives depend on more mental health resources.

Name: Karin Taifour

Organization: None

Comment: I noticed there are only two programs providing support to older adults, the fastest growing population. With issues like dementia, housing, and access to services, our elders are in great need of support. Please consider expanding support to seniors.

Name: Brenda Abbenante

Organization: APS

Comment: Continue with GRAT services as they are a huge benefit to the community.

Name: Tom Lang

Organization: None

Comment: I hope funding will be continued for the GRAT. As the President of an HOA, we were very concerned about one of our elderly owners who called 911 at least 3 dozen times over about 4 months and who had signs of dementia. The advice GRAT offered was most helpful. They came out did an on-site assessment that was also valuable. We needed, and appreciated, that we had someone to call and advise us on how to deal with this owner.

Name: Barbara de Michele

Organization: Issaquah Schools Foundation Healthy Youth Initiative

Comment: I strongly support development of a treatment on demand system. For youth, please consider placing treatment on demand in public schools where access to treatment is currently woefully lacking. Young people who are experimenting or already in addiction have great difficulty accessing appropriate substance abuse counseling and referrals. We have long waiting lists for mental health counseling. School-based treatment on demand would meet these challenges effectively, saving many lives.

Name: Crystal Hanson-Garrett

Organization: DSHS-APS

Comment: This service is invaluable without it, our vulnerable population would not receive much needed services.

Name: Kim Spector

Organization: Northwest Care Managers

Comment: I am writing in support of the GRAT at Evergreen. It has been a life-saver to me and many of my clients over the years. I believe this worthwhile and much-needed program deserves all the support, financial and otherwise, that it needs to serve the people of King County and the greater Seattle area.

Name: Kathy Penn

Organization: Adult Protective Services

Comment: I have used GRAT services to assist in determining whether vulnerable adults need a guardianship in order to protect their interests. This service is very much needed in order for us to timely serve our aging adult population.

Name: Karen Kent

Organization: None

Comment: I believe it is essential that GRAT continue to get MIDD money. It is a program of great value in the community and the only one that deals specifically with isolated older adults in crisis. The population is growing older so there will be more and more need for GRAT.

Name: Abe Liu

Organization: None

Comment: I support the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team (GRAT) efforts to continue to receive MIDD funding (Mental Illness and Drug Dependency levy). I have experienced the value that the GRAT team provides through their support of our family's issues. They fill a need, and should be fully funded!

Name: Angela

Organization: None

Comment: We need to continue to support mental health therapist and government agencies because the Mental Health crisis is growing in our state as well as our country. If we don't help the therapist the provider's the nurses Etc do what they do best things can only get worse.

Name: Lenh Vong

Organization: DSHS APS

Comment: It is critical to continue to have GRAT provide the needed mental health services to all clients in our community to help them access and provide better services etc.

Name: Ashley Kraft

Organization: SHAG Community Life Foundation

Comment: GRAT is a key program to help support our residents, we are at a loss if we do not have this program.

Name: Diane Stone

Organization: Seattle Police Department

Comment: My comment is to attest to the invaluable service of the GRAT program. I work as an advocate for seniors who have been abused, neglected and or exploited. This program has been a phenomenal help to myself and the detectives that investigate the cases. The expertise, hard work, professionalism and compassion shown by the GRAT personnel is invaluable to us and to the older people that they come into contact with and serve. Please, keep this extremely valuable service to our older community up and running! We cannot imagine our job without their expertise and assistance.

Name: Denise Malm

Organization: Wallingford Community Senior Center

Comment: As a social worker at the Wallingford Community Senior Center, I encourage MIDD decision makers to support the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency levy/ funding. In my job, I am noticing an increase of older adults with and without support systems in desperate need of mental health assessments, interventions and services. Too often I see and hear from concerned family members, friends, professionals and neighbors regarding elders with limited resources in critical life and death situations. Personally, I have relied on the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team for help when seniors are in crisis. Professionally, I would not know what to do or who to call (other than 911) when working with an individual who is suicidal, suffering from memory loss or is incoherent. Without this funding, these situations will need to be dealt with by local fire departments, law enforcement and medical facilities.This put a strain on services that are already stretched beyond capacity, ultimately costing the County more in the long run. Furthermore, organization like GRAT have the knowledge and experience with aging populations. Please value seniors in need by fully funding these programs.

Name: Stephen Allar

Organization: APS Region 2

Comment: GRAT is essential to assist our community in making sure that vulnerable adults have their needs being met. All of our society benefits from their critical work.

Name: Jeff Quigley

Organization: DSHS

Comment: Would love to see the GRAT Program funded from the MIDD II program as it is a program which has benefitted the service structure in King Co for many years. Currently, the program is slated to go away due to Evergreen Care Network discontinuing their community service programs.

Name: Rachel Wang Martinez

Organization: None

Comment: As a community health nurse, I have worked in partnership with GRAT many times to provide crucial services to our underserved aging population in crisis. This program is vital to keeping our communities healthy and decreasing the burden of emergency services provided to older adults who benefit from the support provided by GRAT.

Name: Janet Smith

Organization: Northwest Elder Law Group PLLC

Comment: I feel strongly that the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team is a vital resource for frail elders in King County and should continue to be funded. This is a life saving service for elders at risk who live alone, or vulnerable elders who are being exploited by others. Please continue this funding.

Name: Gigi Meinig

Organization: Aging and Disability Services

Comment: I highly recommend the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team (GRAT) be included as a provider in the MIDD process. GRAT is one of the few Behavioral Health (mental health and substance abuse) organizations to serve older adults. In the not so distant future, older adults will increase to 25% of the overall population. As the demographics shift there will be a huge need for practitioners with geriatric experience, knowledge of dementia and understanding of the affects of psychotropic medications on the elderly. GRAT continues to be a leader in the field of geriatrics. Much of their work is done in the client's home. They are connected to the medical community through it's umbrella organization Evergreen Health. As a former contract specialist and agency assessor I always found GRAT's Administrative work to be high quality and appreciated their willingness to maintain flexibility

regarding data collection. I strongly urge you to incorporate the needs of older adults in the MIDD planning process. Thank you.

Name: Amanda Froh

Organization: King County Prosecutor's Office

Comment: I would encourage you to continue funding the Geriatric Regional Assessment Team. These evaluators provide cognitive assessment to elderly and vulnerable adults in crisis (such as those who are victims of the crimes of neglect and financial exploitation), and direct them into services to better their lives. As prosecutors, we often rely on cognitive assessments done by GRAT evaluators of our victims, as they are often first on the scene following discovery of the crisis. Prosecuting crimes against the elderly would be exponentially more difficult without this resource available to law enforcement, social workers, and APS/DSHS.

Name: Kay (Kyung Hwa) Jun

Organization: Sound Generations, formerly Senior Services of Seattle and King County

Comment: My program (I&A for Seniors and younger folks with disabilities) has been working with GRAT closely, with the capacity as an referral agency. There has been huge volume of crisis calls (daily basis) from concerned community members who does not know where to turn. GRAT is the one who was there to go out to the community and help out the senior individuals who's in crisis while no other could reach out that effectively and fast (within 3 days). I'd like to advocate for GRAT in your decision to keep funding the much needed program like GRAT.

Name: Kathy Van Olst

Organization: KCPAO

Comment: The Geriatric Regional Assessment Team provides an incredible service to the community. In the prosecutor's office, there are many elders in the community that are not currently in the mental health system but are experiencing crisis due to evolving cognitive impairments (as victims and offenders). GRAT is the agency where we can refer families whose elders are in crisis to have a competent mental health assessment done in order to plan next steps for these individuals. They are an incredible resource for our community.

Name: Annie Jacobsen

Organization: SHAG Community Life Foundation

Comment: In my 3 years with SHAG as Resident Services Manager we have found the GRAT team to be an invaluable resource and service. The caliber of the team is extraordinary in their efficient, skill and compassion. As a state with below standard services for mentally challenged individuals, they are often falling to unskilled options - housing not meant for the challenges they face as one example. It is often

humiliating for our residents to be a person with a mental health issue being shunned in a community where they simply want to make a home - because of behavior issues or habits. We need to do better by those with mental health challenges and it is of vital importance to have programs like GRAT and DMHP for this reason.

Name: Elizabeth Strewler

Organization: UW School of Social Work

Comment: I write to you today as a concerned citizen and advocate for one of our area's consistently at-risk and underserved communities, our LGBTQ older adult population. Despite being an at-risk group in itself, the LGBTQ community includes many particularly high risk groups, some of whom are: LGBTQ veterans, trans* older adults, LGBTQ older adults of color, those living with HIV, those of limited ability status, those living in poverty, as well as the 'oldest old' and caregivers. In King County, LGBTQ older adults represent about 2.4% of the older adult population and are expected to double by 2030.

Numerous reports and studies, several of them conducted here at the University of Washington, confirm that the LGBTQ aging community faces considerably higher rates of mental health challenges (including suicidality), substance use, and isolation than their heterosexual counterparts. Troublingly, LGBTQ identities and behavioral health challenges continue to be highly stigmatized, even in a progressive region like King County. This continued stigmatization translates to an increased threat of victimization and discrimination for our local LGBTQ older adults, who often face a combination of challenges as they move through their daily life. We know that the LGBTQ aging community can be both resourceful and resilient when provided with the supports and resources they need. At present, our local LGBTQ older adults rely primarily on their informal peer groups and networks for support, few of which are equipped to address the mental health and substance use challenges that so often affect members of this community. This is because programming that could serve them more comprehensively does not yet exist. Several core components of MIDD's programmatic focus areas would directly address the unmet needs of this growing population. As the MIDD moves forward with plans for new prevention, intervention, and systems improvements that will address the behavioral health challenges experienced by King County constituents, I urge you to forge programming specifically tailored to the needs of our LGBTQ aging community. Thank you for your time in taking my public comment into consideration.

Name: Yoon Joo Han

Organization: Asian Counseling and Referral Service

Comment: There is great need for mental health services for minority community members as many are not eligible for Medicaid or health benefit. We would like to see increased amount designated for Non-Medicaid funding for mental health and CD outpatient services. Workload reduction funding has been very helpful in addressing workload of our case managers who carry such a high caseload. Although it is not enough to solve the problem, certainly it has been helpful as it can be used in a creative way for each agency. We would like to see an increase in workload reduction fund and the kind of support to support the infrastructure. I would have liked a focus on cultural competency, whether it is to increase the level of cultural competency in the system or providers' level, or in direct service staff. I am not sure how or whether this MIDD II took equity, social justice and cultural competency into consideration.

There is more need to address these important values and issues that we all share. Thank you for the important work!

Name: Reza Hosseini Ghomi

Organization: None

Comment: I fully support renewal of the MIDD.

Name: Perla Castaneda

Organization: None

Comment: To whom it may concern: I am writing today to urge the MIDD Oversight Committee to recognize and continue to support the ever-growing needs of the aging LGBT community. As a community that is facing pronounced mental health and behavioral health disparities, the aging LGBT community is in dire need of preventative and supplemental services. Despite the growth of the this community, now making up about 2.4% of the older adult population in Seattle/King County, no services exist that address their unique needs. LGBT are at higher risk for poor health as mental health related issues and therefore need specialized resources as well. Poor mental health can lead to other health related issues such as increased drug use and higher risk for suicide. One of the themes that came up in MIDD focus groups was the stigma that is often associated with using mental health care services. This stigma is even more prominent with the LGBT community given stigma surrounding identifying as LGBT is still outstanding. Older adults face these and other hardships, such as mobility issues and economic instability, in attempting to access services. For these reasons, it is critical that programming be dedicated to the older LGBT community in King County. I would like to commend the efforts of the Committee to include our aging community in the initial MIDD recommendations and would ask that we recall that the LGBT aging community should be specifically addressed in these efforts as well. With more efforts in behavioral health services focused in prevention and early intervention, our aging LGBT community can have a better chance of aging in a healthy and dignified manner.

Name: Lisa Nelson

Organization: None

Comment: The treatment on demand should also allow for mobile medical services. The urgent care clinic is a good start, but expand the funding eligibility to help with funding the new mobile medical van.

Name: Michelle Peterson

Organization: HERO House

Comment: It is very important to keep in mind the most important factor that benefits the club house members, and the community -- as it is so eloquently written in the MIDD II Recommendations: "Seattle

Clubhouse is well- positioned to overcome the challenges faced by past programs and fully support those working towards their own long-term, SUSTAINED RECOVERY (emphasis added)."

Name: Sarah Boye

Organization: None

Comment: As someone who has worked closely with the MIDD Wraparound program in multiple capacities, I object to the reduction of this program's budget. An assumption has been made that "Medicaid dollars" (aka WISe program funding) will enhance or supplement the current Wraparound delivery model, and therefore the overall budget for this program could be reduced without changing the service delivery. What this assumption fails to take into account is twofold:

1. The WISe funding model is not sustainable in itself, and does not provide adequate funding for the program design, and
2. MIDD Wraparound dollars provided key program elements which are not at all funded in the WISe model.

One of these key elements funded through the MIDD funding is Flex Funds. Flex Funds help to fill "gaps" in a client's care plan, and address needs that would not be otherwise paid for through categorical services. Examples of this would be sports fees to allow a youth in CD treatment to engage in prosocial activities which the family could not pay for, or items needed to create a safe living space for a child with Autism, or camp fees for a child with profound behavior needs to engage in "typical" summer activities, build skills, and give parents a needed break. Flex Funds are a crucial part of the service delivery model specifically because they are flexible. The child's team can decide to use them in a way that is culturally appropriate and clinically indicated. A second key element of the MIDD Wraparound program includes "following" a youth who has been admitted to a CLIP facility. Under the WISe program model, Wraparound would end when a youth enters long-term residential treatment facility. However with MIDD funding, the Wraparound team could continue to support this family and enhance the treatment and discharge planning of the youth. Our experience has found that this is crucial in ensuring that the expert clinical work done at the CLIP facilities can be effectively "translated" back to the child's family, school, outpatient mental health team, and natural support network. We have received feedback from more than one CLIP facility that they see more parent engagement, increased support network involvement, and an overall better prognosis for the future when Wraparound has maintained involvement throughout a youth's stay. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, MIDD funding allows families who do not have Medicaid to have access to the Wraparound program. In our community we serve families across a socioeconomic spectrum, because mental health, substance abuse, and behavioral needs affect all communities. Reducing this funding would limit access for our non-Medicaid families, and eliminate their opportunity to engage in this research based, team-based planning process. There are many families in our community who do not receive Medicaid, yet have children with profound emotional or behavioral disturbances. Wraparound supports these families in navigating the complex mental health, DDA, Juvenile Justice, Children's Administration, Special Education or Substance Abuse systems. The process also supports the family in developing robust proactive crisis and care plan which reduce the need for hospital or detention stays, and allow youth to remain in appropriate school and home settings. Please consider restoring the MIDD Wraparound budget to its original funding level. This program is unique in that it supports youth up to age 21, and enhances the work of providers across a variety of child-serving systems. By appropriately funding this single program, the efficiency of several

others are increased, and the burden on our hospitals, schools, social workers, and therapists can be distributed across a team of cross-agency supports. Thank you for your consideration.

Name: Kailey Fiedler

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I believe the recommendations are appropriate and help focus on preventative treatment rather than reactive treatment. It is imperative that the Clubhouse Model of Recovery that is accredited by Clubhouse International is at the forefront of MIDD II funding. The clubhouse model has proven outcomes to reduce hospitalization, cost effective in treatment and reduces individuals in jail. This is one area which the county has determined is vital to improving our mental health system.

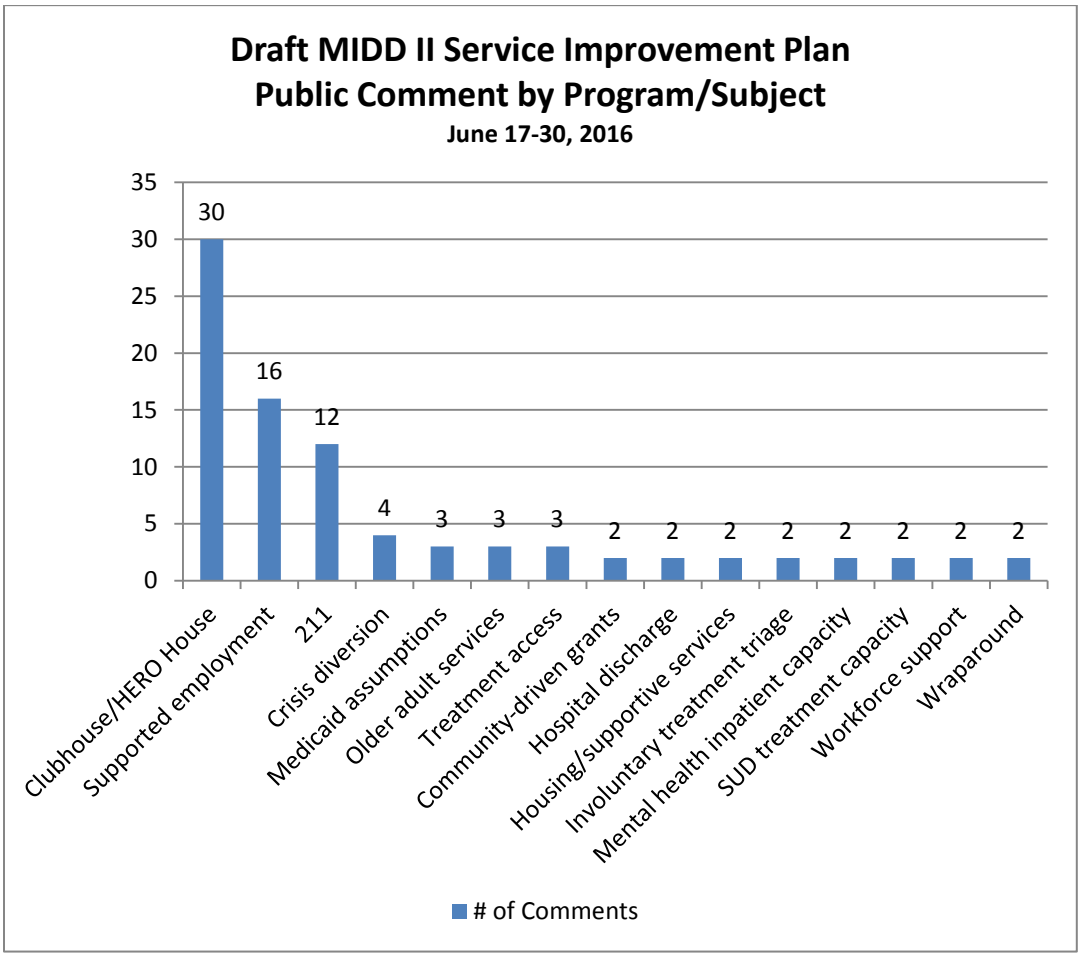
Draft MIDD II Service Improvement Plan

Public Comment Summary: June 17 – 30, 2016

A total of 65 comments on the draft MIDD II Service Improvement Plan were received by King County. The comments were provided online June 17-30 through a survey portal, via email, or in person at the MIDD Oversight Committee meeting on June 23.

The vast majority of comments endorsed or supported particular program(s), in some cases advocating for additional funding. Notably, 46 percent of commenters (30 total) advocated for additional funding for clubhouse/HERO House. About one quarter of public comment participants (16 total) advocated for increased funding for supported employment services. About 18 percent of respondents (12 total) supported MIDD funding for 211 services.

When comments referenced multiple subjects, they were counted under each subject discussed. Programs or subjects mentioned by two or more commenters are shown in the chart below.



Public Comment on Draft MIDD 2 Service Improvement Plan (June 2016)

Name: Kelly Rider, Alison Eisinger, Janet Pope, Paul Lambros, Daniel Malone, Matt King, Bill Hallerman, and John Hickman

Organization: Housing Development Consortium Seattle-King County, Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness, Compass Housing Alliance, Plymouth Housing Group, DESC, YMCA Seattle | King | Snohomish, Catholic Community Services, and Catholic Housing Services

Comment: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the forthcoming draft of the MIDD II Service Improvement Plan (SIP). We appreciate that the current MIDD II proposal would invest a significant amount of funding in permanent supportive housing and related uses. In particular, we are grateful the proposal identifies sufficient funding to create an ongoing allocation of capital funding, compared to the one-time allocation in MIDD I. That said, we are concerned that the proposed funding level does not sufficiently respond to the crisis level of homelessness our County is experiencing. At a time when the One Night Count of unsheltered homeless individuals has increased by 20% over one year, the proposed funding does not bring this proven best practice to scale. Unfortunately, it would create fewer permanently affordable homes over the life of MIDD II than were created over the life of MIDD I due to increased costs and reduced external leveraging resources. We recognize MIDD II is being shaped to respond to a variety of needs our communities are facing. However, we recommend the following actions to better address homelessness among our county's population facing mental illness and substance abuse challenges.

Unallocated Funds: We strongly urge the County to prioritize permanent supportive housing capital dollars in the Service Improvement Plan's policy regarding additional allocations, underspending, and/or recapture of funds. A similar policy is currently in place for the Veterans & Human Services Levy and serves as a best practice for promoting enhanced housing outcomes over time should additional funding opportunities become available. This serves our community well as recipients do not require ongoing funding of capital dollars.

Flexibility of Housing-Related Funds: While we respect the County's need to create predictability and accountability within the Service Improvement Plan, we encourage you to create more flexibility within the housing-related funding allocations. Services and operating dollars in particular are incredibly challenging to identify and have reached a "cliff," where the current service dollars available have already been committed to current sites, leaving a shortage of funding available to commit to new permanent supportive housing sites. Given King County's position among a variety of other funders with varying priorities, flexibility will allow you to best leverage other funding sources to create the desired outcomes. In addition, this would align well with the unallocated funds policy recommended above, allowing the County to increase yearly funds for service dollars above $2 million if recaptured or other funds are identified to allocate toward capital funds.

Thank you for your leadership throughout this important process. We look forward to continuing to work with you and other County leaders to advance a successful MIDD II proposal later this year and to identify the other funding sources necessary to bring our homelessness strategies to scale. [Stakeholder letter submitted to MIDD June 15, 2016]

Name: Corrina Reily

Organization: HERO House

Comment: It has helped me get along with people. I learned how to do the right thing and to be honest and not steal. I have learned how to listen here and how to work well with others.

Name: Carol Bashaw

Organization: HERO House

Comment: HERO House lets me do reception when I'm there. HERO House allows me to have lunch too. I feel a sense of belonging to the clubhouse. Greg or Matt give me rides here and back because I can't get here otherwise.

Name: Alex Odesskiy

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I met a lot of new people. I had a volunteer job for 3 school years. I like the staff and get along well with them. I help out with shopping and go on socials. I also participated in a conference two years ago in Canada. HERO House helps me with my recovery.

Name: Joseph C.

Organization: HERO House

Comment: HERO House is a great place for people who have a mental illness to come and be accepted and feel at home here. It serves as a good foundation to help you sort of get on with life, move forward with life. The socialization aspects are really crucial. Also, the work activities are meaningful and it provides an atmosphere of comradery which is motivational. I'm getting a whole lot more interaction with people so it's really helped me to engage with people and brought me out of my shell. It's been very satisfying socially, which that when I go home, I can focus on other things and not feel isolated. It's eliminated the feeling of isolation, which has allowed me to be more productive.

Name: David Honrath

Organization: HERO House

Comment: It keeps me more active and more stable. I work well with a standard. HERO House helps me keep my body moving. I've met quite a few people at HERO House. Segregated place that lives up to standards. I appreciate HERO House and what it's done for me. I have a better living situation thanks to HERO House. Good things and bad things about work ordered day.

Name: Susan Ericksen

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I like the people here. It's helped me get along with people. I get to help with stuff, like cooking, setting the table, and my self-worth. I like the friends here.

Name: Anthony Gomez

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I'm not drinking and using drugs anymore. HERO House makes me feel like I'm a part of something. I'm able to ask for someone's help to explain things to people what don't want to listen to me. Peer support and advocacy. I feel like I have something to do now. It feels like I'm worth something now. Before, I was depressed, because I felt like I wasn't worth anything, but now I have someplace to go. They accept me for who I am. I get to cook anything I want to for the members if they have it. I'm developing skills and I hope to get a job. It's a new standard on my life.

Name: Michelle Ragan

Organization: HERO House

Comment: HERO House got me a real job. It's the only way I get paid. If I wasn't working, I wouldn’t have any money in my bank account. I've been working for six months. This is my first job in a long time. I like the activities they do. They give me two free shirts I can keep at my work.

Name: Ben Miksch

Organization: Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness

Comment: Ben Miksch, representing the Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness, spoke on behalf of the groups who signed the letter regarding the MIDD II Service Improvement Plan (Kelly Rider of the Housing Development Consortium Seattle-King County, Janet Pope of Compass Housing Alliance, Daniel Malone of Downtown Emergency Service Center, Bill Hallerman of Catholic Community Services, Alison Eisinger of Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness, Paul Lambros of Plymouth Housing Group, Matt King of YWCA Seattle/King/Snohomish, and John Hickman of Catholic Housing Services [included in the packet everyone received for today’s meeting]). He thanked the Oversight Committee for their work which is hugely appreciated by everyone in the community. He described permanent supportive housing, which was supported by MIDD I, as a national best practice for some of the most vulnerable people in our community, who often cannot be served without housing and cannot get housing without supportive services. He expressed the hope of the Coalition on Homelessness that some of the unallocated MIDD dollars be used to raise funding for permanent supportive housing or, given the current draft of the Service Improvement Plan, that money from emerging issues category could be considered for use in supportive housing. His other request was for flexibility of spending: comparing housing to a three-legged stool – capital projects, operations and maintenance, and services – with varying requirements at the federal and local levels, flexibility of spending MIDD dollars would be very helpful in respect to supportive housing.

Name: Alicia Tillery

Organization: Valley Cities Behavioral Health

Comment: Alicia Tillery, Vocational Specialist at Valley Cities Behavioral Health, thanked the MIDD Oversight Committee for their support of Supported Employment. She shared a success story about a consumer from DVR [the state Division of Vocational Rehabilitation] whom she was able to place at a CVA store where he boosted book sales by over 30 percent. Originally, this consumer had been unable to communicate, had no friends, and had never worked, at 25 years of age. But as a result of the job at CVA, his life has turned 180 degrees: his verbal communication has increased, he has friends, he is self-sufficient, his symptoms have decreased, and he is a productive citizen. This is why we are asking for an increase of $250,000 from the present Service Improvement Plan. We need to continue building our success numbers.

Name: Sue Wyder

Organization: Valley Cities Behavioral Health

Comment: Sue Wyder of Valley Cities Behavioral Health thanked the MIDD Oversight Committee for the work they have done on the budget, which she also has some experience with. Her public comment was in support of the Supported Employment Program at Valley Cities Behavioral Health, requesting the MIDD Oversight Committee recommend $250,000 more in funding for this program. She described the spiral effect that follows decreased funding has: low performance leads to low outcomes leads to decreased services from South King County and Auburn to Northgate, the area that Valley Cities serves. A large number of consumers at Valley Cities are motivated to work because of the time that staff spends supporting them. And employment works: it establishes routines, boosts confidence, lifts people out of homelessness and addictions, and they become role models for others. These are signs of what that extra funding can do and we want everyone to have the opportunity to work.

Name: Katharine Wisner

Organization: HERO House

Comment: Katharine Wisner, a consumer giving public comment about Hero House, described the critical importance of Hero House in helping her to live with severe anxiety and panic disorder after leaving a very stressful job last year. At Hero House, she has felt safe and accepted. No one asked questions about her mental health; they asked her to edit the newsletter and answer the phones, so that she felt like she was contributing even while she was still experiencing symptoms, which she while working through her symptoms. Thanks to her involvement in Hero House, some therapy, and other things, she began to feel better and spoke with Isabelle at Hero House about Supported Employment. She is now working part time in something that feels meaningful to her, and she is gaining confidence; her plan is to work full time by the end of the year with the help of Supported Employment. She advocated for funding of the Supported Employment Program at the $1.25 million level rather than the proposed $950,000 level. Working for her is the next step in reclaiming full recovery.

Name: Earl Peterson

Organization: HERO House

Comment: Earl Peterson, a consumer giving public comment about Hero House and the Supported Employment Program, described how Hero House has helped him greatly over the past seven years in his recovery from drug addiction, homelessness and severe depression. To live and be successful in life is important and not easy for anyone. Since joining Hero House, he's been able to attend college and initiate a new charter with the Kiwanis Club to donate funds to Hero House. Other members are regularly employed and also volunteer for nonprofits. More recently, he has committed to a new workshop at the Clubhouse on life goals, sponsored by Hero House. For most in recovery, progress is slow. The improvements he has been able to observe in himself and others within the Clubhouse environment seem directly proportional to the growth of this organization. Helping people be all they can be is the business of this organization; lives are being changed for the better, to be more constructive, clear, with a purpose. My hope is to convey how important funding dollars are to this program.

Name: Greg Davis

Organization: HERO House

Comment: Hi my name is Greg Davis i am a peer support Generalist at HERO House, HERO House is a safe place for people who have special needs we give hope to our members,we offer opportunities for people with special needs to rejoin their communitys.

Name: Matt Valdespino

Organization: HERO House

Comment: Hi, my name is Matt Valdespino and I'm a staff member at HERO House here in Bellevue. I have been working at the Clubhouse for a little over a year and it has been a truly incredibly experience. The work we do helps transform lives every day, and as we have expanded our services over the past year new people from all over the county are being rehabilitated through the unique recovery-through-work model that is unparalleled in Western Washingotn. It is for that reason that I urge you to, at the very least, maintain funding for HERO House at the current level through MIDD II, if not expand it. We are a proven, cost-effective method of psychosocial rehabilitation that helps individuals return to the workforce and re-engage with the community at large: a year of services from HERO House costs roughly the same as a 2 week stay at a psychiatric hospital. If the funding is cut, we will be forced to ration our services to the point where we will have to turn away individuals seeking assistance. This will not only damage that individual's recovery but damage the relationship of trust the members have in our program that if they want to get back to work, we will do everything to get them back to work. It is this trust, based on the strong individual relationships built through member-staff participation in the work ordered day, that distinguishes us from any other program in the area. When members come into the Clubhouse, they know they are dealing with people who will treat them as individuals and work to support them based on their goals, their personalities, and their strengths. Our diverse staff is representative of the community at large, with eight languages between our staff members and even more from our active members. By supporting HERO House, the county is supporting a holistic approach

to recovery that engages the strengths of individuals with mental illnesses rather than fixating on their weaknesses. I urge you, on the behalf of adults living with mental illness throughout King County who have not given up on reaching their full potential, to keep supporting our wonderful program.

Name: Olga Yarmoshik

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I am so thankful for MIDD funding as it vitally helped our program - HERO House to survive and prosper. My hope is that everyone could see the importance of continuing to fund this unique program at current level the least. Our clubhouse is currently the only clubhouse in King County that is accredited by Clubhouse International and it also includes the IPS Supported Employment Program. HERO House provides a nonclinical approach to recovery from mental illness. Members have opportunity to be active part to reach their goals, whether it is employment education, skills, meaningful life, connection to others and most importantly increased self esteem and confidence. Members and staff run the program side by side, resulting in many of the members returning to work, being less isolated and finding meaning in life. Over the past 10 years I have witnessed dozens of members going to work for the first time in very long time or even in their lifetime. These members are being able to be successful because of the many layers of support provided by HERO House program - prevocational building of skills and confidence, support from peers, encouragement from staff and opportunities to participate in social activities in safe and familiar environment. For members that are not interested in employment there is everyday support dealing with personal advocacy, community resources, and opportunity to participate in meaningful work of running the clubhouse. Clubhouse is effective and cost efficient option for those recovering from mental illness. Please do continue to fund our agency.

Name: Gail Kowall

Organization: HERO House

Comment: Would like to ask for King County/MIDD 11 to continue the current funding level of Hero House at $362,489 per year. Ask for funding of SE at $1,250,000-250k above previous MIDD 11 level Thank you

Name: Riley Holbrook

Organization: HERO House

Comment: HERO House has given me access to computers, found clothing in which to go to interviews. Provide cheap lunches and free pastries. Normally, I come to the morning meeting and sign up for 1-2 tasks and meet with Isabelle who is an employment generalist and go on a wellness walk with Corey. I got a job at PCC because of HERO House, developed friendships, volunteer at an organic farm, which is part of my chosen career.

Name: Kuong Quach

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I started 2 years ago. I heard about HERO House from my roommate who said HERO House is good for getting out of the house and getting a job. Kaz helped me get a job at Ross. I am proud to have work. It makes me happy to come here and it makes my recovery stable. Because of HERO House I have something to do every day. Also I get to socialize with the members. HEROHouse refreshes my job skills.

Name: Monika Swanson

Organization: HERO House

Comment: HERO House has given me a place to go each day so I don't isolate. I have found a place where I get a sense of belonging. I also get to do things that help me gain both social and job skills. I also find that I get support and encouragement in all my situations.

Name: Susie Willard

Organization: HERO House

Comment: HERO House helps me stay out of trouble and gives me something to occupy my time. HERO House has also been instrumental in assisting me to gain friendships. The computer skills I have learned will be helpful when I become employed.

Name: Kellen Ryan

Organization: HERO House

Comment: Helped me develop a sense of belonging. Helped me find and retain a part-time job. Helped me develop friendships. Helping me grow as a person (inter/intrapersonal growth). Share feelings

Name: Sei Obara

Organization: HERO House

Comment: There's a lot of social activities at HERO Hosue. I like being with people and in a friendly environment. HERO House helps me with resumes and applications for getting a job. It gives me time to reflect on my own self. I run the snackbar and help set up the Daily Dish. I also am the Lunch List attendant when I'm here.

Name: Jeffrey Parr

Organization: HERO House

Comment: It helps me in three ways: I'm not staying at home; it's a place in the community that I feel I'm doing something productive for the community if not for myself; it keeps me off the streets. We're learning to be training to go out and work and be part of the community, instead of sitting at home vegitating.

Name: Earl Peterson

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I have something to do to keep my mind off the problems in Seattle and the communities, and the chaos that spreads. It's like an oasis in the sewer, like a protective bubble.

Name: Michael Given

Organization: Hero House

Comment: I do a lot more in the computer, more than I did before. I've learned at HERO House how to do 3-D photos. I make the member cards for HERO House. In the past, I did a lot of movies, but never have people to help me. I do a lot of slide shows. HERO House helps those with mental illness to function better. It gave me the space to learn and people to help me. I was working as a drafter. I'm working with employment services to try to get back to work and to improve my CAD skills.

Name: Ann Allen

Organization: Harborview Medical center

Comment: This is a service that is vital to getting people with serious and acute mental illness out of jail. I provided the service for my agency at one point, please consider our efforts to get treatment for those in need.

Name: Idabelle Fosse

Organization: Sound Generations

Comment: Having read through the materials, I would like to comment on some of the themes that you outlined. Given the lack of access to hospitalizations, I think that the continuum of care would benefit greatly from using a system of crisis homes that are more effective and less expensive to run than trying to add more hospital beds. This idea would also help discharge planners from hospitals access a supportive transitional living environment for clients who need more services in order to become stabilized. San Diego has (or used to have) an excellent model for this. We need more services for folks who are homebound because of their mental illness, and need help to access services in order to prevent their becoming homeless, And lastly, we need more services that will help support older adults

with mental illness remain in their homes. The specific needs of older adults with mental illness is not addressed in any of the programming that is listed.

Name: Ursula Whiteside

Organization: NowMattersNow.org

Comment: Please include $200,000 to support King County 2-1-1 in the MIDD process. 2-1-1 is a foundational and critical part of the behavioral health system and deserves to be fully funded.

Name: Kristin Middleton

Organization: None

Comment: Please include $200,000 to support King County 2-1-1 in the MIDD process. 2-1-1 is a foundational part of the behavioral health system and deserves to be funded.

Name: Janice Tufte

Organization: Hassanah Consulting

Comment: Please fund MIDDII and fully fund 2-1-1 both organizations help many with a hands up, resources

Name: Mindy Brown

Organization: OESD 114

Comment: 211 is very important to the clients we serve. Without resources available to our families, they will never see the bigger picture that they could be part of.

Name: Gary Davis

Organization: None

Comment: I urge the King County Council to include $200,000 in support of King County 2-1-1 in the MIDD process. 2-1-1 saves lives, money, and critical time in serving our neighbors in need of crucial behavioral health care and is a vital resource in accomplishing the MIDD goals. Thank you for your advocacy for 2-1-1.

Name: Jason Austin

Organization: None

Comment: Please fully fund the $200,000 proposal to King County 2-1-1. 2-1-1 is a foundational element of King County behavior health safety net and should be strengthened to better meet the needs of King County residents.

Name: Dennis Raymond

Organization: None

Comment: Funding is needed for the 211 line in King County. This is a vital service for those needing social services, and don't know who to contact.

Name: Cynthia Drover

Organization: None

Comment: Please set aside 200,000 for 2-1-1. As a professional human service worker with direct contact with clients, I have utilized this resource many times when asked for resource and referral.

Name: Bonnie Thane

Organization: Olympic Educational Service District 114

Comment: Please include $200,000 to support King County 2-1-1 in the MIDD process. 2-1-1 is a foundational part of the behavioral health system and deserves to be funded. This service is VITAL to our community. Thank you.

Name: Lori VanderBilt

Organization: None

Comment: 211 is critical to our infrastructure. I have volunteered for the crisis line, offered it as a resource as a therapist, and donated money to support it! Please keep it going--so many people in desperate straits rely on it daily for resources!

Name: Jerilyn Anderson

Organization: 14834 119th Pl NE

Comment: The 2-1-1 service is underwritten financially by other line items in the Crisis Clinic budget. It is a value of it's own, serving so many thousands of residents. It should be funded sufficiently on its own so it can continue to provide this essential referral service for our community.

Name: Tanya McGee

Organization: Sound Generations

Comment: Working for 12 years with Senior Services now Sound Generations, I interact daily with client's 60 and over and clients 18-59yrs old who are struggling with depression and other mental health issues. Most are unable to access free or low cost mental health services and are struggling to maintain households, relationships, and get safe and secure placements when they are in a crisis. I also talk frequently with caregivers of client's with mental health needs and the caregivers are overwhelmed with navigating mental health systems; especially involuntary commitment. More wrap around services, care coordination, and crisis diversion services (like GRAT) are needed for older adults and younger disabled client's. I see firsthand that many clients could be assisted if there was more funding, more intensive supports, and more creative housing environments. The alternative being costly hospitalizations where no specialized treatment is being received, becoming homeless, or living in unsafe living environments frequently calling 911 and going in and out of the hospital with no follow up or care plans. I have several client's that are not in a mental health crisis, but have undiagnosed mental health conditions and need care coordination including home visits, and assistance to get connected to a doctor. I have researched current options but so far can't find the assistance they need to live safely in the community. Washington State is one of the best places to live. It needs to be one of the best places to live to access mental health services also. There are so many great ideas for the MIDD funding….all of them should be funded.

Name: Debbie Fuller

Organization: Mom

Comment: This specific funding needs to be addressed for its Unique ability to address very Basic and REAL needs. You can have Housing ,Food, Education, etc. needs met but if a Mom needs her hair cut to feel REAL to herself or a front door needs repair so a family entering doesn't have to be reminded that their Dad slammed their Mom's head into that space....THIS is the Funding that is not OUT THERE....THIS is the funding that precedes ALL the other interventions. ....this is the funding that is the platform for CHANGE.....lasting/fundamental /genuine Change! Please HEAR THIS !

Name: Tina Budell

Organization: None

Comment: I have read through the draft and am still thinking there is more focus on overhead and oversight than getting more treatment centers open. I have a friend who's brother is struggling with addiction and can't get into treatment. He is waiting to hopefully get in at Yakima, he is from federal way and has been a homeless addict in and around Seattle to Tacoma. He has been in the methadone program to no success and keeps slipping back to heroin due to ease of access. The clinics don't always work for people who are working and need access quickly, the waiting months to get in a treatment center if you are low income is counter productive to offering poor and lower income people with REAL options for getting help and getting treatment for their addictions. As a person who's own older brother struggled with addiction for over 20 years of his life and became homeless and addicted I know first hand the struggle for addicts who are ready to get help. The waiting game only makes it easier to go

back to the drugs and lifestyle that they desperately want to leave behind. The idea that all this reporting is going to make the addiction problem in our county/state/country go away is foolish and a waste of tax dollars. We need more treatment centers, we need intake centers that can take an addict in when they are ready and get this on the road to recovery that day, not 6 weeks later. Watching your loved one spiral into a drugged out zombie is heart breaking and destroys families, not just the addict. While my brother was trying to get into treatment was relapsed and stole jewelry from my mother who was in the hospital fighting for her life in her struggle with cancer. Had my brother been able to get in treatment when he realized he was ready and tired of being a drain on the family, he might not have been homeless for 7 years and addicted for over 20 years. Your plan needs to think about not just the future, it needs to have a concrete plan for NOW. How do we get these folks into treatment NOW, not 6 weeks from now and in a different part of the state.

Name: Gail Stone

Organization: King County

Comment: Thank you for the herculean effort. It is clearly the result of a sustained, deep fact-finding and challenging moral discussions. Please accept my comment on one item in particular. MIDD II Number: CD-14, ITA Triage: Too long ago to admit in public, a group of CJ actors, DCHS, state and local hospitals came together to address the escalating, intractable problem of people waiting in jail unconstitutionally long periods of time for an evaluation bed to open up at Western State Hospital. While this is clearly the State's obligation, it wasn't happening and wasn't going to be happening in the foreseeable future. The group developed the triage model in CD-14. Harborview Medical Center generously stepped into the gap and committed staff to do jail-based evaluations, cutting the wait time significantly and, unexpectedly, resulting in better outcomes for people needing evaluation. The rest of the group committed to find ways to fund this service, which Harborview continued to provide until they simply couldn't sustain within current capacity. Our workgroup hasn't found any other funding source. This program works, Harborview has the expertise and the geographic proximity to make it successful. On behalf of our workgroup, thank you for including the ITA Triage project in the MIDD II SIP, and please keep it in as you wrestle with the difficult choices before you.

Name: Jobyna Nickum

Organization: Enumclaw Senior Center

Comment: As a direct service provider, for 25 years in rural South East King County, providing person to person assistance to older adults, I am submitting the following comments/input on the MIDD II Service Improvement Plan: GRAT: Geriatric Regional Assessment Team is an extremely valuable resource for King County for our most at risk elders. Continued funding is essential. Would recommend a South King County based GRAT team to better address growing senior population. Mental Health Services/Case Management Model: I urge King County- MIDD II SIP to develop/support innovative strategies to address the growing "silver tsunami" that we are woefully unprepared for: the mental health needs of older adults Strategies and programs regarding older adults and homelessness Strategies and programs regarding older adults and heroin and opiate addiction

Name: Harry J. Mccarthy

Organization: Retired King County Superior Court judge

Comment: The single most important thing MIDD can do is to lobby strongly for many more residential mental health facilities, both inpatient and outpatient, in King County. We have all heard for years that both the King County jail and the juvenile detention facility are the de facto residences for the mentally ill. Indeed, the King County jail houses more mentally ill people than any facility other than Western State Hospital. Unless and until the Legislature commits to many more community mental health facilities, the mentally ill will continue to be incarcerated in our jails. That intolerable situation must end before any meaningful treatment and counseling can begin . We have been lobbying for this for many years with no change. Frankly, it leaves us who have been fighting for changes in the care for the mentally ill somewhat doubtful that the legislature will make the necessary commitment, particularly in light of their long standing failure to fund public education, their first duty.

Name: Amanda Clark

Organization: League of Women Voters, Seattle-King Co.

Comment: The League of Women Voters of Seattle-King County urges King County to support and fund the King County Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Improvement Plan for inclusion in the 2017-2018 biennial budget. The League of Women Voters of Washington supports measures to expand and fund drug abuse prevention education and drug abuse treatment programs as a means to reduce the demand for drugs. In particular, we support integrated services as appropriate, including long-term treatment, counseling and mental health services, to all drug abusers and to meet the needs of individuals with co-occurring disorders. As a community, we are all stronger by supporting the mental health of all of our citizens. Thank you for your continued support for drug dependency programs in King County through MIDD.

Name: Mike Heinisch

Organization: Kent Youth and Family Services

Comment: Comments submitted on the draft MIDD II SIP issued for public comment June 17, 2016
First off, thank you for the opportunity to provide comment once again as well as compliments on the thoroughness and thoughtfulness that went into development of the draft. It is clear through reading it that a great amount went into it's development, as with the entire planning process design of MIDD II development.

- I note very positively recognizing the challenges of King County MH providers sustaining a qualified, expert workforce and applaud the explicit inclusion of provider Economic Adjustments to the extent of referencing the situation as a workforce crisis.

- I am very much supportive of creating community driven grants and the opportunity this initiative presents for locally responsive, culturally competent MH services.

- I am supportive of expanding crisis diversion and mobile crisis services through the establishment of a crisis center in South King County. You will find tremendous support throughout the first responders and municipalities in SKC for this initiative.

- The draft SIP clearly calls out the BH Medicaid rate, "20-25% lower than pre ACA adoption, making it even more for providers to operate" (dovetailing legitimately and, in part, fueling the workforce capacity and sustainability cited elsewhere in the report. It has been obvious for years, well before ACA era, as the draft SIP states, "the system continues to be significantly underfunded."

- I applaud the recommended revision to the MIDD policy goals as well as the new Strategic Framework of MIDD II.

- I appreciate the recognition of the need that results in the expansion of Family Treatment Court to South King County.

- I ask you to be cautious with assumptions on Medicaid, the likely MIDD savings projections (whatever amount however cited as $4.8M in the draft SIP). Continue to think thoroughly through any assumptions and recommendations from any consultant(s) contracted to work with the County staff on Medicaid assumptions.

In general the array of NEW MIDD II projects/programs is very much reflective of the current BH care environment. Well done on crafting them with the extensive community and key stakeholders input.

Name: Laura Collins

Organization: None

Comment: Re: MIDD Initiative CD-14: Involuntary Treatment Triage Project which serves mentally ill individuals who have committed a serious misdemeanor and are found not competent to assist in their defense. This project provides a safer, more efficient and local evaluation process for these individuals, and has demonstrated great impact in multiple spheres – including diversion from costly ER visits and State hospital admissions, improved utilization of local resources and ensures compliance with the requirements of the civil commitment evaluation process outlined in RCW 10.77. This project has brought the required evaluation process back in-line with the Statute, which requires that these persons be evaluated for possible long term civil commitment (90 day inpatient treatment) vs. a shorter 72 hour commitment. If funded, this program will hire the providers that are qualified to file and testify for the possible 90 day commitment as required by law. Without this project, these individuals will continue to be evaluated for the 72 hour commitment only. Prior to December 2013, these individuals were either referred to Western State Hospital or Harborview's Emergency Department for these evaluations. Both processes were costly, risking longer lengths of stay (at Western State) and safety of patients and staff by treating these persons in an unpredictable emergency department environment of highly vulnerable patients. This project would bypass transfers to Western State or the Emergency Department, by allowing the evaluation to take place in the jail – a more safe and cost effective process. The other strong benefit of this project is its promotion of local care – both inpatient and outpatient. This project includes in the evaluation a thorough coordination with both existing and new outpatient providers, and encourages the development of a safe outpatient alternative plan that can prevent unnecessary hospitalizations. One discovery Harborview made when piloting this process, was that a majority of these individuals were already connected with care, and with some extra leg-work, the evaluators were

able to ensure that connection was in place in creating an outpatient plan. For the individuals who were believed to require inpatient level of care, this process ensured the admission to a local psychiatric facility (rather than the State hospital), in turn promoting shorter lengths of stay by keeping these persons in their own community. Moreover with this local process This supports fewer State Hospital admissions. In the original pilot of this project, it was found that a very small percentage (10%) of these individuals were actually ultimately placed on the long term (90 day) commitment and only 4% ultimately transferred to Western State Hospital. Please support the funding of the Involuntary Treatment Triage Project! Thank you, Laura Collins

Name: Jennifer Phillips

Organization: None

Comment: It appears that some of the new initiatives proposed may address what we've experienced as parents of a teen with mental illness. But I didn't find the details explained in the report or missed if there were fuller descriptions. As part of preventing ED visits/hospitalizations, our personal experience is that much clearer and quickly responsive gap services are needed. She has a behavioral health team but we've repeatedly been in a situation where we see several warning signs that mean a 911 call or journey to the ED is imminent and yet the ability to get a very rapid intervention to try preventing this is non-existent. There's no where else we can take her in these situations. And we've also been left without intensive outpatient services upon her discharge, basically teetering on the edge of crisis during fragile weeks after hospitalization. I'm not sure if a behavioral health urgent care center would be a twist on an ED but will be curious to learn more. Information about what is available in services and how to match to needs also feels fractured. Hope this is part of the next wave of improvements, so professionals can more easily advise patients/families on options. Also couldn't tell from the report whether those with developmental and intellectual disabilities and/or parents and guardians were consulted as part of this process. Hoping yes. This also is a dimension to our situation and it creates complicated situations in receiving services. Thanks.

Name: Bradley K Benson

Organization: Member NAMI

Comment: My son 25 year old Chad R Benson was diagnosed type 1 bipolar and schizophrenic at 19 years old. Chad has been hospitalized twice and taken into custody twice by the police for manic mental events. Chad has been stable and medically compliant for nearly three years. Any all programs that support mental health awareness and services in our city, state and nation deserve attention. Washington state ranks 49th in the nation for mental health services. Washington state has the fastest growing economy and population in the nation. One in Five people in our city, state and nation suffer from a mental illness. Prisons and two week inpatient treatment facilities are not the answer. For the sake of our city, state and nation vote to improve the services of our most misunderstood citizens.

Name: Tsegaye Gebru

Organization: Horn Of Africa Services

Comment: Every SINGLE day we are using 211 for our clients to find several resources. I am not sure how to put in word but it is very critical that 211 is fully funded. We can not do the work we are doing for over 4000 client we are serving at HOAS without 211. Thank you

Name: Elizabeth Krijger

Organization: None

Comment: Thank you so much for all the effort you are putting into the well being of our community. I especially appreciate the emphasis on prevention. While looking over the MIDD II proposal, I noticed the inclusion of housing and treatment, but didn't see anything on specific life skill development that would enable people to have more satisfying & productive lives. If it's not already included, I encourage you to consider inclusion of services that can provide life skill training, such as community-based occupational therapy.

Name: Christopher S

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I think HERO House benefits me in terms of being more social, accepting my mental illness, and helping me find a job, employment-wise. I've been out of work for three years, and I imagined one day I would go back to work. HERO House is an integral part of making that happen. I'm developing job skills with my activities at HERO House. I've spoken at a few NAMI meetings and other community type organizations as a HERO House representative. These opportunities have helped me regain confidence in myself. Because it's a non-clinical environment, I like that. I like the clubhouse environment, because it's a real friendly atmosphere, people are equal, people are treated like peers to the staff.

Name: Denise

Organization: n/a

Comment: we must continue to keep funding MIDD II! this is more important than throwing away money on "dumb" projects, like bertha, for instance! those with a mental illness and/or addiction problems, need continuous help! not only with initial hospitalizations, but also continuously follow-up treatment .... no matter how many months and/or years it takes to have the clients get well .... and healthy .... and back to being contributing members of society again!

Name: Michael J. Brown

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I graduated not knowing that there was a resource in mental health as personal and community oriented as HERO House. The work that clubhouse does is unprecedented in making people with mental illnesses feel wanted, needed, and included, which is something that society is not good at. I've seen mental illness in my family a lot and I only wish that I had known about organizations like HERO House as a resource for everyone I know with mental illness. Every resource here is used sparingly and wisely. There is no waste here. We'd love to stick around longer and be able to grow to be a front runner in mental health in King County. I work as a Program Generalist at HERO House and as such I am intimately involved in the workings of the everyday clubhouse. The King County/MIDD II current funding level of HERO House at $362,489 per year is essential to our running smoothly and not a cent is wasted. Here are a few of the ways I believe that we merit such funding.

1. HERO House is a unique organization in King County because it is the only clubhouse that is accredited by Clubhouse International and it also includes the IPS Supported Employment Program. HERO House provides a nonclinical approach to recovery which puts people back to work and keeps them there. We increase access to community services through our clubhouse supports such as bus passes, the SE program, and our education program.

2. At HERO House, our staff represents the community we serve at large. Our staff provides support in more than eight languages. This creates a diverse culture and is reflected in our continued growth for members and staff.

3. One year of recovery at HERO House costs the same as a 2 week psychiatric hospital stay: Clubhouse is cost effective.

4. Forty-two percent employment rates are achieved at Accredited Clubhouses, like HERO House which is double the average employment rate for people in the public mental health system.

Although I am in wise a SE specialist I do know that there are a few of the specifics that we are seeking in regards to funding of Supported Employment at $1,250,000.

1. If funded at 950K this would be a decrease by 210K compared to the previous year's funding level. If funding at the 950k level currently proposed, this successful employment program would need to reduce enrollments and turn people away who are seeking jobs as part of their recovery journeys.

2. Performance/Cuts: This program routinely outperforms performance benchmarks for job placements and job retention expectations. In a performance based payment program, when we cut performance based payments, we decrease performance. With this funding, we are likely to employ and retain less people at work. In total we've received $1,375 in cuts per employed person for the same job placements and job retentions because we are achieving them in greater numbers today. We cannot continue to provide the same level of services or expand this high performing program with less funding.

Name: Elizabeth Archambault

Organization: The DoVE Project

Comment: My comment is more general. At DoVE, our mission is domestic violence. Many of our clients need therapists to be sure and many cannot afford private therapists and cannot, for many reasons, go to VYFS (past trauma, their abuser goes there, abuser's "people" are there). This is very limiting. Last year after the most recent youth suicide, I had community members coming up to me saying that their teens were sitting around tables with their friends saying "What if it's me next?" It was like there was no control over suicide and that was horrifying to parents. So. Two things happened. We started sending teens (as prevention) and adults (as intervention) to Axiom Equine Assisted Education (not exactly therapy -- and with great results). We have sent approximately 30 folks through and we get requests for this weekly even though the money for this program is gone. Also, because of the bleak situation on the island, a family foundation approached us in December and gave us $15000 to develop and implement a plan where we pay for islanders to attend therapy with a therapist (private) of their choice. This also covered substance abuse counselling. This program was crazy popular and half way through the year, the money is gone and we have more people asking us for it. My point here is that on Vashon different methods can work. We must be innovative because there is no other choice. I hope that MIDD can allow room for innovative projects that help the overall health of the community in the ways that they need and want.

Name: Kailey Fiedler

Organization: HERO House

Comment: HERO House is a unique organization in King County because it is the only clubhouse that is accredited by Clubhouse International and it also includes the IPS Supported Employment Program.This program routinely outperforms performance benchmarks for job placements and job retention expectations. In a performance based payment program, when we cut performance based payments, we decrease performance. With this funding, we are likely to employ and retain less people at work. In total we've received $1,375 in cuts per employed person for the same job placements and job retentions because we are achieving them in greater numbers today. We cannot continue to provide the same level of services or expand this high performing program with less funding. We are asking for funding of SE at $1,250,000---250k above previous MIDD 1 level. HERO House provides a nonclinical approach to recovery which puts people back to work and keeps them there. We increase access to community services through our clubhouse supports such as bus passes, the SE program, and our education program. At HERO House, our staff represents the community we serve at large. Our staff provides support in more than eight languages. This creates a diverse culture and is reflected in our continued growth for members and staff. One year of recovery at HERO House costs the same as a 2 week psychiatric hospital stay: Clubhouse is cost effective. Forty-two percent employment rates are achieved at Accredited Clubhouses, like HERO House which is double the average employment rate for people in the public mental health system. I am asking For King County/MIDD II to at least continue the current funding level of HERO House if not, increase the funding.

Name: Ramona K. Graham

Organization: Center for Human Services

Comment: I am gravely concerned about two issues in the SIP. One, Wraparound serves are being considered for a cut, which will affect those youth in King County who are in Crisis. By cutting the MIDD wraparound, the flex funds that are vitally important to this EBP will not cover the MIDD Wraparound families needs and WISe does not include these funds at all. Two, the North end of the county is being overlooked for many of the SIP services especially the services for children and youth. The North part of the county also has needs and it would be a huge blow to our community to be excluded.

Name: Guy Andrews

Organization: None

Comment: 1. HERO House is a unique organization in King County because it is the only clubhouse that is accredited by Clubhouse International and it also includes the IPS Supported Employment Program. HERO House provides a nonclinical approach to recovery which puts people back to work and keeps them there. We increase access to community services through our clubhouse supports such as bus passes, the SE program, and our education program. 2. At HERO House, our staff represents the community we serve at large. Our staff provides support in more than eight languages. This creates a diverse culture and is reflected in our continued growth for members and staff. 3. One year of recovery at HERO House costs the same as a 2 week psychiatric hospital stay: Clubhouse is cost effective. 4. Forty-two percent employment rates are achieved at Accredited Clubhouses, like HERO House which is double the average employment rate for people in the public mental health system.

Name: Caprice Andrews

Organization: None

Comment: The ASK: Funding of SE at $1,250,000---250k above previous MIDD 1 level.

1. If funded at 950K this would be a decrease by 210K compared to the previous year's funding level. If funding at the 950k level currently proposed, this successful employment program would need to reduce enrollments and turn people away who are seeking jobs as part of their recovery journeys.

2. Performance/Cuts: This program routinely outperforms performance benchmarks for job placements and job retention expectations. In a performance based payment program, when we cut performance based payments, we decrease performance. With this funding, we are likely to employ and retain less people at work. In total we've received $1,375 in cuts per employed person for the same job placements and job retentions because we are achieving them in greater numbers today. We cannot continue to provide the same level of services or expand this high performing program with less funding.

On Clubhouse: The ASK: For King County/MIDD II to continue the current funding level of HERO House at $362,489 per year.

1. HERO House is a unique organization in King County because it is the only clubhouse that is accredited by Clubhouse International and it also includes the IPS Supported Employment Program.

HERO House provides a nonclinical approach to recovery which puts people back to work and keeps them there. We increase access to community services through our clubhouse supports such as bus passes, the SE program, and our education program.

2. At HERO House, our staff represents the community we serve at large. Our staff provides support in more than eight languages. This creates a diverse culture and is reflected in our continued growth for members and staff.

3. One year of recovery at HERO House costs the same as a 2 week psychiatric hospital stay: Clubhouse is cost effective.

4. Forty-two percent employment rates are achieved at Accredited Clubhouses, like HERO House which is double the average employment rate for people in the public mental health system.

Name: Kaz Uchimura

Organization: HERO House

Comment: I am an Employment Generalist at HERO House (Non profit organization working with people who got mental health challenges) and follow IPS (Individual Placement and Support) model for our members' job placements. We also follow the fidelity scales supported by King County, Mental Health, Chemical Abuse and Dependency Services Division. Now I would like to share my opinions about the draft MIDD II Service Improvement Plan.

1. If funded at 950K this would be a decrease by 210K compared to the previous year's funding level. If funding at the 950k level currently proposed, this successful employment program would need to reduce enrollments and turn people away who are seeking jobs as part of their recovery journeys.

2. Performance/Cuts: This program routinely outperforms performance benchmarks for job placements and job retention expectations. In a performance based payment program, when we cut performance based payments, we decrease performance. With this funding, we are likely to employ and retain less people at work. In total we've received $1,375 in cuts per employed person for the same job placements and job retention because we are achieving them in greater numbers today. We cannot continue to provide the same level of services or expand this high performing program with less funding. I truly believe that Supported Employment program works well with individuals who have mental health challenges not only they start earning money, but also they find their desired goal in employment. I placed 7 members at work since last November and would like to work with more individuals who are willing to get back to work and we will appreciate your support. Thank you.

Name: Beratta Gomillion

Organization: Center for Human Services

Comment: There is a major flaw in the thinking behind reducing Wraparound funds. WISe program funds will not adequately fund the deficit created by the reduction proposed. This must be reconsidered immediately. Thank you.

Name: Ashley Fontaine

Organization: NAMI Seattle

Comment: I fully support the addition of seats to the MIDD Oversight Committee, especially those which ensure the voices of traditionally underrepresented groups are heard. Behavioral Health Workforce Shortage, Behavioral Health on Demand, Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk in Clinic – We have to find a way to address our workforce shortage in King County. While the behavioral health walk in clinic does not directly address this issue, it has the potential to mitigate a huge barrier to treatment: waiting. When someone is seeking help and ready to walk through that door, we have to have a mechanism to keep that door open. A walk in clinic is a vital middle-of-the-road entry point and will support our commitment to recovery by helping create a "no wrong door" approach to care. Community Driven Grants - I am extremely happy to see that creating community-driven grants so geographic and culturally diverse communities can customize behavioral health services for their unique needs is a listed priority for MIDD II. Clubhouse - the Clubhouse model needs ongoing support from MIDD and should not have funding reduced. Currently, Hero House is the only place in King County accredited by Clubhouse International, and acts as a model for other Clubhouses in the county. We desperately need a clubhouse on the west side of the county, to provide employment training and support, social engagement and friendship, and a sense of purpose for people working the path to recovery. We know that employment is a crucial component of recovery for so many people, and we know that social isolation can contribute significantly to negative mental health outcomes. Clubhouses provide much needed services outside the clinical/medical model - we need more this type of community based care, and we need to ensure that Clubhouses are not subjected to the changing whims of Medicaid funding. First Episode Psychosis Programs - Multiple research studies from around the world show that the longer psychosis goes untreated, the more serious it becomes. Other states, including our neighbor Oregon, have implemented FEP programs with great success. While Washington has its first FEP program pilot underway in Yakima, we need FEP here in the most densely populated county in our state. I interact with countless families whose lives have been turned upside down by psychosis in their teens and young adults, who are frustrated that this type of programming isn't available to them. This is a prime opportunity to pair MIDD funds and Best Starts for Kids funds to create a robust FEP program. Early interventions like FEP programs are a game changer that can dramatically improve the trajectory for young people experiencing psychosis.

Name: Deborah Lewy

Organization: HERO House

Comment: On SEP: The ASK: We are asking that funding of SE be at $1,250,000 which is 250k above previous MIDD 1 level.

1. If funded at the only 950K, this would be a decrease by 210K compared to the previous year's funding level. If only funded at 950K, our SEP employment program would need to reduce enrollments and turn people away who are seeking jobs as part of their recovery journeys. Jobs are critical for our members to feel like they are back in the community; it increases their self esteem and lowers society's costs for supporting them.

2. Performance/Cuts: This program routinely outperforms performance benchmarks for job placements and job retention expectations. In a performance-based payment program, when we cut

performance-based payments, we decrease performance. With this funding, we are likely to employ and retain less people at work. In total we've received $1,375 in cuts per employed person for the same job placements and job retentions because we are achieving them in greater numbers today. We cannot continue to provide the same level of services or expand this high performing program with less funding.

On Our Clubhouse: The ASK: We are asking for King County/MIDD II to continue the current funding level of HERO House at $362,489 per year.

1. HERO House is a unique organization in King County because it is the only clubhouse that is accredited by Clubhouse International and it also includes the IPS Supported Employment Program. HERO House provides a nonclinical approach to recovery which puts people back to work and keeps them there. We increase access to community services through our clubhouse supports such as bus passes, the SE program, and our education and training programs.

2. At HERO House, our staff represents the community we serve at large. Our staff provides support in more than eight languages. This creates a diverse culture and is reflected in our continued growth for members and staff.

3. One year of recovery at HERO House costs the same as a 2-week psychiatric hospital stay: Clubhouse has been shown to be cost-effective.

4. Forty-two percent employment rates are achieved at Accredited Clubhouses, like HERO House, which is double the average employment rate for people in the public mental health system.

We sincerely hope you continue to support HERO House and our funding needs over the next years, helping adults in King County with mental illness get back on track and recover their lives and jobs.

2015/2016 FISCAL NOTE ATTACHMENT 2

Ordinance/Motion:
Title: Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Service Improvement Plan
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: KC DCHS, DPH, PSB, PAO, DJA, Superior Court, Sheriff, DAJD, DPD, District Court
Note Prepared By: DCHS Staff
Date Prepared: 8/18/2016
Note Reviewed By: Steve Andryszewski
Date Reviewed: 8/18/2016

Description of request:

This request proposes to fund the Service Improvement Plan

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
DCHS	1135	Local		134,073,353	142,679,937
Housing and Community Development	2460	Interfund Transfer		11,517,354	11,805,288
Prosecuting Attorney's Office	10	Interfund Transfer		1,032,171	1,057,975
Public Health	1800	Interfund Transfer		3,717,318	3,810,251
Judicial Administration	10	Interfund Transfer		468,282	479,989
Superior Court	10	Interfund Transfer		1,803,582	1,848,671
Sheriff	10	Interfund Transfer		350,628	359,394
Jail Health Services	10	Interfund Transfer		241,264	247,296
Adult and Juvenile Detention	10	Interfund Transfer		712,779	730,598
TOTAL			**0**	**153,916,731**	**163,019,400**

Expenditures to:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
DCHS - BHRD	1135	DCHS		-116,304,254	-119,211,860
District Court - MIDD	1135	District Court		-2,773,528	-2,740,365
Prosecuting Attorney's Office - MIDD	1135	PAO		-3,007,410	-3,082,595
Judicial Administration - MIDD	1135	DJA		-3,327,127	-3,410,305
Superior Court - MIDD	1135	Superior Court		-3,804,053	-3,899,154
Department of Public Defense - MIDD	1135	DPD		-5,405,835	-5,540,981
DCHS - HCD	2460	DCHS		-11,517,354	-11,805,288
Prosecuting Attorney's Office	10	PAO		-1,032,171	-1,057,975
Public Health	1800	DPH		-3,717,318	-3,810,251
Judicial Administration	10	DJA		-468,282	-479,989
Superior Court	10	Superior Court		-1,803,582	-1,848,671
Sheriff	10	Sheriff		-350,628	-359,394
Adult and Juvenile Detention	10	DAJD		-712,779	-730,598
Jail Health Services	10	JHS		-241,264	-247,296
TOTAL			**0**	**-154,465,585**	**-158,224,724**

Expenditures by Categories

	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
Wages and Benefits	1135	DCHS		-4,874,040	-4,995,891
Supplies	1135	DCHS		-105,500	-108,138
Contracts	1135	DCHS		-86,972,166	-89,146,470
Intergovernmental Services	1135	DCHS		-4,509,170	-4,621,899
Interfund Transfers	1135	DCHS		-19,843,378	-20,339,463
Contracts	2460	DCHS		-11,517,354	-11,805,288
Wages and Benefits	1135	PAO MIDD		-2,874,445	-2,946,306
Intragovernmental Services	1135	PAO MIDD		-132,965	-136,289
Wages and Benefits	10	PAO		-1,032,171	-1,057,975
Wages and Benefits	1135	Superior Court MIDD		-2,932,857	-3,006,178
Supplies	1135	Superior Court MIDD		-46,800	-47,970
Services -Other Charges	1135	Superior Court MIDD		-555,772	-569,666
Intragovernmental Services	1135	Superior Court MIDD		-268,624	-275,340
Wages and Benefits	10	Superior Court		-1,765,582	-1,809,721
Services -Other Charges	10	Superior Court		-38,000	-38,950
Wages and Benefits	1135	DJA MIDD		-2,652,434	-2,718,745
Services -Other Charges	1135	DJA MIDD		-549,662	-563,404
Intragovernmental Services	1135	DJA MIDD		-125,031	-128,157
Services -Other Charges	10	DJA		-468,282	-479,989
Wages and Benefits	1135	District Court MIDD		-2,400,619	-2,460,634
Supplies	1135	District Court MIDD		-13,912	-14,260
Services -Other Charges	1135	District Court MIDD		-67,226	-68,907
Intragovernmental Services	1135	District Court MIDD		-191,771	-196,565
Contracts	1135	District Court MIDD		-100,000	0
Wages and Benefits	1800	Public Health		-166,000	-170,150
Contracts	1800	Public Health		-3,267,213	-3,348,893
Intragovernmental Services	1800	Public Health		-284,105	-291,208
Wages and Benefits	10	DAJD		-712,779	-730,598
Wages and Benefits	10	JHS		-241,264	-247,296
Wages and Benefits	1135	DPD MIDD		-5,246,483	-5,377,645
Intragovernmental Services	1135	DPD MIDD		-159,352	-163,336
Wages and Benefits	10	Sheriff		-290,628	-297,894
Supplies	10	Sheriff		-60,000	-61,500
TOTAL			**0**	**-154,465,585**	**-158,224,724**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:
This Fiscal Note assumes funding allocations proposed in the Service Improvement Plan are adopted.

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0428.1 **Sponsors** Kohl-Welles

AN ORDINANCE revising the King County mental illness and drug dependency policy goals; amending Ordinance 15949, Section 3, as amended, and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.500.

PREAMBLE:

In 2005, recognizing the need for additional mental health and chemical dependency programs, the state Legislature authorized counties to implement a one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax to support new programs.

The one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax supporting new or expanded chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services and for the operation of new or expanded therapeutic court programs and services, known as the mental illness and drug dependency ("MIDD") sales and use tax, generates between fifty and sixty-five million dollars annually for King County.

King County council levied the one-tenth of one percent MIDD sales and use tax in Ordinance 15949, which was enacted November 26, 2007.

The intent of the sales tax is to support new or expanded mental health and substance abuse programs, now referred to as behavioral health programs,

reflective of the integration of mental health and substance use disorder programs and services; and the operation of the county's therapeutic court programs.

In March 2014, the Washington state Legislature passed Senate Bill 6312, which became Chapter 225, Laws of Washington 2014, calling for the integrated purchasing of mental health and substance abuse treatment services. Implementation of this law has brought about changes to how mental health and substance abuse treatment services are described and administered and delivered in King County. An integrated behavioral health system allows more flexibility to deliver holistic care especially for individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. One change initiated by behavioral health integration is the evolution of terminology used to define and describe the mental health and substance use disorder systems. King County uses "behavioral health" when referencing mental health and substance use disorder systems, reflecting the joining of systems through behavioral health integration.

The MIDD sales tax-funded initiatives, programs and services supported by taxes levied under K.C.C 4A.500.300 continue the county's work to transform the approach to health and human services by improving health and well-being and creating conditions that allow residents of King County to achieve their full potential.

Much has changed locally, at the state level and nationally in the realm of behavioral health the eleven years since the state Legislature authorized

counties to implement a one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax to support new program and enhance the state's chemical dependency and mental health treatment services, and in the nine years since King County subsequently authorized the MIDD one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax levied under K.C.C. 4A.500.300: the formerly separate mental health and chemical dependency services are integrated into one behavioral health system; the nation and region experienced a severe economic downturn and recovery; the federal Affordable Care Act was enacted; and there have been several changes in state laws impacting behavioral health services. Throughout all of these change events, King County's MIDD work became a platform for cross system engagement and improvement, collaboration and policy dialogue between the criminal justice, and health and human services sectors.

King County, its behavioral health and community stakeholders and the MIDD oversight committee embraced the opportunity to review and learn from the MIDD work accomplished between 2008 and 2016, and plan for a robust, forward-looking MIDD for the next service period. The collaborative efforts over a nearly two-year period from a wide range of stakeholders including representatives from communities, provider agencies, courts, law enforcement, public health, the prosecuting attorney, public defense, juvenile and adult justice systems, staff and elected officials from jurisdictions in King County, council staff and many others

thoughtfully informed the recommendations to modify the policy goals for MIDD for 2017 through 2025.

The 2007 through 2016 MIDD policy goals were the foundational expression of what policymakers expected MIDD-funded programs to achieve, or work towards achieving. The policy goals provided the essential framing for all elements of the MIDD, including the 2008 through 2016 MIDD implementation and evaluation plans. The primary focus of the MIDD evaluation was to determine progress of MIDD-supported programs toward meeting the five policy goals.

Calling for proposed modifications to the MIDD policy goals through Ordinance 17998, the council recognized that the behavioral health and criminal justice environments have changed since 2007 when the MIDD policy goals were established via Ordinance 15949 and that revised policy goals may be necessary. As required by Ordinance 17998, modifications to the adopted MIDD policy goals were submitted to the council in the Comprehensive Historical Assessment Report on June 30, 2016.

The recommended revised MIDD policy goals use a person-centered language that strives to avoid using dehumanizing terms for individuals and groups that demean or create barriers to inclusion. This approach also aligns with RCW 44.04.280, a statute that directed the state code reviser to avoid disrespectful language used in reference to individuals with disabilities. Recommended changes to the MIDD policy goals including preserving the outcome driven focus of the goals, while focusing on

meeting the needs of people rather than on meeting system needs and improving and supporting culturally-appropriate services. Proposed changes to the policy goals reflect recent advancements in recovery-oriented approaches to care, and actively support King County's equity and social justice aims.

At the same time as MIDD policy goals are proposed for amendment, the executive recognizes that MIDD-funded initiatives, programs and services alone cannot achieve policy goals. Due to the interrelatedness of the criminal justice, behavioral health, and housing systems, changes in any one of those systems or funding to those systems will impact MIDD-funded initiatives, programs and services.

Additional implementation planning is needed for proposed new and revised MIDD-funded initiatives, programs and services, of which many include community engagement components that need to be carried out in collaboration with providers and communities.

The initial MIDD evaluation plan adopted by the council in 2008 served as the blueprint for conducting the evaluation and assessment of MIDD through 2016. It was developed in conjunction with the initial MIDD implementation plan, after the individual MIDD strategies, programs and services were established in the council accepted MIDD Action Plan via Motion 12598.

Once the council makes MIDD funding and programmatic decisions with adoption of the county's 2017/2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance, a detailed

MIDD evaluation plan for 2017 through 2025 will be prepared and transmitted to the council in 2017. Further, it is necessary to develop a MIDD evaluation plan for 2017-2025 that is built on the recommendations contained in the MIDD comprehensive historical assessment report (Proposed Motion 2016-0354), which calls for stakeholder involvement in the development of an updated MIDD evaluation plan.

Much has changed in the eight years since the initial MIDD implementation and evaluation plans were completed, including behavioral health integration and technological advances. Yet the purpose for evaluating MIDD remains the same, which is providing the public and policy makers with the tools to evaluate the effectiveness of the MIDD strategies in meeting the established MIDD policy goals, as well as to ensure transparency and accountability

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 15949, Section 3, as amended, is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 4A.500.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 15949, Section 3, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. It is the policy of the county that citizens and policy makers be able to measure the effectiveness of the investment of these public funds. The county requires appropriate oversight, accountability and reporting on the status and progress of the programs supported with the sales tax funds. The programs supported with these funds shall be designed to achieve the following policy goals:

1. ((~~A reduction of the number of mentally ill and chemically dependent using costly interventions like~~)) Divert individuals with behavioral health needs from costly interventions such as jail, emergency rooms and hospitals;

2. ((~~A reduction of the number of people who recycle through the jail, returning repeatedly as a result of their mental illness or chemical dependency~~)) Reduce the number, length and frequency of behavioral health crisis events;

3. ((~~A reduction of the incidence and severity of chemical dependency and mental and emotional disorders in youth and adults;~~)) Increase culturally-appropriate, trauma-informed behavioral health services;

4. ((~~Diversion of mentally ill and chemically dependent youth and adults from initial or further justice system involvement~~)) Improve the health and wellness of individuals living with behavioral health conditions; and

5. Explicit linkage with, and furthering the work of, ((~~other council directed efforts including, the adult and juvenile justice operational master plans, the Plan to End Homelessness, the Veterans and Human Services Levy Services Improvement Plan and the county Recovery Plan~~)) King County and community initiatives.

B. To ensure the oversight, implementation and evaluation of the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency ((~~Action~~)) Service Improvement Plan is consistent with the county's policy goals outlined in subsection A. of this section and to ensure fulfillment of the requirements of RCW 82.14.460 which enables the sales tax, the ((~~office of performance, strategy and budget, the departments of community and human services, public health and adult and juvenile detention, superior court, district court, the prosecuting attorney, the public defender and the sheriff are requested, with assistance~~

~~from council staff, to~~)) executive, in collaboration with the mental illness and drug dependency advisory committee and community stakeholders, shall develop and submit for council review and approval an ((~~oversight,~~)) implementation and evaluation plan for the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency ((~~Action~~)) Service Improvement Plan accepted by council by ((~~Motion 12598~~)) (Proposed Ordinance 2016-xxxx).

C. The ((~~oversight~~)) implementation and evaluation plan shall have ((~~three~~)) the following parts:

1. Part One: ((~~Oversight Plan. Part one of the oversight, implementation and evaluation plan shall be an oversight plan. Part one, the oversight plan, shall propose an oversight group that will be responsible for the ongoing oversight of the mental illness and drug dependency action plan. The oversight group shall include representation from other county, state and community agencies and entities involved in the mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence and sexual assault, homeless, justice, public health and hospital systems. The oversight plan shall also identify the proposed role of the oversight group and how the oversight group will link and coordinate with other existing county groups such as the Criminal Justice Council, the Committee to End Homelessness and the veterans and human services levy oversight groups. Part one of the oversight, implementation and evaluation plan shall be submitted to the council by April 1, 2008, for council review and approval by motion. Twelve copies of the part one oversight plan shall be filed with the clerk of the council, for distribution to all councilmembers and to the lead staff the law, justice and human services committee or its successor;~~

~~2. Part OneTwo:~~)) Implementation Plan. Part ((~~two~~)) one of the ((~~oversight,~~)) implementation and evaluation plan is an implementation plan. ((~~Part two, t~~))The

implementation plan((~~,~~)) shall describe the implementation of the initiatives, programs and services outlined in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency ((~~Action~~)) Service Improvement Plan. ((~~This~~)) The description shall include: a schedule of the implementation of initiatives, programs, and services outlined in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency ((~~Action~~)) Service Improvement Plan as approved by the council under Ordinance xxxx (Proposed Ordinance 2016-xxxx); a discussion of needed resources, including staff, information and provider contracts; outcome and performance measures; procurement and contracting information; community engagement efforts; and ((~~milestones for implementation of the programs. The implementation plan shall address how adult drug diversion court, one of the county's therapeutic courts, may also utilize sales tax revenue for program expansion. Additionally, because the council recognizes that there is a strong correlation between sexual assault and domestic violence victimization and subsequent mental health problems, substance abuse, homelessness, incarceration and usage of the emergency medical system, the implementation plan shall include a proposal on how to integrate programs that support specialized mental health or substance abuse counseling, therapy and support groups for victims of sexual assault, victims of domestic violence and children exposed to domestic violence, provided by or in collaboration with recognized sexual assault and domestic violence services providers~~)) how the initiative, program or service advances the county's mental health and chemical dependency policy goals. An ((~~revised 2008~~)) updated 2017-2018 biennial spending plan and financial plan for the mental illness and drug dependency fund shall be included in ((~~part two~~)) the implementation plan that is transmitted to the council. Part ((~~two~~)) one shall be developed in collaboration with the ((~~oversight group~~)) mental illness

and drug dependency advisory committee and community stakeholders. Part ((~~two~~)) one of the ((~~oversight,~~)) implementation and evaluation plan shall be submitted to the council by ((~~June 1, 2008~~)) August 3, 2017, for council review and approval by motion. Twelve copies of the part ((~~two~~)) one implementation plan to the council shall be filed with the clerk of the council, for distribution to all councilmembers and to the lead staff of the ((~~law, justice~~)) health, housing and human services committee, or ((~~their~~)) its successor((~~s~~)); and

((~~3.~~)) 2. Part ((~~Three~~)) Two: Evaluation Plan. Part ((~~three~~)) two of the ((~~oversight,~~)) implementation and evaluation plan is an evaluation plan. ((~~Part three, t~~))The evaluation plan((~~,~~)) shall describe an evaluation and reporting plan for the ((~~programs funded with the sales tax revenue~~)) mental illness and drug dependency sales tax-funded initiatives, programs, and services supported by revenue levied under K.C.C 4A.500.300. Part ((~~three~~)) two shall specify: process and outcome evaluation components; a proposed schedule for evaluations; performance measurements and performance measurement targets; and data elements that will be used for reporting and evaluations. Performance measures shall include, but not be limited to: the amount of funding contracted to date, the number and status of request for proposals to date, individual program status and statistics such as individuals served, data on utilization of the justice and emergency medical systems and resources needed to support the evaluation requirements identified in this subsection C.((~~3.~~))2. The evaluation plan shall describe overarching principles, evaluation framing questions and approaches that will guide mental illness and drug dependency evaluation and performance measurement for 2017 through 2025. Part ((~~three~~)) two shall be developed in collaboration with the

((~~oversight group~~)) mental illness and drug dependency oversight committee and community stakeholders. Part ((~~three~~)) two of the ((~~oversight,~~)) implementation and evaluation plan shall be submitted to the council by August ((~~1, 2008~~)) 3, 2017, for council review and approval by motion. Twelve copies of the part ((~~three~~)) two evaluation plan to the council shall be filed with the clerk of the council, for distribution to all councilmembers and to the lead staff the ((~~law, justice~~)) health, housing and human services committee or their successors.

D.1. In addition to reviewing and approving the parts one((~~,~~)) and two ((~~and three~~)) of the ((~~oversight,~~)) implementation and evaluation plan outlined in subsection C. of this section, in coordination with the ((~~oversight group~~)) mental illness and drug dependency advisory committee, the executive shall submit ((~~four quarterly progress reports and~~)) an ((~~one~~)) annual ((~~summary~~)) mental illness and drug dependency evaluation summary report each year for the initiatives, programs and services supported with the sales tax revenue ((~~to the council~~)). The annual summary evaluation report shall be submitted to the council by August 1 each year for council review and approval by Motion, starting in August 2018. The ((~~quarterly~~)) annual report((~~s~~)) shall include at a minimum:

a. performance measurement statistics;

b. program utilization statistics;

c. request for proposal and expenditure status updates; ((~~and~~))

d. progress reports on evaluation implementation;

e. geographic distribution of the sales tax expenditures across the county, including collection of residential ZIP code data for individuals served by the programs and strategies; ((~~and~~))

f. updated performance measure targets for the following year of the mental illness and drug dependency initiatives, programs and services;

g. recommendations on either program changes or process changes, or both, to the funded programs based on the measurement and evaluation data; and

h. summary of cumulative calendar year data.

2.((~~a. The quarterly reports to the council are due to the council March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 for council review for years one and two and thereafter, every six months.~~

~~b.(1) The annual report to the council shall be submitted to the council by April 1, for council review and acceptance by motion. The annual report shall also include:~~

~~(a) a summary of quarterly report data;~~

~~(b) updated performance measure targets for the following year of the programs;~~

~~(c) recommendations on program and/or process changes to the funded programs based on the measurement and evaluation data~~

~~(d) recommended revisions to the evaluation plan and processes; and~~

~~(e) recommended performance measures and performance measurement targets for each mental illness and drug dependency strategy, as well as any new strategies that are established. New or revised performance measures and performance~~

~~measurement targets for the strategies shall be identified and included in the April 1, 2009, annual report and in each annual report thereafter.~~

~~3.~~)) Twelve copies of the quarterly reports and the annual report to the council shall be filed with the clerk of the council, for distribution to all councilmembers and to the lead staff of the ((~~law, justice~~)) health, housing and human services committee, or its successor.

E. Concurrent with the executive's ((~~2009~~)) 2017/2018 biennial budget proposal ((~~, and~~)) for each ((~~subsequent year~~)) biennia that the mental illness and drug dependency sales and use tax ((~~exists~~)) is levied, the executive shall submit a report on program expenditures and revenue as part of the county's ((~~annual~~)) biennial budget review process. The information submitted with the executive's budget shall include an ((~~annual~~)) updated and financial plan and a detailed spending plan for the tax funding, as well as revenue information. The ((~~elements of an annual~~)) mental illness and drug dependency spending plan ~~((, at a minimum,~~)) shall include((~~:~~

~~1. A~~))a detailed list of ((~~funded activities along with~~)) mental illness and drug dependency sales tax-funded initiatives, programs and services supported by revenue levied under K.C.C 4A.500.300 and a budget (~~and revenue for each activity;~~

~~2. A reasonable estimate of cost per unit of service of activities;~~

~~3. The anticipated number of service units to be provided for each activity or item;~~

~~4. How many individuals are estimated to be served in each activity;~~

~~5. Whether the activity is to be completed by the county or by a contracted provider; and~~

~~6. Full time equivalent or term-limited temporary employee impact if service is provided by the county~~)).

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

2015/2016 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:
Title: Mental Illness and Drug Dependency - Policy Goals
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: KC DCHS
Note Prepared By: DCHS Staff
Date Prepared: 8/18/2016
Note Reviewed By: Steve Andryszewski
Date Reviewed: 8/18/2016

Description of request:

This request proposes to revise the MIDD policy goals

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures to:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

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ATTACHMENT 5

August 24, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

I am pleased to transmit to you the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan for King County Council approval, per Ordinance 17998. There are three proposed ordinances included with this transmittal letter relating to MIDD:

1. A proposed ordinance approving the MIDD Service Improvement Plan
2. A proposed ordinance revising the MIDD policy goals
3. A proposed ordinance renaming and revising the MIDD Oversight Committee.

MIDD Service Improvement Plan: The MIDD Service Improvement Plan makes operational, programmatic, funding and policy recommendations for the investment of revenue generated by King County's MIDD sales tax. As required by Ordinance 17998, this report was developed with input from the MIDD Oversight Committee and was informed by an unprecedented level of community feedback.

The MIDD Service Improvement Plan outlines a comprehensive approach to creating improvements across the continuum of the behavioral health[1] system by continuing successful MIDD 1 (2008-2016) programs and adding 21 recommended new initiatives. Improvements will be achieved by building on the groundbreaking partnership between health and human services, criminal justice, King County government and community providers that is the hallmark of King County's MIDD. The recommended initiatives, policies and processes that comprise MIDD and are reflected in the MIDD Service Improvement Plan are:

[1] Behavioral health is a term that refers to both mental health and chemical dependency.

- Informed by community and MIDD Oversight Committee input.
- Grounded in King County's Equity and Social Justice work.
- Driven by outcomes.
- Guided by the behavioral health continuum of care.
- Aligned with other King County policy initiatives.

MIDD initiatives prioritize funding services and programs to keep people out of, or from returning to, jail and the criminal justice system, including upstream prevention and diversion activities. These include initiatives like:

- Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)
- Housing Capital and Rental Assistance
- Crisis Diversion and Mobile Crisis Services, including expanding to South King County
- Recovery Café.

MIDD invests in a treatment on demand system that delivers treatment to people who need it, how they need it, and when they need it so crises can be avoided or shortened. These include initiatives like:

- Behavioral Health Urgent Care Walk In Clinic Pilot
- Next Day Appointments
- Peer Bridger and Peer Support.

In addition to these important improvements, I am also recommending that through MIDD, King County create a grants process that will enable geographic and culturally diverse communities to meet their unique behavioral health service needs.

MIDD Policy Goals: Ordinance 15949 established five policy goals for King County's MIDD sales and use tax. These goals have guided and informed all aspects of the MIDD policy and services work since 2007, including the MIDD Implementation and Evaluation Plans. While much has changed locally, at the state level, and nationally in the realm of behavioral health in the nine years since King County subsequently authorized the one-tenth of one percent MIDD sales and use tax, the policy goals have remained unchanged.

Ordinance 17998 called for recommended revisions to the MIDD policy goals. Legislation included in this transmittal proposes changes to the MIDD's adopted policy goals as outlined in the Service Improvement Plan and also the Comprehensive Historical Assessment Report submitted to the Council on June 30, 2016. These proposed revised MIDD policy goals maintain focus on achieving results for MIDD program participants and address improvements in access to services.

MIDD Oversight Committee: Ordinance 17998 calls for review of the MIDD Oversight Committee purpose, role and composition. The MIDD Service Improvement Plan includes a number of recommended improvements to the MIDD Oversight Committee, including adding seats to the Committee to bring greater depth and breadth of subject matter expertise and experiences to the group. A pivotal recommendation is the convening of a Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group by the MIDD Oversight Committee comprised of individuals with lived experience of the behavioral health system (consumers) and individuals who are part of communities with marginalized identities or experiences. Two members of the Consumers and Communities Ad Hoc Work Group would be added to the MIDD Oversight Committee to bring the perspectives of consumers and communities to the Oversight Committee. Changing the name of the MIDD Oversight Committee to the MIDD Advisory Committee is also included in the Service Improvement Plan, commensurate with their unchanged duties as an advisory body to the Executive and Council. Proposed legislation to make these, and other recommended changes to the Oversight Committee, is included with this transmittal.

Ordinance 17998 called for the transmittal of the MIDD Service Improvement Plan in December of 2016. In order to support the King County Council's desire for expanded review and input on the MIDD Service Improvement Plan, this plan is submitted three months earlier than required. The impact of this changed timeline is that MIDD implementation and evaluation plans require further development.

The MIDD Service Improvement Plan I am transmitting to you today reflects my programmatic and funding priorities for MIDD, as informed by MIDD Oversight Committee and community input. It also balances the needs of King County government in the face of a declining General Fund. I am especially pleased to transmit a MIDD spending plan that provides economic adjustments for providers for the 2017-2018 biennium. I look forward to working with you during the Council's upcoming fall biennial budget process as you consider the MIDD Service Improvement Plan and the 2017-2018 MIDD budget. Please note that we anticipate slight modifications to the bottom line MIDD budget and individual initiatives between now and when I transmit the proposed 2017-2018 biennial budget to you due to final balancing and technical adjustments.

The MIDD continues the County's work in transforming the approach to health and human services by improving health and well-being and creating conditions that allow residents of King County to achieve their full potential. Our MIDD sales tax provides King County with an important tool to make progress on both the Justice and Safety and Health and Human Potential goals of the King County Strategic Plan. This legislation is also consistent with the Financial Stewardship goal of the Strategic Plan, reflecting continued sound financial management, and will help maintain King County's long-term fiscal strength.

This report, including the appendices, required an estimated 7,701 staff hours to complete at a cost of $559,230.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Adrienne Quinn, Department of Community and Human Services Director, at 206-263-9100.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Adrienne Quinn, Director, Department of Community and Human Services

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	29	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016
Proposed No.:	2016-0463	**Name:**	Nick Wagner

SUBJECT

Conversion of the County's paid parental leave pilot program into an ongoing employee benefit.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0463 would convert the County's paid parental leave (PPL) pilot program into an ongoing employee benefit, effective January 1, 2017.

As in the pilot program, the benefit would be available only to employees who are eligible for leave benefits. An employee's participation in the program would continue to be contingent on a "qualifying event," of which there are three:

- The birth of the employee's child
- The employee's adoption of a child
- The foster-to-adopt placement of a child with the employee.

The permitted duration of the leave would be 12 weeks when combined with: (1) all but one week of the vacation that the employee had accrued as of the qualifying event; and (2) all but one week of the sick leave that the employee had accrued as of the qualifying event. The employee would receive "supplemental paid leave" sufficient to bring the total to 12 weeks of leave. An employee on PPL would be compensated at the employee's base pay rate.

A represented employee's participation in the program would be contingent on the employee's union having signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the County providing for the employees represented by the union to participate in the program on the terms set forth in the ordinance.

Other terms of the program are spelled out in the proposed ordinance and are described below under Analysis.

The Executive estimates the cost of the program to be about $6.5 million for the 2017-2018 biennium and about $6.7 million for the 2019-2020 biennium (Att. 4: Fiscal Note). This estimate makes certain assumptions, which are described below under Fiscal Impact.

BACKGROUND

In December 2015, by Ordinance 18190, the Council directed the Executive to create a one-year pilot program granting PPL to leave-eligible county employees. The pilot was limited to "qualifying events" (birth, adoption, or foster-to-adopt) occurring during 2016.

In July of this year, the Executive transmitted, at the Council's request, a report on the County's experience during the first six months of the pilot program. In his transmittal letter accompanying the report, the Executive said:

> I am happy to report that the preliminary usage and cost estimates for the first six months are consistent with those predicted in our initial proposal to the Council last year, and it appears that we are meeting our objectives of supporting our employees during one of the most important events of their lives, while at the same time remaining good stewards of public resources.

Some of the findings in the report were:

- 120 employees were awarded in PPL hours, which was consistent with the Executive's original estimate of 241 for the full year.
- The cost of the program through June 2016 was $1.4 million, which was consistent with the Executive's projection of $2.9 million for the year.
- Of the 120 participating employees, 73 (60.8%) were male and 47 (39.2%) were female, which was consistent with the gender breakdown among all county employees.

In his transmittal letter (Att. 4) in support of Proposed Ordinance 2016-0463, the Executive said: "Based on the success of the pilot program, I recommend that we make Paid Parental Leave a permanent benefit, effective January 1, 2017, using the same program that was utilized in the pilot." The Executive observed that doing so would:

- "Improve infant and child health, by permitting parents to bond with their children during the first crucial stages of life, which is one of the most important ways we can support best starts for kids;

- "Help attract and retain workers, especially workers in the millennial generation who are moving into prime child-bearing years and, in general, are looking for better integration between work and family lives; and

- "Support the County's Equity and Social Justice guiding principles by reducing disparities between how low- and high-wage employees take leave."

ANALYSIS

The PPL program that would be approved by Proposed Ordinance 2016-0494 is essentially the same as the one-year pilot program that the Council directed the Executive to create in December 2015, but without the requirement that the qualifying event occur during the 2016 calendar year.

The ordinance would make PPL an ongoing benefit for county employees on the following terms:

1. Covered Employees

The program would be limited to non-represented county employees and to those represented employees whose unions have entered an MOA with the County containing the terms set forth in the ordinance (Att. 1, lines 397401).[1]

2. Eligibility

To participate in the program an employee must be leave-eligible and must have at least six months of continuous service with the County at the time of the qualifying event. (Att. 1, lines 398-99)

3. Qualifying Events

There are three qualifying events: (a) birth of a child; (b) adoption of a child; or (c) foster-to-adopt placement. (Att. 1, lines 68-69)

4. Period of Coverage

The leave must begin and end within 12 months after the qualifying event. (Att. 1, lines 424-25)

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[1] Some bargaining units declined to sign an MOA to participate in the PPL pilot program, because the Executive included in the MOA, not only the terms of Ordinance 18190, but aslo the terms of Ordinance 18191, which provided that King County Family and Medical Leave (KCFML) would henceforth run concurrently with federal and state family and medical leave ("KCFML concurrency") to the extent permitted by law. In the past, coverage under the two programs had run consecutively. Some unions objected to the linkage between participation in the PPL pilot program and KCFML concurrency, at least in part because the PPL pilot had a limited duration of one year, whereas the change to KCFML concurrency had no time limit.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0494 would also require participating bargaining units to sign an MOA, and the MOA again provides for KCFML concurrency. This time, however, the PPL program is an ongoing benefit, not just a pilot, so executive staff do not anticipate any objection from the bargaining units that declined to sign the MOA for the PPL pilot program.

5. Amount of Leave

The program is intended to provide 12 weeks of PPL. (Att. 1, lines 394-96) Employees would be required to reserve one week of accrued vacation and one week of accrued sick leave, or whatever smaller amount of each the employee had accrued at the time of the qualifying event. (Att. 1, lines 404-06) All other accrued paid leave (including all executive leave) would be considered unreserved for the purpose of the program.

- An employee who has 12 or more weeks of unreserved accrued paid leave at the time of the qualifying event would be permitted to use up to 12 weeks of accrued paid leave as PPL during the twelve months after the qualifying event. (Att. 1, lines 406-09)

- An employee who has less than 12 weeks of unreserved accrued paid leave at the time of the qualifying event would be granted supplemental paid leave in an amount sufficient, when combined with the employee's unreserved accrued paid leave, to equal a total of 12 weeks of PPL. (Att. 1, lines 409-12)

- Examples:

    a. An employee with five weeks of accrued vacation and 10 weeks of accrued sick leave would have a total of 15 weeks of accrued paid leave, two of which would be reserved—for a net total of 13 weeks of unreserved accrued paid leave. The employee would be permitted to use up to 12 weeks of accrued paid leave as PPL.

    b. An employee with two weeks of accrued vacation and three weeks of accrued sick leave would have a total of five weeks of accrued paid leave, two of which would be reserved—for a net total of three weeks of unreserved accrued paid leave. The employee would be granted nine weeks of supplemental paid leave and would be permitted to use the three weeks of unreserved accrued paid leave to bring the total paid leave to 12 weeks. (Att. 1, lines 412-15)

6. Use of Leave

An employee would be permitted to use supplemental paid leave and accrued paid leave in any order and would not be required to use any of the accrued paid leave as PPL. (Att. 1, lines 416-17) For example, an employee with three weeks of unreserved accrued paid leave could choose to take a PPL of only nine weeks (using the nine weeks of supplemental paid leave that the employee would receive under the program) and save the accrued paid leave for the future.

7. Compensation Rate

While on PPL, an employee would be compensated at the employee's base pay rate. (Att. 1, lines 418-19)

8. Notice

An employee should provide the same notice to participate in the PPL program as is required for taking family and medical leave under federal law. (Att. 1, lines 420-23)

9. Scheduling of Leave

An employee and the employee's supervisor would need to agree on a schedule for taking PPL that is consistent with the County's operational needs. (Att. 1, lines 426-27) For example, they might agree that the employee will take eight weeks of paid leave immediately after the qualifying event and the remaining four weeks at a specified time later in the year.

The leave could be taken on a part-time basis if that was consistent with the County's operational needs and was approved in writing by the employee's supervisor before the leave began. (Att. 1, lines 427-30)

10. Concurrency

PPL would run concurrently with King County family and medical leave (KCFML) and with federal and state family and medical leave to the extent permitted by law.[2] (Att. 1, lines 431-33)

11. Job-protection

While an employee is on leave under the PPL program, the employee's job would be protected to the same extent that an employee's job is protected while the employee is on family or medical leave under federal or state law. This would not protect the employee against layoffs due to budget cuts, as long as the employee's position was not eliminated on the basis of his or her participation or intent to participate in the PPL program. (Att. 1, lines 434-36)

12. Retaliation Prohibited

The proposed ordinance provides:

> No retaliatory action may be taken against an employee for participating or planning to participate in the program or for exercising the employee's rights under this ordinance. In particular, permission to use accrued vacation or executive leave shall not be denied or delayed on the basis that the employee intends to participate in the program. This is a general statement of county policy that cannot form the basis of a private right of action. (Att. 1, lines 436-41)

[2] The concurrency of KCFML with federal and state family and medical leave was established by Ordinance 18191, which the Council adopted on Dec. 7, 2015, the same date that it adopted Ordinance 18190, which directed the Executive to establish the PPL pilot program.

13. Continuation of Health Benefits and Leave Accrual

An employee would continue to receive health benefits and accrue paid leave during the time that the employee was on PPL. (Att. 1, lines 442-44)

14. No Cash-outs

An employee could not be compensated for declining to use the supplemental paid leave that was available under the proposed ordinance. (Att. 1, lines 445-46)

FISCAL IMPACT

The estimated fiscal impact of the PPL program is about $6.5 million in 2017-2018 and about $6.7 million in 2019-2020. As described in the Fiscal Note (Att. 5), this estimate:

- Assumes a 1.0 backfill for all, knowing that certain employees may not need to be backfilled and others will need to be backfilled at 1.5 times their normal rate of pay;
- Does not include lost revenue from employees being off work;
- Does not factor in costs of coverage for foster-to-adopt instances, because it is difficult to estimate how many employees will participate in this program[3]; and
- Assumes employee leave use behavior does not change prior to the addition of the new child.[4]

According to executive staff, it is assumed that county appropriation units will absorb the cost of the PPL taken by their employees, except to the extent that the proposed 2017-2018 budget includes funding to compensate individual appropriation units that experience a disproportionate number of employees taking PPL during the pilot program.[5]

AMENDMENTS

Amendment 1 (Att. 2), at the direction of Councilmember Dembowski, staff wrote amendment 1, which would require annual reports on the usage and costs of the PPL

[3] According to the Executive's July 2016 report on the PPL pilot program, three of 96 participants during the first six months of the pilot did so on the basis of a foster-to-adopt.

[4] The cost estimate assumes that employees will not make an effort to use up their accrued vacation and executive leave before beginning their PPL (doing so would increase the amount of paid supplemental leave they would receive under the program). To the extent that this assumption is incorrect, the cost of the program in the 2017-2018 biennium could increase by up to about $1.4 million, according to executive staff.

[5] The proposed budget for the Prosecuting Attorney's Office includes $250,000 for hiring Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Assistants (contract attorneys) to cover for PAO attorneys who are on PPL. The proposed District Court budget includes $433,371 for clerk positions to cover for PPL absences.

program in the 2017 and 2018 calendar years. It would also make two technical changes.

Title Amendment T1 (Att. 3) would amend the title to reflect the annual report requirement.

INVITED

Denise Pruitt, Senior Policy Advisor, Human Resources Division, DES

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0463
2. Amendment 1
3. Title Amendment T1
4. Transmittal letter
5. Fiscal Note

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1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

September 22, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0463.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE establishing a paid parental leave program for employees eligible for leave benefits; amending Ordinance 12014, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.12.010 and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 3.12.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. Under federal and state law, eligible employees are entitled to take up to twelve weeks of leave for the birth, adoption or foster placement of a child. During that period, employees' jobs are protected, and they continue to receive employer paid health benefits; however, there is no requirement that employees be paid during the leave.

2. The United States is the only industrialized nation in the world that does not mandate paid parental leave.

3. Paid maternity leave can increase breastfeeding rates and duration, reduce the risk of infant mortality and increase the likelihood of infants receiving well-baby care and vaccinations.

4. Fathers who take time off from work around childbirth are likely to spend more time with their children in the months following their

children's birth, which could reduce stress on the family and contribute to father-infant bonding.

5. A 2012 U.S. Department of Labor survey found that the number of employees who reported needing leave, but not using it, had doubled since 2000. The most-common reasons for not using leave were inability to afford an unpaid leave and fear of losing one's job. Those who did not take needed leave were disproportionately women, nonwhite, unmarried, and earning less than $35,000 per year.

6. The King County women's advisory board has issued a report, Improving Wage Equity and Promoting Family Friendly Workplace Policies throughout King County, that recommends that King County offer paid parental leave to its employees.

7. Providing paid parental leave may help attract and retain employees and may reduce employee turnover, which has been estimated to cost twenty-one percent of an employee's annual salary.

8. Providing paid parental leave supports King County's commitment to equity and social justice, in that it makes parental leave more affordable for lower-paid employees.

9. Paid parental leave is associated with improved health outcomes for infants and children, which may result in avoided healthcare costs for King County, which is self-insured.

10. In the absence of a paid parental leave program, childbirth and adoption can take a significant financial and emotional toll on working parents and thereby can impair their ability to serve the public.

11. Based on the success of King County's 2016 paid parental leave pilot program, establishing an on-going paid parental leave program is in the best interest of King County employees, their families and the public that the employees serve.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 12014, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C. 3.12.010 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of this chapter, all words shall have their ordinary and usual meanings except those defined in this section which shall have, in addition, the following meanings. In the event of conflict, the specific definitions set forth in this section shall presumptively, but not conclusively, prevail.

A. "Accrued paid leave" includes accrued vacation leave, sick leave and other similar leaves, but excludes compensatory time.

B.1. "Administrative interns" means employees who are:

a. enrolled full-time during the regular school year in a program of education, internship or apprenticeship; or

b. veterans temporarily working to gain practical workforce experience.

2. All administrative internships in executive departments shall be approved by the manager. Administrative interns are exempt from the career service under Section 550 of the charter.

((~~B.~~)) C. "AmeriCorps" means those who apply for and are selected to serve in positions at King County government through either AmeriCorps or Washington Service Corps programs, or both.

((~~C.~~)) D. "Appointing authority" means the county council, the executive, chief officers of executive departments and administrative offices, or division managers having authority to appoint or to remove persons from positions in the county service.

((~~D.~~)) E. "Basis of merit" means the value, excellence or superior quality of an individual's work performance, as determined by a structured process comparing the employee's performance against defined standards and, where possible, the performance of other employees of the same or similar class.

((~~E.~~)) F. "Board" means the county personnel board established by Section 540 of the charter.

((~~F.~~)) G. "Budgetary furlough" means a circumstance in which projected county revenues are determined to be insufficient to fully fund county agency operations and, in order either to achieve budget savings or to meet unallocated budget reductions, which are commonly known as contras, or both, cost savings may be achieved through reduction in days or hours of service, resulting in placing an employee for one or more days in a temporary furlough status without duties and without pay.

((~~G.~~)) H. "Career service employee" means a county employee appointed to a career service position as a result of the selection procedure provided for in this chapter, and who has completed the probationary period.

((~~H.~~)) I. "Career service position" means all positions in the county service except for those that are designated by Section 550 of the charter as follows: all elected

officers; the county auditor, the clerk and all other employees of the county council; the county administrative officer; the chief officer of each executive department and administrative office; the members of all boards and commissions; the chief economist and other employees of the office economic and financial analysis; the chief economist and other employees of the office of economic and financial analysis; administrative assistants for the executive and one administrative assistant each for the county administrative officer, the county auditor, the county assessor, the chief officer of each executive department and administrative office and for each board and commission; a chief deputy for the county assessor; one confidential secretary each for the executive, the chief officer of each executive department and administrative office, and for each administrative assistant specified in this section; all employees of those officers who are exempted from the provisions of this chapter by the state constitution; persons employed in a professional or scientific capacity to conduct a special inquiry, investigation or examination; part-time and temporary employees; administrative interns; election precinct officials; all persons serving the county without compensation; physicians; surgeons; dentists; medical interns; and student nurses and inmates employed by county hospitals, tuberculosis sanitariums and health departments of the county.

Divisions in executive departments and administrative offices as determined by the county council shall be considered to be executive departments for the purpose of determining the applicability of Section 550 of the charter.

All part-time employees shall be exempted from career service membership except, all part-time employees employed at least half time or more, as defined by ordinance, shall be members of the career service.

((~~I.~~)) J. "Charter" means the King County Charter, as amended.

((~~J.~~)) K. "Child" means a biological, adopted or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward or a child of an employee standing in loco parentis to the child, who is:

1. Under eighteen years of age; or

2. Eighteen years of age or older and incapable of self care because of a mental or physical disability.

((~~K.~~)) L. "Class" or "classification" means a position or group of positions, established under authority of this chapter, sufficiently similar in respect to the duties, responsibilities and authority thereof, that the same descriptive title may be used to designate each position allocated to the class.

((~~L.~~)) M. "Classification plan" means the arrangement of positions into classifications together with specifications describing each classification.

((~~M.~~)) N. "Compensatory time" means time off granted with pay in lieu of pay for work performed either on an authorized overtime basis or work performed on a holiday that is normally scheduled as a day off. Such compensatory time shall be granted on the basis of time and one-half.

((~~N.~~)) O. "Competitive employment" means a position established in the county budget and that requires at least twenty-six weeks of service per year as the work schedule established for the position.

((~~O.~~)) P. "Council" means the county council as established by Article 2 of the charter.

((~~P.~~)) Q. "County" means King County and any other organization that is legally governed by the county with respect to personnel matters.

((~~Q.~~)) R. "Developmental disability" means a developmental disability, as defined in RCW 71A.10.020(2), as amended, attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism or other neurological or other condition of an individual found by the secretary of the Washington state Department of Social and Health Services, or the secretary's designee, to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals with mental retardation, which disability originates before the individual attains age eighteen, that has continued or can be expected to continue indefinitely and that constitutes a substantial handicap for the individual.

((~~R.~~)) S. "Direct cost" means the cost aggregate of the actual weighted average cost of insured benefits, less any administrative cost therefor. Any payments to part-time and temporary employees under this chapter shall not include any administrative overhead charges applicable to administrative offices and executive departments.

((~~S.~~)) T. "Director" means the manager of the human resources management division.

((~~T.~~)) U. "Division" means the human resources management division or its successor agency.

((~~U.~~)) V. "Domestic partners" are two people in a domestic partnership, one of whom is a county employee.

((~~V.~~)) W. "Domestic partnership" is a relationship whereby two people:

1. Have a close personal relationship;

2. Are each other's sole domestic partner and are responsible for each other's common welfare;

3. Share the same regular and permanent residence;

4. Are jointly responsible for basic living expenses which means the cost of basic food, shelter and any other expenses of a domestic partner that are paid at least in part by a program or benefit for which the partner qualified because of the domestic partnership. The individuals need not contribute equally or jointly to the cost of these expenses as long as they agree that both are responsible for the cost;

5. Are not married to anyone;

6. Are each eighteen years of age or older;

7. Are not related by blood closer than would bar marriage in the state of Washington;

8. Were mentally competent to consent to contract when the domestic partnership began.

((~~W.~~)) X. "Employed at least half time or more" means employed in a regular position that has an established work schedule of not less than one-half the number of hours of the full-time positions in the work unit in which the employee is assigned, or when viewed on a calendar year basis, nine hundred ten hours or more in a work unit in which a work week of more than thirty-five but less than forty hours is standard or one thousand forty hours or more in a work unit in which a forty hour work week is standard. If the standard work week hours within a work unit varies (employees working both thirty five and forty hours) the manager, in consultation with the department, is responsible for determining what hour threshold applies.

((~~X.~~)) Y. "Employee" means any person who is employed in a career service position or exempt position.

((~~Y.~~)) Z. "Executive" means the county executive, as established by Article 3 of the charter.

((~~Z.~~)) AA. "Exempt employee" means an employee employed in a position that is not a career service position under Section 550 of the charter. Exempt employees serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

((~~AA.~~)) BB. "Exempt position" means any position excluded as a career service position by Section 550 of the charter. Exempt positions are positions to which appointments may be made directly without a competitive hiring process.

((~~BB.~~)) CC. "Full-time regular employee" means an employee employed in a full-time regular position and, for full-time career service positions, is not serving a probationary period.

((~~CC.~~)) DD. "Full-time regular position" means a regular position that has an established work schedule of not less than thirty-five hours per week in those work units in which a thirty-five hour week is standard, or of not less than forty hours per week in those work units in which a forty-hour week is standard.

((~~DD.~~)) EE. "Furlough day" means a day for which an employee shall perform no work and shall receive no pay due to an emergency budget crisis necessitating emergency budget furloughs.

((~~EE.~~)) FF. "Furloughed employee" means an employee who is placed in a temporary status without duties and without pay due to a financial emergency necessitating budget reductions.

((~~FF.~~)) GG. "Grievance" means an issue raised by an employee relating to the interpretation of rights, benefits, or condition of employment as contained in either the administrative rules or procedures, or both, for the career service.

((~~GG.~~)) HH. "Immediate family" means spouse, child, parent, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, domestic partner and the child, parent, sibling, grandparent or grandchild of the spouse or domestic partner.

((~~HH.~~)) II. "Incentive increase" means an increase to an employee's base salary within the assigned pay range, based on demonstrated performance.

((~~II.~~)) JJ. "Integrated work setting" means a work setting with no more than eight persons with developmental disabilities or with the presence of a sensory, mental or physical handicap as specified in K.C.C. 3.12.180. This definition refers to all county offices, field locations and other work sites at which supported employees work alongside employees who are not persons with development disabilities employed in permanent county positions.

((~~JJ.~~)) KK. "King County family and medical leave" means a leave of absence taken under K.C.C. 3.12.221.

((~~KK.~~)) LL. "Life-giving and life-saving procedures" means a medically-supervised procedure involving the testing, sampling, or donation of blood, organs, fluids, tissues and other human body components for the purposes of donation without compensation to a person for a medically necessary treatment.

((~~LL.~~)) MM. "Manager" means the manager of the human resources division* or its successor agency.

((~~MM.~~)) NN. "Marital status" means the presence or absence of a marital relationship and includes the status of married, separated, divorced, engaged, widowed, single or cohabiting.

((~~NN.~~)) OO. "Part-time employee" means an employee employed in a part-time position. Under Section 550 of the charter, part-time employees are not members of the career service.

((~~OO.~~)) PP. "Part-time position" means an other than a regular position in which the part-time employee is employed less than half time, that is less than nine hundred ten hours in a calendar year in a work unit in which a thirty-five hour work week is standard or less than one thousand forty hours in a calendar year in a work unit in which a forty-hour work week is standard, except as provided elsewhere in this chapter. Where the standard work week falls between thirty-five and forty hours, the manager, in consultation with the department, is responsible for determining what hour threshold will apply. Part-time position excludes administrative intern.

((~~PP.~~)) QQ. "Part-time regular employee" means an employee employed in a part-time regular position and, for part-time career service positions, is not serving a probationary period. Under Section 550 of the charter, such part-time regular employees are members of the career service.

((~~QQ.~~)) RR. "Part-time regular position" means a regular position in which the part-time regular employee is employed for at least nine hundred ten hours but less than a full-time basis in a calendar year in a work unit in which a thirty-five hour work week is standard or for at least one thousand forty hours but less than a full-time basis in a calendar year in a work unit in which a forty-hour work week is standard. Where the

standard work week falls between thirty-five and forty hours, the manager, in consultation with the department, is responsible for determining what hour threshold will apply.

((~~RR.~~)) SS. "Pay plan" means a systematic schedule of numbered pay ranges with minimum, maximum and intermediate steps for each pay range, a schedule of assignment of each classification to a numbered pay range and rules for administration.

((~~SS.~~)) TT. "Pay range" means one or more pay rates representing the minimum, maximum and intermediate steps assigned to a classification.

((~~TT.~~)) UU. "Pay range adjustment" means the adjustment of the numbered pay range of a classification to another numbered pay range in the schedule based on a classification change, competitive pay data or other significant factors.

((~~UU.~~)) VV. "Personnel guidelines" means only those operational procedures promulgated by the manager necessary to implement personnel policies or requirements previously stipulated by ordinance or the charter. Such personnel guidelines shall be applicable only to employees assigned to executive departments and administrative agencies.

((~~VV.~~)) WW. "Position" means a group of current duties and responsibilities assigned by competent authority requiring the employment of one person.

((~~WW.~~)) XX. "Probationary employee" means an employee serving a probationary period in a regular career service. Probationary employees are temporary employees and excluded from career service under Section 550 of the charter.

((~~XX.~~)) YY. "Probationary period" means a period of time, as determined by the director, for assessing whether an individual is qualified for a career service position to

which the employee has been newly appointed or has moved from another position, whether through promotion, demotion or transfer, except as provided in K.C.C. 3.12.100.

((~~YY.~~)) ZZ. "Probationary period salary increase" means a within-range salary increase from one step to the next highest step upon satisfactory completion of the probationary period.

((~~ZZ.~~)) AAA. "Promotion" means the movement of an employee to a position in a classification having a higher maximum salary.

((~~AAA.~~)) BBB. "Provisional appointment" means an appointment made in the absence of a list of candidates certified as qualified by the manager. Only the manager may authorize a provisional appointment. An appointment to this status is limited to six months.

((~~BBB.~~)) CCC. "Provisional employee" means an employee serving by provisional appointment in a regular career service. Provisional employees are temporary employees and excluded from career service under Section 550 of the charter.

((~~CCC.~~)) DDD. "Qualifying event" means the birth of the employee's child, the employee's adoption of a child or the foster-to-adopt placement of a child with the employee.

EEE. "Recruiting step" means the first step of the salary range allocated to a class unless otherwise authorized by the executive.

((~~DDD.~~)) FFF. "Regular position" means a position established in the county budget and identified within a budgetary unit's authorized full time equivalent (FTE) level as set out in the budget detail report.

((~~EEE.~~)) GGG. "Salary or pay rate" means an individual dollar amount that is one of the steps in a pay range paid to an employee based on the classification of the position occupied.

((~~FFF.~~)) HHH. "Section" means an agency's budget unit comprised of a particular project program or line of business as described in the budget detail plan for the previous fiscal period as attached to the adopted appropriation ordinance or as modified by the most recent supplemental appropriations ordinance. This definition is not intended to create an organization structure for any agency.

((~~GGG.~~)) III. "Serious health condition" means an illness or injury, impairment or physical or mental condition that involves one or more of the following:

1. An acute episode that requires more than three consecutive calendar days of incapacity and either multiple treatments by a licensed health care provider or at least one treatment plus follow-up care such as a course of prescription medication; and any subsequent treatment or period of incapacity relating to the same condition;

2. A chronic ailment continuing over an extended period of time that requires periodic visits for treatment by a health care provider and that has the ability to cause either continuous or intermittent episodes of incapacity;

3. In-patient care in a hospital, hospice or residential medical care facility or related out-patient follow-up care;

4. An ailment requiring multiple medical interventions or treatments by a health care provider that, if not provided, would likely result in a period of incapacity for more than three consecutive calendar days;

5. A permanent or long-term ailment for which treatment might not be effective but that requires medical supervision by a health care provider; or

6. Any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or prenatal care.

((~~HHH.~~)) JJJ. "Temporary employee" means an employee employed in a temporary position and in addition, includes an employee serving a probationary period or is under provisional appointment. Under Section 550 of the charter, temporary employees shall not be members of the career service.

((~~III.~~)) KKK. "Temporary position" means a position that is not a regular position as defined in this chapter and excludes administrative intern. Temporary positions include both term-limited temporary positions as defined in this chapter and short-term (normally less than six months) temporary positions in which a temporary employee works less than nine hundred ten hours in a calendar year in a work unit in which a thirty-five hour work week is standard or less than one thousand forty hours in a calendar year in a work unit in which a forty hour work week is standard, except as provided elsewhere in this chapter. Where the standard work week falls between thirty-five and forty hours, the manager, in consultation with the department, is responsible for determining what hour threshold will apply.

((~~JJJ.~~)) LLL. "Term-limited temporary employee" means a temporary employee who is employed in a term-limited temporary position. Term-limited temporary employees are not members of the career service. Term-limited temporary employees may not be employed in term-limited temporary positions longer than three years beyond the date of hire, except that for grant-funded projects capital improvement projects and information systems technology projects the maximum period may be extended up to five

years upon approval of the manager. The manager shall maintain a current list of all term-limited temporary employees by department.

((~~KKK.~~)) MMM. "Term-limited temporary position" means a temporary position with work related to a specific grant, capital improvement project, information systems technology project or other nonroutine, substantial body of work, for a period greater than six months. In determining whether a body of work is appropriate for a term-limited temporary position, the appointing authority will consider the following:

1. Grant-funded projects: These positions will involve projects or activities that are funded by special grants for a specific time or activity. These grants are not regularly available to or their receipt predictable by the county;

2. Information systems technology projects: These positions will be needed to plan and implement new information systems projects for the county. Term-limited temporary positions may not be used for ongoing maintenance of systems that have been implemented;

3. Capital improvement projects: These positions will involve the management of major capital improvement projects. Term-limited temporary positions may not be used for ongoing management of buildings or facilities once they have been built;

4. Miscellaneous projects: Other significant and substantial bodies of work may be appropriate for term-limited temporary positions. These bodies of work must be either nonroutine projects for the department or related to the initiation or cessation of a county function, project or department;

5. Seasonal positions: These are positions with work for more than six consecutive months, half-time or more, with total hours of at least nine hundred ten in a

calendar year in a work unit in which a thirty-five hour work week is standard or at least one thousand forty hours in a calendar year in a work unit in which a forty hour work week is standard, that due to the nature of the work have predictable periods of inactivity exceeding one month. Where the standard work week falls between thirty-five and forty hours, the manager, in consultation with the department, is responsible for determining what hour threshold will apply; and

6. Temporary placement in regular positions: These are positions used to back fill regular positions for six months or more due to a career service employee's absence such as extended leave or assignment on any of the foregoing time-limited projects.

All appointments to term-limited temporary positions will be made by the appointing authority in consultation with the manager before the appointment of term-limited temporary employees.

((~~LLL.~~)) NNN. "Volunteer for the county" means an individual who performs service for the county for civic, charitable or humanitarian reasons, without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation from the county for services rendered and who is accepted as a volunteer by the county, except emergency service worker volunteers as described by chapter 38.52 RCW. A "volunteer for the county" may receive reasonable reimbursement of expenses or an allowance for expenses actually incurred without losing his or her status as a volunteer. "Volunteer for the county" includes, but is not limited to, a volunteer serving as a board member, officer, commission member, volunteer intern or direct service volunteer.

((~~NNN.~~)) OOO. "Volunteer intern" means volunteers who are also enrolled full-time during the regular school year in a program of education, internship or

apprenticeship who are receiving scholastic credit or scholastic recognition for participating in the internship.

((~~NNN.~~)) PPP. "Work study student" means a student enrolled or accepted for enrollment at a post-secondary institution who, according to a system of need analysis approved by the higher education coordinating board, demonstrates a financial inability, either parental, familial or personal, to bear the total cost of education for any semester or quarter.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 2. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 3.12 a new section to read as follows:

A. The executive shall create a program that provides nonrepresented employees, on the terms in this ordinance, paid parental leave following a qualifying event.

B. The executive is directed to enter into memoranda of agreement with the labor organizations that represent King County employees, with the organizations' consent, to provide to those employees paid parental leave on the terms in this ordinance.

C. The program for paid parental leave shall be subject to the following:

1. The program is intended to provide employees eligible for leave benefits with twelve weeks of paid parental leave during the twelve months following a qualifying event;

2. Participation in the program shall be limited to employees eligible for leave benefits who have been employed with the county for at least six months of continuous service at the time of the qualifying event and are either nonrepresented or represented by a union that has signed a paid parental leave memorandum of agreement in subsection B. of this section;

3. An employee's supplemental paid leave benefit shall be calculated based on the employee's accrued paid leave balances at the time of the qualifying event.

4. An employee electing to participate in the program will reserve one week of accrued vacation and one week of accrued sick leave, or whatever smaller amount of each the employee has accrued. An employee with twelve weeks or more of unreserved, accrued paid leave at the time of the qualifying event may use up to twelve weeks of accrued paid leave as paid parental leave during the twelve months after the qualifying event. An employee who has less than twelve weeks of unreserved, accrued paid leave at the time of the qualifying event shall be granted supplemental paid leave in an amount sufficient, when combined with the employee's unreserved accrued paid leave, to equal a total of twelve weeks of paid parental leave. For example, if an employee has two weeks of accrued vacation and three weeks of accrued sick leave at the time of the qualifying event, the employee shall be granted nine weeks of supplemental paid leave, bringing the total available paid parental leave to twelve weeks.

5. An employee may use supplemental paid leave and accrued paid leave in any order and is not required to use any of the accrued paid leave as paid parental leave.

6. An employee on paid leave in the program shall be compensated at the employee's base pay rate.

7. An employee should provide notice to the designated representative of the employee's department that the employee intends to participate in the program. The notice should meet the notice requirements for taking family and medical leave under federal law.

8. Paid parental leave under the program must begin and end within twelve months after the qualifying event.

9. The employee and the employee's supervisor shall agree upon a schedule for taking paid parental leave that is consistent with the county's operational needs. An employee may use the paid parental leave on a part-time basis as long as that is consistent with the county's operational needs and is approved in writing by the supervisor before the leave begins.

10. Paid parental leave under this ordinance shall run concurrently with King County family and medical leave, as well as federal and state family and medical leave, to the extent permitted by law.

11. During the time that an employee is on leave in the program, the employee's job shall be protected to the same extent that an employee's job is protected while the employee is on family or medical leave under federal or state law. No retaliatory action may be taken against an employee for participating or planning to participate in the program or for exercising the employee's rights under this ordinance. In particular, permission to use accrued paid leave shall not be denied or delayed on the basis that the employee intends to participate in the program. This is a general statement of county policy that cannot form the basis of a private right of action.

12. Taking leave under the program shall not affect an employee's health benefits or an employee's accrual of paid leave, which shall continue during the period of paid parental leave.

13. Employees shall not be compensated in any manner for not using the supplemental paid leave that is available under this ordinance.

14. An employee that does not return to work for at least six months of continuous service following the paid parental leave, will be required to reimburse King County for the supplemental paid parental leave funds received.

SECTION 3. **Severability.** If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: None

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1

Oct. 25, 2016

Sponsor: Dembowski

nw

Proposed No.: 2016-0463

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0463, VERSION 1

On page 19, on line 404, after "in the program" strike "will" and insert "must"

On page 21, on line 447, after "An employee" strike "that" and insert "who"

On page 21, after line 449, insert:

"SECTION 3. The executive shall monitor the usage and costs associated with the program established by this ordinance and shall report to the council by April 1, 2018, on 2017 usage and costs and by April 1, 2019, on 2018 usage and costs. The reports shall include: the number, gender, compensation rate, and tenure at King County of the employees who have used the program; their distribution among the county's departments and divisions; the amount of supplemental paid leave that each employee was granted under the program; the type of qualifying event; whether the positions of the employees taking leave were backfilled and the costs of backfilling, to the extent that it can be determined; and any other costs associated with the program. The executive shall file the reports in the form of a paper original and an electronic copy with the clerk of the council, who shall retain the original and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff, the policy staff director and the lead staff for the transportation, economy and environment committee, or its successor."

Renumber the remaining sections consecutively and correct any internal references accordingly.

EFFECT: (1) ***Requires annual reports on the 2017 and 2018 usage and costs of the paid parental leave program. (2) Makes technical changes (see lines 2-3 of this amendment).***

T1

Oct. 25, 2016

Sponsor: Dembowski

nw

Proposed No.: 2016-0463

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0463, VERSION 1

On page 1, on line 2, after "leave benefits" insert ", including annual reports"

EFFECT: ***Amends the title to conform to the ordinance as amended by Amendment 1.***

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ATTACHMENT 4

September 7, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

On December 7, 2015, King County Council approved a Paid Parental Leave pilot program for 2016. The pilot established King County as a leader on this important national issue, and allowed the County to test our assumptions about whether the program meets our objectives for a permanent Paid Parental Leave program.

On July 29, 2016, I reported to you the usage and costs associated with the 2016 Paid Parental Leave pilot program for the first half of the year. The preliminary usage and cost estimates for the first six months were consistent with those predicted in my initial proposal to Council last year. Based on the success of the pilot program, I recommend that we make Paid Parental Leave a permanent benefit, effective January 1, 2017, using the same program that was utilized in the pilot. By making the Paid Parental Leave program permanent, the County will continue to:

- Improve infant and child health, by permitting parents to bond with their children during the first crucial states of life, which is one of the most important ways we can support best starts for kids;

- Help attract and retain workers, especially workers in the millennial generation who are moving into prime child-bearing years and, in general, are looking for better integration between work and family lives; and

- Support the County's Equity and Social Justice guiding principles by reducing disparities between how low- and high-wage employees take leave.

Furthermore, as evidenced by the pilot, the Paid Parental Leave program accomplishes these objectives while supporting King County's Strategic Plan by being fiscally feasible and sustainable.

The attached legislation enables the County to implement an on-going Paid Parental Leave benefit, and approves a Memorandum of Agreement with the unions that sign on, so long as it is consistent with the details contained in the legislation.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Denise R. Pruitt, Senior HR Policy Advisor, at 206-477-3230.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Caroline Whalen, County Administrative Officer, Department of Executive Services (DES)
Susie Slonecker, Interim Director, Human Resources Division (HRD), DES
Denise R. Pruitt, Senior HR Policy Advisor, HRD, DES

2015/2016 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	
Title:	Paid Parental Leave
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	All
Note Prepared By:	Matthew McCoy, Labor Relations Analyst, Office of Labor Relations
Date Prepared:	8/4/2016
Note Reviewed By:	Helene Ellickson, Budget Manager
Date Reviewed:	9/1/2016

Description of request:

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
All		All		6,516,450	6,676,103
TOTAL			**0**	**6,516,450**	**6,676,103**

Expenditures by Categories

	2015/2016	2017/2018	2019/2020
Salaries		5,449,448	5,582,959
PERS & FICA		1,067,002	1,093,144
TOTAL	**0**	**6,516,450**	**6,676,103**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental?

Notes and Assumptions:
Paid Parental Leave will supplement other forms of paid leave to ensure that an employee will receive the equivalent of the employee's base salary for up to a total of twelve weeks while on a qualifying approved leave. The supplemental paid leave combined with the employee's accrued leaves, less one week of sick leave and one week of vacation, shall not exceed twelve weeks.
The estimated costs:
• Assume a 1.0 backfill for all, knowing that certain employees may not need to be backfilled and others will need to be backfilled at 1.5 times their normal rate of pay.
• Do not include lost revenue from employees being off work.
• Do not factor in costs of coverage for foster-to-adopt instances, because it is difficult to estimate how many employees will participate in this program.
• Assume employee leave use behavior does not change prior to the addition of the new child.
If employees use all extra vacation leave prior to qualifying for PPL, it would be an estimated extra cost of $1,400,000.
* 2019-2020 impacts assume 2.45% increase in labor costs per August 2016 OEFA COLA forecast.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	30	**Name:**	Jenny Giambattista
Proposed No.:	2016-B0190 re: 2016-0489	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0489 updates requirements in KCC 18.25 related to the Strategic Climate Action Plan.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0489 would make changes to King County Code sections 18.25 and 18.50 related to the Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP). The changes are in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. The changes are intended to update the planning reporting requirements in code related to climate change so they are consistent with the organization of 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0489 would also change the progress report requirement from annually to biennially.

BACKGROUND

The 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. This proviso restricts expenditure of $200,000 by the Department of Natural Resources Administration until a proposed ordinance amending King County Code, title 18.25 is adopted by the King County Council.

The proviso requires that “the ordinance shall include, but not be limited to: amendments to the requirements of K.C.C. chapter 18.25; legislative findings on how the King County Auditor's recommendations have been incorporated into the 2015 action plan; and establishment of objective, measurable and accountable strategies to achieve the County's greenhouse gas reduction and other action plan priorities.”

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0492 meets the requirements of the proviso outlined above. In addition, the ordinance proposes to change the requirement for progress reports from annually to biennially (see line 140 of Po 2016-0489).

Consistent with the proviso, Proposed Ordinance includes findings outlining the Auditor's recommendations from the 2014 SCAP performance audit as well as the Auditor's conclusions from a follow-up review. The proposed changes to K.C.C. title 18.25 reflect recommendations from the Auditor to establish explicit quantifiable connections between the overarching climate goals and specific strategies and actions and to strengthen public engagement in the development of SCAP updates. The proposed changes also reflect:

- the organization of the 2015 SCAP with two sections: reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for climate impacts;
- the five goal areas for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the organizing framework of goals, strategies, measures, targets, and priority actions for each of five goal areas;
- the grouping of priority actions into County services and County operations;
- additional emphasis on community engagement, equity and social justice, and partnerships with the private sector, and
- the Auditor's recommendation for assessment of cost effectiveness.

Additional changes are proposed to the reporting requirements specified under K.C.C. title 18.50, consistent with the organization of the 2015 SCAP update, including the incorporation of energy plan commitments and development of a green building goal area.

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0489 also amends to K.C.C. title 18.25 highlight the need to strengthen community engagement, consider Equity and Social Justice impacts, and to be consistent with the County's Fair and Just Ordinance.

The proposed ordinance would eliminate some specific reporting requirements related to Environmental Purchasing program. The Executive proposes to delete the existing reporting requirements for the environmental purchasing program an instead align the reporting requirements with the SCAP commitments.

Under the proposed ordinance, the Executive would be required to report against the SCAP targets and measures and updates on the implementation of strategies and priority actions for the consumption and materials management goal area and the environmental purchasing program. The EPP related SCAP report will include performance data on paper use; computer server virtualization; and the purchase of 10o percent recycled content copy paper. This biennial reports will also include information on implementation of SCAP EPP priority actions including (1) Updating the EPP policy by 2017; (2) Targeting Concrete Use in Construction; (3) Purchase of Desktop Work Stations; and (4) Server Virtualization. Other EPP related purchases such as the use of Alternative Fuels are included are covered through reporting in sections such as the Transportation and Land Use goal area.

AMENDMENT

No amendments

ATTACHMENTS

1. Transmittal letter for 2016-0489
2. Fiscal Note

INVITED

1. Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
2. Megan Smith, Director of Climate and Energy Initiatives, Office of the Executive

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ATTACHMENT 1

September 26, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for the 2017-2018 biennium (the "budget") and accompanying legislation. This budget continues to advance a number of strategic priorities and important services that reflect the values of King County residents, including investments in Metro Transit; prevention and intervention to ensure people receive behavioral health care quickly and effectively; support for a new Immigrant and Refugee Commission; and expanding recreational opportunities for youth in underserved areas.

The budget also includes a number of difficult choices. King County's General Fund, which primarily supports criminal justice and public safety, has faced chronic imbalances between revenues and expenditure growth for 15 years due to revenue limitations under state law. Over the last few months, my office has worked with agencies and separately elected officials to balance the General Fund budget through a mix of revenue changes, efficiencies, cost shifts, and spending reductions, including program cuts and service reductions. Most of these reductions will take place in 2018, allowing time to develop creative solutions and partnerships to mitigate reductions, while working with the State Legislature to fix the County's broken revenue structure.

Despite the difficult situation with the General Fund, the budget makes strides in key areas:

- We are committed to improving Equity and Social Justice outcomes for all residents, and the budget makes strides in realizing the vision of a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive.
- Climate change is one of the paramount environmental and economic challenges for our generation, and the budget makes strategic investments in transit, energy efficiency, green building, and preparing for climate impacts, consistent with the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

- Investments in Metro Transit will increase service to customers, create a better workplace for transit employees, and build the infrastructure for sustained growth of one of the nation's largest and fastest growing transit systems.
- King County will become the best run government in the country. New investments in employees and technology solutions will improve our operations and ability to deliver the most value for all King County residents.

Budget Outlook

King County is in the midst of a strong recovery from the Great Recession. Of the ten largest counties nationwide measured by employment, King County had the highest employment growth rate and also the highest gain in average weekly wages (5.1 percent). Employment growth is expected to slow but remain positive through at least 2018.

One consequence of the strong regional economy is that many people are moving to King County. According to the Washington Office of Financial Management, the county's population increased by 2.5 percent in the year ending April 1, 2016.

Employment and population growth have led to increases in housing prices. The Case-Shiller index of Seattle-area housing prices in April 2016 was up 10.7 percent from the prior year and is now above the previous peak reached in mid-2007. This has led to a significant amount of new construction.

The strong local economy is also generating significant growth in sales taxes. The total countywide tax base grew by 10.0 percent in 2015 and is projected by OEFA to grow at 9.02 percent for 2016. Further growth is predicted, albeit at slower rates: 5.12 percent for 2017 and 3.12 percent for 2018.

Despite the strong economy, the financial condition of the County's funds varies significantly. Some funds, such as Wastewater Treatment and Emergency Medical Services, are in good fiscal condition because of dedicated revenues that support these activities. Programs can be expanded and services improved.

A second group of funds, which are dependent on sales taxes, are in good financial condition due to the economy. This is most notable in Transit and the Mental Illness/Drug Dependency (MIDD) Fund.

Several other County funds face chronic financial shortfalls, typically due to limitations of State law or declining state and federal funding. State law puts a 1 percent cap (plus new construction) on the revenue increases counties can receive from property taxes, the largest source of revenue for the General Fund. Even as King County has increased efficiencies and reduced cost growth, these limitations mean that revenue can't keep up with inflation and the increase in demand for services as the population grows.

Fixing the County's broken revenue structure has been and continues to be our top legislative priority, and I look forward to partnering with you and other city, county, and public safety officials to replace the 1 percent growth limit with a limit that will allow us to sustain a prosperous, livable and humane King County government.

The Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget ordinance, this transmittal package includes the following separate legislative components and reports that are incorporated in the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Budget transmittal package.

Additional Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package are the property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2017 property tax revenue that supports the proposed budget. The 2018 ordinance will be provided as part of the mid-biennium review. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB) staff will work with Council staff in the coming weeks to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor.

Car Rental Sales Tax - King County imposes a one-percent retail rental car sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.049. The statute allows proceeds of the tax to be used solely for the following purposes: (a) acquiring, constructing, maintaining, or operating public sports stadium facilities; (b) engineering, planning, financial, legal, or professional services incidental to public sports stadium facilities; (c) youth or amateur sport activities or facilities; or (d) debt or refinancing debt issued for the purposes of RCW 82.14.049(1). Under subsection RCW 82.14.049(2), at least seventy-five percent of the tax proceeds must be used to service the debt on the stadium until the debt is fully retired. In 2016, King County fully retired its debt on the Kingdome Stadium. This ordinance would redirect the seventy five percent of rental car sales tax proceeds that were previously used for debt service to be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth from low and moderate income communities in King County.

Strategic Climate Action Plan – An ordinance amending King County Code title sections 18.25 and 18.50 related to the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP), in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. The proposed ordinance includes, but is not limited to: (1) amendments to requirements for future updates of the SCAP in K.C.C. chapter 18.25; (2) legislative findings on how the King County Auditor's recommendations have been incorporated into the adopted 2015 SCAP; and (3) changes to SCAP related annual reporting requirements specified under K.C.C. chapter 18.50, to make reporting consistent with the organization of the adopted 2015 SCAP.

Non-Rep 2017 General Wage Increase Ordinance – The ordinance authorizes a two and one quarter percent general wage increase for regular, short-term temporary and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions effective January 1, 2017. The ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140 which require the King County Executive to submit standardized salary schedules and general wage increases.

The proposed ordinance also approves the enclosed 2017 King County 10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County 10-Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, and the 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Permitting and Environmental Review Fees – This ordinance includes a 15.37% fee increase for 2017-2018. The fee increase proposal benefits customers by funding the expansion of on-line permit application and the implementation of credit card acceptance, and rebuilds the Permitting Fund balance in line with King County financial management policies.

Much of the fee increase is required to accommodate cost escalation factors over the past two years and in the coming two years. The department is not requesting additional FTEs for its permitting operation in the next biennium, but seeking to fund its current level of staff and consultants that are needed to handle the increasing volume of residential permit applications. While permit approval timelines have lengthened due to the recent increase in demand for service, the department expects that its current staff, with the continuation of consultants to handle peak demand, can improve service delivery.

The proposed fee increase consists of an across-the-board increase of 20%, reduced by the expiration of the current fee surcharge of 4.63% on January 1, 2017.

King County Information Technology Fee – This ordinance identifies and updates items in K.C.C. 4A.660 that are available for purchase. The updated Code includes current fees charged to external customers such as title companies for accessing King County Assessments and Treasury information stored on the County's server-based platform. The fees cover the County's cost of maintaining customers' access to the system and administering billings. Adoption of this ordinance will further the King County strategic goal of efficient, accountable regional and local government. K.C.C. 4A.660 was originally enacted in 1984 and has been updated only a handful of times since enactment. The majority of items listed in this section of the code are obsolete and no longer available. In addition, the fees associated with these items are not accurate and need to be updated to reflect current costs.

King County Sheriff Civil Fees – This ordinance increases civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040 (1). The last update took effect January 1, 2011; this change increases these fees by the consumer price index for urban wage earners in the West region since that time (11.1%). The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County and contract cities with protection orders. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Department of Transportation Marine Division - King County assumed the King County Ferry District (KCFD) on January 1, 2015. Upon adoption of Ordinance 17935, the County assumed the KCFD fare policy for the King County Water Taxi passenger ferry service. The District fare policy was to increase passenger fares every other year for a Regular Adult by fifty cents per one-way fare for each route. This is done on even years and the last fare increase was in 2016. The fare structure is set forth in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. This ordinance proposes to increase passenger ferry fares consistent with fare policy, effective March 1, 2018.

Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee - King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area of unincorporated King County a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels. The current one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel fee charged by King County is insufficient to meet the projected service and capital costs. Since the fee was set in 2014, the cost of providing services has increased year over year; revenues generated by the current fee are not sufficient to support current programming including stormwater management and habitat restoration project implementation. A number of County-managed stormwater assets are at risk of failure and will require additional investments above and beyond existing resources to maintain. There is a growing demand for agricultural drainage assistance to increase local agriculture productivity. There are currently insufficient resources to adequately address chronic drainage and flooding problems associated with the natural drainage system, including streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural surface waters.

This ordinance will increase the base amount of the surface water management charge from one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel to two hundred fifty-eight dollars per residential parcel in 2017, an eighty-six dollar and fifty cent increase over 2016, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

SWM Public Benefit Rating System Fee - This ordinance increases the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) application fee from four hundred and eighty dollars to twelve hundred dollars. This increase will bring the cost of enrollment to be comparable to neighboring counties' Current Use Program, as well as other counties within the State. The

increase is needed to more fully reflect the actual costs of processing applications and to reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the General Fund.

Medical Examiner Death Authorization Fee – This ordinance increases the King County Medical Examiner's Office (KCME) burial and cremation review fee from sixty dollars to seventy dollars, effective January 1, 2017. A fee increase is needed to allow the KCME to cover the full cost of its disposition authorization program for the next biennium. King County code requires all deaths be reported to the Medical Examiner's Office for review prior to burial or cremation to ensure that the KCME takes jurisdiction over appropriate cases before disposition occurs. The fee increase will raise an estimated two hundred seventy thousand dollars of additional revenue over the 2017-2018 biennium.

Parking Fees - This fee ordinance revises King County Code to reflect adjustments to parking fees at County parking facilities and changes to the County's inventory of parking facilities. These changes affect County employees parking at the Goat Hill Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 2017, King Street Center. Existing parking fees have been unchanged since 2011, and these adjustments bring fees more in line with market rates for parking in downtown garages.

Transit Special Rate Ordinance - This ordinance will temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. This proposal would raise the current cap by two-hundred thousand dollars per year in the next two years from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

Wireless Right-of-Way Use Fee – This ordinance adjusts the annual use fee for wireless telecommunications operating in the County's right-of-way. This fee ordinance was the subject of a proviso response (Motion 14560) in 2015-2016 and has been adjusted to only impact telecommunications antenna on separate support structures. The revenue generated from the fee increase is proposed to support the Line of Business Implementation staff in 2017-2018.

Franchise Fee Recovery Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package is an ordinance necessary to fully recover the costs associated with negotiating and managing franchise agreements from utility companies using King County road right-of-way (ROW) . This ordinance increases the application fee from twenty five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. The application fee has not been increased since 2008. The ordinance also:

- Amends KCC 6.27.020 to authorize charging a penalty on utilities which receive an emergency ROW construction permit under KCC 14.44.055 without first receiving a franchise. This penalty could apply until the utility was granted a franchise.
- Expands the cost and expenses that can be reimbursed to the County from Real Estate Services costs, to all County costs, including review and negotiation of the application.

- Authorizes Real Estate Services to seek reimbursement of certain expenses the County incurs administering the utilities' activities after the franchise has been granted.
- Defines fire hydrants, facilities and services as reimbursable County costs.
- Authorizes the Executive to take legal action against utilities that operate without a franchise or in violation of a franchise.
- Authorizes the manager of the Facilities Management Division or the director of the Road Services Division to take code enforcement action for violation of the franchise chapter.

Franchise agreements provide basic legal protection for the County and set the rules, rights and fees associated with using public property for private purposes. Franchise agreements reduce the County's liability associated with franchisees' use of the right-of-way. Currently, 73 franchise agreements have expired or will expire during the 2017-2018 biennium. The administration of franchise agreements has not been sufficiently staffed and the administrative costs of negotiating and managing these agreements are not currently fully recoverable due to limitations in County Code.

Fund Ordinances

Second Tier Fund Code Changes - This ordinance changes multiple internal service funds and capital funds form Tier 1 funds to Tier 2 funds. For Tier 1 funds interest earnings on cash balances accrue directly to the fund. For Tier 2 funds interest earned on cash balances accrue to the General fund. As a result of this code change the interest from these governmental type funds will accrue to the General Fund.

E-911 Fund Creation - This ordinance establishes a new capital fund for the enhanced 911 (E-911) emergency telephone system for the Department of Executive Services. The purpose of the fund is to provide more transparent and efficient budgeting for large, multi-year capital projects. The new E-911 Capital Program supports information technology projects which enhance or sustain the operation of King County's 911 public communications network. This ordinance has no fiscal impact.

Housing Fund Consolidation – This ordinance consolidates two current housing funds (Fund 2460-Federal Housing and Community Development and Fund 2464-Housing Opportunity Fund) for the 2017-2018 budget and beyond. This ordinance supports that consolidation by renaming Fund 2460 as the Housing and Community Development Fund and updating the purpose and use of the establishing ordinance to encompass the combined purposes of the fund after consolidation. This ordinance has no financial impact to the County.

Department of Public Health Administration Fund – This ordinance creates a Public Health Administration Fund to contain department and King County administrative costs and overhead and King County central rates. Administrative costs in this fund are allocated to other funds and programs in the department using a variety of distribution methodologies depending on the basis for the original cost.

Related Legislation

Strategic Plan Objectives – A motion adopting King County Strategic Plan objectives was transmitted concurrently with the budget. This motion includes objectives for each of the seven King County goals that the King County Council adopted through Motion 14317 in March 2015. These objectives were developed collaboratively with department directors, Executive staff, Council staff, elected officials and their designees from the County's separately elected agencies. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget provided support and guidance to the teams in developing objectives that are statements of specific, measureable results that contribute to the achievement of each goal, will inform the development of strategies and actions, and are consistent with Ordinance 17834, which updated our Performance Management and Accountability System (PMAS). The resulting three to five objectives for each of the seven adopted goals are included with the motion.

Other Reports

The Technology Business Plan – Pursuant to K.C.C. 2.16.0757, the 2017-2018 Technology Business Plan provides an overview of new and ongoing Information Technology (IT) projects to be implemented in 2017-2018. These projects are aligned with the King County Strategic Plan and support County departments and agencies in the delivery of services to County residents.

2017 eCommerce Report - The King County Administrative Policies and Procedures- FIN-8-5-1-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, effective March 3, 2016, includes the following provision:

Section IV.f.1. "As part of the biennium budget request, and the mid-biennium report, the executive will provide the council with a list of all agencies offering electronic payment options. For those agencies absorbing Service Fees, either the actual or budgeted costs of absorbing these fees must be shown, as applicable, for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year and the upcoming budget year (County Code, KCC, 4A.601, Electronic Payments).

It is estimated that this report required 8 staff hours to produce, costing $600.

The Executive Proposed 2017-2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance and related legislation support the King County Strategic Plan to "exercise sound financial management and build King County's long-term fiscal strength."

I certify that funds are available. If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Elected Officials
Department Directors
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget

Title: AN ORDINANCE amending K.C.C. chapter 18.25, Strategic Climate Action Plan, in accordance with the 2015/2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1, and authorizing the release of $200,000.

Affected Agency and/or Agencies: DNRP, DOT, DPER, DES, Executive's Office

Note Prepared By: Matt Kuharic

Date Prepared: September 12, 2016

Note Reviewed By: Tricia Davis, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

Date Reviewed: September 13, 2016

Description of request:

Responding to budget proviso with proposed ordinance to update language in K.C.C. Title 18 related to the Strategic Climate Action Plan and reporting requirements on King County's sustainability programs.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2017/2018	2019/2020	2021/2022
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions: There are no fiscal impacts related to this ordinance.

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	31	**Name:**	Nick Wagner
Proposed No.:	2016-B0191 re: 2016-0494	**Date:**	October 25-27, 2016

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0494 provides for a general wage and salary increase of 2.25% for non-represented county employees for 2017, and a revision of the county compensation schedules to reflect a 2.25% increase for 2017.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2016-0494 (Att. 1) would adopt: (1) the 2017 King County compensation schedules, which reflect an increase of 2.25 percent over the amounts in the 2016 compensation schedules, and (2) a wage and salary increase of 2.25 percent for 2017 for those non-represented county employees whose compensation is not based on the compensation schedules and is not set by the state. This would enable the Finance and Business Operations Division to issue paychecks in the appropriate amounts beginning January 1, 2017.

The 2.25 percent increase for 2017 is the same as the increase negotiated with the King County Coalition of Unions in a tentative memorandum of agreement ("the Coalition MOA") covering the employees whose bargaining units ratify the MOA. A proposed ordinance that would adopt the Coalition MOA is expected to be transmitted to the Council after the ratification process is complete (expected sometime during the week of Oct. 24).

The proposed adjustments for non-represented employees follow the County's practice of granting non-represented employees a compensation adjustment equal to that granted to most represented employees.[1] In addition, having the same compensation adjustment for all employees helps maintain current pay differentials between non-represented managers and the represented employees they supervise.

[1] Adopting different compensation adjustments for represented and non-represented employees would be inconsistent with the county's practice of maintaining pay equity between represented and non-represented employees and would greatly complicate the payroll process, as additional pay range and step schedules would need to be developed for each group.

The proposed adjustments are built into the Executive's proposed biennial budget for 2017.[2]

BACKGROUND

Approval of annual wage and salary schedules is required by section 3.12.130 of the King County Code.[3] Most county job classifications are assigned pay ranges on the schedules that would be approved by Proposed Ordinance 2016-0494.[4]

ANALYSIS

The following schedules would be adopted by the proposed ordinance:

1. ***10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule*** (Attachment 1-A)*:* This schedule applies to employees who are covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). These employees are eligible for overtime pay.

2. ***10-Step Annual/FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule*** (Attachment 1-B): This schedule applies to employees who are FLSA-exempt (i.e., they are not entitled to overtime pay).

3. ***Standardized Hourly Schedule*** (Attachment 1-C): This schedule applies to employees who are still being paid on the "old" County schedule and are covered by the FLSA.

4. ***Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Schedule*** (Attachment 1-D): This schedule applies to salaried employees who are still being paid on the "old" County schedule.

The amounts in each schedule are 2.25 percent higher than in the corresponding schedule for 2016.

FISCAL IMPACT

According to the Executive's Fiscal Note (Attachment 4), the proposed changes will add about $5.4 million to the County's annual compensation costs in 2017. About 46 percent of

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[2] Proposed Ordinance 2016-0494 does not include a wage and salary increase for 2018 or compensation schedules for 2018. That is because the Coalition MOA provides that the increase for 2018 will be either 1.75 percent or, for employees whose unions are able to reach at least a tentative agreement with the County on a Master Labor Agreement no later than January 1, 2018, 2.75 percent. An increase of 2.75 percent for 2018 is assumed in the Executive's proposed budget. If no agreement is reached, the affected budgets will be adjusted downward for 2018, according to executive staff.

[3] Section 3.12.130 provides: "Salary ordinance. The executive shall prepare and submit a recommended salary ordinance to the council, which shall adopt a salary ordinance. The salary ordinance shall establish a standardized salary schedule for all classifications, excluding classifications for temporary employees other than provisional employees and probationary employees, part-time employees, administrative interns, elected officials and employees of the council."

[4] Some bargaining units—namely, those that are interest-arbitration eligible—have remained on separate, negotiated ranges and are not affected by this ordinance. Overall, slightly more than one third of all full-time county employees are eligible for interest arbitration.

that amount will be paid from the General Fund. This impact reflects only the compensation increase for non-represented employees (and excludes elected officials and a small number of county employees whose compensation is set by state law). The fiscal impact of the increase in compensation for represented employees who are covered by the tentative Coalition MOA will described in the fiscal note on the ordinance that would approve that MOA.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 (Att. 2) would make technical corrections and clarifications in the proposed ordinance.

INVITED:

Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget, King County Executive Office

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proposed Ordinance 2016-0494
    A. 2017 King County 10 Step Hourly Squared Schedule
    B. 2017 King County 10 Step Annual/FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule
    C. 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule
    D. 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule
2. Amendment 1
3. Transmittal letter
4. Fiscal note

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KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

October 24, 2016

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2016-0494.1 **Sponsors**

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2017 King County 10 Step Hourly Squared Schedule, 2017 King County 10 Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule, and the annual general wage increase for nonrepresented King County employees as stipulated in K.C.C. 3.12.130 and K.C.C. 3.12.140.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. The attached 2017 King County 10 Step Hourly Squared Schedule, 2017 King County 10 Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, 2017 King County 10 Step Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule and 2017 King County Standardized 10 Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule, are approved and adopted.

SECTION 2. The salary tables listed in section 1 of this ordinance, reflect a two and one-quarter percent increase from the 2016 tables, thereby granting a general wage increase for nonrepresened employees of the King County executive branch, King County council, prosecuting attorney's office, district courts and superior courts, to be effective January 1, 2017. Any nonrepresented executive branch, county council, prosecuting attorney's office, district court or superior court employee, not paid from any

salary table listed in section 1 of this ordinance, shall have their wages increased by two and one-quarter percent. These salary schedules shall not apply to elected officials, superior court commissioners, district court chief administrative officers or judges pro tem. Represented employees' general wage increases shall be governed by the employees' respective collective bargaining agreements.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

J. Joseph McDermott, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Acting Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Dow Constantine, County Executive

Attachments: A. 2017 King County 10 Step Hourly Squared Schedule with 2.25% General Wage Increase for 2017, B. 2017 King County 10 Step Annual/FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule with 2.25% General Wage Increase for 2017, C. 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule 2.25% General Wage Increase for 2017, D. 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule with 2.25% General Wage Increase for 2017

2017 KING COUNTY 10 STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) FOR 2017)

Range		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H	11	$11.2624	$11.8086	$12.0920	$12.3822	$12.6794	$12.9837	$13.2953	$13.6144	$13.9411	$14.2757
H	12	$11.5327	$12.0920	$12.3822	$12.6794	$12.9837	$13.2953	$13.6144	$13.9411	$14.2757	$14.6183
H	13	$11.8095	$12.3823	$12.6795	$12.9838	$13.2954	$13.6145	$13.9412	$14.2758	$14.6184	$14.9692
H	14	$12.0929	$12.6794	$12.9837	$13.2953	$13.6144	$13.9411	$14.2757	$14.6183	$14.9691	$15.3284
H	15	$12.3831	$12.9837	$13.2953	$13.6144	$13.9411	$14.2757	$14.6183	$14.9691	$15.3284	$15.6963
H	16	$12.6803	$13.2953	$13.6144	$13.9411	$14.2757	$14.6183	$14.9691	$15.3284	$15.6963	$16.0730
H	17	$12.9846	$13.6144	$13.9411	$14.2757	$14.6183	$14.9691	$15.3284	$15.6963	$16.0730	$16.4588
H	18	$13.2962	$13.9411	$14.2757	$14.6183	$14.9691	$15.3284	$15.6963	$16.0730	$16.4588	$16.8538
H	19	$13.6153	$14.2756	$14.6182	$14.9690	$15.3283	$15.6962	$16.0729	$16.4586	$16.8536	$17.2581
H	20	$13.9421	$14.6183	$14.9691	$15.3284	$15.6963	$16.0730	$16.4588	$16.8538	$17.2583	$17.6725
H	21	$14.2767	$14.9691	$15.3284	$15.6963	$16.0730	$16.4588	$16.8538	$17.2583	$17.6725	$18.0966
H	22	$14.6193	$15.3283	$15.6962	$16.0729	$16.4586	$16.8536	$17.2581	$17.6723	$18.0964	$18.5307
H	23	$14.9702	$15.6963	$16.0730	$16.4588	$16.8538	$17.2583	$17.6725	$18.0966	$18.5309	$18.9756
H	24	$15.3295	$16.0730	$16.4588	$16.8538	$17.2583	$17.6725	$18.0966	$18.5309	$18.9756	$19.4310
H	25	$15.6974	$16.4587	$16.8537	$17.2582	$17.6724	$18.0965	$18.5308	$18.9755	$19.4309	$19.8972
H	26	$16.0741	$16.8537	$17.2582	$17.6724	$18.0965	$18.5308	$18.9755	$19.4309	$19.8972	$20.3747
H	27	$16.4599	$17.2582	$17.6724	$18.0965	$18.5308	$18.9755	$19.4309	$19.8972	$20.3747	$20.8637
H	28	$16.8549	$17.6724	$18.0965	$18.5308	$18.9755	$19.4309	$19.8972	$20.3747	$20.8637	$21.3644
H	29	$17.2594	$18.0965	$18.5308	$18.9755	$19.4309	$19.8972	$20.3747	$20.8637	$21.3644	$21.8771
H	30	$17.6736	$18.5308	$18.9755	$19.4309	$19.8972	$20.3747	$20.8637	$21.3644	$21.8771	$22.4022
H	31	$18.0978	$18.9755	$19.4309	$19.8972	$20.3747	$20.8637	$21.3644	$21.8771	$22.4022	$22.9399
H	32	$18.5321	$19.4309	$19.8972	$20.3747	$20.8637	$21.3644	$21.8771	$22.4022	$22.9399	$23.4905
H	33	$18.9769	$19.8973	$20.3748	$20.8638	$21.3645	$21.8772	$22.4023	$22.9400	$23.4906	$24.0544
H	34	$19.4323	$20.3748	$20.8638	$21.3645	$21.8772	$22.4023	$22.9400	$23.4906	$24.0544	$24.6317
H	35	$19.8987	$20.8638	$21.3645	$21.8772	$22.4023	$22.9400	$23.4906	$24.0544	$24.6317	$25.2229
H	36	$20.3763	$21.3646	$21.8774	$22.4025	$22.9402	$23.4908	$24.0546	$24.6319	$25.2231	$25.8285
H	37	$20.8653	$21.8773	$22.4024	$22.9401	$23.4907	$24.0545	$24.6318	$25.2230	$25.8284	$26.4483
H	38	$21.3661	$22.4024	$22.9401	$23.4907	$24.0545	$24.6318	$25.2230	$25.8284	$26.4483	$27.0831
H	39	$21.8789	$22.9400	$23.4906	$24.0544	$24.6317	$25.2229	$25.8282	$26.4481	$27.0829	$27.7329
H	40	$22.4040	$23.4906	$24.0544	$24.6317	$25.2229	$25.8282	$26.4481	$27.0829	$27.7329	$28.3985
H	41	$22.9417	$24.0544	$24.6317	$25.2229	$25.8282	$26.4481	$27.0829	$27.7329	$28.3985	$29.0801
H	42	$23.4923	$24.6317	$25.2229	$25.8282	$26.4481	$27.0829	$27.7329	$28.3985	$29.0801	$29.7780
H	43	$24.0561	$25.2228	$25.8281	$26.4480	$27.0828	$27.7328	$28.3984	$29.0800	$29.7779	$30.4926

2017 KING COUNTY 10 STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) FOR 2017)

Range		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H	44	$24.6334	$25.8281	$26.4480	$27.0828	$27.7328	$28.3984	$29.0800	$29.7779	$30.4926	$31.2244
H	45	$25.2246	$26.4480	$27.0828	$27.7328	$28.3984	$29.0800	$29.7779	$30.4926	$31.2244	$31.9738
H	46	$25.8300	$27.0828	$27.7328	$28.3984	$29.0800	$29.7779	$30.4926	$31.2244	$31.9738	$32.7412
H	47	$26.4499	$27.7327	$28.3983	$29.0799	$29.7778	$30.4925	$31.2243	$31.9737	$32.7411	$33.5269
H	48	$27.0847	$28.3983	$29.0799	$29.7778	$30.4925	$31.2243	$31.9737	$32.7411	$33.5269	$34.3315
H	49	$27.7347	$29.0798	$29.7777	$30.4924	$31.2242	$31.9736	$32.7410	$33.5268	$34.3314	$35.1554
H	50	$28.4003	$29.7777	$30.4924	$31.2242	$31.9736	$32.7410	$33.5268	$34.3314	$35.1554	$35.9991
H	51	$29.0819	$30.4924	$31.2242	$31.9736	$32.7410	$33.5268	$34.3314	$35.1554	$35.9991	$36.8631
H	52	$29.7799	$31.2242	$31.9736	$32.7410	$33.5268	$34.3314	$35.1554	$35.9991	$36.8631	$37.7478
H	53	$30.4946	$31.9736	$32.7410	$33.5268	$34.3314	$35.1554	$35.9991	$36.8631	$37.7478	$38.6537
H	54	$31.2265	$32.7410	$33.5268	$34.3314	$35.1554	$35.9991	$36.8631	$37.7478	$38.6537	$39.5814
H	55	$31.9759	$33.5267	$34.3313	$35.1553	$35.9990	$36.8630	$37.7477	$38.6536	$39.5813	$40.5313
H	56	$32.7433	$34.3314	$35.1554	$35.9991	$36.8631	$37.7478	$38.6537	$39.5814	$40.5314	$41.5042
H	57	$33.5291	$35.1553	$35.9990	$36.8630	$37.7477	$38.6536	$39.5813	$40.5313	$41.5041	$42.5002
H	58	$34.3338	$35.9990	$36.8630	$37.7477	$38.6536	$39.5813	$40.5313	$41.5041	$42.5002	$43.5202
H	59	$35.1578	$36.8630	$37.7477	$38.6536	$39.5813	$40.5313	$41.5041	$42.5002	$43.5202	$44.5647
H	60	$36.0016	$37.7477	$38.6536	$39.5813	$40.5313	$41.5041	$42.5002	$43.5202	$44.5647	$45.6343
H	61	$36.8656	$38.6536	$39.5813	$40.5313	$41.5041	$42.5002	$43.5202	$44.5647	$45.6343	$46.7295
H	62	$37.7504	$39.5813	$40.5313	$41.5041	$42.5002	$43.5202	$44.5647	$45.6343	$46.7295	$47.8510
H	63	$38.6564	$40.5312	$41.5039	$42.5000	$43.5200	$44.5645	$45.6340	$46.7292	$47.8507	$48.9991
H	64	$39.5842	$41.5040	$42.5001	$43.5201	$44.5646	$45.6342	$46.7294	$47.8509	$48.9993	$50.1753
H	65	$40.5342	$42.5001	$43.5201	$44.5646	$45.6342	$46.7294	$47.8509	$48.9993	$50.1753	$51.3795
H	66	$41.5070	$43.5201	$44.5646	$45.6342	$46.7294	$47.8509	$48.9993	$50.1753	$51.3795	$52.6126
H	67	$42.5032	$44.5646	$45.6342	$46.7294	$47.8509	$48.9993	$50.1753	$51.3795	$52.6126	$53.8753
H	68	$43.5233	$45.6342	$46.7294	$47.8509	$48.9993	$50.1753	$51.3795	$52.6126	$53.8753	$55.1683
H	69	$44.5679	$46.7294	$47.8509	$48.9993	$50.1753	$51.3795	$52.6126	$53.8753	$55.1683	$56.4923
H	70	$45.6375	$47.8509	$48.9993	$50.1753	$51.3795	$52.6126	$53.8753	$55.1683	$56.4923	$57.8481
H	71	$46.7328	$48.9993	$50.1753	$51.3795	$52.6126	$53.8753	$55.1683	$56.4923	$57.8481	$59.2365
H	72	$47.8544	$50.1753	$51.3795	$52.6126	$53.8753	$55.1683	$56.4923	$57.8481	$59.2365	$60.6582
H	73	$49.0029	$51.3795	$52.6126	$53.8753	$55.1683	$56.4923	$57.8481	$59.2365	$60.6582	$62.1140
H	74	$50.1790	$52.6127	$53.8754	$55.1684	$56.4924	$57.8482	$59.2366	$60.6583	$62.1141	$63.6048
H	75	$51.3833	$53.8754	$55.1684	$56.4924	$57.8482	$59.2366	$60.6583	$62.1141	$63.6048	$65.1313
H	76	$52.6165	$55.1684	$56.4924	$57.8482	$59.2366	$60.6583	$62.1141	$63.6048	$65.1313	$66.6945

2017 KING COUNTY 10 STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) FOR 2017)

Range		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H	77	$53.8793	$56.4924	$57.8482	$59.2366	$60.6583	$62.1141	$63.6048	$65.1313	$66.6945	$68.2952
H	78	$55.1724	$57.8483	$59.2367	$60.6584	$62.1142	$63.6049	$65.1314	$66.6946	$68.2953	$69.9344
H	79	$56.4965	$59.2366	$60.6583	$62.1141	$63.6048	$65.1313	$66.6945	$68.2952	$69.9343	$71.6127
H	80	$57.8524	$60.6582	$62.1140	$63.6047	$65.1312	$66.6943	$68.2950	$69.9341	$71.6125	$73.3312
H	81	$59.2409	$62.1141	$63.6048	$65.1313	$66.6945	$68.2952	$69.9343	$71.6127	$73.3314	$75.0914
H	82	$60.6627	$63.6048	$65.1313	$66.6945	$68.2952	$69.9343	$71.6127	$73.3314	$75.0914	$76.8936
H	83	$62.1186	$65.1314	$66.6946	$68.2953	$69.9344	$71.6128	$73.3315	$75.0915	$76.8937	$78.7391
H	84	$63.6094	$66.6945	$68.2952	$69.9343	$71.6127	$73.3314	$75.0914	$76.8936	$78.7390	$80.6287
H	85	$65.1360	$68.2951	$69.9342	$71.6126	$73.3313	$75.0913	$76.8935	$78.7389	$80.6286	$82.5637
H	86	$66.6993	$69.9342	$71.6126	$73.3313	$75.0913	$76.8935	$78.7389	$80.6286	$82.5637	$84.5452
H	87	$68.3001	$71.6127	$73.3314	$75.0914	$76.8936	$78.7390	$80.6287	$82.5638	$84.5453	$86.5744
H	88	$69.9393	$73.3314	$75.0914	$76.8936	$78.7390	$80.6287	$82.5638	$84.5453	$86.5744	$88.6522
H	89	$71.6178	$75.0913	$76.8935	$78.7389	$80.6286	$82.5637	$84.5452	$86.5743	$88.6521	$90.7798
H	90	$73.3366	$76.8934	$78.7388	$80.6285	$82.5636	$84.5451	$86.5742	$88.6520	$90.7796	$92.9583
H	91	$75.0967	$78.7389	$80.6286	$82.5637	$84.5452	$86.5743	$88.6521	$90.7798	$92.9585	$95.1895
H	92	$76.8990	$80.6286	$82.5637	$84.5452	$86.5743	$88.6521	$90.7798	$92.9585	$95.1895	$97.4740
H	93	$78.7446	$82.5637	$84.5452	$86.5743	$88.6521	$90.7798	$92.9585	$95.1895	$97.4740	$99.8134
H	94	$80.6345	$84.5453	$86.5744	$88.6522	$90.7799	$92.9586	$95.1896	$97.4742	$99.8136	$102.2091
H	95	$82.5697	$86.5743	$88.6521	$90.7798	$92.9585	$95.1895	$97.4740	$99.8134	$102.2089	$104.6619
H	96	$84.5514	$88.6521	$90.7798	$92.9585	$95.1895	$97.4740	$99.8134	$102.2089	$104.6619	$107.1738
H	97	$86.5806	$90.7798	$92.9585	$95.1895	$97.4740	$99.8134	$102.2089	$104.6619	$107.1738	$109.7460
H	98	$88.6585	$92.9584	$95.1894	$97.4739	$99.8133	$102.2088	$104.6618	$107.1737	$109.7459	$112.3798
H	99	$90.7863	$95.1894	$97.4739	$99.8133	$102.2088	$104.6618	$107.1737	$109.7459	$112.3798	$115.0769
H	100	$92.9652	$97.4740	$99.8134	$102.2089	$104.6619	$107.1738	$109.7460	$112.3799	$115.0770	$117.8388
H	101	$95.1964	$99.8134	$102.2089	$104.6619	$107.1738	$109.7460	$112.3799	$115.0770	$117.8388	$120.6669
H	102	$97.4811	$102.2089	$104.6619	$107.1738	$109.7460	$112.3799	$115.0770	$117.8388	$120.6669	$123.5629
H	103	$99.8206	$104.6619	$107.1738	$109.7460	$112.3799	$115.0770	$117.8388	$120.6669	$123.5629	$126.5284
H	104	$102.2163	$107.1738	$109.7460	$112.3799	$115.0770	$117.8388	$120.6669	$123.5629	$126.5284	$129.5651
H	105	$104.6695	$109.7460	$112.3799	$115.0770	$117.8388	$120.6669	$123.5629	$126.5284	$129.5651	$132.6747
H	106	$107.1816	$112.3799	$115.0770	$117.8388	$120.6669	$123.5629	$126.5284	$129.5651	$132.6747	$135.8589
H	107	$109.7540	$115.0771	$117.8390	$120.6671	$123.5631	$126.5286	$129.5653	$132.6749	$135.8591	$139.1197
H	108	$112.3881	$117.8389	$120.6670	$123.5630	$126.5285	$129.5652	$132.6748	$135.8590	$139.1196	$142.4585
H	109	$115.0854	$120.6670	$123.5630	$126.5285	$129.5652	$132.6748	$135.8590	$139.1196	$142.4585	$145.8775

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2017 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(WITH 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) FOR 2017)

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 11	$23,425.79	$24,561.89	$25,151.36	$25,754.98	$26,373.15	$27,006.10	$27,654.22	$28,317.95	$28,997.49	$29,693.46
S 12	$23,988.02	$25,151.36	$25,754.98	$26,373.15	$27,006.10	$27,654.22	$28,317.95	$28,997.49	$29,693.46	$30,406.06
S 13	$24,563.76	$25,755.18	$26,373.36	$27,006.30	$27,654.43	$28,318.16	$28,997.70	$29,693.66	$30,406.27	$31,135.94
S 14	$25,153.23	$26,373.15	$27,006.10	$27,654.22	$28,317.95	$28,997.49	$29,693.46	$30,406.06	$31,135.73	$31,883.07
S 15	$25,756.85	$27,006.10	$27,654.22	$28,317.95	$28,997.49	$29,693.46	$30,406.06	$31,135.73	$31,883.07	$32,648.30
S 16	$26,375.02	$27,654.22	$28,317.95	$28,997.49	$29,693.46	$30,406.06	$31,135.73	$31,883.07	$32,648.30	$33,431.84
S 17	$27,007.97	$28,317.95	$28,997.49	$29,693.46	$30,406.06	$31,135.73	$31,883.07	$32,648.30	$33,431.84	$34,234.30
S 18	$27,656.10	$28,997.49	$29,693.46	$30,406.06	$31,135.73	$31,883.07	$32,648.30	$33,431.84	$34,234.30	$35,055.90
S 19	$28,319.82	$29,693.25	$30,405.86	$31,135.52	$31,882.86	$32,648.10	$33,431.63	$34,233.89	$35,055.49	$35,896.85
S 20	$28,999.57	$30,406.06	$31,135.73	$31,883.07	$32,648.30	$33,431.84	$34,234.30	$35,055.90	$35,897.26	$36,758.80
S 21	$29,695.54	$31,135.73	$31,883.07	$32,648.30	$33,431.84	$34,234.30	$35,055.90	$35,897.26	$36,758.80	$37,640.93
S 22	$30,408.14	$31,882.86	$32,648.10	$33,431.63	$34,233.89	$35,055.49	$35,896.85	$36,758.38	$37,640.51	$38,543.86
S 23	$31,138.02	$32,648.30	$33,431.84	$34,234.30	$35,055.90	$35,897.26	$36,758.80	$37,640.93	$38,544.27	$39,469.25
S 24	$31,885.36	$33,431.84	$34,234.30	$35,055.90	$35,897.26	$36,758.80	$37,640.93	$38,544.27	$39,469.25	$40,416.48
S 25	$32,650.59	$34,234.10	$35,055.70	$35,897.06	$36,758.59	$37,640.72	$38,544.06	$39,469.04	$40,416.27	$41,386.18
S 26	$33,434.13	$35,055.70	$35,897.06	$36,758.59	$37,640.72	$38,544.06	$39,469.04	$40,416.27	$41,386.18	$42,379.38
S 27	$34,236.59	$35,897.06	$36,758.59	$37,640.72	$38,544.06	$39,469.04	$40,416.27	$41,386.18	$42,379.38	$43,396.50
S 28	$35,058.19	$36,758.59	$37,640.72	$38,544.06	$39,469.04	$40,416.27	$41,386.18	$42,379.38	$43,396.50	$44,437.95
S 29	$35,899.55	$37,640.72	$38,544.06	$39,469.04	$40,416.27	$41,386.18	$42,379.38	$43,396.50	$44,437.95	$45,504.37
S 30	$36,761.09	$38,544.06	$39,469.04	$40,416.27	$41,386.18	$42,379.38	$43,396.50	$44,437.95	$45,504.37	$46,596.58
S 31	$37,643.42	$39,469.04	$40,416.27	$41,386.18	$42,379.38	$43,396.50	$44,437.95	$45,504.37	$46,596.58	$47,714.99
S 32	$38,546.77	$40,416.27	$41,386.18	$42,379.38	$43,396.50	$44,437.95	$45,504.37	$46,596.58	$47,714.99	$48,860.24
S 33	$39,471.95	$41,386.38	$42,379.58	$43,396.70	$44,438.16	$45,504.58	$46,596.78	$47,715.20	$48,860.45	$50,033.15
S 34	$40,419.18	$42,379.58	$43,396.70	$44,438.16	$45,504.58	$46,596.78	$47,715.20	$48,860.45	$50,033.15	$51,233.94
S 35	$41,389.30	$43,396.70	$44,438.16	$45,504.58	$46,596.78	$47,715.20	$48,860.45	$50,033.15	$51,233.94	$52,463.63
S 36	$42,382.70	$44,438.37	$45,504.99	$46,597.20	$47,715.62	$48,860.86	$50,033.57	$51,234.35	$52,464.05	$53,723.28
S 37	$43,399.82	$45,504.78	$46,596.99	$47,715.41	$48,860.66	$50,033.36	$51,234.14	$52,463.84	$53,723.07	$55,012.46
S 38	$44,441.49	$46,596.99	$47,715.41	$48,860.66	$50,033.36	$51,234.14	$52,463.84	$53,723.07	$55,012.46	$56,332.85
S 39	$45,508.11	$47,715.20	$48,860.45	$50,033.15	$51,233.94	$52,463.63	$53,722.66	$55,012.05	$56,332.43	$57,684.43
S 40	$46,600.32	$48,860.45	$50,033.15	$51,233.94	$52,463.63	$53,722.66	$55,012.05	$56,332.43	$57,684.43	$59,068.88
S 41	$47,718.74	$50,033.15	$51,233.94	$52,463.63	$53,722.66	$55,012.05	$56,332.43	$57,684.43	$59,068.88	$60,486.61
S 42	$48,863.98	$51,233.94	$52,463.63	$53,722.66	$55,012.05	$56,332.43	$57,684.43	$59,068.88	$60,486.61	$61,938.24
S 43	$50,036.69	$52,463.42	$53,722.45	$55,011.84	$56,332.22	$57,684.22	$59,068.67	$60,486.40	$61,938.03	$63,424.61

2017 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(WITH 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) FOR 2017)

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 44	$51,237.47	$53,722.45	$55,011.84	$56,332.22	$57,684.22	$59,068.67	$60,486.40	$61,938.03	$63,424.61	$64,946.75
S 45	$52,467.17	$55,011.84	$56,332.22	$57,684.22	$59,068.67	$60,486.40	$61,938.03	$63,424.61	$64,946.75	$66,505.50
S 46	$53,726.40	$56,332.22	$57,684.22	$59,068.67	$60,486.40	$61,938.03	$63,424.61	$64,946.75	$66,505.50	$68,101.70
S 47	$55,015.79	$57,684.02	$59,068.46	$60,486.19	$61,937.82	$63,424.40	$64,946.54	$66,505.30	$68,101.49	$69,735.95
S 48	$56,336.18	$59,068.46	$60,486.19	$61,937.82	$63,424.40	$64,946.54	$66,505.30	$68,101.49	$69,735.95	$71,409.52
S 49	$57,688.18	$60,485.98	$61,937.62	$63,424.19	$64,946.34	$66,505.09	$68,101.28	$69,735.74	$71,409.31	$73,123.23
S 50	$59,072.62	$61,937.62	$63,424.19	$64,946.34	$66,505.09	$68,101.28	$69,735.74	$71,409.31	$73,123.23	$74,878.13
S 51	$60,490.35	$63,424.19	$64,946.34	$66,505.09	$68,101.28	$69,735.74	$71,409.31	$73,123.23	$74,878.13	$76,675.25
S 52	$61,942.19	$64,946.34	$66,505.09	$68,101.28	$69,735.74	$71,409.31	$73,123.23	$74,878.13	$76,675.25	$78,515.42
S 53	$63,428.77	$66,505.09	$68,101.28	$69,735.74	$71,409.31	$73,123.23	$74,878.13	$76,675.25	$78,515.42	$80,399.70
S 54	$64,951.12	$68,101.28	$69,735.74	$71,409.31	$73,123.23	$74,878.13	$76,675.25	$78,515.42	$80,399.70	$82,329.31
S 55	$66,509.87	$69,735.54	$71,409.10	$73,123.02	$74,877.92	$76,675.04	$78,515.22	$80,399.49	$82,329.10	$84,305.10
S 56	$68,106.06	$71,409.31	$73,123.23	$74,878.13	$76,675.25	$78,515.42	$80,399.70	$82,329.31	$84,305.31	$86,328.74
S 57	$69,740.53	$73,123.02	$74,877.92	$76,675.04	$78,515.22	$80,399.49	$82,329.10	$84,305.10	$86,328.53	$88,400.42
S 58	$71,414.30	$74,877.92	$76,675.04	$78,515.22	$80,399.49	$82,329.10	$84,305.10	$86,328.53	$88,400.42	$90,522.02
S 59	$73,128.22	$76,675.04	$78,515.22	$80,399.49	$82,329.10	$84,305.10	$86,328.53	$88,400.42	$90,522.02	$92,694.58
S 60	$74,883.33	$78,515.22	$80,399.49	$82,329.10	$84,305.10	$86,328.53	$88,400.42	$90,522.02	$92,694.58	$94,919.34
S 61	$76,680.45	$80,399.49	$82,329.10	$84,305.10	$86,328.53	$88,400.42	$90,522.02	$92,694.58	$94,919.34	$97,197.36
S 62	$78,520.83	$82,329.10	$84,305.10	$86,328.53	$88,400.42	$90,522.02	$92,694.58	$94,919.34	$97,197.36	$99,530.08
S 63	$80,405.31	$84,304.90	$86,328.11	$88,400.00	$90,521.60	$92,694.16	$94,918.72	$97,196.74	$99,529.46	$101,918.13
S 64	$82,335.14	$86,328.32	$88,400.21	$90,521.81	$92,694.37	$94,919.14	$97,197.15	$99,529.87	$101,918.54	$104,364.62
S 65	$84,311.14	$88,400.21	$90,521.81	$92,694.37	$94,919.14	$97,197.15	$99,529.87	$101,918.54	$104,364.62	$106,869.36
S 66	$86,334.56	$90,521.81	$92,694.37	$94,919.14	$97,197.15	$99,529.87	$101,918.54	$104,364.62	$106,869.36	$109,434.21
S 67	$88,406.66	$92,694.37	$94,919.14	$97,197.15	$99,529.87	$101,918.54	$104,364.62	$106,869.36	$109,434.21	$112,060.62
S 68	$90,528.46	$94,919.14	$97,197.15	$99,529.87	$101,918.54	$104,364.62	$106,869.36	$109,434.21	$112,060.62	$114,750.06
S 69	$92,701.23	$97,197.15	$99,529.87	$101,918.54	$104,364.62	$106,869.36	$109,434.21	$112,060.62	$114,750.06	$117,503.98
S 70	$94,926.00	$99,529.87	$101,918.54	$104,364.62	$106,869.36	$109,434.21	$112,060.62	$114,750.06	$117,503.98	$120,324.05
S 71	$97,204.22	$101,918.54	$104,364.62	$106,869.36	$109,434.21	$112,060.62	$114,750.06	$117,503.98	$120,324.05	$123,211.92
S 72	$99,537.15	$104,364.62	$106,869.36	$109,434.21	$112,060.62	$114,750.06	$117,503.98	$120,324.05	$123,211.92	$126,169.06
S 73	$101,926.03	$106,869.36	$109,434.21	$112,060.62	$114,750.06	$117,503.98	$120,324.05	$123,211.92	$126,169.06	$129,197.12
S 74	$104,372.32	$109,434.42	$112,060.83	$114,750.27	$117,504.19	$120,324.26	$123,212.13	$126,169.26	$129,197.33	$132,297.98
S 75	$106,877.26	$112,060.83	$114,750.27	$117,504.19	$120,324.26	$123,212.13	$126,169.26	$129,197.33	$132,297.98	$135,473.10
S 76	$109,442.32	$114,750.27	$117,504.19	$120,324.26	$123,212.13	$126,169.26	$129,197.33	$132,297.98	$135,473.10	$138,724.56

2017 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(WITH 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) FOR 2017)

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 77	$112,068.94	$117,504.19	$120,324.26	$123,212.13	$126,169.26	$129,197.33	$132,297.98	$135,473.10	$138,724.56	$142,054.02
S 78	$114,758.59	$120,324.46	$123,212.34	$126,169.47	$129,197.54	$132,298.19	$135,473.31	$138,724.77	$142,054.22	$145,463.55
S 79	$117,512.72	$123,212.13	$126,169.26	$129,197.33	$132,297.98	$135,473.10	$138,724.56	$142,054.02	$145,463.34	$148,954.42
S 80	$120,332.99	$126,169.06	$129,197.12	$132,297.78	$135,472.90	$138,724.14	$142,053.60	$145,462.93	$148,954.00	$152,528.90
S 81	$123,221.07	$129,197.33	$132,297.98	$135,473.10	$138,724.56	$142,054.02	$145,463.34	$148,954.42	$152,529.31	$156,190.11
S 82	$126,178.42	$132,297.98	$135,473.10	$138,724.56	$142,054.02	$145,463.34	$148,954.42	$152,529.31	$156,190.11	$159,938.69
S 83	$129,206.69	$135,473.31	$138,724.77	$142,054.22	$145,463.55	$148,954.62	$152,529.52	$156,190.32	$159,938.90	$163,777.33
S 84	$132,307.55	$138,724.56	$142,054.02	$145,463.34	$148,954.42	$152,529.31	$156,190.11	$159,938.69	$163,777.12	$167,707.70
S 85	$135,482.88	$142,053.81	$145,463.14	$148,954.21	$152,529.10	$156,189.90	$159,938.48	$163,776.91	$167,707.49	$171,732.50
S 86	$138,734.54	$145,463.14	$148,954.21	$152,529.10	$156,189.90	$159,938.48	$163,776.91	$167,707.49	$171,732.50	$175,854.02
S 87	$142,064.21	$148,954.42	$152,529.31	$156,190.11	$159,938.69	$163,777.12	$167,707.70	$171,732.70	$175,854.22	$180,074.75
S 88	$145,473.74	$152,529.31	$156,190.11	$159,938.69	$163,777.12	$167,707.70	$171,732.70	$175,854.22	$180,074.75	$184,396.58
S 89	$148,965.02	$156,189.90	$159,938.48	$163,776.91	$167,707.49	$171,732.50	$175,854.02	$180,074.54	$184,396.37	$188,821.98
S 90	$152,540.13	$159,938.27	$163,776.70	$167,707.28	$171,732.29	$175,853.81	$180,074.34	$184,396.16	$188,821.57	$193,353.26
S 91	$156,201.14	$163,776.91	$167,707.49	$171,732.50	$175,854.02	$180,074.54	$184,396.37	$188,821.98	$193,353.68	$197,994.16
S 92	$159,949.92	$167,707.49	$171,732.50	$175,854.02	$180,074.54	$184,396.37	$188,821.98	$193,353.68	$197,994.16	$202,745.92
S 93	$163,788.77	$171,732.50	$175,854.02	$180,074.54	$184,396.37	$188,821.98	$193,353.68	$197,994.16	$202,745.92	$207,611.87
S 94	$167,719.76	$175,854.22	$180,074.75	$184,396.58	$188,822.19	$193,353.89	$197,994.37	$202,746.34	$207,612.29	$212,594.93
S 95	$171,744.98	$180,074.54	$184,396.37	$188,821.98	$193,353.68	$197,994.16	$202,745.92	$207,611.87	$212,594.51	$217,696.75
S 96	$175,866.91	$184,396.37	$188,821.98	$193,353.68	$197,994.16	$202,745.92	$207,611.87	$212,594.51	$217,696.75	$222,921.50
S 97	$180,087.65	$188,821.98	$193,353.68	$197,994.16	$202,745.92	$207,611.87	$212,594.51	$217,696.75	$222,921.50	$228,271.68
S 98	$184,409.68	$193,353.47	$197,993.95	$202,745.71	$207,611.66	$212,594.30	$217,696.54	$222,921.30	$228,271.47	$233,749.98
S 99	$188,835.50	$197,993.95	$202,745.71	$207,611.66	$212,594.30	$217,696.54	$222,921.30	$228,271.47	$233,749.98	$239,359.95
S 100	$193,367.62	$202,745.92	$207,611.87	$212,594.51	$217,696.75	$222,921.50	$228,271.68	$233,750.19	$239,360.16	$245,104.70
S 101	$198,008.51	$207,611.87	$212,594.51	$217,696.75	$222,921.50	$228,271.68	$233,750.19	$239,360.16	$245,104.70	$250,987.15
S 102	$202,760.69	$212,594.51	$217,696.75	$222,921.50	$228,271.68	$233,750.19	$239,360.16	$245,104.70	$250,987.15	$257,010.83
S 103	$207,626.85	$217,696.75	$222,921.50	$228,271.68	$233,750.19	$239,360.16	$245,104.70	$250,987.15	$257,010.83	$263,179.07
S 104	$212,609.90	$222,921.50	$228,271.68	$233,750.19	$239,360.16	$245,104.70	$250,987.15	$257,010.83	$263,179.07	$269,495.41
S 105	$217,712.56	$228,271.68	$233,750.19	$239,360.16	$245,104.70	$250,987.15	$257,010.83	$263,179.07	$269,495.41	$275,963.38
S 106	$222,937.73	$233,750.19	$239,360.16	$245,104.70	$250,987.15	$257,010.83	$263,179.07	$269,495.41	$275,963.38	$282,586.51
S 107	$228,288.32	$239,360.37	$245,105.12	$250,987.57	$257,011.25	$263,179.49	$269,495.82	$275,963.79	$282,586.93	$289,368.98
S 108	$233,767.25	$245,104.91	$250,987.36	$257,011.04	$263,179.28	$269,495.62	$275,963.58	$282,586.72	$289,368.77	$296,313.68
S 109	$239,377.63	$250,987.36	$257,011.04	$263,179.28	$269,495.62	$275,963.58	$282,586.72	$289,368.77	$296,313.68	$303,425.20

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2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
1	35	$10.3091	$10.7793	$11.0265	$11.2789	$11.5383	$11.8038	$12.0754	$12.3551	$12.6418	$12.9344
	36	$10.0227	$10.4799	$10.7203	$10.9656	$11.2178	$11.4759	$11.7400	$12.0119	$12.2906	$12.5751
	37.5	$9.6218	$10.0607	$10.2914	$10.5270	$10.7691	$11.0169	$11.2704	$11.5314	$11.7990	$12.0721
	40	$9.0204	$9.4319	$9.6482	$9.8691	$10.0960	$10.3283	$10.5660	$10.8107	$11.0616	$11.3176
2	35	$10.5448	$11.0265	$11.2789	$11.5383	$11.8038	$12.0754	$12.3551	$12.6418	$12.9344	$13.2347
	36	$10.2519	$10.7203	$10.9656	$11.2178	$11.4759	$11.7400	$12.0119	$12.2906	$12.5751	$12.8671
	37.5	$9.8418	$10.2914	$10.5270	$10.7691	$11.0169	$11.2704	$11.5314	$11.7990	$12.0721	$12.3524
	40	$9.2267	$9.6482	$9.8691	$10.0960	$10.3283	$10.5660	$10.8107	$11.0616	$11.3176	$11.5803
3	35	$10.7858	$11.2789	$11.5383	$11.8038	$12.0754	$12.3551	$12.6418	$12.9344	$13.2347	$13.5433
	36	$10.4862	$10.9656	$11.2178	$11.4759	$11.7400	$12.0119	$12.2906	$12.5751	$12.8671	$13.1671
	37.5	$10.0667	$10.5270	$10.7691	$11.0169	$11.2704	$11.5314	$11.7990	$12.0721	$12.3524	$12.6404
	40	$9.4375	$9.8691	$10.0960	$10.3283	$10.5660	$10.8107	$11.0616	$11.3176	$11.5803	$11.8503
4	35	$11.0327	$11.5383	$11.8038	$12.0754	$12.3551	$12.6418	$12.9344	$13.2347	$13.5433	$13.8584
	36	$10.7263	$11.2178	$11.4759	$11.7400	$12.0119	$12.2906	$12.5751	$12.8671	$13.1671	$13.4735
	37.5	$10.2972	$10.7691	$11.0169	$11.2704	$11.5314	$11.7990	$12.0721	$12.3524	$12.6404	$12.9345
	40	$9.6537	$10.0960	$10.3283	$10.5660	$10.8107	$11.0616	$11.3176	$11.5803	$11.8503	$12.1261
5	35	$11.2846	$11.8038	$12.0754	$12.3551	$12.6418	$12.9344	$13.2347	$13.5433	$13.8584	$14.1825
	36	$10.9712	$11.4759	$11.7400	$12.0119	$12.2906	$12.5751	$12.8671	$13.1671	$13.4735	$13.7886
	37.5	$10.5323	$11.0169	$11.2704	$11.5314	$11.7990	$12.0721	$12.3524	$12.6404	$12.9345	$13.2370
	40	$9.8740	$10.3283	$10.5660	$10.8107	$11.0616	$11.3176	$11.5803	$11.8503	$12.1261	$12.4097
6	35	$11.5436	$12.0754	$12.3551	$12.6418	$12.9344	$13.2347	$13.5433	$13.8584	$14.1825	$14.5141
	36	$11.2229	$11.7400	$12.0119	$12.2906	$12.5751	$12.8671	$13.1671	$13.4735	$13.7886	$14.1109
	37.5	$10.7740	$11.2704	$11.5314	$11.7990	$12.0721	$12.3524	$12.6404	$12.9345	$13.2370	$13.5465
	40	$10.1007	$10.5660	$10.8107	$11.0616	$11.3176	$11.5803	$11.8503	$12.1261	$12.4097	$12.6998
7	35	$11.8106	$12.3551	$12.6418	$12.9344	$13.2347	$13.5433	$13.8584	$14.1825	$14.5141	$14.8538
	36	$11.4826	$12.0119	$12.2906	$12.5751	$12.8671	$13.1671	$13.4735	$13.7886	$14.1109	$14.4412
	37.5	$11.0233	$11.5314	$11.7990	$12.0721	$12.3524	$12.6404	$12.9345	$13.2370	$13.5465	$13.8635
	40	$10.3343	$10.8107	$11.0616	$11.3176	$11.5803	$11.8503	$12.1261	$12.4097	$12.6998	$12.9970
8	35	$12.0833	$12.6418	$12.9344	$13.2347	$13.5433	$13.8584	$14.1825	$14.5141	$14.8538	$15.2024
	36	$11.7477	$12.2906	$12.5751	$12.8671	$13.1671	$13.4735	$13.7886	$14.1109	$14.4412	$14.7801
	37.5	$11.2778	$11.7990	$12.0721	$12.3524	$12.6404	$12.9345	$13.2370	$13.5465	$13.8635	$14.1889
	40	$10.5729	$11.0616	$11.3176	$11.5803	$11.8503	$12.1261	$12.4097	$12.6998	$12.9970	$13.3021
9	35	$12.3612	$12.9344	$13.2347	$13.5433	$13.8584	$14.1825	$14.5141	$14.8538	$15.2024	$15.5604
	36	$12.0178	$12.5751	$12.8671	$13.1671	$13.4735	$13.7886	$14.1109	$14.4412	$14.7801	$15.1282
	37.5	$11.5371	$12.0721	$12.3524	$12.6404	$12.9345	$13.2370	$13.5465	$13.8635	$14.1889	$14.5231
	40	$10.8160	$11.3176	$11.5803	$11.8503	$12.1261	$12.4097	$12.6998	$12.9970	$13.3021	$13.6154
10	35	$12.6485	$13.2347	$13.5433	$13.8584	$14.1825	$14.5141	$14.8538	$15.2024	$15.5604	$15.9269
	36	$12.2972	$12.8671	$13.1671	$13.4735	$13.7886	$14.1109	$14.4412	$14.7801	$15.1282	$15.4845
	37.5	$11.8053	$12.3524	$12.6404	$12.9345	$13.2370	$13.5465	$13.8635	$14.1889	$14.5231	$14.8651
	40	$11.0675	$11.5803	$11.8503	$12.1261	$12.4097	$12.6998	$12.9970	$13.3021	$13.6154	$13.9360

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
11	35	$12.9422	$13.5433	$13.8584	$14.1825	$14.5141	$14.8538	$15.2024	$15.5604	$15.9269	$16.3021
	36	$12.5827	$13.1671	$13.4735	$13.7886	$14.1109	$14.4412	$14.7801	$15.1282	$15.4845	$15.8492
	37.5	$12.0794	$12.6404	$12.9345	$13.2370	$13.5465	$13.8635	$14.1889	$14.5231	$14.8651	$15.2153
	40	$11.3244	$11.8503	$12.1261	$12.4097	$12.6998	$12.9970	$13.3021	$13.6154	$13.9360	$14.2643
12	35	$13.2422	$13.8584	$14.1825	$14.5141	$14.8538	$15.2024	$15.5604	$15.9269	$16.3021	$16.6870
	36	$12.8744	$13.4735	$13.7886	$14.1109	$14.4412	$14.7801	$15.1282	$15.4845	$15.8492	$16.2235
	37.5	$12.3594	$12.9345	$13.2370	$13.5465	$13.8635	$14.1889	$14.5231	$14.8651	$15.2153	$15.5745
	40	$11.5869	$12.1261	$12.4097	$12.6998	$12.9970	$13.3021	$13.6154	$13.9360	$14.2643	$14.6011
13	35	$13.5508	$14.1825	$14.5141	$14.8538	$15.2024	$15.5604	$15.9269	$16.3021	$16.6870	$17.0811
	36	$13.1744	$13.7886	$14.1109	$14.4412	$14.7801	$15.1282	$15.4845	$15.8492	$16.2235	$16.6067
	37.5	$12.6474	$13.2370	$13.5465	$13.8635	$14.1889	$14.5231	$14.8651	$15.2153	$15.5745	$15.9424
	40	$11.8569	$12.4097	$12.6998	$12.9970	$13.3021	$13.6154	$13.9360	$14.2643	$14.6011	$14.9460
14	35	$13.8661	$14.5141	$14.8538	$15.2024	$15.5604	$15.9269	$16.3021	$16.6870	$17.0811	$17.4848
	36	$13.4809	$14.1109	$14.4412	$14.7801	$15.1282	$15.4845	$15.8492	$16.2235	$16.6067	$16.9991
	37.5	$12.9417	$13.5465	$13.8635	$14.1889	$14.5231	$14.8651	$15.2153	$15.5745	$15.9424	$16.3191
	40	$12.1328	$12.6998	$12.9970	$13.3021	$13.6154	$13.9360	$14.2643	$14.6011	$14.9460	$15.2992
15	35	$14.1902	$14.8538	$15.2024	$15.5604	$15.9269	$16.3021	$16.6870	$17.0811	$17.4848	$17.9000
	36	$13.7960	$14.4412	$14.7801	$15.1282	$15.4845	$15.8492	$16.2235	$16.6067	$16.9991	$17.4028
	37.5	$13.2442	$13.8635	$14.1889	$14.5231	$14.8651	$15.2153	$15.5745	$15.9424	$16.3191	$16.7067
	40	$12.4164	$12.9970	$13.3021	$13.6154	$13.9360	$14.2643	$14.6011	$14.9460	$15.2992	$15.6625
16	35	$14.5226	$15.2024	$15.5604	$15.9269	$16.3021	$16.6870	$17.0811	$17.4848	$17.9000	$18.3247
	36	$14.1192	$14.7801	$15.1282	$15.4845	$15.8492	$16.2235	$16.6067	$16.9991	$17.4028	$17.8156
	37.5	$13.5545	$14.1889	$14.5231	$14.8651	$15.2153	$15.5745	$15.9424	$16.3191	$16.7067	$17.1030
	40	$12.7073	$13.3021	$13.6154	$13.9360	$14.2643	$14.6011	$14.9460	$15.2992	$15.6625	$16.0341
17	35	$14.8619	$15.5604	$15.9269	$16.3021	$16.6870	$17.0811	$17.4848	$17.9000	$18.3247	$18.7592
	36	$14.4491	$15.1282	$15.4845	$15.8492	$16.2235	$16.6067	$16.9991	$17.4028	$17.8156	$18.2381
	37.5	$13.8711	$14.5231	$14.8651	$15.2153	$15.5745	$15.9424	$16.3191	$16.7067	$17.1030	$17.5086
	40	$13.0042	$13.6154	$13.9360	$14.2643	$14.6011	$14.9460	$15.2992	$15.6625	$16.0341	$16.4143
18	35	$15.2111	$15.9269	$16.3021	$16.6870	$17.0811	$17.4848	$17.9000	$18.3247	$18.7592	$19.2061
	36	$14.7886	$15.4845	$15.8492	$16.2235	$16.6067	$16.9991	$17.4028	$17.8156	$18.2381	$18.6726
	37.5	$14.1970	$14.8651	$15.2153	$15.5745	$15.9424	$16.3191	$16.7067	$17.1030	$17.5086	$17.9257
	40	$13.3097	$13.9360	$14.2643	$14.6011	$14.9460	$15.2992	$15.6625	$16.0341	$16.4143	$16.8053
19	35	$15.5686	$16.3021	$16.6870	$17.0811	$17.4848	$17.9000	$18.3247	$18.7592	$19.2061	$19.6633
	36	$15.1362	$15.8492	$16.2235	$16.6067	$16.9991	$17.4028	$17.8156	$18.2381	$18.6726	$19.1171
	37.5	$14.5307	$15.2153	$15.5745	$15.9424	$16.3191	$16.7067	$17.1030	$17.5086	$17.9257	$18.3524
	40	$13.6225	$14.2643	$14.6011	$14.9460	$15.2992	$15.6625	$16.0341	$16.4143	$16.8053	$17.2053
20	35	$15.9349	$16.6870	$17.0811	$17.4848	$17.9000	$18.3247	$18.7592	$19.2061	$19.6633	$20.1323
	36	$15.4923	$16.2235	$16.6067	$16.9991	$17.4028	$17.8156	$18.2381	$18.6726	$19.1171	$19.5731
	37.5	$14.8726	$15.5745	$15.9424	$16.3191	$16.7067	$17.1030	$17.5086	$17.9257	$18.3524	$18.7902
	40	$13.9431	$14.6011	$14.9460	$15.2992	$15.6625	$16.0341	$16.4143	$16.8053	$17.2053	$17.6158

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
21	35	$16.3109	$17.0811	$17.4848	$17.9000	$18.3247	$18.7592	$19.2061	$19.6633	$20.1323	$20.6131
	36	$15.8578	$16.6067	$16.9991	$17.4028	$17.8156	$18.2381	$18.6726	$19.1171	$19.5731	$20.0405
	37.5	$15.2235	$15.9424	$16.3191	$16.7067	$17.1030	$17.5086	$17.9257	$18.3524	$18.7902	$19.2389
	40	$14.2720	$14.9460	$15.2992	$15.6625	$16.0341	$16.4143	$16.8053	$17.2053	$17.6158	$18.0365
22	35	$16.6954	$17.4848	$17.9000	$18.3247	$18.7592	$19.2061	$19.6633	$20.1323	$20.6131	$21.1050
	36	$16.2317	$16.9991	$17.4028	$17.8156	$18.2381	$18.6726	$19.1171	$19.5731	$20.0405	$20.5187
	37.5	$15.5824	$16.3191	$16.7067	$17.1030	$17.5086	$17.9257	$18.3524	$18.7902	$19.2389	$19.6980
	40	$14.6085	$15.2992	$15.6625	$16.0341	$16.4143	$16.8053	$17.2053	$17.6158	$18.0365	$18.4668
23	35	$17.0902	$17.9000	$18.3247	$18.7592	$19.2061	$19.6633	$20.1323	$20.6131	$21.1050	$21.6096
	36	$16.6155	$17.4028	$17.8156	$18.2381	$18.6726	$19.1171	$19.5731	$20.0405	$20.5187	$21.0094
	37.5	$15.9509	$16.7067	$17.1030	$17.5086	$17.9257	$18.3524	$18.7902	$19.2389	$19.6980	$20.1690
	40	$14.9540	$15.6625	$16.0341	$16.4143	$16.8053	$17.2053	$17.6158	$18.0365	$18.4668	$18.9084
24	35	$17.4948	$18.3247	$18.7592	$19.2061	$19.6633	$20.1323	$20.6131	$21.1050	$21.6096	$22.1272
	36	$17.0088	$17.8156	$18.2381	$18.6726	$19.1171	$19.5731	$20.0405	$20.5187	$21.0094	$21.5126
	37.5	$16.3285	$17.1030	$17.5086	$17.9257	$18.3524	$18.7902	$19.2389	$19.6980	$20.1690	$20.6521
	40	$15.3080	$16.0341	$16.4143	$16.8053	$17.2053	$17.6158	$18.0365	$18.4668	$18.9084	$19.3613
25	35	$17.9097	$18.7592	$19.2061	$19.6633	$20.1323	$20.6131	$21.1050	$21.6096	$22.1272	$22.6581
	36	$17.4122	$18.2381	$18.6726	$19.1171	$19.5731	$20.0405	$20.5187	$21.0094	$21.5126	$22.0287
	37.5	$16.7157	$17.5086	$17.9257	$18.3524	$18.7902	$19.2389	$19.6980	$20.1690	$20.6521	$21.1476
	40	$15.6710	$16.4143	$16.8053	$17.2053	$17.6158	$18.0365	$18.4668	$18.9084	$19.3613	$19.8258
26	35	$18.3351	$19.2061	$19.6633	$20.1323	$20.6131	$21.1050	$21.6096	$22.1272	$22.6581	$23.2013
	36	$17.8258	$18.6726	$19.1171	$19.5731	$20.0405	$20.5187	$21.0094	$21.5126	$22.0287	$22.5568
	37.5	$17.1127	$17.9257	$18.3524	$18.7902	$19.2389	$19.6980	$20.1690	$20.6521	$21.1476	$21.6545
	40	$16.0432	$16.8053	$17.2053	$17.6158	$18.0365	$18.4668	$18.9084	$19.3613	$19.8258	$20.3011
27	35	$18.7698	$19.6633	$20.1323	$20.6131	$21.1050	$21.6096	$22.1272	$22.6581	$23.2013	$23.7585
	36	$18.2485	$19.1171	$19.5731	$20.0405	$20.5187	$21.0094	$21.5126	$22.0287	$22.5568	$23.0986
	37.5	$17.5185	$18.3524	$18.7902	$19.2389	$19.6980	$20.1690	$20.6521	$21.1476	$21.6545	$22.1746
	40	$16.4236	$17.2053	$17.6158	$18.0365	$18.4668	$18.9084	$19.3613	$19.8258	$20.3011	$20.7887
28	35	$19.2174	$20.1323	$20.6131	$21.1050	$21.6096	$22.1272	$22.6581	$23.2013	$23.7585	$24.3297
	36	$18.6836	$19.5731	$20.0405	$20.5187	$21.0094	$21.5126	$22.0287	$22.5568	$23.0986	$23.6538
	37.5	$17.9362	$18.7902	$19.2389	$19.6980	$20.1690	$20.6521	$21.1476	$21.6545	$22.1746	$22.7077
	40	$16.8152	$17.6158	$18.0365	$18.4668	$18.9084	$19.3613	$19.8258	$20.3011	$20.7887	$21.2885
29	35	$19.6741	$20.6131	$21.1050	$21.6096	$22.1272	$22.6581	$23.2013	$23.7585	$24.3297	$24.9148
	36	$19.1276	$20.0405	$20.5187	$21.0094	$21.5126	$22.0287	$22.5568	$23.0986	$23.6538	$24.2227
	37.5	$18.3625	$19.2389	$19.6980	$20.1690	$20.6521	$21.1476	$21.6545	$22.1746	$22.7077	$23.2538
	40	$17.2148	$18.0365	$18.4668	$18.9084	$19.3613	$19.8258	$20.3011	$20.7887	$21.2885	$21.8004
30	35	$20.1433	$21.1050	$21.6096	$22.1272	$22.6581	$23.2013	$23.7585	$24.3297	$24.9148	$25.5150
	36	$19.5837	$20.5187	$21.0094	$21.5126	$22.0287	$22.5568	$23.0986	$23.6538	$24.2227	$24.8063
	37.5	$18.8004	$19.6980	$20.1690	$20.6521	$21.1476	$21.6545	$22.1746	$22.7077	$23.2538	$23.8140
	40	$17.6253	$18.4668	$18.9084	$19.3613	$19.8258	$20.3011	$20.7887	$21.2885	$21.8004	$22.3257

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
31	35	$20.6247	$21.6096	$22.1272	$22.6581	$23.2013	$23.7585	$24.3297	$24.9148	$25.5150	$26.1301
	36	$20.0518	$21.0094	$21.5126	$22.0287	$22.5568	$23.0986	$23.6538	$24.2227	$24.8063	$25.4042
	37.5	$19.2497	$20.1690	$20.6521	$21.1476	$21.6545	$22.1746	$22.7077	$23.2538	$23.8140	$24.3881
	40	$18.0466	$18.9084	$19.3613	$19.8258	$20.3011	$20.7887	$21.2885	$21.8004	$22.3257	$22.8638
32	35	$21.1170	$22.1272	$22.6581	$23.2013	$23.7585	$24.3297	$24.9148	$25.5150	$26.1301	$26.7608
	36	$20.5304	$21.5126	$22.0287	$22.5568	$23.0986	$23.6538	$24.2227	$24.8063	$25.4042	$26.0174
	37.5	$19.7092	$20.6521	$21.1476	$21.6545	$22.1746	$22.7077	$23.2538	$23.8140	$24.3881	$24.9767
	40	$18.4773	$19.3613	$19.8258	$20.3011	$20.7887	$21.2885	$21.8004	$22.3257	$22.8638	$23.4157
33	35	$21.6216	$22.6581	$23.2013	$23.7585	$24.3297	$24.9148	$25.5150	$26.1301	$26.7608	$27.4071
	36	$21.0210	$22.0287	$22.5568	$23.0986	$23.6538	$24.2227	$24.8063	$25.4042	$26.0174	$26.6458
	37.5	$20.1802	$21.1476	$21.6545	$22.1746	$22.7077	$23.2538	$23.8140	$24.3881	$24.9767	$25.5799
	40	$18.9189	$19.8258	$20.3011	$20.7887	$21.2885	$21.8004	$22.3257	$22.8638	$23.4157	$23.9812
34	35	$22.1389	$23.2013	$23.7585	$24.3297	$24.9148	$25.5150	$26.1301	$26.7608	$27.4071	$28.0697
	36	$21.5240	$22.5568	$23.0986	$23.6538	$24.2227	$24.8063	$25.4042	$26.0174	$26.6458	$27.2900
	37.5	$20.6630	$21.6545	$22.1746	$22.7077	$23.2538	$23.8140	$24.3881	$24.9767	$25.5799	$26.1984
	40	$19.3716	$20.3011	$20.7887	$21.2885	$21.8004	$22.3257	$22.8638	$23.4157	$23.9812	$24.5610
35	35	$22.6714	$23.7585	$24.3297	$24.9148	$25.5150	$26.1301	$26.7608	$27.4071	$28.0697	$28.7488
	36	$22.0417	$23.0986	$23.6538	$24.2227	$24.8063	$25.4042	$26.0174	$26.6458	$27.2900	$27.9503
	37.5	$21.1600	$22.1746	$22.7077	$23.2538	$23.8140	$24.3881	$24.9767	$25.5799	$26.1984	$26.8322
	40	$19.8375	$20.7887	$21.2885	$21.8004	$22.3257	$22.8638	$23.4157	$23.9812	$24.5610	$25.1552
36	35	$23.2150	$24.3297	$24.9148	$25.5150	$26.1301	$26.7608	$27.4071	$28.0697	$28.7488	$29.4440
	36	$22.5701	$23.6538	$24.2227	$24.8063	$25.4042	$26.0174	$26.6458	$27.2900	$27.9503	$28.6262
	37.5	$21.6673	$22.7077	$23.2538	$23.8140	$24.3881	$24.9767	$25.5799	$26.1984	$26.8322	$27.4811
	40	$20.3131	$21.2885	$21.8004	$22.3257	$22.8638	$23.4157	$23.9812	$24.5610	$25.1552	$25.7635
37	35	$23.7720	$24.9148	$25.5150	$26.1301	$26.7608	$27.4071	$28.0697	$28.7488	$29.4440	$30.1580
	36	$23.1117	$24.2227	$24.8063	$25.4042	$26.0174	$26.6458	$27.2900	$27.9503	$28.6262	$29.3203
	37.5	$22.1872	$23.2538	$23.8140	$24.3881	$24.9767	$25.5799	$26.1984	$26.8322	$27.4811	$28.1474
	40	$20.8005	$21.8004	$22.3257	$22.8638	$23.4157	$23.9812	$24.5610	$25.1552	$25.7635	$26.3882
38	35	$24.3438	$25.5150	$26.1301	$26.7608	$27.4071	$28.0697	$28.7488	$29.4440	$30.1580	$30.8885
	36	$23.6676	$24.8063	$25.4042	$26.0174	$26.6458	$27.2900	$27.9503	$28.6262	$29.3203	$30.0305
	37.5	$22.7209	$23.8140	$24.3881	$24.9767	$25.5799	$26.1984	$26.8322	$27.4811	$28.1474	$28.8293
	40	$21.3008	$22.3257	$22.8638	$23.4157	$23.9812	$24.5610	$25.1552	$25.7635	$26.3882	$27.0275
39	35	$24.9302	$26.1301	$26.7608	$27.4071	$28.0697	$28.7488	$29.4440	$30.1580	$30.8885	$31.6385
	36	$24.2377	$25.4042	$26.0174	$26.6458	$27.2900	$27.9503	$28.6262	$29.3203	$30.0305	$30.7596
	37.5	$23.2682	$24.3881	$24.9767	$25.5799	$26.1984	$26.8322	$27.4811	$28.1474	$28.8293	$29.5292
	40	$21.8139	$22.8638	$23.4157	$23.9812	$24.5610	$25.1552	$25.7635	$26.3882	$27.0275	$27.6837
40	35	$25.5305	$26.7608	$27.4071	$28.0697	$28.7488	$29.4440	$30.1580	$30.8885	$31.6385	$32.4065
	36	$24.8213	$26.0174	$26.6458	$27.2900	$27.9503	$28.6262	$29.3203	$30.0305	$30.7596	$31.5063
	37.5	$23.8284	$24.9767	$25.5799	$26.1984	$26.8322	$27.4811	$28.1474	$28.8293	$29.5292	$30.2460
	40	$22.3392	$23.4157	$23.9812	$24.5610	$25.1552	$25.7635	$26.3882	$27.0275	$27.6837	$28.3557

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
41	35	$26.1451	$27.4071	$28.0697	$28.7488	$29.4440	$30.1580	$30.8885	$31.6385	$32.4065	$33.1940
	36	$25.4188	$26.6458	$27.2900	$27.9503	$28.6262	$29.3203	$30.0305	$30.7596	$31.5063	$32.2719
	37.5	$24.4021	$25.5799	$26.1984	$26.8322	$27.4811	$28.1474	$28.8293	$29.5292	$30.2460	$30.9810
	40	$22.8770	$23.9812	$24.5610	$25.1552	$25.7635	$26.3882	$27.0275	$27.6837	$28.3557	$29.0447
42	35	$26.7766	$28.0697	$28.7488	$29.4440	$30.1580	$30.8885	$31.6385	$32.4065	$33.1940	$34.0010
	36	$26.0328	$27.2900	$27.9503	$28.6262	$29.3203	$30.0305	$30.7596	$31.5063	$32.2719	$33.0565
	37.5	$24.9915	$26.1984	$26.8322	$27.4811	$28.1474	$28.8293	$29.5292	$30.2460	$30.9810	$31.7343
	40	$23.4295	$24.5610	$25.1552	$25.7635	$26.3882	$27.0275	$27.6837	$28.3557	$29.0447	$29.7509
43	35	$27.4226	$28.7488	$29.4440	$30.1580	$30.8885	$31.6385	$32.4065	$33.1940	$34.0010	$34.8284
	36	$26.6609	$27.9503	$28.6262	$29.3203	$30.0305	$30.7596	$31.5063	$32.2719	$33.0565	$33.8609
	37.5	$25.5945	$26.8322	$27.4811	$28.1474	$28.8293	$29.5292	$30.2460	$30.9810	$31.7343	$32.5065
	40	$23.9948	$25.1552	$25.7635	$26.3882	$27.0275	$27.6837	$28.3557	$29.0447	$29.7509	$30.4748
44	35	$28.0859	$29.4440	$30.1580	$30.8885	$31.6385	$32.4065	$33.1940	$34.0010	$34.8284	$35.6759
	36	$27.3058	$28.6262	$29.3203	$30.0305	$30.7596	$31.5063	$32.2719	$33.0565	$33.8609	$34.6849
	37.5	$26.2135	$27.4811	$28.1474	$28.8293	$29.5292	$30.2460	$30.9810	$31.7343	$32.5065	$33.2975
	40	$24.5752	$25.7635	$26.3882	$27.0275	$27.6837	$28.3557	$29.0447	$29.7509	$30.4748	$31.2164
45	35	$28.7651	$30.1580	$30.8885	$31.6385	$32.4065	$33.1940	$34.0010	$34.8284	$35.6759	$36.5445
	36	$27.9660	$29.3203	$30.0305	$30.7596	$31.5063	$32.2719	$33.0565	$33.8609	$34.6849	$35.5294
	37.5	$26.8474	$28.1474	$28.8293	$29.5292	$30.2460	$30.9810	$31.7343	$32.5065	$33.2975	$34.1082
	40	$25.1694	$26.3882	$27.0275	$27.6837	$28.3557	$29.0447	$29.7509	$30.4748	$31.2164	$31.9764
46	35	$29.4612	$30.8885	$31.6385	$32.4065	$33.1940	$34.0010	$34.8284	$35.6759	$36.5445	$37.4354
	36	$28.6428	$30.0305	$30.7596	$31.5063	$32.2719	$33.0565	$33.8609	$34.6849	$35.5294	$36.3955
	37.5	$27.4971	$28.8293	$29.5292	$30.2460	$30.9810	$31.7343	$32.5065	$33.2975	$34.1082	$34.9397
	40	$25.7785	$27.0275	$27.6837	$28.3557	$29.0447	$29.7509	$30.4748	$31.2164	$31.9764	$32.7560
47	35	$30.1745	$31.6385	$32.4065	$33.1940	$34.0010	$34.8284	$35.6759	$36.5445	$37.4354	$38.3487
	36	$29.3363	$30.7596	$31.5063	$32.2719	$33.0565	$33.8609	$34.6849	$35.5294	$36.3955	$37.2835
	37.5	$28.1628	$29.5292	$30.2460	$30.9810	$31.7343	$32.5065	$33.2975	$34.1082	$34.9397	$35.7921
	40	$26.4027	$27.6837	$28.3557	$29.0447	$29.7509	$30.4748	$31.2164	$31.9764	$32.7560	$33.5551
48	35	$30.9066	$32.4065	$33.1940	$34.0010	$34.8284	$35.6759	$36.5445	$37.4354	$38.3487	$39.2855
	36	$30.0481	$31.5063	$32.2719	$33.0565	$33.8609	$34.6849	$35.5294	$36.3955	$37.2835	$38.1942
	37.5	$28.8462	$30.2460	$30.9810	$31.7343	$32.5065	$33.2975	$34.1082	$34.9397	$35.7921	$36.6665
	40	$27.0433	$28.3557	$29.0447	$29.7509	$30.4748	$31.2164	$31.9764	$32.7560	$33.5551	$34.3748
49	35	$31.6555	$33.1940	$34.0010	$34.8284	$35.6759	$36.5445	$37.4354	$38.3487	$39.2855	$40.2447
	36	$30.7762	$32.2719	$33.0565	$33.8609	$34.6849	$35.5294	$36.3955	$37.2835	$38.1942	$39.1268
	37.5	$29.5451	$30.9810	$31.7343	$32.5065	$33.2975	$34.1082	$34.9397	$35.7921	$36.6665	$37.5617
	40	$27.6985	$29.0447	$29.7509	$30.4748	$31.2164	$31.9764	$32.7560	$33.5551	$34.3748	$35.2141
50	35	$32.4256	$34.0010	$34.8284	$35.6759	$36.5445	$37.4354	$38.3487	$39.2855	$40.2447	$41.2275
	36	$31.5249	$33.0565	$33.8609	$34.6849	$35.5294	$36.3955	$37.2835	$38.1942	$39.1268	$40.0823
	37.5	$30.2639	$31.7343	$32.5065	$33.2975	$34.1082	$34.9397	$35.7921	$36.6665	$37.5617	$38.4790
	40	$28.3724	$29.7509	$30.4748	$31.2164	$31.9764	$32.7560	$33.5551	$34.3748	$35.2141	$36.0741

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
51	35	$33.2127	$34.8284	$35.6759	$36.5445	$37.4354	$38.3487	$39.2855	$40.2447	$41.2275	$42.2349
	36	$32.2901	$33.8609	$34.6849	$35.5294	$36.3955	$37.2835	$38.1942	$39.1268	$40.0823	$41.0617
	37.5	$30.9985	$32.5065	$33.2975	$34.1082	$34.9397	$35.7921	$36.6665	$37.5617	$38.4790	$39.4192
	40	$29.0611	$30.4748	$31.2164	$31.9764	$32.7560	$33.5551	$34.3748	$35.2141	$36.0741	$36.9555
52	35	$34.0208	$35.6759	$36.5445	$37.4354	$38.3487	$39.2855	$40.2447	$41.2275	$42.2349	$43.2687
	36	$33.0758	$34.6849	$35.5294	$36.3955	$37.2835	$38.1942	$39.1268	$40.0823	$41.0617	$42.0668
	37.5	$31.7527	$33.2975	$34.1082	$34.9397	$35.7921	$36.6665	$37.5617	$38.4790	$39.4192	$40.3841
	40	$29.7682	$31.2164	$31.9764	$32.7560	$33.5551	$34.3748	$35.2141	$36.0741	$36.9555	$37.8601
53	35	$34.8481	$36.5445	$37.4354	$38.3487	$39.2855	$40.2447	$41.2275	$42.2349	$43.2687	$44.3279
	36	$33.8801	$35.5294	$36.3955	$37.2835	$38.1942	$39.1268	$40.0823	$41.0617	$42.0668	$43.0965
	37.5	$32.5249	$34.1082	$34.9397	$35.7921	$36.6665	$37.5617	$38.4790	$39.4192	$40.3841	$41.3727
	40	$30.4921	$31.9764	$32.7560	$33.5551	$34.3748	$35.2141	$36.0741	$36.9555	$37.8601	$38.7869
54	35	$35.6971	$37.4354	$38.3487	$39.2855	$40.2447	$41.2275	$42.2349	$43.2687	$44.3279	$45.4124
	36	$34.7055	$36.3955	$37.2835	$38.1942	$39.1268	$40.0823	$41.0617	$42.0668	$43.0965	$44.1509
	37.5	$33.3173	$34.9397	$35.7921	$36.6665	$37.5617	$38.4790	$39.4192	$40.3841	$41.3727	$42.3849
	40	$31.2350	$32.7560	$33.5551	$34.3748	$35.2141	$36.0741	$36.9555	$37.8601	$38.7869	$39.7358
55	35	$36.5669	$38.3487	$39.2855	$40.2447	$41.2275	$42.2349	$43.2687	$44.3279	$45.4124	$46.5253
	36	$35.5512	$37.2835	$38.1942	$39.1268	$40.0823	$41.0617	$42.0668	$43.0965	$44.1509	$45.2329
	37.5	$34.1291	$35.7921	$36.6665	$37.5617	$38.4790	$39.4192	$40.3841	$41.3727	$42.3849	$43.4236
	40	$31.9960	$33.5551	$34.3748	$35.2141	$36.0741	$36.9555	$37.8601	$38.7869	$39.7358	$40.7097
56	35	$37.4575	$39.2855	$40.2447	$41.2275	$42.2349	$43.2687	$44.3279	$45.4124	$46.5253	$47.6658
	36	$36.4171	$38.1942	$39.1268	$40.0823	$41.0617	$42.0668	$43.0965	$44.1509	$45.2329	$46.3418
	37.5	$34.9604	$36.6665	$37.5617	$38.4790	$39.4192	$40.3841	$41.3727	$42.3849	$43.4236	$44.4881
	40	$32.7753	$34.3748	$35.2141	$36.0741	$36.9555	$37.8601	$38.7869	$39.7358	$40.7097	$41.7076
57	35	$38.3711	$40.2447	$41.2275	$42.2349	$43.2687	$44.3279	$45.4124	$46.5253	$47.6658	$48.8347
	36	$37.3053	$39.1268	$40.0823	$41.0617	$42.0668	$43.0965	$44.1509	$45.2329	$46.3418	$47.4782
	37.5	$35.8130	$37.5617	$38.4790	$39.4192	$40.3841	$41.3727	$42.3849	$43.4236	$44.4881	$45.5791
	40	$33.5747	$35.2141	$36.0741	$36.9555	$37.8601	$38.7869	$39.7358	$40.7097	$41.7076	$42.7304
58	35	$39.3074	$41.2275	$42.2349	$43.2687	$44.3279	$45.4124	$46.5253	$47.6658	$48.8347	$50.0331
	36	$38.2155	$40.0823	$41.0617	$42.0668	$43.0965	$44.1509	$45.2329	$46.3418	$47.4782	$48.6433
	37.5	$36.6869	$38.4790	$39.4192	$40.3841	$41.3727	$42.3849	$43.4236	$44.4881	$45.5791	$46.6976
	40	$34.3940	$36.0741	$36.9555	$37.8601	$38.7869	$39.7358	$40.7097	$41.7076	$42.7304	$43.7790
59	35	$40.2680	$42.2349	$43.2687	$44.3279	$45.4124	$46.5253	$47.6658	$48.8347	$50.0331	$51.2602
	36	$39.1495	$41.0617	$42.0668	$43.0965	$44.1509	$45.2329	$46.3418	$47.4782	$48.6433	$49.8363
	37.5	$37.5835	$39.4192	$40.3841	$41.3727	$42.3849	$43.4236	$44.4881	$45.5791	$46.6976	$47.8428
	40	$35.2345	$36.9555	$37.8601	$38.7869	$39.7358	$40.7097	$41.7076	$42.7304	$43.7790	$44.8527
60	35	$41.2518	$43.2687	$44.3279	$45.4124	$46.5253	$47.6658	$48.8347	$50.0331	$51.2602	$52.5091
	36	$40.1059	$42.0668	$43.0965	$44.1509	$45.2329	$46.3418	$47.4782	$48.6433	$49.8363	$51.0505
	37.5	$38.5017	$40.3841	$41.3727	$42.3849	$43.4236	$44.4881	$45.5791	$46.6976	$47.8428	$49.0085
	40	$36.0953	$37.8601	$38.7869	$39.7358	$40.7097	$41.7076	$42.7304	$43.7790	$44.8527	$45.9455

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
61	35	$42.2594	$44.3279	$45.4124	$46.5253	$47.6658	$48.8347	$50.0331	$51.2602	$52.5091	$53.7040
	36	$41.0855	$43.0965	$44.1509	$45.2329	$46.3418	$47.4782	$48.6433	$49.8363	$51.0505	$52.2122
	37.5	$39.4421	$41.3727	$42.3849	$43.4236	$44.4881	$45.5791	$46.6976	$47.8428	$49.0085	$50.1237
	40	$36.9770	$38.7869	$39.7358	$40.7097	$41.7076	$42.7304	$43.7790	$44.8527	$45.9455	$46.9910
62	35	$43.2931	$45.4124	$46.5253	$47.6658	$48.8347	$50.0331	$51.2602	$52.5091	$53.7040	$54.9278
	36	$42.0905	$44.1509	$45.2329	$46.3418	$47.4782	$48.6433	$49.8363	$51.0505	$52.2122	$53.4021
	37.5	$40.4069	$42.3849	$43.4236	$44.4881	$45.5791	$46.6976	$47.8428	$49.0085	$50.1237	$51.2660
	40	$37.8815	$39.7358	$40.7097	$41.7076	$42.7304	$43.7790	$44.8527	$45.9455	$46.9910	$48.0618
63	35	$44.3533	$46.5253	$47.6658	$48.8347	$50.0331	$51.2602	$52.5091	$53.7040	$54.9278	$56.1812
	36	$43.1213	$45.2329	$46.3418	$47.4782	$48.6433	$49.8363	$51.0505	$52.2122	$53.4021	$54.6206
	37.5	$41.3964	$43.4236	$44.4881	$45.5791	$46.6976	$47.8428	$49.0085	$50.1237	$51.2660	$52.4358
	40	$38.8092	$40.7097	$41.7076	$42.7304	$43.7790	$44.8527	$45.9455	$46.9910	$48.0618	$49.1586
64	35	$45.4400	$47.6658	$48.8347	$50.0331	$51.2602	$52.5091	$53.7040	$54.9278	$56.1812	$57.4676
	36	$44.1778	$46.3418	$47.4782	$48.6433	$49.8363	$51.0505	$52.2122	$53.4021	$54.6206	$55.8713
	37.5	$42.4107	$44.4881	$45.5791	$46.6976	$47.8428	$49.0085	$50.1237	$51.2660	$52.4358	$53.6364
	40	$39.7600	$41.7076	$42.7304	$43.7790	$44.8527	$45.9455	$46.9910	$48.0618	$49.1586	$50.2842
65	35	$46.5534	$48.8347	$50.0331	$51.2602	$52.5091	$53.7040	$54.9278	$56.1812	$57.4676	$58.7840
	36	$45.2603	$47.4782	$48.6433	$49.8363	$51.0505	$52.2122	$53.4021	$54.6206	$55.8713	$57.1512
	37.5	$43.4498	$45.5791	$46.6976	$47.8428	$49.0085	$50.1237	$51.2660	$52.4358	$53.6364	$54.8651
	40	$40.7342	$42.7304	$43.7790	$44.8527	$45.9455	$46.9910	$48.0618	$49.1586	$50.2842	$51.4360
66	35	$47.6942	$50.0331	$51.2602	$52.5091	$53.7040	$54.9278	$56.1812	$57.4676	$58.7840	$60.1354
	36	$46.3694	$48.6433	$49.8363	$51.0505	$52.2122	$53.4021	$54.6206	$55.8713	$57.1512	$58.4650
	37.5	$44.5146	$46.6976	$47.8428	$49.0085	$50.1237	$51.2660	$52.4358	$53.6364	$54.8651	$56.1264
	40	$41.7324	$43.7790	$44.8527	$45.9455	$46.9910	$48.0618	$49.1586	$50.2842	$51.4360	$52.6185
67	35	$48.8631	$51.2602	$52.5091	$53.7040	$54.9278	$56.1812	$57.4676	$58.7840	$60.1354	$61.5199
	36	$47.5058	$49.8363	$51.0505	$52.2122	$53.4021	$54.6206	$55.8713	$57.1512	$58.4650	$59.8110
	37.5	$45.6055	$47.8428	$49.0085	$50.1237	$51.2660	$52.4358	$53.6364	$54.8651	$56.1264	$57.4186
	40	$42.7552	$44.8527	$45.9455	$46.9910	$48.0618	$49.1586	$50.2842	$51.4360	$52.6185	$53.8299
68	35	$50.0611	$52.5091	$53.7040	$54.9278	$56.1812	$57.4676	$58.7840	$60.1354	$61.5199	$62.9387
	36	$48.6705	$51.0505	$52.2122	$53.4021	$54.6206	$55.8713	$57.1512	$58.4650	$59.8110	$61.1904
	37.5	$46.7237	$49.0085	$50.1237	$51.2660	$52.4358	$53.6364	$54.8651	$56.1264	$57.4186	$58.7428
	40	$43.8035	$45.9455	$46.9910	$48.0618	$49.1586	$50.2842	$51.4360	$52.6185	$53.8299	$55.0713
69	35	$51.2917	$53.7040	$54.9278	$56.1812	$57.4676	$58.7840	$60.1354	$61.5199	$62.9387	$64.3937
	36	$49.8669	$52.2122	$53.4021	$54.6206	$55.8713	$57.1512	$58.4650	$59.8110	$61.1904	$62.6050
	37.5	$47.8722	$50.1237	$51.2660	$52.4358	$53.6364	$54.8651	$56.1264	$57.4186	$58.7428	$60.1008
	40	$44.8802	$46.9910	$48.0618	$49.1586	$50.2842	$51.4360	$52.6185	$53.8299	$55.0713	$56.3445
70	35	$52.5382	$54.9278	$56.1812	$57.4676	$58.7840	$60.1354	$61.5199	$62.9387	$64.3937	$65.8845
	36	$51.0788	$53.4021	$54.6206	$55.8713	$57.1512	$58.4650	$59.8110	$61.1904	$62.6050	$64.0544
	37.5	$49.0357	$51.2660	$52.4358	$53.6364	$54.8651	$56.1264	$57.4186	$58.7428	$60.1008	$61.4922
	40	$45.9710	$48.0618	$49.1586	$50.2842	$51.4360	$52.6185	$53.8299	$55.0713	$56.3445	$57.6489

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
71	35	$53.7324	$56.1812	$57.4676	$58.7840	$60.1354	$61.5199	$62.9387	$64.3937	$65.8845	$67.4116
	36	$52.2399	$54.6206	$55.8713	$57.1512	$58.4650	$59.8110	$61.1904	$62.6050	$64.0544	$65.5391
	37.5	$50.1503	$52.4358	$53.6364	$54.8651	$56.1264	$57.4186	$58.7428	$60.1008	$61.4922	$62.9175
	40	$47.0159	$49.1586	$50.2842	$51.4360	$52.6185	$53.8299	$55.0713	$56.3445	$57.6489	$58.9852
72	35	$54.9571	$57.4676	$58.7840	$60.1354	$61.5199	$62.9387	$64.3937	$65.8845	$67.4116	$68.9788
	36	$53.4305	$55.8713	$57.1512	$58.4650	$59.8110	$61.1904	$62.6050	$64.0544	$65.5391	$67.0627
	37.5	$51.2933	$53.6364	$54.8651	$56.1264	$57.4186	$58.7428	$60.1008	$61.4922	$62.9175	$64.3802
	40	$48.0875	$50.2842	$51.4360	$52.6185	$53.8299	$55.0713	$56.3445	$57.6489	$58.9852	$60.3564
73	35	$56.2116	$58.7840	$60.1354	$61.5199	$62.9387	$64.3937	$65.8845	$67.4116	$68.9788	$70.5843
	36	$54.6501	$57.1512	$58.4650	$59.8110	$61.1904	$62.6050	$64.0544	$65.5391	$67.0627	$68.6236
	37.5	$52.4641	$54.8651	$56.1264	$57.4186	$58.7428	$60.1008	$61.4922	$62.9175	$64.3802	$65.8786
	40	$49.1851	$51.4360	$52.6185	$53.8299	$55.0713	$56.3445	$57.6489	$58.9852	$60.3564	$61.7612
74	35	$57.4981	$60.1354	$61.5199	$62.9387	$64.3937	$65.8845	$67.4116	$68.9788	$70.5843	$72.2300
	36	$55.9009	$58.4650	$59.8110	$61.1904	$62.6050	$64.0544	$65.5391	$67.0627	$68.6236	$70.2236
	37.5	$53.6649	$56.1264	$57.4186	$58.7428	$60.1008	$61.4922	$62.9175	$64.3802	$65.8786	$67.4146
	40	$50.3108	$52.6185	$53.8299	$55.0713	$56.3445	$57.6489	$58.9852	$60.3564	$61.7612	$63.2012
75	35	$58.8175	$61.5199	$62.9387	$64.3937	$65.8845	$67.4116	$68.9788	$70.5843	$72.2300	$73.9160
	36	$57.1837	$59.8110	$61.1904	$62.6050	$64.0544	$65.5391	$67.0627	$68.6236	$70.2236	$71.8628
	37.5	$54.8964	$57.4186	$58.7428	$60.1008	$61.4922	$62.9175	$64.3802	$65.8786	$67.4146	$68.9883
	40	$51.4653	$53.8299	$55.0713	$56.3445	$57.6489	$58.9852	$60.3564	$61.7612	$63.2012	$64.6765
76	35	$60.1685	$62.9387	$64.3937	$65.8845	$67.4116	$68.9788	$70.5843	$72.2300	$73.9160	$75.6451
	36	$58.4972	$61.1904	$62.6050	$64.0544	$65.5391	$67.0627	$68.6236	$70.2236	$71.8628	$73.5438
	37.5	$56.1573	$58.7428	$60.1008	$61.4922	$62.9175	$64.3802	$65.8786	$67.4146	$68.9883	$70.6021
	40	$52.6475	$55.0713	$56.3445	$57.6489	$58.9852	$60.3564	$61.7612	$63.2012	$64.6765	$66.1895
77	35	$61.5533	$64.3937	$65.8845	$67.4116	$68.9788	$70.5843	$72.2300	$73.9160	$75.6451	$77.4173
	36	$59.8435	$62.6050	$64.0544	$65.5391	$67.0627	$68.6236	$70.2236	$71.8628	$73.5438	$75.2668
	37.5	$57.4497	$60.1008	$61.4922	$62.9175	$64.3802	$65.8786	$67.4146	$68.9883	$70.6021	$72.2561
	40	$53.8591	$56.3445	$57.6489	$58.9852	$60.3564	$61.7612	$63.2012	$64.6765	$66.1895	$67.7401
78	35	$62.9734	$65.8845	$67.4116	$68.9788	$70.5843	$72.2300	$73.9160	$75.6451	$77.4173	$79.2342
	36	$61.2241	$64.0544	$65.5391	$67.0627	$68.6236	$70.2236	$71.8628	$73.5438	$75.2668	$77.0332
	37.5	$58.7751	$61.4922	$62.9175	$64.3802	$65.8786	$67.4146	$68.9883	$70.6021	$72.2561	$73.9519
	40	$55.1017	$57.6489	$58.9852	$60.3564	$61.7612	$63.2012	$64.6765	$66.1895	$67.7401	$69.3299
79	35	$64.4289	$67.4116	$68.9788	$70.5843	$72.2300	$73.9160	$75.6451	$77.4173	$79.2342	$81.0953
	36	$62.6392	$65.5391	$67.0627	$68.6236	$70.2236	$71.8628	$73.5438	$75.2668	$77.0332	$78.8427
	37.5	$60.1337	$62.9175	$64.3802	$65.8786	$67.4146	$68.9883	$70.6021	$72.2561	$73.9519	$75.6890
	40	$56.3753	$58.9852	$60.3564	$61.7612	$63.2012	$64.6765	$66.1895	$67.7401	$69.3299	$70.9584
80	35	$65.9200	$68.9788	$70.5843	$72.2300	$73.9160	$75.6451	$77.4173	$79.2342	$81.0953	$83.0041
	36	$64.0888	$67.0627	$68.6236	$70.2236	$71.8628	$73.5438	$75.2668	$77.0332	$78.8427	$80.6985
	37.5	$61.5253	$64.3802	$65.8786	$67.4146	$68.9883	$70.6021	$72.2561	$73.9519	$75.6890	$77.4705
	40	$57.6800	$60.3564	$61.7612	$63.2012	$64.6765	$66.1895	$67.7401	$69.3299	$70.9584	$72.6286

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
81	35	$67.4496	$70.5843	$72.2300	$73.9160	$75.6451	$77.4173	$79.2342	$81.0953	$83.0041	$84.9603
	36	$65.5760	$68.6236	$70.2236	$71.8628	$73.5438	$75.2668	$77.0332	$78.8427	$80.6985	$82.6003
	37.5	$62.9530	$65.8786	$67.4146	$68.9883	$70.6021	$72.2561	$73.9519	$75.6890	$77.4705	$79.2962
	40	$59.0184	$61.7612	$63.2012	$64.6765	$66.1895	$67.7401	$69.3299	$70.9584	$72.6286	$74.3402
82	35	$69.0169	$72.2300	$73.9160	$75.6451	$77.4173	$79.2342	$81.0953	$83.0041	$84.9603	$86.9645
	36	$67.0997	$70.2236	$71.8628	$73.5438	$75.2668	$77.0332	$78.8427	$80.6985	$82.6003	$84.5488
	37.5	$64.4158	$67.4146	$68.9883	$70.6021	$72.2561	$73.9519	$75.6890	$77.4705	$79.2962	$81.1669
	40	$60.3898	$63.2012	$64.6765	$66.1895	$67.7401	$69.3299	$70.9584	$72.6286	$74.3402	$76.0940
83	35	$70.6241	$73.9160	$75.6451	$77.4173	$79.2342	$81.0953	$83.0041	$84.9603	$86.9645	$89.0204
	36	$68.6623	$71.8628	$73.5438	$75.2668	$77.0332	$78.8427	$80.6985	$82.6003	$84.5488	$86.5476
	37.5	$65.9158	$68.9883	$70.6021	$72.2561	$73.9519	$75.6890	$77.4705	$79.2962	$81.1669	$83.0857
	40	$61.7961	$64.6765	$66.1895	$67.7401	$69.3299	$70.9584	$72.6286	$74.3402	$76.0940	$77.8928
84	35	$72.2695	$75.6451	$77.4173	$79.2342	$81.0953	$83.0041	$84.9603	$86.9645	$89.0204	$91.1265
	36	$70.2621	$73.5438	$75.2668	$77.0332	$78.8427	$80.6985	$82.6003	$84.5488	$86.5476	$88.5953
	37.5	$67.4516	$70.6021	$72.2561	$73.9519	$75.6890	$77.4705	$79.2962	$81.1669	$83.0857	$85.0514
	40	$63.2358	$66.1895	$67.7401	$69.3299	$70.9584	$72.6286	$74.3402	$76.0940	$77.8928	$79.7357
85	35	$73.9568	$77.4173	$79.2342	$81.0953	$83.0041	$84.9603	$86.9645	$89.0204	$91.1265	$93.2867
	36	$71.9024	$75.2668	$77.0332	$78.8427	$80.6985	$82.6003	$84.5488	$86.5476	$88.5953	$90.6954
	37.5	$69.0263	$72.2561	$73.9519	$75.6890	$77.4705	$79.2962	$81.1669	$83.0857	$85.0514	$87.0676
	40	$64.7122	$67.7401	$69.3299	$70.9584	$72.6286	$74.3402	$76.0940	$77.8928	$79.7357	$81.6258
86	35	$75.6873	$79.2342	$81.0953	$83.0041	$84.9603	$86.9645	$89.0204	$91.1265	$93.2867	$95.4994
	36	$73.5849	$77.0332	$78.8427	$80.6985	$82.6003	$84.5488	$86.5476	$88.5953	$90.6954	$92.8467
	37.5	$70.6415	$73.9519	$75.6890	$77.4705	$79.2962	$81.1669	$83.0857	$85.0514	$87.0676	$89.1328
	40	$66.2264	$69.3299	$70.9584	$72.6286	$74.3402	$76.0940	$77.8928	$79.7357	$81.6258	$83.5620
87	35	$77.4603	$81.0953	$83.0041	$84.9603	$86.9645	$89.0204	$91.1265	$93.2867	$95.4994	$97.7673
	36	$75.3086	$78.8427	$80.6985	$82.6003	$84.5488	$86.5476	$88.5953	$90.6954	$92.8467	$95.0515
	37.5	$72.2962	$75.6890	$77.4705	$79.2962	$81.1669	$83.0857	$85.0514	$87.0676	$89.1328	$91.2495
	40	$67.7777	$70.9584	$72.6286	$74.3402	$76.0940	$77.8928	$79.7357	$81.6258	$83.5620	$85.5464
88	35	$79.2779	$83.0041	$84.9603	$86.9645	$89.0204	$91.1265	$93.2867	$95.4994	$97.7673	$100.0925
	36	$77.0758	$80.6985	$82.6003	$84.5488	$86.5476	$88.5953	$90.6954	$92.8467	$95.0515	$97.3122
	37.5	$73.9927	$77.4705	$79.2962	$81.1669	$83.0857	$85.0514	$87.0676	$89.1328	$91.2495	$93.4197
	40	$69.3682	$72.6286	$74.3402	$76.0940	$77.8928	$79.7357	$81.6258	$83.5620	$85.5464	$87.5810
89	35	$81.1415	$84.9603	$86.9645	$89.0204	$91.1265	$93.2867	$95.4994	$97.7673	$100.0925	$102.4759
	36	$78.8876	$82.6003	$84.5488	$86.5476	$88.5953	$90.6954	$92.8467	$95.0515	$97.3122	$99.6294
	37.5	$75.7321	$79.2962	$81.1669	$83.0857	$85.0514	$87.0676	$89.1328	$91.2495	$93.4197	$95.6442
	40	$70.9988	$74.3402	$76.0940	$77.8928	$79.7357	$81.6258	$83.5620	$85.5464	$87.5810	$89.6664
90	35	$83.0503	$86.9645	$89.0204	$91.1265	$93.2867	$95.4994	$97.7673	$100.0925	$102.4759	$104.9196
	36	$80.7433	$84.5488	$86.5476	$88.5953	$90.6954	$92.8467	$95.0515	$97.3122	$99.6294	$102.0051
	37.5	$77.5136	$81.1669	$83.0857	$85.0514	$87.0676	$89.1328	$91.2495	$93.4197	$95.6442	$97.9249
	40	$72.6690	$76.0940	$77.8928	$79.7357	$81.6258	$83.5620	$85.5464	$87.5810	$89.6664	$91.8046

2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
91	35	$85.0076	$89.0204	$91.1265	$93.2867	$95.4994	$97.7673	$100.0925	$102.4759	$104.9196	$107.4229
	36	$82.6463	$86.5476	$88.5953	$90.6954	$92.8467	$95.0515	$97.3122	$99.6294	$102.0051	$104.4390
	37.5	$79.3404	$83.0857	$85.0514	$87.0676	$89.1328	$91.2495	$93.4197	$95.6442	$97.9249	$100.2614
	40	$74.3817	$77.8928	$79.7357	$81.6258	$83.5620	$85.5464	$87.5810	$89.6664	$91.8046	$93.9951
92	35	$87.0136	$91.1265	$93.2867	$95.4994	$97.7673	$100.0925	$102.4759	$104.9196	$107.4229	$109.9895
	36	$84.5965	$88.5953	$90.6954	$92.8467	$95.0515	$97.3122	$99.6294	$102.0051	$104.4390	$106.9342
	37.5	$81.2127	$85.0514	$87.0676	$89.1328	$91.2495	$93.4197	$95.6442	$97.9249	$100.2614	$102.6569
	40	$76.1369	$79.7357	$81.6258	$83.5620	$85.5464	$87.5810	$89.6664	$91.8046	$93.9951	$96.2408
93	35	$89.0703	$93.2867	$95.4994	$97.7673	$100.0925	$102.4759	$104.9196	$107.4229	$109.9895	$112.6203
	36	$86.5962	$90.6954	$92.8467	$95.0515	$97.3122	$99.6294	$102.0051	$104.4390	$106.9342	$109.4919
	37.5	$83.1323	$87.0676	$89.1328	$91.2495	$93.4197	$95.6442	$97.9249	$100.2614	$102.6569	$105.1122
	40	$77.9365	$81.6258	$83.5620	$85.5464	$87.5810	$89.6664	$91.8046	$93.9951	$96.2408	$98.5427
94	35	$91.1786	$95.4994	$97.7673	$100.0925	$102.4759	$104.9196	$107.4229	$109.9895	$112.6203	$115.3164
	36	$88.6459	$92.8467	$95.0515	$97.3122	$99.6294	$102.0051	$104.4390	$106.9342	$109.4919	$112.1132
	37.5	$85.1001	$89.1328	$91.2495	$93.4197	$95.6442	$97.9249	$100.2614	$102.6569	$105.1122	$107.6287
	40	$79.7813	$83.5620	$85.5464	$87.5810	$89.6664	$91.8046	$93.9951	$96.2408	$98.5427	$100.9019
95	35	$93.3388	$97.7673	$100.0925	$102.4759	$104.9196	$107.4229	$109.9895	$112.6203	$115.3164	$118.0807
	36	$90.7460	$95.0515	$97.3122	$99.6294	$102.0051	$104.4390	$106.9342	$109.4919	$112.1132	$114.8006
	37.5	$87.1162	$91.2495	$93.4197	$95.6442	$97.9249	$100.2614	$102.6569	$105.1122	$107.6287	$110.2086
	40	$81.6714	$85.5464	$87.5810	$89.6664	$91.8046	$93.9951	$96.2408	$98.5427	$100.9019	$103.3206
96	35	$95.5524	$100.0925	$102.4759	$104.9196	$107.4229	$109.9895	$112.6203	$115.3164	$118.0807	$120.9131
	36	$92.8982	$97.3122	$99.6294	$102.0051	$104.4390	$106.9342	$109.4919	$112.1132	$114.8006	$117.5544
	37.5	$89.1823	$93.4197	$95.6442	$97.9249	$100.2614	$102.6569	$105.1122	$107.6287	$110.2086	$112.8522
	40	$83.6084	$87.5810	$89.6664	$91.8046	$93.9951	$96.2408	$98.5427	$100.9019	$103.3206	$105.7989
97	35	$97.8231	$102.4759	$104.9196	$107.4229	$109.9895	$112.6203	$115.3164	$118.0807	$120.9131	$123.8177
	36	$95.1058	$99.6294	$102.0051	$104.4390	$106.9342	$109.4919	$112.1132	$114.8006	$117.5544	$120.3783
	37.5	$91.3015	$95.6442	$97.9249	$100.2614	$102.6569	$105.1122	$107.6287	$110.2086	$112.8522	$115.5632
	40	$85.5952	$89.6664	$91.8046	$93.9951	$96.2408	$98.5427	$100.9019	$103.3206	$105.7989	$108.3405
98	35	$100.1492	$104.9196	$107.4229	$109.9895	$112.6203	$115.3164	$118.0807	$120.9131	$123.8177	$126.7942
	36	$97.3673	$102.0051	$104.4390	$106.9342	$109.4919	$112.1132	$114.8006	$117.5544	$120.3783	$123.2722
	37.5	$93.4726	$97.9249	$100.2614	$102.6569	$105.1122	$107.6287	$110.2086	$112.8522	$115.5632	$118.3413
	40	$87.6306	$91.8046	$93.9951	$96.2408	$98.5427	$100.9019	$103.3206	$105.7989	$108.3405	$110.9450
99	35	$102.5339	$107.4229	$109.9895	$112.6203	$115.3164	$118.0807	$120.9131	$123.8177	$126.7942	$129.8447
	36	$99.6858	$104.4390	$106.9342	$109.4919	$112.1132	$114.8006	$117.5544	$120.3783	$123.2722	$126.2379
	37.5	$95.6983	$100.2614	$102.6569	$105.1122	$107.6287	$110.2086	$112.8522	$115.5632	$118.3413	$121.1884
	40	$89.7172	$93.9951	$96.2408	$98.5427	$100.9019	$103.3206	$105.7989	$108.3405	$110.9450	$113.6142

2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (with 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)										
Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
1	$18,762.48	$19,618.32	$20,068.32	$20,527.68	$20,999.76	$21,482.88	$21,977.28	$22,486.32	$23,008.08	$23,540.64
2	$19,191.60	$20,068.32	$20,527.68	$20,999.76	$21,482.88	$21,977.28	$22,486.32	$23,008.08	$23,540.64	$24,087.12
3	$19,630.08	$20,527.68	$20,999.76	$21,482.88	$21,977.28	$22,486.32	$23,008.08	$23,540.64	$24,087.12	$24,648.72
4	$20,079.60	$20,999.76	$21,482.88	$21,977.28	$22,486.32	$23,008.08	$23,540.64	$24,087.12	$24,648.72	$25,222.32
5	$20,538.00	$21,482.88	$21,977.28	$22,486.32	$23,008.08	$23,540.64	$24,087.12	$24,648.72	$25,222.32	$25,812.24
6	$21,009.36	$21,977.28	$22,486.32	$23,008.08	$23,540.64	$24,087.12	$24,648.72	$25,222.32	$25,812.24	$26,415.60
7	$21,495.36	$22,486.32	$23,008.08	$23,540.64	$24,087.12	$24,648.72	$25,222.32	$25,812.24	$26,415.60	$27,033.84
8	$21,991.68	$23,008.08	$23,540.64	$24,087.12	$24,648.72	$25,222.32	$25,812.24	$26,415.60	$27,033.84	$27,668.40
9	$22,497.36	$23,540.64	$24,087.12	$24,648.72	$25,222.32	$25,812.24	$26,415.60	$27,033.84	$27,668.40	$28,320.00
10	$23,020.32	$24,087.12	$24,648.72	$25,222.32	$25,812.24	$26,415.60	$27,033.84	$27,668.40	$28,320.00	$28,986.96
11	$23,554.80	$24,648.72	$25,222.32	$25,812.24	$26,415.60	$27,033.84	$27,668.40	$28,320.00	$28,986.96	$29,669.76
12	$24,100.80	$25,222.32	$25,812.24	$26,415.60	$27,033.84	$27,668.40	$28,320.00	$28,986.96	$29,669.76	$30,370.32
13	$24,662.40	$25,812.24	$26,415.60	$27,033.84	$27,668.40	$28,320.00	$28,986.96	$29,669.76	$30,370.32	$31,087.68
14	$25,236.24	$26,415.60	$27,033.84	$27,668.40	$28,320.00	$28,986.96	$29,669.76	$30,370.32	$31,087.68	$31,822.32
15	$25,826.16	$27,033.84	$27,668.40	$28,320.00	$28,986.96	$29,669.76	$30,370.32	$31,087.68	$31,822.32	$32,578.08
16	$26,431.20	$27,668.40	$28,320.00	$28,986.96	$29,669.76	$30,370.32	$31,087.68	$31,822.32	$32,578.08	$33,350.88
17	$27,048.72	$28,320.00	$28,986.96	$29,669.76	$30,370.32	$31,087.68	$31,822.32	$32,578.08	$33,350.88	$34,141.68
18	$27,684.24	$28,986.96	$29,669.76	$30,370.32	$31,087.68	$31,822.32	$32,578.08	$33,350.88	$34,141.68	$34,955.04
19	$28,334.88	$29,669.76	$30,370.32	$31,087.68	$31,822.32	$32,578.08	$33,350.88	$34,141.68	$34,955.04	$35,787.12
20	$29,001.60	$30,370.32	$31,087.68	$31,822.32	$32,578.08	$33,350.88	$34,141.68	$34,955.04	$35,787.12	$36,640.80
21	$29,685.84	$31,087.68	$31,822.32	$32,578.08	$33,350.88	$34,141.68	$34,955.04	$35,787.12	$36,640.80	$37,515.84
22	$30,385.68	$31,822.32	$32,578.08	$33,350.88	$34,141.68	$34,955.04	$35,787.12	$36,640.80	$37,515.84	$38,411.04
23	$31,104.24	$32,578.08	$33,350.88	$34,141.68	$34,955.04	$35,787.12	$36,640.80	$37,515.84	$38,411.04	$39,329.52
24	$31,840.56	$33,350.88	$34,141.68	$34,955.04	$35,787.12	$36,640.80	$37,515.84	$38,411.04	$39,329.52	$40,271.52
25	$32,595.60	$34,141.68	$34,955.04	$35,787.12	$36,640.80	$37,515.84	$38,411.04	$39,329.52	$40,271.52	$41,237.76
26	$33,369.84	$34,955.04	$35,787.12	$36,640.80	$37,515.84	$38,411.04	$39,329.52	$40,271.52	$41,237.76	$42,226.32
27	$34,161.12	$35,787.12	$36,640.80	$37,515.84	$38,411.04	$39,329.52	$40,271.52	$41,237.76	$42,226.32	$43,240.56
28	$34,975.68	$36,640.80	$37,515.84	$38,411.04	$39,329.52	$40,271.52	$41,237.76	$42,226.32	$43,240.56	$44,280.00
29	$35,806.80	$37,515.84	$38,411.04	$39,329.52	$40,271.52	$41,237.76	$42,226.32	$43,240.56	$44,280.00	$45,344.88
30	$36,660.72	$38,411.04	$39,329.52	$40,271.52	$41,237.76	$42,226.32	$43,240.56	$44,280.00	$45,344.88	$46,437.36
31	$37,536.96	$39,329.52	$40,271.52	$41,237.76	$42,226.32	$43,240.56	$44,280.00	$45,344.88	$46,437.36	$47,556.72
32	$38,432.88	$40,271.52	$41,237.76	$42,226.32	$43,240.56	$44,280.00	$45,344.88	$46,437.36	$47,556.72	$48,704.64
33	$39,351.36	$41,237.76	$42,226.32	$43,240.56	$44,280.00	$45,344.88	$46,437.36	$47,556.72	$48,704.64	$49,880.88
34	$40,292.88	$42,226.32	$43,240.56	$44,280.00	$45,344.88	$46,437.36	$47,556.72	$48,704.64	$49,880.88	$51,086.88
35	$41,262.00	$43,240.56	$44,280.00	$45,344.88	$46,437.36	$47,556.72	$48,704.64	$49,880.88	$51,086.88	$52,322.88
36	$42,251.28	$44,280.00	$45,344.88	$46,437.36	$47,556.72	$48,704.64	$49,880.88	$51,086.88	$52,322.88	$53,588.16

2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (with 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)										
Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
37	$43,265.04	$45,344.88	$46,437.36	$47,556.72	$48,704.64	$49,880.88	$51,086.88	$52,322.88	$53,588.16	$54,887.52
38	$44,305.68	$46,437.36	$47,556.72	$48,704.64	$49,880.88	$51,086.88	$52,322.88	$53,588.16	$54,887.52	$56,217.12
39	$45,372.96	$47,556.72	$48,704.64	$49,880.88	$51,086.88	$52,322.88	$53,588.16	$54,887.52	$56,217.12	$57,582.00
40	$46,465.44	$48,704.64	$49,880.88	$51,086.88	$52,322.88	$53,588.16	$54,887.52	$56,217.12	$57,582.00	$58,979.76
41	$47,584.08	$49,880.88	$51,086.88	$52,322.88	$53,588.16	$54,887.52	$56,217.12	$57,582.00	$58,979.76	$60,413.04
42	$48,733.44	$51,086.88	$52,322.88	$53,588.16	$54,887.52	$56,217.12	$57,582.00	$58,979.76	$60,413.04	$61,881.84
43	$49,909.20	$52,322.88	$53,588.16	$54,887.52	$56,217.12	$57,582.00	$58,979.76	$60,413.04	$61,881.84	$63,387.60
44	$51,116.40	$53,588.16	$54,887.52	$56,217.12	$57,582.00	$58,979.76	$60,413.04	$61,881.84	$63,387.60	$64,930.08
45	$52,352.40	$54,887.52	$56,217.12	$57,582.00	$58,979.76	$60,413.04	$61,881.84	$63,387.60	$64,930.08	$66,510.96
46	$53,619.36	$56,217.12	$57,582.00	$58,979.76	$60,413.04	$61,881.84	$63,387.60	$64,930.08	$66,510.96	$68,132.40
47	$54,917.52	$57,582.00	$58,979.76	$60,413.04	$61,881.84	$63,387.60	$64,930.08	$66,510.96	$68,132.40	$69,794.64
48	$56,250.00	$58,979.76	$60,413.04	$61,881.84	$63,387.60	$64,930.08	$66,510.96	$68,132.40	$69,794.64	$71,499.60
49	$57,612.96	$60,413.04	$61,881.84	$63,387.60	$64,930.08	$66,510.96	$68,132.40	$69,794.64	$71,499.60	$73,245.36
50	$59,014.56	$61,881.84	$63,387.60	$64,930.08	$66,510.96	$68,132.40	$69,794.64	$71,499.60	$73,245.36	$75,034.08
51	$60,447.12	$63,387.60	$64,930.08	$66,510.96	$68,132.40	$69,794.64	$71,499.60	$73,245.36	$75,034.08	$76,867.44
52	$61,917.84	$64,930.08	$66,510.96	$68,132.40	$69,794.64	$71,499.60	$73,245.36	$75,034.08	$76,867.44	$78,749.04
53	$63,423.60	$66,510.96	$68,132.40	$69,794.64	$71,499.60	$73,245.36	$75,034.08	$76,867.44	$78,749.04	$80,676.72
54	$64,968.72	$68,132.40	$69,794.64	$71,499.60	$73,245.36	$75,034.08	$76,867.44	$78,749.04	$80,676.72	$82,650.48
55	$66,551.76	$69,794.64	$71,499.60	$73,245.36	$75,034.08	$76,867.44	$78,749.04	$80,676.72	$82,650.48	$84,676.08
56	$68,172.72	$71,499.60	$73,245.36	$75,034.08	$76,867.44	$78,749.04	$80,676.72	$82,650.48	$84,676.08	$86,751.84
57	$69,835.44	$73,245.36	$75,034.08	$76,867.44	$78,749.04	$80,676.72	$82,650.48	$84,676.08	$86,751.84	$88,879.20
58	$71,539.44	$75,034.08	$76,867.44	$78,749.04	$80,676.72	$82,650.48	$84,676.08	$86,751.84	$88,879.20	$91,060.32
59	$73,287.84	$76,867.44	$78,749.04	$80,676.72	$82,650.48	$84,676.08	$86,751.84	$88,879.20	$91,060.32	$93,293.52
60	$75,078.24	$78,749.04	$80,676.72	$82,650.48	$84,676.08	$86,751.84	$88,879.20	$91,060.32	$93,293.52	$95,566.56
61	$76,912.08	$80,676.72	$82,650.48	$84,676.08	$86,751.84	$88,879.20	$91,060.32	$93,293.52	$95,566.56	$97,741.20
62	$78,793.44	$82,650.48	$84,676.08	$86,751.84	$88,879.20	$91,060.32	$93,293.52	$95,566.56	$97,741.20	$99,968.64
63	$80,723.04	$84,676.08	$86,751.84	$88,879.20	$91,060.32	$93,293.52	$95,566.56	$97,741.20	$99,968.64	$102,249.84
64	$82,700.88	$86,751.84	$88,879.20	$91,060.32	$93,293.52	$95,566.56	$97,741.20	$99,968.64	$102,249.84	$104,591.04
65	$84,727.20	$88,879.20	$91,060.32	$93,293.52	$95,566.56	$97,741.20	$99,968.64	$102,249.84	$104,591.04	$106,986.96
66	$86,803.44	$91,060.32	$93,293.52	$95,566.56	$97,741.20	$99,968.64	$102,249.84	$104,591.04	$106,986.96	$109,446.48
67	$88,930.80	$93,293.52	$95,566.56	$97,741.20	$99,968.64	$102,249.84	$104,591.04	$106,986.96	$109,446.48	$111,966.24
68	$91,111.20	$95,566.56	$97,741.20	$99,968.64	$102,249.84	$104,591.04	$106,986.96	$109,446.48	$111,966.24	$114,548.40
69	$93,350.88	$97,741.20	$99,968.64	$102,249.84	$104,591.04	$106,986.96	$109,446.48	$111,966.24	$114,548.40	$117,196.56
70	$95,619.60	$99,968.64	$102,249.84	$104,591.04	$106,986.96	$109,446.48	$111,966.24	$114,548.40	$117,196.56	$119,909.76
71	$97,793.04	$102,249.84	$104,591.04	$106,986.96	$109,446.48	$111,966.24	$114,548.40	$117,196.56	$119,909.76	$122,689.20
72	$100,021.92	$104,591.04	$106,986.96	$109,446.48	$111,966.24	$114,548.40	$117,196.56	$119,909.76	$122,689.20	$125,541.36

2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (with 2.25% General Wage Increase (GWI) for 2017)										
Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
73	$102,305.04	$106,986.96	$109,446.48	$111,966.24	$114,548.40	$117,196.56	$119,909.76	$122,689.20	$125,541.36	$128,463.36
74	$104,646.48	$109,446.48	$111,966.24	$114,548.40	$117,196.56	$119,909.76	$122,689.20	$125,541.36	$128,463.36	$131,458.56
75	$107,047.92	$111,966.24	$114,548.40	$117,196.56	$119,909.76	$122,689.20	$125,541.36	$128,463.36	$131,458.56	$134,527.20
76	$109,506.72	$114,548.40	$117,196.56	$119,909.76	$122,689.20	$125,541.36	$128,463.36	$131,458.56	$134,527.20	$137,674.08
77	$112,026.96	$117,196.56	$119,909.76	$122,689.20	$125,541.36	$128,463.36	$131,458.56	$134,527.20	$137,674.08	$140,899.44
78	$114,611.52	$119,909.76	$122,689.20	$125,541.36	$128,463.36	$131,458.56	$134,527.20	$137,674.08	$140,899.44	$144,206.16
79	$117,260.64	$122,689.20	$125,541.36	$128,463.36	$131,458.56	$134,527.20	$137,674.08	$140,899.44	$144,206.16	$147,593.52
80	$119,974.32	$125,541.36	$128,463.36	$131,458.56	$134,527.20	$137,674.08	$140,899.44	$144,206.16	$147,593.52	$151,067.52
81	$122,758.32	$128,463.36	$131,458.56	$134,527.20	$137,674.08	$140,899.44	$144,206.16	$147,593.52	$151,067.52	$154,627.68
82	$125,610.72	$131,458.56	$134,527.20	$137,674.08	$140,899.44	$144,206.16	$147,593.52	$151,067.52	$154,627.68	$158,275.44
83	$128,535.84	$134,527.20	$137,674.08	$140,899.44	$144,206.16	$147,593.52	$151,067.52	$154,627.68	$158,275.44	$162,017.04
84	$131,530.56	$137,674.08	$140,899.44	$144,206.16	$147,593.52	$151,067.52	$154,627.68	$158,275.44	$162,017.04	$165,850.32
85	$134,601.36	$140,899.44	$144,206.16	$147,593.52	$151,067.52	$154,627.68	$158,275.44	$162,017.04	$165,850.32	$169,781.76
86	$137,750.88	$144,206.16	$147,593.52	$151,067.52	$154,627.68	$158,275.44	$162,017.04	$165,850.32	$169,781.76	$173,808.96
87	$140,977.68	$147,593.52	$151,067.52	$154,627.68	$158,275.44	$162,017.04	$165,850.32	$169,781.76	$173,808.96	$177,936.48
88	$144,285.84	$151,067.52	$154,627.68	$158,275.44	$162,017.04	$165,850.32	$169,781.76	$173,808.96	$177,936.48	$182,168.40
89	$147,677.52	$154,627.68	$158,275.44	$162,017.04	$165,850.32	$169,781.76	$173,808.96	$177,936.48	$182,168.40	$186,506.16
90	$151,151.52	$158,275.44	$162,017.04	$165,850.32	$169,781.76	$173,808.96	$177,936.48	$182,168.40	$186,506.16	$190,953.60
91	$154,713.84	$162,017.04	$165,850.32	$169,781.76	$173,808.96	$177,936.48	$182,168.40	$186,506.16	$190,953.60	$195,509.76
92	$158,364.72	$165,850.32	$169,781.76	$173,808.96	$177,936.48	$182,168.40	$186,506.16	$190,953.60	$195,509.76	$200,180.88
93	$162,108.00	$169,781.76	$173,808.96	$177,936.48	$182,168.40	$186,506.16	$190,953.60	$195,509.76	$200,180.88	$204,968.88
94	$165,945.12	$173,808.96	$177,936.48	$182,168.40	$186,506.16	$190,953.60	$195,509.76	$200,180.88	$204,968.88	$209,875.92
95	$169,876.56	$177,936.48	$182,168.40	$186,506.16	$190,953.60	$195,509.76	$200,180.88	$204,968.88	$209,875.92	$214,906.80
96	$173,905.44	$182,168.40	$186,506.16	$190,953.60	$195,509.76	$200,180.88	$204,968.88	$209,875.92	$214,906.80	$220,061.76
97	$178,038.00	$186,506.16	$190,953.60	$195,509.76	$200,180.88	$204,968.88	$209,875.92	$214,906.80	$220,061.76	$225,348.24
98	$182,271.60	$190,953.60	$195,509.76	$200,180.88	$204,968.88	$209,875.92	$214,906.80	$220,061.76	$225,348.24	$230,765.52
99	$186,611.76	$195,509.76	$200,180.88	$204,968.88	$209,875.92	$214,906.80	$220,061.76	$225,348.24	$230,765.52	$236,317.44

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Oct. 25, 2016

Sponsor: _____

nw

Proposed No.: 2016-0494

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2016-0494, VERSION 1

On page 1, on line 16, after "increase for" strike "nonrepresened" and insert "nonrepresented"

On page 1, beginning on line 18, after "January 1, 2017." strike "Any nonrepresented executive branch, county council, prosecuting attorney's office, district court or superior court employee, not paid from any salary table listed in section 1 of this ordinance, shall have their wages increased by two and one-quarter percent." and insert "The wages of any nonrepresented executive branch, county council, prosecuting attorney's office, district court or superior court employee whose wages are not based on any salary table listed in section 1 of this ordinance, shall be increased by two and one-quarter percent, effective January 1, 2017."

On page 2, on line 21, after "percent." strike "These salary schedules" and insert "This ordinance"

EFFECT: ***Technical corrections and clarifications.***

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ATTACHMENT 3

September 26, 2016

The Honorable Joe McDermott
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
C O U R T H O U S E

Dear Councilmember McDermott:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for the 2017-2018 biennium (the "budget") and accompanying legislation. This budget continues to advance a number of strategic priorities and important services that reflect the values of King County residents, including investments in Metro Transit; prevention and intervention to ensure people receive behavioral health care quickly and effectively; support for a new Immigrant and Refugee Commission; and expanding recreational opportunities for youth in underserved areas.

The budget also includes a number of difficult choices. King County's General Fund, which primarily supports criminal justice and public safety, has faced chronic imbalances between revenues and expenditure growth for 15 years due to revenue limitations under state law. Over the last few months, my office has worked with agencies and separately elected officials to balance the General Fund budget through a mix of revenue changes, efficiencies, cost shifts, and spending reductions, including program cuts and service reductions. Most of these reductions will take place in 2018, allowing time to develop creative solutions and partnerships to mitigate reductions, while working with the State Legislature to fix the County's broken revenue structure.

Despite the difficult situation with the General Fund, the budget makes strides in key areas:

- We are committed to improving Equity and Social Justice outcomes for all residents, and the budget makes strides in realizing the vision of a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive.
- Climate change is one of the paramount environmental and economic challenges for our generation, and the budget makes strategic investments in transit, energy efficiency, green building, and preparing for climate impacts, consistent with the 2015 Strategic Climate Action Plan.

- Investments in Metro Transit will increase service to customers, create a better workplace for transit employees, and build the infrastructure for sustained growth of one of the nation's largest and fastest growing transit systems.
- King County will become the best run government in the country. New investments in employees and technology solutions will improve our operations and ability to deliver the most value for all King County residents.

Budget Outlook

King County is in the midst of a strong recovery from the Great Recession. Of the ten largest counties nationwide measured by employment, King County had the highest employment growth rate and also the highest gain in average weekly wages (5.1 percent). Employment growth is expected to slow but remain positive through at least 2018.

One consequence of the strong regional economy is that many people are moving to King County. According to the Washington Office of Financial Management, the county's population increased by 2.5 percent in the year ending April 1, 2016.

Employment and population growth have led to increases in housing prices. The Case-Shiller index of Seattle-area housing prices in April 2016 was up 10.7 percent from the prior year and is now above the previous peak reached in mid-2007. This has led to a significant amount of new construction.

The strong local economy is also generating significant growth in sales taxes. The total countywide tax base grew by 10.0 percent in 2015 and is projected by OEFA to grow at 9.02 percent for 2016. Further growth is predicted, albeit at slower rates: 5.12 percent for 2017 and 3.12 percent for 2018.

Despite the strong economy, the financial condition of the County's funds varies significantly. Some funds, such as Wastewater Treatment and Emergency Medical Services, are in good fiscal condition because of dedicated revenues that support these activities. Programs can be expanded and services improved.

A second group of funds, which are dependent on sales taxes, are in good financial condition due to the economy. This is most notable in Transit and the Mental Illness/Drug Dependency (MIDD) Fund.

Several other County funds face chronic financial shortfalls, typically due to limitations of State law or declining state and federal funding. State law puts a 1 percent cap (plus new construction) on the revenue increases counties can receive from property taxes, the largest source of revenue for the General Fund. Even as King County has increased efficiencies and reduced cost growth, these limitations mean that revenue can't keep up with inflation and the increase in demand for services as the population grows.

Fixing the County's broken revenue structure has been and continues to be our top legislative priority, and I look forward to partnering with you and other city, county, and public safety officials to replace the 1 percent growth limit with a limit that will allow us to sustain a prosperous, livable and humane King County government.

The Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget ordinance, this transmittal package includes the following separate legislative components and reports that are incorporated in the 2017/2018 Executive Proposed Budget transmittal package.

Additional Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package are the property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2017 property tax revenue that supports the proposed budget. The 2018 ordinance will be provided as part of the mid-biennium review. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB) staff will work with Council staff in the coming weeks to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor.

Car Rental Sales Tax - King County imposes a one-percent retail rental car sales and use tax allowed by RCW 82.14.049. The statute allows proceeds of the tax to be used solely for the following purposes: (a) acquiring, constructing, maintaining, or operating public sports stadium facilities; (b) engineering, planning, financial, legal, or professional services incidental to public sports stadium facilities; (c) youth or amateur sport activities or facilities; or (d) debt or refinancing debt issued for the purposes of RCW 82.14.049(1). Under subsection RCW 82.14.049(2), at least seventy-five percent of the tax proceeds must be used to service the debt on the stadium until the debt is fully retired. In 2016, King County fully retired its debt on the Kingdome Stadium. This ordinance would redirect the seventy five percent of rental car sales tax proceeds that were previously used for debt service to be used to provide grants and programs that provide recreation for youth from low and moderate income communities in King County.

Strategic Climate Action Plan – An ordinance amending King County Code title sections 18.25 and 18.50 related to the King County Strategic Climate Action Plan (SCAP), in response to a proviso in the 2015-2016 Biennial Budget Ordinance 17941, Section 104, Proviso P1. The proposed ordinance includes, but is not limited to: (1) amendments to requirements for future updates of the SCAP in K.C.C. chapter 18.25; (2) legislative findings on how the King County Auditor's recommendations have been incorporated into the adopted 2015 SCAP; and (3) changes to SCAP related annual reporting requirements specified under K.C.C. chapter 18.50, to make reporting consistent with the organization of the adopted 2015 SCAP.

Non-Rep 2017 General Wage Increase Ordinance – The ordinance authorizes a two and one quarter percent general wage increase for regular, short-term temporary and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions effective January 1, 2017. The ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140 which require the King County Executive to submit standardized salary schedules and general wage increases.

The proposed ordinance also approves the enclosed 2017 King County 10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County 10-Step Annual/FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, the 2017 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, and the 2017 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Permitting and Environmental Review Fees – This ordinance includes a 15.37% fee increase for 2017-2018. The fee increase proposal benefits customers by funding the expansion of on-line permit application and the implementation of credit card acceptance, and rebuilds the Permitting Fund balance in line with King County financial management policies.

Much of the fee increase is required to accommodate cost escalation factors over the past two years and in the coming two years. The department is not requesting additional FTEs for its permitting operation in the next biennium, but seeking to fund its current level of staff and consultants that are needed to handle the increasing volume of residential permit applications. While permit approval timelines have lengthened due to the recent increase in demand for service, the department expects that its current staff, with the continuation of consultants to handle peak demand, can improve service delivery.

The proposed fee increase consists of an across-the-board increase of 20%, reduced by the expiration of the current fee surcharge of 4.63% on January 1, 2017.

King County Information Technology Fee – This ordinance identifies and updates items in K.C.C. 4A.660 that are available for purchase. The updated Code includes current fees charged to external customers such as title companies for accessing King County Assessments and Treasury information stored on the County's server-based platform. The fees cover the County's cost of maintaining customers' access to the system and administering billings. Adoption of this ordinance will further the King County strategic goal of efficient, accountable regional and local government. K.C.C. 4A.660 was originally enacted in 1984 and has been updated only a handful of times since enactment. The majority of items listed in this section of the code are obsolete and no longer available. In addition, the fees associated with these items are not accurate and need to be updated to reflect current costs.

King County Sheriff Civil Fees – This ordinance increases civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040 (1). The last update took effect January 1, 2011; this change increases these fees by the consumer price index for urban wage earners in the West region since that time (11.1%). The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services and equipment. This affects residents who live or work in unincorporated King County and contract cities with protection orders. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Department of Transportation Marine Division - King County assumed the King County Ferry District (KCFD) on January 1, 2015. Upon adoption of Ordinance 17935, the County assumed the KCFD fare policy for the King County Water Taxi passenger ferry service. The District fare policy was to increase passenger fares every other year for a Regular Adult by fifty cents per one-way fare for each route. This is done on even years and the last fare increase was in 2016. The fare structure is set forth in K.C.C. 4A.700.820. This ordinance proposes to increase passenger ferry fares consistent with fare policy, effective March 1, 2018.

Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee - King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area of unincorporated King County a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels. The current one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel fee charged by King County is insufficient to meet the projected service and capital costs. Since the fee was set in 2014, the cost of providing services has increased year over year; revenues generated by the current fee are not sufficient to support current programming including stormwater management and habitat restoration project implementation. A number of County-managed stormwater assets are at risk of failure and will require additional investments above and beyond existing resources to maintain. There is a growing demand for agricultural drainage assistance to increase local agriculture productivity. There are currently insufficient resources to adequately address chronic drainage and flooding problems associated with the natural drainage system, including streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural surface waters.

This ordinance will increase the base amount of the surface water management charge from one hundred seventy-one dollars and fifty cents per residential parcel to two hundred fifty-eight dollars per residential parcel in 2017, an eighty-six dollar and fifty cent increase over 2016, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

SWM Public Benefit Rating System Fee - This ordinance increases the Public Benefit Rating System (PBRS) application fee from four hundred and eighty dollars to twelve hundred dollars. This increase will bring the cost of enrollment to be comparable to neighboring counties' Current Use Program, as well as other counties within the State. The

increase is needed to more fully reflect the actual costs of processing applications and to reduce the proportion of processing costs covered by the General Fund.

Medical Examiner Death Authorization Fee – This ordinance increases the King County Medical Examiner's Office (KCME) burial and cremation review fee from sixty dollars to seventy dollars, effective January 1, 2017. A fee increase is needed to allow the KCME to cover the full cost of its disposition authorization program for the next biennium. King County code requires all deaths be reported to the Medical Examiner's Office for review prior to burial or cremation to ensure that the KCME takes jurisdiction over appropriate cases before disposition occurs. The fee increase will raise an estimated two hundred seventy thousand dollars of additional revenue over the 2017-2018 biennium.

Parking Fees - This fee ordinance revises King County Code to reflect adjustments to parking fees at County parking facilities and changes to the County's inventory of parking facilities. These changes affect County employees parking at the Goat Hill Garage, the King County Correctional Facility, the Chinook Building, and beginning in June 2017, King Street Center. Existing parking fees have been unchanged since 2011, and these adjustments bring fees more in line with market rates for parking in downtown garages.

Transit Special Rate Ordinance - This ordinance will temporarily raise the cap on lost revenue from programs and promotions pursuant to section 4A.700.610 of the King County Code. This proposal would raise the current cap by two-hundred thousand dollars per year in the next two years from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This will provide Transit with greater ability to test new pricing strategies for improving access to transit and to the customer benefits of One Regional Card for All (ORCA) fare payment for youth, college students, seniors and disabled riders.

Wireless Right-of-Way Use Fee – This ordinance adjusts the annual use fee for wireless telecommunications operating in the County's right-of-way. This fee ordinance was the subject of a proviso response (Motion 14560) in 2015-2016 and has been adjusted to only impact telecommunications antenna on separate support structures. The revenue generated from the fee increase is proposed to support the Line of Business Implementation staff in 2017-2018.

Franchise Fee Recovery Ordinance - Included in this transmittal package is an ordinance necessary to fully recover the costs associated with negotiating and managing franchise agreements from utility companies using King County road right-of-way (ROW) . This ordinance increases the application fee from twenty five hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. The application fee has not been increased since 2008. The ordinance also:

- Amends KCC 6.27.020 to authorize charging a penalty on utilities which receive an emergency ROW construction permit under KCC 14.44.055 without first receiving a franchise. This penalty could apply until the utility was granted a franchise.
- Expands the cost and expenses that can be reimbursed to the County from Real Estate Services costs, to all County costs, including review and negotiation of the application.

- Authorizes Real Estate Services to seek reimbursement of certain expenses the County incurs administering the utilities' activities after the franchise has been granted.
- Defines fire hydrants, facilities and services as reimbursable County costs.
- Authorizes the Executive to take legal action against utilities that operate without a franchise or in violation of a franchise.
- Authorizes the manager of the Facilities Management Division or the director of the Road Services Division to take code enforcement action for violation of the franchise chapter.

Franchise agreements provide basic legal protection for the County and set the rules, rights and fees associated with using public property for private purposes. Franchise agreements reduce the County's liability associated with franchisees' use of the right-of-way. Currently, 73 franchise agreements have expired or will expire during the 2017-2018 biennium. The administration of franchise agreements has not been sufficiently staffed and the administrative costs of negotiating and managing these agreements are not currently fully recoverable due to limitations in County Code.

Fund Ordinances

Second Tier Fund Code Changes - This ordinance changes multiple internal service funds and capital funds form Tier 1 funds to Tier 2 funds. For Tier 1 funds interest earnings on cash balances accrue directly to the fund. For Tier 2 funds interest earned on cash balances accrue to the General fund. As a result of this code change the interest from these governmental type funds will accrue to the General Fund.

E-911 Fund Creation - This ordinance establishes a new capital fund for the enhanced 911 (E-911) emergency telephone system for the Department of Executive Services. The purpose of the fund is to provide more transparent and efficient budgeting for large, multi-year capital projects. The new E-911 Capital Program supports information technology projects which enhance or sustain the operation of King County's 911 public communications network. This ordinance has no fiscal impact.

Housing Fund Consolidation – This ordinance consolidates two current housing funds (Fund 2460-Federal Housing and Community Development and Fund 2464-Housing Opportunity Fund) for the 2017-2018 budget and beyond. This ordinance supports that consolidation by renaming Fund 2460 as the Housing and Community Development Fund and updating the purpose and use of the establishing ordinance to encompass the combined purposes of the fund after consolidation. This ordinance has no financial impact to the County.

Department of Public Health Administration Fund – This ordinance creates a Public Health Administration Fund to contain department and King County administrative costs and overhead and King County central rates. Administrative costs in this fund are allocated to other funds and programs in the department using a variety of distribution methodologies depending on the basis for the original cost.

Related Legislation

Strategic Plan Objectives – A motion adopting King County Strategic Plan objectives was transmitted concurrently with the budget. This motion includes objectives for each of the seven King County goals that the King County Council adopted through Motion 14317 in March 2015. These objectives were developed collaboratively with department directors, Executive staff, Council staff, elected officials and their designees from the County's separately elected agencies. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget provided support and guidance to the teams in developing objectives that are statements of specific, measureable results that contribute to the achievement of each goal, will inform the development of strategies and actions, and are consistent with Ordinance 17834, which updated our Performance Management and Accountability System (PMAS). The resulting three to five objectives for each of the seven adopted goals are included with the motion.

Other Reports

The Technology Business Plan – Pursuant to K.C.C. 2.16.0757, the 2017-2018 Technology Business Plan provides an overview of new and ongoing Information Technology (IT) projects to be implemented in 2017-2018. These projects are aligned with the King County Strategic Plan and support County departments and agencies in the delivery of services to County residents.

2017 eCommerce Report - The King County Administrative Policies and Procedures- FIN-8-5-1-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, effective March 3, 2016, includes the following provision:

Section IV.f.1. "As part of the biennium budget request, and the mid-biennium report, the executive will provide the council with a list of all agencies offering electronic payment options. For those agencies absorbing Service Fees, either the actual or budgeted costs of absorbing these fees must be shown, as applicable, for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year and the upcoming budget year (County Code, KCC, 4A.601, Electronic Payments).

It is estimated that this report required 8 staff hours to produce, costing $600.

The Executive Proposed 2017-2018 Biennial Budget Ordinance and related legislation support the King County Strategic Plan to "exercise sound financial management and build King County's long-term fiscal strength."

I certify that funds are available. If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,

Dow Constantine
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Carolyn Busch, Chief of Staff
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Elected Officials
Department Directors
Carrie S. Cihak, Chief of Policy Development, King County Executive Office
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

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2017-2018 BIENNIAL BUDGET FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion No.	2017-2018 Executive Proposed Biennial Budget
Title:	2017 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	All
Note Prepared By:	Grey Lewis, Labor Analyst, Human Resources Division
Note Reviewed By:	T.J. Stutman, Budget Analyst, PSB

Impact of the above legislation on the fiscal affairs of King County is estimated to be:

Expenditures from:

Fund/Agency		Fund Code	Department	Current Year	2017	2nd Year	3rd Year
GENERAL FUND		10			$ 2,478,454		
COUNTY ROAD FUND		1030			$ 37,840		
VETERANS RELIEF		1060			$ 7,017		
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILIT		1070			$ 37,013		
COMMUNITY AND HUMAN SERVICES ADMIN		1080			$ 70,153		
RECORDER'S O & M FUND		1090			$ 4,013		
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE E91		1110			$ 16,656		
MENTAL HEALTH		1120			$ 107,234		
MIDD		1135			$ 101,465		
VETERANS AND FAMILY LEV		1141			$ 11,363		
HUMAN SERVICES LEVY		1142			$ 17,891		
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES		1190			$ 45,227		
WATER AND LAND RESOURCES		1210			$ 202,758		
SURFACE WATER MGT FUND		1211			$ 42,711		
AUTO FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION		1220			$ 4,017		
ALCOHOLISM/SUBSTANCE ABUSE		1260			$ 19		
YOUTH SPORTS FAC GRANT FUND		1290			$ 3,024		
NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL		1311			$ 23,243		
PERMITTING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW		1340			$ 36,239		
DPER GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES		1346			$ 2,282		
CHILD & FAM SVC FUND		1421			$ 14,480		
ANIMAL SERVICES FUND		1431			$ 13,051		
PARKS OPERATING LEVY		1451			$ 172,524		
KC FLD CNTRL OPR CONTRA		1561			$ 14,966		
PUBLIC HEALTH		1800			$ 627,095		
ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		1850			$ 53,337		
GRANTS FUND		2140			$ 31,786		
WORK TRAINING PROGRAM		2240			$ 39,642		
FED HOUSNG & COMM DEV FUND		2460			$ 51,991		
HOUSING OPPORTUNITY		2464			$ 3,027		
OIRM CAPITAL PROJECTS		3771			$ 26,355		
BLDG REPAIR/REPL SUBFUND		3951			$ 2,579		
SOLID WASTE OPERATING		4040			$ 125,411		
AIRPORT		4290			$ 35,430		
RADIO COMM OPRTNG FND		4501			$ 2,535		
MARINE OPERATING FUND		4591			$ 18,543		
WATER QUALITY OPERATING		4611			$ 43,625		
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OP		4641			$ 237,211		
SAFETY AND WORKERS' COMPENSATION		5420			$ 16,296		
FINANCE & BUS OPERATIONS		5450			$ 177,236		
KING COUNTY GIS FUND		5481			$ 2,389		
BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER		5490			$ 76,173		
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROGRAM		5500			$ 29,615		
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT		5511			$ 106,789		
INSURANCE		5520			$ 53,537		
KCIT SERVICES		5531			$ 124,086		
PUBLIC WORKS EQUIP RENT		5570			$ 36,274		
MOTOR POOL EQUIP RENTAL		5580			$ 2,069		
	TOTAL				$ 5,386,668	$ -	$ -

Expenditures by Categories

	Current Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
Salaries (ALL Depts)		$ 5,386,668	$ -	$ -
TOTAL		$ 5,386,668	$ -	$ -

Assumptions:

1. Ordinance Period: Ordinance effective January 1, 2017
2. Wage Adjustments and Effective Dates:
   Percentage based on General Wage Increase (GWI) of 2.25% direction per PSB, effective January 1, 2017
3. Other Wage-Related Factors:
   Step Increase Movement: N/A
   PERS/FICA: Calculated at 19.85% (PERS benefit rate for calculation 12.2%; FICA/Medi 7.65%)