



KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Signature Report

September 30, 2003

Motion 11814

Proposed No. 2003-0423.2

Sponsors Gossett

1 A MOTION approving reports from the executive and
2 county criminal justice agencies related to the
3 implementation of Motion 11491 and as requested in the
4 2003 Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 14517.

5
6
7 WHEREAS, the 2003 Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 14517, contained a proviso
8 requiring the executive and the county's criminal justice agencies to provide reports
9 identifying plans to identifying policy and operational changes, developing proposals and
10 identifying cost savings that will contribute to a balanced budget, in conformance with
11 Motion 11491, and

12 WHEREAS, the executive and criminal justice agencies have submitted reports
13 that comply with the proviso requirements to the satisfaction of the council;

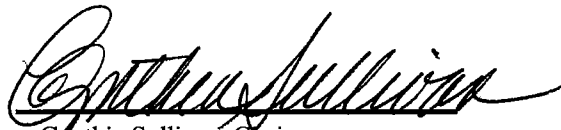
Motion 11814

14 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:
15 The reports related to the implementation of Motion 11491 are hereby approved.
16

Motion 11814 was introduced on 9/8/2003 and passed by the Metropolitan King County Council on 9/29/2003, by the following vote:

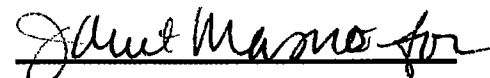
Yes: 13 - Ms. Sullivan, Ms. Edmonds, Mr. von Reichbauer, Ms. Lambert, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Pelz, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Constantine, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Hague, Mr. Irons and Ms. Patterson
No: 0
Excused: 0

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Cynthia Sullivan, Chair

ATTEST:



Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

Attachments A. Executive Proviso Response, B. Superior Court Proviso Response, C. District Court Proviso Response, D. Prosecutor's Office Proviso Response, E. Sheriff's Office Proviso Response



King County

Ron Sims
King County Executive
516 Third Avenue, Room 400
Seattle, WA 98104-3271
206-296-4040 206-296-0194 Fax
TTY Relay: 711
www.metrokc.gov

11814
2003-0423

RECEIVED

2003 APR 30 AM 10:09

CLERK
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

Stevens
Attachment A

April 30, 2003

The Honorable Cynthia Sullivan
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
COURTHOUSE

2003.205

Dear Councilmember Sullivan:

As required by ordinance #14517, I am writing to provide the Office of Management and Budget's response to two provisos in its budget appropriation. Also included is a motion approving the enclosed report. The first proviso stated the following:

"Of this appropriation, \$25,000 shall be expended or encumbered only after the council approves by motion a report detailing how the budget office, or its successor, will meet the provisions of Motion 11491 for the following executive departments:

- A. Department of adult and juvenile detention;
- B. Department of community and human services;
- C. Department of judicial administration; and
- D. Office of the public defender.

"The budget office should submit this report by May 1, 2003. The report should, at minimum, contain a detailed and quantified analysis of each of agency's budget projecting for 2004 through 2006, the quantified estimates of how each will reduce or otherwise contain expenditures, and identify options for reducing the law and justice agencies expenditures. In addition, the budget office should identify potential alternative sources of revenues for the law and justice agencies. Finally, the budget office should provide its projected expenditures/revenue plans for all law and justice agencies. The projections should identify how the county will meet its law and justice responsibilities with declining resources."



In addition, this report is in response to a second proviso, which stated:

“Of this appropriation, \$5,000 shall be expended or encumbered only after the council approves by motion a report detailing how the budget office plans to address declining current expense fund revenues by reducing internal service fund charges to all county agencies. The budget office should submit its report by May 1, 2003. The report should, at minimum: contain a detailed and quantified analysis of each of internal service fund agency’s budget projections for 2004 through 2006; identify long-term cost-saving measures and efficiencies; and estimate the impact of those measures and efficiencies on CX and non-CX agencies.”

The current expense fund budget outlook for 2004 and beyond is challenging. Core County services are at risk as the CX Fund continues to face substantial deficits each year. The Office of Management and Budget’s most recent projections have identified a 2004 deficit of \$21 million, another \$21 million in 2005 and \$15 million in 2006. Similar deficits are expected each year thereafter, as the County’s revenues fail to keep pace with the normal growth of expenditures. Funding of basic county services will have to be reduced each year in order to balance to these deficit estimates.

King County will be engaged in budget reduction strategies for all current expense agencies for the foreseeable future unless something significant improves the revenue growth projections that support these functions. Many difficult budget trade-offs will need to be made by the County Executive and Council in every budget facing them. It will require the ongoing participation of the separately elected officials of the government. Their assistance is of paramount importance to successfully develop creative and innovative ways of providing service in the face of continuous budget reductions.

These are extraordinary times facing King County. It is appropriate to acknowledge all the hard work and effort that have gone into the development of the 2002 and 2003 budgets during the past two years. The efforts of the County Council, the separately elected officials, the executive directors, and all County employees have been exemplary in responding to this financial crisis. We have all worked cooperatively to address the financial realities of county government, while striving to maintain important public services. There is no one “big fix” for the challenges facing King County. It will take numerous sizeable changes occurring every year to solve the budget imbalance that faces King County for the foreseeable future.

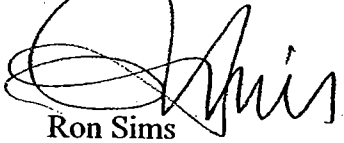
The Honorable Cynthia Sullivan

April 30, 2003

Page 3

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to these provisos. Please contact Steve Call, Director, Office of Management and Budget, at 206-296-3434 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Ron Sims

King County Executive

cc: King County Council Members

ATTN: David deCourcy, Chief of Staff

Shelley Sutton, Policy Staff Director

Rebecha Cusack, Lead Staff, BFM Committee

Anne Norris, Clerk of the Council

Cal Hoggard, Chief of Staff, King County Executive Office

Maura Brueger, King County Council Relations, King County Executive Office

Steve Call, Director, Office of Management and Budget

Debora Gay, Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget

Helene Ellickson, Budget Supervisor, Office of Management and Budget

Beth Goldberg, Budget Supervisor, Office of Management and Budget

ATTACHMENT A



King County
Office of Management and Budget
 King County Courthouse
 516 Third Avenue, Room 420
 Seattle, WA 98104
 (206) 296-3434

ADDRESSING KING COUNTY'S CURRENT EXPENSE DEFICIT

This report is the Executive response to provisos in the 2003 Adopted Budget concerning plans to address declining current expense (CX) fund revenues in 2004 and beyond. The report also responds to provisos that ask for the impact of the deficit on the current expense agencies of the Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD), the Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS), the Department of Judicial Administration (DJA), and the Office of the Public Defender (OPD), as well as the deficit's impact on the internal service funds.

Budget Outlook for 2004 and Beyond

Core County services are at risk for 2004 and beyond as the CX Fund continues to face substantial deficits each year. The Office of Management and Budget's most recent projections have identified a 2004 deficit of \$21 million, another \$21 million in 2005, and \$15 million in 2006. Similar deficits are expected each year thereafter, as the County's revenues fail to keep pace with the normal growth of expenditures. Funding of basic county services will have to be reduced each year to balance to these deficit estimates.

CX Fund Deficit: Expenditures Outpace Revenue Growth

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Revenues	496.5	503.2	511.7	522.9
Expenditures	(491.8)	(523.8)	(532.0)	(537.6)
Additional Reserves*	(4.7)	(0.8)	(0.9)	0.0
Deficit	0.0	(21.4)	(21.2)	(14.7)

*Additional reserves include increases in fund balance to meet 6% reserve requirement, and one-time expenditure costs.

Budget Priorities

The Executive's budget priorities remain unchanged from last year. They are:

- King County is a regional government.
- Public safety and public health remain our highest priorities.
- Human services and parks, while discretionary services as a matter of law, are vitally important to the quality of life.
- Direct services are of higher priority than administrative functions, except where we must maintain appropriate controls to assure public accountability.
- Raising fees is preferable to cutting critical services.
- Contracts for services must seek to recover our full costs.

In the past year, the Executive has pursued a number of initiatives that build upon and reinforce the strategic direction of King County government consistent with these priorities. Examples of this include the major transition in the parks division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, renegotiating the contract with cities for our provision of jail services, and the implementation of community corrections initiatives in the Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention.

Outyear Budget Strategies and Initiatives

The Executive is pursuing a number of initiatives that may mitigate the need for dramatic budget reductions in the coming years.

First, the Executive is seeking authority for an *unincorporated area utility tax* from the State Legislature that will give King County the revenue tools equal to those of any city. Unincorporated King County is, in effect, a city of more than 350,000 residents. The analysis presented in the 2003 Executive Proposed Budget identified a subsidy of unincorporated areas (both rural and urban) of more than \$41 million per year. Excluding Roads, the largest cost of unincorporated area services is Law, Safety and Justice functions--and the greatest part of those costs are attributable to the Sheriff's Department. An unincorporated utility tax can help create greater equity for all citizens of King County and mitigate the need for reductions in critical regional and local services.

Second, the Executive transmitted and the County Council adopted an ordinance to place a proposition for a *parks levy* before the voters this spring. The Metropolitan Parks Task Force was convened last year and given the challenge of saving the County's parks system. Parks absorbed a 35% cut in funding and staffing this year, and has embarked upon dramatic changes; redefining its mission, scope of services, and financing. The task force has recommended the County seek a dedicated property tax levy for parks that will reduce CX support of parks to about \$3 million per year (down from the current level of \$8 million in 2003).

Third, the Executive has put forward a *solid waste competition and efficiencies initiative*. By making a long term commitment to staying in the solid waste business, and substantially reducing our operating costs, the solid waste utility would begin making rent payments of about \$7 million per year to the CX fund for use of the Cedar Hills landfill in 2004. The \$7 million annual revenue stream can be accomplished without raising taxes or increasing rates to residential and commercial customers who generate waste. The Executive is proposing to dedicate these funds to support the health and human services departments.

2004 Budget Risks and Challenges

In the face of a continuing CX budget crisis, the Executive has put forward a number of proposals. One or more of these proposals would have the effect of substantially reducing the 2004 deficit. However, the national and regional economies show no signs of recovery and there remain significant risks that King County's financial situation could deteriorate further. The Executive is proceeding with budget planning for 2004 assuming a \$21 million deficit.

A significant note of caution relates to the need for a state "backfill" for public health funding lost as a result of statewide initiatives repealing certain Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes. At this time, it appears that the Legislature will provide backfill funding. If not, our budget challenge could increase by another \$10 million in 2004 – from \$21 million to \$31 million.

Finally, the Budget Advisory Task Force (BATF) is continuing its review of CX fund activities. The BATF will be making recommendations regarding both operational efficiencies and budget priorities, which the Executive fully expects will result in additional budget initiatives that may refine or enhance our collective efforts to meet the 2004 target. The BATF will issue its final report in June, 2003.

Response to Motion 11491 Concerning DAJD, DCHS, DJA and OPD

Motion 11491 asks the Executive to develop budget projections for 2004 through 2006 for these four agencies, including how expenditures will be reduced. It also asked the Executive to identify potential alternative sources of revenue for the law and justice agencies. Finally it asked the Executive to identify how the county will meet its law and justice responsibilities with declining resources.

Shown below is a three-year budget history of Current expense funding for the four departments:

Department	2001 Adopted Budget	2002 Adopted Budget	2003 Adopted Budget
DAJD	\$101.9	\$108.9	\$103.1
DCHS*	\$15.6	\$14.1	\$10.9
DJA	\$12.2	\$13.4	\$14.0
OPD	\$27.7	\$27.4	\$29.4

*DCHS includes the Community Services Division, and CX transfers for Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, Substance Abuse, Work Training and the Housing Opportunity Fund.

Future Costs and Reductions of These Functions

It is difficult to predict with any precision what the actual future costs of these four functions will be as requested in the Motion 11491. For the sake of this analysis only, it is assumed that these functions grew at the same rate as CX expenditures overall, some high level projections could be made using the growth assumptions for the CX fund explained earlier. The table below compares the normal growth rate with a restricted growth rate necessary to balance to the level of revenue available to the Current expense fund.

Normal vs. Restricted CX Growth Rates

Year	Normal Growth Rate	Restricted Growth Rate
2004	5.7%	1.4%
2005	5.9%	1.7%
2006	5.3%	2.4%

The next table shows what the future cost of these functions would be if they were allowed to grow at a normal rate. If an assumption was made that each function would be reduced according to their current share of the CX fund, instead of a normal growth rate, the growth of these departments would be limited. Growth would be restricted to the level that current expense revenues could support. Under this assumption, each function would retain their current percentage of current expense fund support.

If the normal and restricted growth rates were applied to the expenditure totals of these four departments, the following reductions would be seen:

Agency	03 Adopted	04 Projected Based upon 5.7% Normal Growth	04 Projected Based upon 1.4% Limited Growth	Projected 04 \$ reduction due to limited growth rate	05 Projected Based upon 5.9% Normal Growth	05 Projected Based upon 1.7% Limited Growth	Projected 05 \$ reduction due to limited growth rate
DAJD	103.1	109.0	104.6	4.4	110.8	106.4	4.4
DCHS	10.9	11.5	11.1	.4	11.8	11.3	.5
DJA	14.0	14.8	14.2	.6	15.1	14.5	.6
OPD	29.4	31.1	29.8	1.3	31.6	30.4	1.2

Criminal justice agency reductions continued for 2006:

Agency	06 Projected based upon 5.3% Normal Growth	06 Projected based upon 2.4% Limited Growth	Projected 06 \$ reduction due to limited growth rate
DAJD	112.0	109	3.0
DCHS	11.9	11.6	.3
DJA	15.3	14.8	.5
OPD	32.0	31.1	.9

No Across-the-Board Reductions

The above information is presented for illustrative purposes only. The Executive has not and is not proposing across-the-board percentage reductions in order to balance the budget. The County's budget environment is very dynamic. The Executive, with the separately elected officials (Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Superior and District Courts, and the Assessor) and the County Council must work through the annual budget process to weigh competing demands for limited resources. The budget process involves taking advantage of opportunities to reduce expenditures and increase revenues. Ultimately, the necessary decisions concerning trade-offs will be made, resulting in a proposed Executive budget that is presented to the Council each year.

Options for Reducing Other Law and Justice Agency Expenditures

The Executive and the Office of Management & Budget are actively involved with all of the criminal justice agencies to find ways to more efficiently provide services. Most notable are the efforts of the CJ Council and CJ Implementation group. These two groups, both of which include the active participation of the Executive and OMB staff, have been instrumental in implementing the community corrections initiatives. These groups continue to meet to identify additional ways to reduce jail population. In addition, we are working directly with DAJD staff to identify non-ADP related efficiencies in its operations. We are currently exploring options for increasing the staff-to-inmate ratio and the implication of the Hammer settlement. We are also working cooperatively with the Auditor's Office and Council staff on the development of a DAJD Operational Master Plan.

The Executive has actively pursued full-cost recovery contracts for criminal justice agencies that provide services to municipalities. Last year, we renegotiated our jail contract to develop a structure that more fully recovers our costs of providing jail services to municipalities. In addition, the new contract includes terms that responsibly and systematically reduce the cities' reliance on the King County jails to house their inmates over the next ten years in order to preserve existing jail space for the anticipated growth in the County jail population. This will delay the County's need to build and operate another costly jail facility, saving the County an estimated \$16.4 to \$24.3 million in annual capital and operating costs.

In addition, the Executive has terminated the contract with the cities for the provision of District Court services. Our analysis shows that we are subsidizing these contracts by approximately \$3 million per year. Given our current fiscal climate, the Executive believes we can no longer afford to provide this kind of subsidy to the cities. We are continuing to work with Council staff to discuss how our analysis was developed and the direction the Executive believes the County needs to move in.

The Executive recommended and the Council adopted in the 2003 Budget to fund the first phase of the LSJ Integration project. By improving the linkages in our technology systems, we better position our criminal justice agencies to more efficiently and effectively perform their responsibilities during these times of fiscal constraint.

Potential Alternatives Sources of Revenues for Law and Justice Agencies

The Executive is exploring all potential options for increasing revenues for Law and Justice agencies. Most notably, the County has submitted claims to the State for reimbursement of costs incurred by the County to process aggravated murder cases over the past two years. King County did not receive any funding for our 2001 claim but remains hopeful that we may receive some relief for our 2002 claim. King County's 2002 claim totals \$8.4 million for 18 active aggravated murder cases. We continue to also explore other grant opportunities.

Internal Service Budget Forecasts

An adopted budget proviso asks the Executive to note how it plans to address declining current expense revenues by reducing internal service fund charges to all county agencies. The proviso also asks for internal service agency budget projections for 2004 to 2006. Normal rates of growth were estimated for each of the Internal Service functions represented in this report. The growth rate for each of the funds was developed using the same parameters as were developed for the current expense fund forecast. Aggregate growth rates vary among the various funds because of the unique mix of salaries, benefits and other expenditures for each fund.

Those growth rates are:

Internal Service Function	2004 Normal Growth Rate	2005 Normal Growth Rate	2006 Normal Growth Rate
Finance	5.35%	5.28%	5.03%
Facilities Management	5.31%	5.24%	5.0%
Risk Management	4.97%	4.96%	4.93%
ITS	5.11%	5.06%	4.86%
Motor Pool	3.60%	3.59%	3.55%

When normal growth rates for the Internal Service functions are compared to the restricted growth rates required by limited current expense revenues, the following rate restrictions are seen:

Agency	04 Restricted Growth Rate	04 Normal minus Restricted Rate	05 Restricted Growth Rate	05 Normal minus Restricted Rate	06 Restricted Growth Rate	06 Normal minus Restricted Rate
Finance	1.4%	(3.95%)	1.7%	(3.58%)	2.4%	(2.63%)
Facilities Mangt	1.4%	(3.91%)	1.7%	(3.54%)	2.4%	(2.6%)
Risk Mangt	1.4%	(3.57%)	1.7%	(3.26%)	2.4%	(2.53%)
ITS	1.4%	(3.71%)	1.7%	(3.36%)	2.4%	(2.46%)
Motor Pool	1.4%	(2.02%)	1.7%	(1.89%)	2.4%	(1.15%)

Listed below are the 03 Adopted Budgets for each Internal Service agency and the projected normal growth of each function for 2004-06. When the rates are restricted to the growth levels required to balance the current expense fund, the following levels of reductions are required:

Agency	03 Adopted	04 Projected Based upon Normal Growth	04 Projected Based upon 1.4% Limited Growth	04 \$ reduction due to Limited Growth Rate	05 Projected Based upon Normal Growth	05 Projected Based upon 1.7% Limited Growth	05 \$ reduction due to Limited Growth Rate
Finance	24.9	26.3	25.3	1.0	26.6	25.7	.9
Facilities Managmt	33.5	35.2	33.9	1.3	35.7	34.5	1.2
Risk Managmt	24.1	25.3	24.5	.8	25.7	24.9	.8
ITS – Tech.	22.9	24	23.2	.8	24.4	23.6	.8
Motor Pool	11.8	12.2	11.9	.3	12.4	12.2	.2

Internal Service Agency reductions continued for 2006:

Agency	06 Projected based upon Normal Growth	06 Projected based upon 2.4% Limited Growth	06 \$ reduction due to Limited Growth Rate
Finance	27.0	26.3	.7
Facilities Management	36.2	35.3	.9
Risk Management	26.1	25.5	.6
ITS – Tech. Services	24.8	24.2	.6
Motor Pool	12.6	12.4	.2

No Across the Board Reductions

As stated earlier in this report for CX agencies, the above information is presented for illustrative purposes only. The County Executive has not and is not proposing across-the-board reductions in internal service agencies in order to balance the CX budget. The budget process involves taking advantage of opportunities to reduce expenditures and increase revenues. Ultimately, the necessary decisions concerning trade-offs will be made for the internal service funds as part of the larger Executive proposed budget process that is presented to the Council each year.

Long-Term Savings Measures and Efficiencies in Internal Service Agencies

Internal service fund agencies will develop strategies for achieving a stable and consistent target fund balance over time within the framework outlined below:

- Full-cost recovery reimbursement rates for all customers including non-County.
- Avoid cross-subsidization between lines of business.
- Cost recovery parallels expenditures as closely as possible.
- Avoid the necessity for both rebates and rate spikes.

Cost-containment strategies will be implemented to reflect:

- Elimination of non-core services.
- Detailed pricing information for services provided.
- Evaluation of level of service and customer need.
- Evaluation of labor and non-labor overhead costs.

A policy for establishment of a target fund balance including the following criteria:

- Working capital.
- Price fluctuations affecting both labor and non-labor.
- Equipment replacement.
- Fund-specific reserves as justified by audit or other requirements.

Differing Rates of Growth for CX and Non-CX Internal Service Users

It is also important to note that internal service rates for Non-current expense agencies can be allowed to rise above the limitations required of current expense users. If these non-CX funds are growing in size and therefore demanding a higher level of service, their internal service rates would grow to reflect both growing demand for services as well as their larger percentage of the total cost of King County government.

As seen below, the current expense fund has been decreasing in its percentage of the total cost of County government:

Adopted Budget Year	Current Expense	All King County Appropriations	CX % of Total KC Expenditures
2001	491.6	2,233.1	22%
2002	493.3	2,937.7	17%
2003	488.6	3,144.7	16%

As the current expense fund continues to decline in percentage of total County expenditures, its share of the internal service rates will also decline. In addition, there will need to be a reduction in the level of internal support services to current expense users in order to balance to the revenue available to support CX functions.

How Will the County Meet its Service Responsibilities With Declining Revenues?

King County will be engaged in budget reduction strategies for all current expense agencies for the foreseeable future unless something significant improves the revenue growth projections that support these functions. Many difficult budget trade-offs will need to be made by the County Executive and Council in every budget facing them. It will require the ongoing participation of the separately elected officials of the government. Their assistance is of paramount importance to successfully develop creative and innovative ways of providing service in the face of continuous budget reductions.

The funding mechanisms supporting the general government functions of County government will never keep up with the cost of services as long as there is a continuing gap between the growth of revenues and expenditures.

The annual budget process requires priority setting among many difficult choices. There is a need to remain alert to State legislative and economic changes as they impact the budgetary

future of King County. It is possible that legislative changes may improve the revenue options available to King County. It is also possible that economic changes could improve or make the financial picture even more difficult. For example, any significant growth in inflation will cause the cost of employee salaries to increase and thus add to the deficits facing the government.

Conclusion

These are extraordinary times facing King County. It is appropriate to acknowledge all the hard work and effort that have gone into the development of the 2002 and 2003 budgets during the past two years. The efforts of the County Council, the separately elected officials, the executive directors, and all County employees have been exemplary in responding to this financial crisis. We have all worked cooperatively to address the financial realities of county government, while striving to maintain important public services. There is no one "big fix" for the challenges facing King County. It will take numerous sizeable changes occurring every year to solve the budget imbalance that faces King County for the foreseeable future.

11814
2003 - 0423

Attachment B

Superior Court of the State of Washington
for the County of King

Richard D. Eadie
Presiding Judge

King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104-2381
(206) 296-9095

RECEIVED

MAY 12 2003

DISTRICT FOUR
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

May 6, 2003

The Honorable Cynthia Sullivan
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
COURTHOUSE

Re: Response to Motion 11491 Provisions

Dear Councilmember Sullivan:

Attached is the King County Superior Court's response to the 2003 budget proviso directing the court to provide a report detailing how the Superior Court will meet the provisions of Motion 11491. This analysis includes proposals for additional revenue, reduction in jail population, and also changes in caseload management. While some proposals have been fully developed, others require further study. Those suggestions which can be implemented soon will be reflected in the Superior Court's 2004 budget submittal in July 2003. The benefits of several of the suggestions would carry over to 2005 and 2006.

I will make myself and our staff available to you, or your staff, to answer any questions you may have about our report.

Sincerely,



Richard D. Eadie

PLS:RDE:jmt

H:\com\eadie\Response to Motino 11491 040903.doc

RECEIVED
2003 MAY - 6 PM 3:35
CLERK
KING COUNTY COURT

The 2003 King County Superior Court Budget Proviso contains the following:

\$50,000 shall be expended or encumbered only after the council approves by motion a report detailing how the Superior Court will meet the provisions of Motion 11491. The court should submit its report by May 1, 2003. The report should, at minimum, contain a detailed and quantified analysis of the court's budget projections for 2004 through 2006 and its quantified estimates of how it will reduce or otherwise contain expenditures, and identify options for helping reduce other law and justice agency expenditures. In addition, the court should identify alternative sources of revenues for itself and for the other law and justice agencies.

The Superior Court is engaged in continued budget review, to assure that all efficiencies and new budget sources have been identified.

The following analysis is offered in response to the 2003 budget proviso:

1. Jail ADP Reduction Through Increase in Good-Time Credit

SB 5990 increases the amount of earned release time, from one-third to one-half, that can be earned by certain of our sentenced felon jail population, generally those felony property offenders identified as low-risk, who do not have a criminal history of sex or other violent offenses. We do not know exactly how many of our jail population this will affect, but early estimates indicate that implementation of this law may result in a reduction of up to 100 ADP, with a cost reduction of more than \$500,000. King County Superior Court recommends that the County Council immediately prepare an ordinance or policy to implement the earned time increase, subject to the Governor supporting the bill, which we expect because of the very strong bi-partisan support for the bill.

2. Criminal Caseload Efficiencies

The Superior Court is actively involved in the work of the Criminal Justice Implementation Committee, identifying options which may reduce jail or other system costs. The Community Corrections Division's creation and management of alternatives to secure detention, including the use of Electronic Home Detention, Work/Education Release, Day Reporting Center and Work Crew, has provided the Superior Court judges, in making independent decisions on individual cases, with additional options which have been fully utilized. The data indicating usage of these provided programs shows that several of the programs are reaching full utilization.

The Superior Court has also proposed, in response to another 2003 Budget proviso, the development of an Intake Services Unit pilot project. The pilot will result in increased information being provided by the Community Correction Division to the Superior Court and others in the criminal justice system on individual cases. This additional information will assist in the decision-making process, including determination which if any alternatives to incarceration may be

appropriate on individual cases. The intake services pilot specifically provides additional information at arraignment, sentencing and perhaps at warrant return to allow judges to make responsible decisions regarding the use of alternatives to total confinement; provides for treatment in lieu of incarceration for specified cases, with an ability to apply the treatment time to required incarceration time; provides for quicker in-jail competency evaluations; and provides improved scheduling in order to maximize EHD, WER, Work Crew and Day Reporting usage. These changes will result in ADP reductions. The report describing the proposed Intake Service Unit is attached.

3. Courtroom Staffing Configuration

We believe that savings can be realized through consolidation of the functions of our Judicial Assistants and Courtroom Clerks, resulting in a reduction of FTEs. Courtroom Clerks are Department of Judicial Administration (Executive Branch) employees, so any consolidation would require a working agreement with the Executive Branch. Technology improvements in civil case management are also expected to reduce operating costs. We believe that these changes could result in an annual savings of up to \$500,000.

4. Revenues

One source of new revenue is in an increase in filing fees from the current level of \$110 to \$200. This increase requires legislative action, which is currently pending in the legislature. If passed, this legislation will increase county current expense revenues by approximately \$1,350,000. As with all fees, exemptions are provided for low income litigants.

Significant additional revenue can be realized through implementing fees for filing motions in civil cases, such as cross and counter or third party claims; civil "discovery" and ex-parte motions; and summary judgment motions. As indicated in the attachment to this report, annual new revenue from these sources could be as much as \$1,750,000.

These ideas are not untested. Several states have had these fees in place for years. Adoption of state legislation, if required to implement these fees, can only be accomplished with the lobbying and leadership of the county executive and legislative branches. The Superior Court will provide technical assistance in any such effort but does not have legislative lobbying resources.

Superior Court is reviewing existing fees for services in the Family Court Services, Adoption, and Diversion programs with the goal of increasing these fees to reflect the actual cost of providing the services. It is estimated that increasing these fees would result in increased revenue of \$150,000.

Other new fees being considered include a one-time fee for services provided to

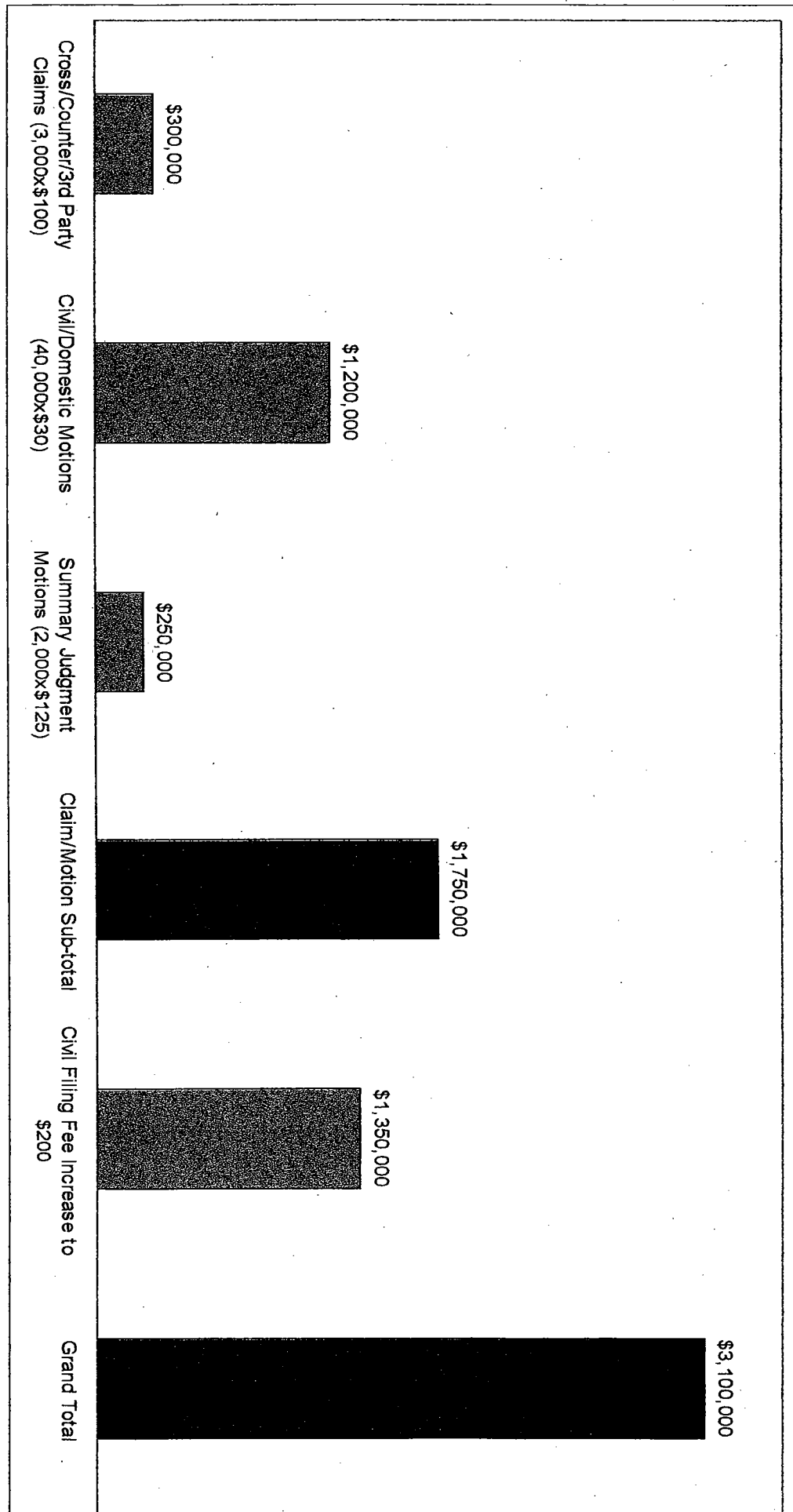
juvenile offenders placed on probation, a charge for the preparation of the adoption checklist, and a charge for services provided through the Adoption Confidential Intermediary Program. It is estimated that these new fees would result in an additional \$100,000 in revenue for 2004.

5. District Court/Superior Court Administrative Consolidation

The Superior Court and District Court have been working together to determine if administrative consolidation between Superior Court and District Court provides greater efficiency and improved public service. The Superior Court is reviewing the District Court's budget history, service levels, caseloads, revenues, collective bargaining agreement and internal personnel policies to determine if this administrative consolidation offers a budget efficiency. This work is nearing completion but not yet finalized.

Several of these suggestions can be implemented as early as January 2004. The suggested increases in revenue may be achievable in 2004 or 2005, depending on necessary state or local legislative action. The benefits of any consolidation between Superior Court and the Department of Judicial Administration or District Court will be realized over a multi year 2004-2006 period.

Estimate of Potential Revenue for New Proposed Fees



King County Superior Court Proviso Requirements:

Included in the Superior Court's 2003 Budget is a proviso which provides:

"\$500,000 and 8.00 FTEs must be used solely for an intake services pilot program for the Superior Court after Council approval by motion of the court's plan for this program. The program should provide resources to the Superior Court's criminal division to expedite the release of appropriate offenders awaiting adjudication or to ensure that offenders are not incarcerated when other appropriate alternatives are available. It is the intent of the council that this intake services program provide a new service and not duplicate the work or reduce the current level of personal recognizance screening and other release programs, conducted by the department of adult and juvenile detention. The Superior Court shall develop a plan for the new unit that incorporates the recommendations of the adult justice operational master plan, ensures full utilization of the law justice technology integration plan and implements the recommendations of the county's criminal justice council. The court should submit its plan by March 1, 2003.

The plan required by this proviso must be filed in the form of 16 copies with the clerk of the council, who will retain the original and will forward the copies to each councilmember and to the lead staff of the law, justice and human services committee and the budget and fiscal management committee or their successors."

Summary of Proposals by King County Superior Court:

This proviso response focuses on 1) expediting the release of appropriate offenders awaiting adjudication and 2) ensuring that offenders are not sentenced to incarceration when other appropriate alternatives are available as required by statute. RCW 9.94A.680 provides "For sentences of nonviolent offenders for one year or less, the court shall consider and give priority to available alternatives to total confinement and shall state its reasons in writing on the judgment and sentence form if the alternatives are not used." This response also describes potential process improvements which involve the Department of Juvenile and Adult Detention and the Prosecuting Attorney's Office that the court believes will reduce the jail population through improved efficiency and effectiveness in criminal case management.

These proposed intake services will assist the court and others to determine reasonable alternatives to incarceration by obtaining valuable information more quickly; by providing longer-term solutions through treatment for those charged with nonviolent crimes involving drugs or property, and by assuring that the recommendations of the CJ Implementation Group are implemented, monitored and modified, as appropriate.

In considering an intake services pilot, the Superior Court looked not only at its own operations, but sought to enhance services available to others involved in the criminal justice system. Development of the intake services pilot program is based on the enclosed flow chart, with the portions indicated in blue as the key custodial decision points involving Superior Court.

The Superior Court recommends the following components for inclusion in an intake services pilot program:

1. **Additional information is needed at arraignment and sentencing to make timely and informed decisions on release and bail.** Jail Screening, which was reduced by 3 FTEs in 2002, screens a portion of all cases for possible FARR Guideline Releases. In 2002, the screeners released only 175 non VUCSA FARR and 58 VUCSA FARR. This reduces the population subsequent to booking, but does not assist the court at either in-custody arraignment or at sentencing, with information pertinent to alternative placements for detainees who may not have been initially screened.

To more thoroughly review all cases at booking, an estimated 5 FTEs would be needed. The responsibility of these FTEs would include preparing a summary of booking information, criminal history, court dates and pending matters. They would also complete a financial review, helpful to OPD for early assignment of counsel and to DJA on LFO collection efforts. They could further be used to determine placement via preliminary ADATSA screening. These positions could be used to complete preadjudication screening which would facilitate early placement into alternative programs. The proposed placement of these positions is into the new Community Corrections Division, since the positions would focus on placement into the alternative programs.

2. **Additional background is needed prior to arraignment, sentencing and perhaps at warrant return to enable judges to make responsible decisions regarding the use of alternatives to total confinement.** When a judge considers a defendant for possible alternative placement, the judge must be confident that accurate information is provided. This accurate information is critical in at least three different points in the detention process. At each point the possibility of alternatives exists. The first point is when a defendant's counsel requests release on Personal Recognizance, but this is denied. If the judge has accurate information, alternative placement is an option when Personal Recognizance may not be. Second, during the negotiating phase between defense counsel and the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, a request by defense counsel for an assessment broadens the options which may be suggested for court consideration. And third, in preparation for sentencing, a request can be made for an assessment, so that the Prosecuting Attorney may subsequently recommend alternatives. The court is also currently looking at ways to effectively use additional information on warrant returns as well as to establish a procedure for a "next day" warrant return calendar for those defendants who fail to appear for various court dates resulting in the issuance of a warrant as well as for those who have had warrants issued on sentence modifications.

At each of these steps, factual information is critical. The recommendation is for 2 FTE's, to complete the assessments. This estimate is based on an average of 40 cases per case worker. The case workers would not be making any decisions regarding release. It is recommended that these positions also be managed within the new Community Corrections Division, as part of the appropriate placement into these alternative programs.

3. **Pretrial defendants should be offered treatment, and subsequently allowed to apply that treatment time, if successfully completed, toward any required incarceration time.** Numerous defendants in jail for drug or other nonviolent crimes (pretrial,

sentenced or sentence violation), have significant drug, alcohol or mental health issues. These issues may have been the underlying factor in committing the crime. Significant reduction in jail time could be achieved. Additionally, once treatment had concluded, judicial officers would have further options for placing these individuals into alternatives to incarceration, such as EHD, WER or Work Crew, for any remaining required time of sentencing.

A pilot is proposed, beginning with nonviolent property and drug offenses. In a program similar to one already implemented in Spokane County, the court would review drug/alcohol/mental health data on each eligible defendant at the time of first appearance or arraignment to determine if benefits might be realized through treatment. Credit would be given for time served post-arraignment, at the time of sentencing, for all time spent in an approved inpatient treatment facility. RCW 9.94A.680(3) provides: "For offenders convicted of nonviolent and nonsex offenses, the court may authorize county jails to convert jail confinement to an available county supervised community option and may require the offender to perform affirmative conduct pursuant to *RCW 9.94A.607. For sentences of nonviolent offenders for one year or less, the court shall consider and give priority to available alternatives to total confinement and shall state its reasons in writing on the judgment and sentence form if the alternatives are not used." RCW 9.94A.680(3) allows conversion of jail time to "an available county supervised community option". This may eliminate the ability to use private, but state certified, treatment programs. A legislative change is currently pending to make full use of the provision. A suggestion has been made to change "supervised" to "approved."

We believe that implementation of a similar program in King County could have significant impact on jail population.

As a related matter, the Felony Arraignment Notification program (FAN) should receive ongoing funding. FAN, which is operated by DAJD, has been highly successful in reducing the need for warrants for defendants who fail to appear for a court hearing. The effect of the FAN program in Kent has resulted in significant savings. Planning for expansion of the program into Seattle is currently underway. A similar proportionate benefit is anticipated for Seattle. It is our understanding that this project is currently funded from the Inmate Welfare Fund, which begins to run a negative balance in 2004. The negative balance is due in part to the reduction in jail population and the corresponding reduction in collect telephone calls made by inmates, which is the revenue source for the Inmate Welfare Fund. Given the significant program value, ongoing funding appears appropriate.

4. **Quicker in-jail competency evaluations are needed.** The criminal department encounters numerous cases in which the mental health of the defendant may be an issue. A review of in-jail competency evaluations indicates that a minimum of 104 such evaluations are ordered annually by the court. In a random sampling of 19 in-jail evaluations ordered by the court, between July 1, 2002 and January 10, 2003, the following was indicated:

# of cases	Delay in Receiving Report	Jail Days
1	> 30 days	30
5	20-30 days	100
10	10-19 days	100
3	< 10 days	---
19		230

While the evaluations are being completed, the defendant remains in jail. Jail time may be saved if, when a mental health specialist meets with the defendant in jail, a more rapid assessment is completed. Faster in-jail evaluations could help reduce the ADP by either getting the defendant back on the speedy trial clock or sending the defendant to Western State Hospital for competency restoration. Based on the sampling of the 19 random cases, an estimated 1,050 total jail days could have been saved, assuming that a mental health specialist could have completed an assessment within five days, for all defendants in the sampling.

To accommodate this need, the new services available at the Seattle Justice Center should be fully utilized. Of specific potential benefit is using the connection with Western State Hospital. For Seattle Municipal Court, the Program for Forensic Evaluations in Corrections and the Community (PFEC) provides pretrial criminal forensic evaluations on issues of Competency to State Trial; Mental State at the Time of Offense, and Dangerousness. If Western State Hospital has staff available at the Seattle Justice Center who could go to the jail and complete in-jail competency evaluations, this would reduce jail days (see item 1). The Resource Center also provides Job Readiness Training, Mental Health Services (Seattle Mental Health), DOC Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), Access to BI – an Electronic Home Monitoring Vendor, a DSHS outstation for services, and the King County Housing Voucher Case Management Project. This later program may be of benefit to the Superior Court's Drug Court program.

5. **Preemptive forced medication hearings should be eliminated.** Forced medication hearings are held to preemptively establish, prior to transport to Western State Hospital, that the defendant will not be required to take medication, if recommended at Western State. The law permits the court to compel that forced medication will not occur. These hearings can delay transport by 2 to 4 weeks, for each defendant. Of the nine competency hearings in Seattle in January 2003, 7 required forced medication hearings, with one hearing being stricken before the hearing. Assuming that 6 hearings occur each month and that each hearing delays transport by 3 weeks (21 days), 126 jail days could have been saved per month, or 1,512 jail days per year.
6. **To maximize EHD, WER, work crew and day reporting, additional liaison and scheduling is necessary.** Similar to work performed by supervised release, the placement of at least one scheduling clerk is recommended at both courthouses. The scheduling clerk would be responsible for a variety of tasks, including receiving the reports of compliance or non-compliance on Electronic Home Detention cases; serving as a liaison between the court, jail and Prosecuting Attorney on EHD, WER, WC or DRC program issues; setting the EHD and WER hearings; and assuring no delays in SRA

calendar scheduling. The scheduling clerks would focus on accountability and administratively implementing all other CJ Implementation Committee recommendations.

Changes to increase use of EHD are already well under way. Potential jail savings also exist on the in-custody SRA calendar. Changes made to the in-custody SRA calendar in early 2002 have significantly reduced strikes from the calendar. On average, it now takes 10 days from booking to be heard on the SRA calendar, with 67% receiving additional time after their hearing date. Even so, 19% of the cases continue to be stricken from the calendar, and of those 19%, it took 32 days from booking to modification hearing (excluding people with new felony charges). Of those stricken, 50% were released on the day of their sentencing with credit for time served; half received additional time after the sentence. The scheduling clerks could be given additional responsibility to reduce the 32 day delay through improving coordination between scheduling agencies and the court. The proposed placement of these positions is into the Community Corrections Division.

7. **The FARR Guidelines should be reviewed and possibly expanded.** In 1980, the FARR program was implemented, giving DAJD authority to implement an administrative release program for persons not yet appearing before a judge and who were being held without bail on investigative holds. While the FARR Guidelines remain in place, the number of people released pursuant to the FARR Guidelines has dropped from 30% of all releases in 1990, to 5% in 2000. A review of the FARR Guidelines is appropriate. A large percentage of property offenders are never charged, so early release should perhaps be considered. According to the AJOMP – Felony Report, a review of felony investigation bookings revealed that only 4% of property crimes were charged within three judicial days and 41% were not charged within three years following the booking. In addition, in 1991, the guidelines were changed to deny release of “drug traffickers.” This definition is broad and no review of the effect of this language has ever been completed.

Reinstituting the FARR Guidelines was recommended as part of the AJOMP report. While concern was raised by the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office and police regarding inclusion of property offenders, the possibility of applying FARR Guidelines to certain drug related cases should remain an option for discussion. If the FARR Guidelines are reinstated, administrative support in DAJD may be appropriate to assist with compliance monitoring.

8. **Work crew should be expanded to include sentenced felony cases.** According to the DAJD variance report, use of work crew already significantly exceeds goal. Perhaps further capacity in this program should be developed.

Costs/Benefits

The Budget proviso provided up to 8 FTE and \$500,000 to form an Intake Services pilot program, based on 6 months of operation. While still preliminary, the estimated costs of establishing this unit include the following:

Costs

1. Additional Information at Arraignment 5 FTE Case Workers Range 52	\$335,000
2. Quicker In-Jail Competency Evaluations Contract Estimate	\$60,000
3. Alternatives to Incarceration Liaison and Scheduling 2 FTE Scheduling Clerks Range 47	\$106,244
4. Assessments Prior to EHD Placements 2 FTE Case Workers	\$119,602
5. Treatment for Pretrial Defendants 1 FTE Case Manager (Range 58) Treatment Funding	\$74,374 \$ (Separate source)
6. FAN	Encourage ongoing funding from Inmate Welfare Fund
7. Expansion of Work Crew	To be determined
	<hr/>
	Total: 10 FTE's \$695,220 Annualized

King County District Court
Office of the Presiding Judge
W1034 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
Telephone: (206) 205-9200
Fax: (206) 296-0596

Attachment C

Councilmember
D. Stevenson
R. Cusack

11814 1

2003-0423

J. Wesley Saint Clair
Chief Presiding Judge

Tricia L. Crozier
Chief Administrative Officer

May 2, 2003

The Honorable Cynthia Sullivan
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
COURTHOUSE

RECEIVED
2003 MAY -2 PM 2:45
CLERK
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

Dear Councilmember Sullivan:

Ordinance #14517 requires the Executive to prepare a response to the following budget proviso:

"Of this appropriation, \$10,000 shall be expended or encumbered only after the council approves by motion a report detailing how the district court will meet the provisions of Motion 11491. The court should submit its report by May 1, 2003. The report should, at minimum, contain a detailed and quantified analysis of the court's budget projections for 2004 through 2006 its quantified estimates of how it will reduce or otherwise contain expenditures and identify options for helping reduce other law and justice agency expenditures. In addition, the court should identify alternative sources of revenues for itself and for the other law and justice agencies.

The report required by this proviso must be filed in the form of 16 copies with the clerk of the council, who will retain the original and will forward copies to each Councilmember and to the lead staff of the law, justice and human services committee and the budget and fiscal management committee or their successors."

I have already submitted the court's report in the form of a letter dated April 30, 2003. I am transmitting to you with this letter a motion for approval of the report dated April 30, 2003.

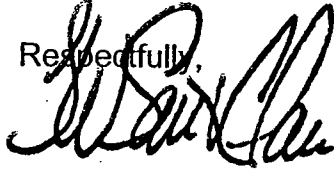
The Honorable Cynthia Sullivan

May 2, 2003

Page Two

Thank you for your consideration of the proviso response. I look forward to discussing these materials with the Law, Justice and Human Services Committee chaired by Larry Gossett. If you have any questions, please contact Tricia Crozier, Chief Administrative Officer, at 206-296-3589.

Respectfully,



J. Wesley Saint Clair
Chief Presiding Judge

Cc: King County Councilmember
Attn: David deCourcy, Chief of Staff
Shelley Sutton, Policy Staff Director
Rebecha Cusack, Lead Staff, BFM Committee
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
Tricia L. Crozier, Chief Administrative Officer, District Court
Donna K. Brunner, Director of Budget & New Development, District Court

.. Title

A MOTION adopting the King County District Court's Report regarding its 2004 through 2006 budget projections in response to a proviso outlined in the 2003 Budget Ordinance, Ordinance #14517 referring to Motion 11491.

.. Body

WHEREAS, the 2003 Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 14517 contained a proviso requiring District Court to provide a report by May 1, 2003, identifying plans for meeting the \$1.2 million target reduction in 2003.

WHEREAS, District Court has submitted a report that complies with the proviso requirements to the satisfaction of the council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County: The District Court response to the proviso related to the 2003 Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 14517, is hereby approved and District Court is hereby authorized to expend or encumber the \$10,000 being held under this proviso.

King County District Court
Office of the Presiding Judge

W1034 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
Telephone: (206) 205-9200
Fax: (206) 296-0596

J. Wesley Saint Clair
Chief Presiding Judge

Tricia L. Crozier
Chief Administrative Officer

April 30, 2003

The Honorable Cynthia Sullivan
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
King County Courthouse

Re: Proviso – Meeting the Provisions of Motion 11491

Dear Councilmember Sullivan:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit ideas regarding the District Court's budget for the upcoming years. As you know, the King County District Court has suffered enormous budget cuts over the past several years. The District Court's budget reductions have been disproportionately larger than many other King County departments, and the largest of the criminal justice agencies when compared to each agency's budget.

The District Court's losses include nearly 60 people (33 of which were actually laid off and the remainder through a hiring freeze) plus the closure of two court facilities. There have been many anticipated and unanticipated increases in the Court's workload caused by the closures of Renton and Federal Way, including the fact that for every case that was transferred to another division from those courts, two separate data bases must now be accessed by the staff and judges in order to develop an accurate history and status of the case. Additionally, workspace has become so limited that some of our active files must be kept in (already full) storage containers in the parking lot at the Kent courthouse.

Due to our current understaffing levels, the Court has been struggling to meet its service standards to the public in many areas. There has been an amazing team effort to "keep the ship afloat" by everyone involved, including the judges. The District Court is struggling on all fronts to get caught up on its work, to maintain the level of accuracy and care required, and to provide the customer service that is reasonable to expect from a District Court. We can honestly say that our efforts to cooperate with the Executive's and the Council's requests to tighten our belt has resulted in our squeezing the lifeblood out of every cent allocated to the District Court budget.

Not only have we been cooperating, we have been leaders in reducing the average population of the jail and in implementing valuable programs such as the relicensing program, mental health

RECEIVED
2003 MAY -2 AM 9:07
CLERK
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

court and domestic violence court. On the other hand, we are not proud of our phone tree system that we have been forced to implement or the delays in civil cases and other matters that are unavoidable under the circumstances.

It has been extremely difficult for District Court to make these very tough decisions over the last years. Perhaps the most troubling of all was the necessity of laying off much needed staff. In the past District Court had always found ways to meet our budget reductions by reducing line items and through the use of attrition. The budget office recently handed out a spreadsheet (attached) showing the FTE level by CX Department from 1999 through 2003. District Court was surprised to note that while its FTE level had been reduced all other criminal justice agencies had actually increased their FTE level during this time frame:

Recap of Budget Office Spreadsheet

<u>Agency</u>	<u>1999 FTEs</u>	<u>2003 FTEs</u>	<u>FTE Change</u>
District Court*	254.4	212.9	-41.5
Superior Court**	270.5	370.0	+99.5
Judicial Administration	175.0	202.0	+27.0
Prosecuting Attorney***	443.1	465.1	+22.0
Sheriff***	872.0	941.0	+69.0
Adult and Juvenile Detention	818.0	917.0	+99.0
Public Defense***	23.5	25.5	+2.0

*60 people reduced totaling 41.5 FTEs.

**Most of this increase may be due to a merger with Juvenile Probation.

***This increase may be due to the Ridgeway case and/or contract backed.

In spite of being stretched too thin already; the District Court continues to search for new ways to achieve further savings of the county's limited dollars and to increase revenue. The budget office is recommending that District Court meet a \$1.2 million budget reduction in 2004. In the years 2005 and 2006 District Court will be expected to take similar cuts in the budget.

Our plan for meeting the \$1.2 million target reduction in 2004 is:

- District Court will assume collection of our probation fees. Currently the finance office is collecting the probation fees on behalf of District Court. The Court already collects the fines, fees and assessments it imposes. This will eliminate duplicate work by two agencies and confusion to defendants - a savings to the county and the District Court of approximately \$600,000.
- District Court recommends not filling the judicial position left vacant by Judge Wacker's passing. This will save judicial salary, benefits, and pro tem time totaling approximately \$185,000.

- District Court anticipates exceeding projected revenues for 2003 by \$500,000-\$700,000. (District Court has exceeded its target revenue number every year since 1999. In 2002 we exceeded our projected revenues by more than \$700,000.) Although the budget office has not recently given the Court credit for exceeding revenue projections, the extraordinary circumstance and the historical ability of the Court to exceed projections warrants such credit. Credit for exceeding revenue projections of \$415,000 is being requested.

District Court is unable to give details of how it will reduce its budget in future years because certain significant legislative and executive decisions affecting the District Court are not available to us at this time. Specifically, the District Court's budget decisions will be molded by outcomes in three areas: long-term facilities plans; legislation on the number of judges; and decisions on contracting with cities for court services.

The District Court has been reduced from nine divisions to three divisions with multiple locations. Executive Sims has stated that the locations will also be reduced to three. The executive has promised to provide a long-term facilities plan, however, has not yet done so. Current contract obligations with cities require the current number of locations. Furthermore, there is no facility in the East Division or the South Division that can accommodate the workload and staff for the entire division, even if all the contracts with the Cities were not renewed. The Court has proven that it will close facilities when appropriate, however, closing facilities is not a viable option at this time.

The legislature is currently considering three bills that could have drastic effects upon the District Court:

- The bill reducing the number of District Court judges in King County from 26 to 21 and allowing King County to leave vacant judicial positions if the number of judges remaining exceeds the number approved by the legislature; and
- The Governor's proposed budget that would eliminate the type of probation that is currently being handled by our Department of Corrections probation contract unit.
- Legislation giving long-arm jurisdiction to District Court on SPAM cases under \$50,000 and allowing filing of SPAM cases in Small Claims Court for minor amounts.

The judicial bill is currently on the governor's desk awaiting signature. The number of judges will be reduced from 26 to 21 with the ability to leave vacancies unfilled. District Court will use judicial vacancies, as they occur, to meet target reductions and is including the first vacancy in its 2004 proposal. However, if additional vacancies do not occur, the savings obtained by reducing the number of judges won't be realized until the 2007 budget.

District Court has a contract with the Department of Corrections to provide probation services on some of the lower level offender cases. The Governor's proposed budget would eliminate probation for some of those cases. This contract is revenue backed. Reduction of the program, (by staff reductions thru layoffs) would coincide with reduction of the revenue. Although, the

future of this program is unknown, District Court anticipates the changes will have a neutral budget effect.

The Executive, the Council, the Court and the Budget Advisory Task Force are looking into the issue of what, if any, relationship should continue to exist between our contract cities and the county. Each of these issues could drastically affect the quantity and timing of budget cuts that could be absorbed by the court. The Court's current contracts with the cities run through December 31, 2004. This means new cases will continue to be filed in District Court for the entire year of 2004. If these contracts are terminated, the Court anticipates it will take another year at current staffing levels to process the work associated with these filed cases. It is crucial to note that if the contracts are terminated new cases will cease to be filed as of January 2005 (and the revenue from new filings will cease as of January 2005), while the number of judges cannot be reduced until January 2007- unless there are retirements during that time period.

Courts process a tremendous amount of paper filings yearly. District Court is no exception. The staff processes over one million pieces of paper every year. The cost of file folders is approximately \$40,000 annually. It takes a significant amount of facility space to store these folders, not to mention the space at archives to store them. Superior Court has implemented an Electronic Court Records (ECR) system and shreds its paper documents 30 days after scanning. District Court is examining joint utilization of Superior Court ECR system. The long-term savings in supplies, facilities and storage appear to be well worth the cost of this program. The Court is currently analyzing the costs of ECR and will include a request for funding in its 2004 budget package.

One possible long-term solution to containing trial court costs is to have a consolidated court system. From a user's perspective, the ideal would be, to have all King County municipal courts, district court, superior court and department of judicial administration consolidated into one trial court level, with a significant amount of state funding. Merging the Department of Judicial Administration (DJA) with Superior Court would seem to be the logical first step. Consolidation of courts is a major undertaking and is not something that can be done overnight. The use of ECR by the District Court and Superior Court would be a logical and necessary next step in any trial court consolidation in King County.

Seventeen cities contract with District Court for court services. The contracts are paid through a 75/25 split in revenues. The County receives 75% of the revenue and the city retains 25% of the revenue. The District Court agrees that this current contract does not fully recover the cost of providing city services. The County should renegotiate the contract to increase the County's portion of the revenue, thereby eliminating the subsidy and continue working towards the long-term goal of trial court coordination. In 2002 the cities 25% portion of the revenue was approximately \$1.1 million.

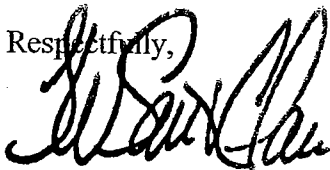
The District Court has implemented specialty courts (Relicensing Court, Mental Health Court and DV Court), handles felony-expedited hearings for Superior Court, and actively uses jail alternative programs when appropriate. The combined use of these new programs has helped District Court reduce its use of the jail by 32% in the last year. Terminating the city contracts and

creating additional municipal courts will further fracture the courts of limited jurisdiction in King County and reduce the efficiencies gained through these new programs.

The area of District Court services that draws the most funds from the general fund is the civil case types. The filing and administrative fees in District Court support only a minimal portion of the cost to provide the services. These fees are all set by state statute and have not been increased for several years. Superior Court is allowed by state statute to collect many fees for services that District Court is required to provide for free. District Court proposes that the civil fees be reviewed and legislation drafted to bring them more in line with the cost of service. I believe that the Board for Judicial Administration Trial Court Funding Task Force created by the Washington State Supreme Court is looking at this issue.

The District Court appreciates the cooperation and candid discussions which have been held with the Executive, members of the Council and the budget staff during these difficult fiscal times, and looks forward to further discussions as the County proceeds through the budget process.

Respectfully,



J. Wesley Saint Clair
Chief Presiding Judge

Cc: King County Council members
ATTN: David deCourcy, Chief of Staff
Shelley Sutton, Policy Staff Director
Rebecha Cusack, Lead Staff, BFM Committee
Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council
King County Executive Ron Sims
King County Sheriff Dave Reichert
The Honorable Norm Maleng, King County Prosecutor
The Honorable Richard Eadie, Presiding Judge, King County Superior Court
The Honorable Corinna Harn, Assistant Presiding Judge, District Court (KCDC)
District Court Judges, KCDC
Tricia L. Crozier, Chief Administrative Officer, KCDC
Paul Sherfey, Chief Administrative Officer, Superior Court
Steve Call, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Steve Thompson, Director, DAJD
Jackie MacLean, Director, Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS)
Ann Harper, The Public Defender, DCHS
Donna K. Brunner, Director, Budget & New Development, KCDC
Michael Gedeon, Project Coordinator, OMB
Beth Goldberg, Budget Supervisor, OMB
Jill Fairlee, Budget Analyst, OMB

1999 - 2003 FTEs by CX Department

	1999 Adopted	2000 Adopted	2001 Adopted	2002 Adopted	2003 Adopted	Chg from 99 - 03	FTEs Reduced
Dpt. COUNTY COUNCIL(0010)	FTE, Regular 65.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	-2%	(1.0)
Dpt. COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION(0020)	FTE, Regular 65.5	61.5	62.0	62.0	57.0	-13%	(8.5)
Dpt. HEARING EXAMINER(0030)	FTE, Regular 7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-29%	(2.0)
Dpt. COUNCIL AUDITOR(0040)	FTE, Regular 12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	-8%	(1.0)
Dpt. OMBUDSMAN/TAX ADVISOR(0050)	FTE, Regular 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	-10%	(1.0)
Dpt. KC CIVIC TELEVISION(0060)	FTE, Regular 7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0%	-
Dpt. BOARD OF APPEALS(0070)	FTE, Regular 4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0%	-
Dpt. COUNTY EXECUTIVE(0110)	FTE, Regular 2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0%	-
Dpt. OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE(0120)	FTE, Regular 27.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	-7%	(2.0)
Dpt. OFFICE OF MGMT & BUDGET(0140)	FTE, Regular 37.0	38.0	36.0	36.0	41.0	11%	4.0
Dpt. BUSINESS REL & ECON DEV(0180)	FTE, Regular 26.5	29.5	27.5	33.0	15.5	-42%	(11.0)
Dpt. SHERIFF(0200)	FTE, Regular 87.0	91.0	95.0	91.0	94.0	8%	69.0
Dpt. DRUG ENFORCEMENT FORFEITS(0205)	FTE, Regular 2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0%	-
Dpt. CULTURAL RESOURCES(0305)	FTE, Regular 14.0	13.5	11.5	7.0	-	-100%	(14.0)
Dpt. PARKS & RECREATION(0340)	FTE, Regular 257.0	253.1	263.5	238.5	153.9	-40%	(103.1)
Dpt. RESOURCE LANDS & OPEN SPACE(0383)	FTE, Regular 32.0	33.0	32.0	-	-	NA	-
Dpt. INFO & ADMIN SVCS-ADMIN(0400)	FTE, Regular 13.0	13.8	-	-	-	NA	-
Dpt. EMERGENCY MGMT(0401)	FTE, Regular 7.0	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	-29%	(2.0)
Dpt. LICENSING/REGULATORY SVCS(0410)	FTE, Regular 91.0	92.0	85.1	75.9	16.0	NA	-
Dpt. EXECUTIVE SVCS-ADMIN(0417)	FTE, Regular 78.0	74.5	71.0	57.0	59.5	-24%	(18.5)
Dpt. HUMAN RESOURCES MGMT(0420)	FTE, Regular 16.0	16.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	-88%	(14.0)
Dpt. CABLE COMMUNICATIONS(0437)	FTE, Regular 36.0	36.0	36.0	30.0	30.0	-17%	(6.0)
Dpt. PROPERTY SERVICES(0440)	FTE, Regular 33.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	33.4	0%	-
Dpt. RECORDS/ELECTIONS&LICENSING(0470)	FTE, Regular 80.6	82.6	80.4	76.4	151.2	88%	70.6
Dpt. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY(0500)	FTE, Regular 443.1	452.1	466.1	452.1	465.1	5%	22.0
Dpt. SUPERIOR COURT(0510)	FTE, Regular 270.5	366.7	376.8	371.0	370.0	37%	99.5
Dpt. DISTRICT COURT(0530)	FTE, Regular 254.4	262.4	267.1	253.6	212.9	16%	41.6
Dpt. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION(0540)	FTE, Regular 175.0	181.9	186.5	200.0	202.0	15%	27.0
Dpt. YOUTH SERVICES(0570)	FTE, Regular 278.3	-	-	-	-	NA	-
Dpt. BOUNDARY REVIEW BOARD(0630)	FTE, Regular 2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-20%	(0.5)
Dpt. COUNTY ASSESSOR(0670)	FTE, Regular 242.7	240.7	242.7	242.7	229.0	-6%	(13.7)
Dpt. ADULT AND JUVENILE DETENTION(0910)	FTE, Regular 818.0	996.0	980.5	970.7	917.0	12%	99.0
Dpt. COMMUNITY SVCS DIV(0934)	FTE, Regular 38.2	39.0	37.6	28.0	19.9	-48%	(18.3)
Dpt. PUBLIC DEFENSE (0950)	FTE, Regular 23.5	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.5	9%	2.0

D. Stevenson

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Attachment D

Norm Maleng
Prosecuting Attorney

11814

2003 - 0423

W554 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 296-9067
FAX (206) 296-9013

1 May 2003

The Honorable Cynthia Sullivan, Chair
Metropolitan King County Council
1201 King County Courthouse
Seattle WA 98104

Re: **Response to Motion 11491**

Dear Chair Sullivan and Members of the Council,

The adopted 2003 budget for the Prosecuting Attorney's Office (PAO) contains a proviso mandating this report, which, according to the proviso language, should "at a minimum contain:"

- a detailed and quantified analysis of the prosecutor's budget projections for 2004 through 2006 and;
- its quantified estimates of how it will reduce or otherwise contain expenditures, and;
- identify options for helping reduce other law and justice agency expenditures
- In addition, the prosecutor should identify alternative sources of revenues for itself and for the other law and justice agencies."

Motion 11491 also called upon the PAO to prepare for the budget process in 2004 and 2005 by "identifying policy and operational, changes, developing proposals, and identifying cost savings that will contribute to a balanced budget, and which will offset the \$110 million budget shortfall by as much as the \$50 million that may be required to balance the budget.."

With these goals as our guide, we submit this report that will address the requested matters and provide a context to better understand the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, its resources, revenue, and obligations to meet its numerous and voluminous workload demands.

I. The Prosecuting Attorney's Office

A. Budget Growth and Program Reductions

Over the past two adopted budgets, the PAO has taken reductions in its base budget of \$2.4 million with the resultant elimination of 24 FTEs. The current "target reduction" instructions from the Executive request another \$1.5 million budget cut. Despite these cuts, the total budget number continues to grow.

Approximately 95% of the PAO budget goes to salary and benefit costs for employees. Like much of the rest of the county, the salary and benefit costs for the PAO escalates at a rate that

RECEIVED
2003 MAY -1 PM 2:22
CLERK
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

surpasses what the growth in the current expense fund can sustain. This is why the total budget amounts continue to grow even as we make severe cuts in the base budget. Thus, our projected budgets for 2004, 2005, and 2006 grow at an annual rate of between 5% and 6% and assume no new FTEs. (See Appendix A for detailed projection)

The average cost of a mid-level deputy prosecutor is approximately \$90,000 (salary and benefits) and the average cost of an administrative staff member is \$55,000 (salary and benefits). The effect of a \$1.5 million base budget reduction is equal to a reduction of 16 deputies, or 27 staff or some combination of the two. A reduction of this magnitude will have devastating impacts on core functions of the PAO.

As seen below, the total CX funded portion of the PAO budget is approximately \$27 million. A base reduction of \$1.5 million equals a 5% cut of the CX portion of the PAO budget.

B. Revenue

The proviso calls for some discussion of outside revenue sought and obtained by the PAO. A significant portion of the PAO budget is made up of non-CX revenue from these sources: state government, non-cx funds of the county budget, the federal government, and municipal contracts:

State Funds: \$6.4 million
Non CX-Funds: \$6.2 million
Crime Victim Penalty Fines: \$739,000
Federal Funds: \$645,000
Municipal Contracts: \$470,000
Revenue Total: \$14,453,000

For the past several years, the PAO has been committed to seeking outside revenue to fund many important programs. Currently, the PAO has five Criminal DPAs who are grant-funded: three funded by a U.S. Department of Justice grant, designed to prosecute firearms crimes; one funded by JAIBG, designed to work directly with schools, and one funded by grant, designed to fight truancy and keep kids in school.

In addition, our office has four Special Drug Unit DPAs, whose costs are largely paid for by the City of Seattle (1 DPA), the King County Sheriff's Office (1 DPA), South King County (1 DPA) and Valley Narcotics (1 DPA).

The PAO continues to seek and take advantage of grant opportunities. Recent research into available grants reveals that the majority of grant funds available today are geared toward Homeland Security and Anti-Terrorism. At the present time, we have been unable to secure additional grant funds for these activities. We remain committed to exploring grant opportunities, as they become available.

The PAO has also been supportive of the County's legislative efforts to secure additional funding, such as the creation of a county utility tax and seeking reimbursement from the State for extraordinary criminal justice costs.

C. Workload and Workload Trends

While the base budget is undergoing annual reductions, the workload remains at historical high points.

The PAO is a responsive agency, receiving referrals from law enforcement in criminal and fraud. Police agencies bring cases for legal review and court rules set mandatory timelines for action. Plaintiffs sue the county and clients seek advice. Each of these actions requires a PAO reaction - delay or default is not an acceptable option. As a result, the PAO has little control over its incoming workload.

The measurements of criminal caseload in the PAO over the past three years reveal a workload that is high, but stable:

- Felony cases referred by law enforcement numbered 13,998 in 2002, down less than 1% from the previous year. The three year average measured 14,080;
- Felony filings were down to 8,261 from 9,351 – a drop almost completely attributable to the Prosecuting Attorney’s drug charging policy change that directs some drug possession as misdemeanor cases directly into District Court instead of felony cases filed into Superior Court. While this policy saves money for OPD, these cases still require the same amount of review by PAO DPAs in order for charges to be filed. The three-year average of cases filed is 9,142.
- Felony trials in 2002 numbered, 1070; the average for the past three years is 1,068.

D. Felony Murder Case: Unanticipated Workload

The Washington State Supreme Court recently issued the mandate in State v. Andress, holding that the crime of murder in the second degree based on the “felony-murder” law was inapplicable to homicides where the underlying felony was assault. The case overturns more than 25 years of practice in the criminal courts and could potentially require new trials for as many as 120 King County cases where the defendants are presently incarcerated.

The PAO, OPD, and the Superior Court are assisting the Budget Office in the assessment of this impact of homicide cases on the criminal justice system. The PAO tentative plan is to hire six TLT deputies to provide backfill while a team of experienced prosecutors tackles the huge influx of murder appeals based on Andress. The 120 cases will be spread among at least six experienced deputy prosecutors for legal assessment and preparation to meet motions for new trials. It is anticipated that a large number of these cases will eventually receive new trials in Superior Court.

II. The PAO as a Part of the Criminal Justice System

Over the past several years, the PAO has consistently worked with other criminal justice agencies to develop new practices and new policies that save money, especially in public defense, the courts and the jail. Many of these efficiencies were the direct result of PAO leadership.

The combined results of these efforts have been savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars, primarily within the budget of the Office of Public Defense.

A. Community Corrections Alternative

The Council is familiar with the numerous initiatives taken by all CJ agencies to reduce jail population and build an infrastructure of alternatives to jail. These are the subject of another monthly proviso and will not be discussed in detail here.

The staff of the PAO spends a great deal of time and energy on making this initiative a success while maintaining the integrity of the court system and protecting public safety. The results of jail population decline have already been measured and budget savings captured in the adopted 2003 budget.

B. New CJ System Treatment Money

The PAO was a leader in the statewide reform of the drug sentencing laws that will result in millions of new treatment dollars coming to King County. The new treatment dollars will open up opportunities for the PAO to redirect new categories of cases into Drug Court. As with prior PAO policy decisions making changes to Drug Court eligibility, the new criteria will result in savings to OPD and the Court. The flow of treatment money from the state to the County will significantly exceed prior estimates. It should begin this year.

C. Drug Expedited Program

The PAO has expanded its policy of moving certain possession cases from Superior Court to District Court. The effect of this shift is that many non-violent offenders charged with drug possession can choose either to enter drug treatment (drug court) or to do a short jail term after pleading guilty to a reduced charge in the District Court. The benefits to this approach is that it offers help to those who are truly ready for aggressive treatment and provides a swift and certain punishment for those who are not. At the same time, precious Superior Court resources are freed up to concentrate on more serious offenders. It is estimated that the annual savings to the County of this increased "expedited" policy is about \$800,000 in public defense savings.

D. Jail Health Costs

The CJ Council has committed to assist the Council and Executive in the review of jail health costs, which exceed \$20 million annually. The PAO has implemented an emergency case review system to encourage early legal review of cases involving inmates facing significant medical expenses.

E. DWLS Re-licensing Program

The PAO continues to receive, review and file thousands of misdemeanor D.W.L.S. 3rd degree cases, but the Re-licensing Program allows the case to be stayed pending the efforts of the defendants to pay off (or work off) outstanding fines and have their driving privileges re-instated. This program has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars in the OPD budget.

III. The \$50 Million Cost-Cutting Challenge

At it's core, Motion 11491 challenges the agencies of the criminal justice system to assist the Council by *"identifying policy and operational, changes, developing proposals, and identifying cost savings that will contribute to a balanced budget, and which will offset the \$110 million budget shortfall by as much as the \$50 million that may be required to balance the budget."*

The efficiencies described above are one way to reduce expenditures within the system, but the savings will not generate a figure close to \$50 million. The \$50 million figure is equivalent to most of the Sheriff's Office, or almost twice the CX portion of the PAO budget.

To continue to cut each CJ agency 5% or 10% a year is not the best approach to this problem. To reach a cut of this magnitude, severe program reductions would have to take place in each agency. Public safety and criminal justice services would be reduced to a level below what most officials and citizens would find acceptable.

There are few dramatic policy options available that could result in major system savings. The best option we can offer is the commitment to continue to work on cost-saving initiatives while we work to preserve a justice system that works for the people of King County.

IV. Conclusion

In addition to managing the responsible disposition of its workload with fewer attorneys and staff, the PAO expects to expend much time and energy on the major economic issues facing the CX fund of the County. We will continue to be a leader within the CJ Council and seize and implement the best ideas for bringing further efficiency to our practice without sacrificing law, safety, or justice.

Appendix A

Current Expense

Annual Growth Assumptions

Salaries	4.5% (2% COLA and 2.5% Step Increase)
Medical Benefits	15.0%
Retirement	5.0%
Industrial Insurance	5.0%

Category	2003 Budget	2004 PSQ Budget	2005 Projected Budget	2006 Projected Budget
Salaried Employees	\$ 27,897,873	\$ 29,169,021	\$ 30,481,627	\$ 31,853,300
Temporary	\$ 647,727	\$ 647,727	\$ 647,727	\$ 647,727
Overtime	\$ 27,460	\$ 27,460	\$ 27,460	\$ 27,460
Loan-in	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,475
Flex Benefits	\$ 4,596,000	\$ 5,499,273	\$ 6,324,164	\$ 7,272,789
OASI	\$ 2,114,121	\$ 2,202,492	\$ 2,331,844	\$ 2,436,777
Retirement	\$ 489,267	\$ 806,756	\$ 847,094	\$ 889,448
PCB-Trust	\$ 190,114	\$ 190,114	\$ 190,114	\$ 190,114
Industrial Ins.	\$ 175,848	\$ 188,218	\$ 197,629	\$ 207,510
52000 Accts.	\$ 482,162	\$ 482,162	\$ 482,162	\$ 482,162
53000 Accts	\$ 1,845,563	\$ 2,078,641	\$ 1,845,563	\$ 1,845,563
55000 Accts	\$ 2,633,619	\$ 3,051,913	\$ 2,633,619	\$ 2,633,619
56000 Accts	\$ 14,300	\$ 14,300	\$ 14,300	\$ 14,300
57000 Accts	\$ 31,995	\$ 31,995	\$ 31,995	\$ 31,995
59000 Accts	\$ 83,991	\$ (67,535)	\$ 83,991	\$ 83,991
SubTotal	\$ 41,231,515	\$ 44,324,012	\$ 46,140,764	\$ 48,618,231
Ridgway Adjustments				\$ (1,591,354)
Andress Adjustments	\$ 319,604	\$ 529,169		
Total	\$ 41,551,119	\$ 44,853,181	\$ 46,140,764	\$ 47,026,877
Annual % Increase		7.9%	2.9%	1.9%

SHERIFF
KING COUNTY

KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
516 Third Avenue W-116
Seattle, WA 98104-2312
Tel: (206) 296-4155 • Fax: (206) 296-0168

David G. Reichert
Sheriff

11814
2003 - 0423

September 15, 2003

The Honorable Larry Phillips
516 Third Avenue, Room 1200
Seattle, WA 98104-3272

Dear Chair Phillips:

Thank you for your letter of August 26, 2003, and the opportunity to detail how we continue to reduce and contain expenditures as requested in the provisions of Motion 11491.

The King County Sheriff's Office [KCSO] remains fully committed to achieving all possible cost savings and efficiencies. Our responsibilities to protect the public are matched by our responsibilities to be good stewards of the public purse. As such, we have implemented a number of cost-saving initiatives that I believe will more than satisfy the requirements of Motion 11491.


- The KCSO has re-aligned our command staff; eliminating the Undersheriff position (\$126,000 saving).
- The KCSO has reorganized our centralized drug enforcement unit into neighborhood enforcement teams to provide a direct, community oriented drug enforcement. This eliminated a net of 6 FTE positions (\$368,000 saving).
- After careful consideration of the safety of all users of the County Courthouse facilities, the KCSO has streamlined court security operations within the County Courthouse and the RJC, allowing a reduction of 3 deputies (\$188,000 saving).
- The KCSO eliminated the crime prevention deputy and Community Services Officer. This reduced 2 FTEs. (approximately \$125,000 savings).
- The KCSO eliminated the Vice and Gambling Unit and integrated these investigations into the precincts. This reduced 2 FTEs (approximately \$128,000 saving).

- The KCSO redeployed various FTEs from range, training, storefronts, and precinct crime analysis to control operational overtime use and ensure sufficient underexpenditure was available to cover negative contras (\$255,000 saving).
- The KCSO implemented and refined initiatives to reduce fuel costs (approximately \$140,000 saving).
- The KCSO downsized vehicles to lower fleet costs (approximately \$145,000 saving).
- The KCSO successfully lobbied the state for additional revenues to fully fund Special Support Enforcement ("dead beat parents") unit (\$591,000 in revenue).
- The KCSO obtained tens of millions in Federal grants from hiring, school resources officer, to earmarks grants (approximately \$28 million since 1997).
- The KCSO controlled unit costs by facilitating the guild to agree to a 2-year roll over of their labor contract.
- The KCSO has become the County standard-bearer for full cost-recovery contracting, holding our non-revenue-backed cost to taxpayers at \$54.5 million or 11.2% of the CX budget.
- The KCSO was awarded a \$2.6 million dollar grant to cover all FTE costs for the Green River Homicides Investigation Team.
- The KCSO was awarded a DNA grant of \$750,000.
- The KCSO has maintained low unit costs for CX-funded police services through the sharing of operations, facilities, and support, and thus deriving the economies of scale benefits.
- The KCSO continues to meet underexpenditure and negative contras. The KCSO has absorbed millions of dollars in these demands, as well as homeland security requirements and unfunded mandates.

In addition to the financial savings detailed above, I have attached our draft business plan, laying out what we believe are the critical needs and opportunities over the next five years. I delayed drafting this response in hopes the plan would be completed, but I trust a draft version will meet your immediate needs. Since your office has already received our annual report, detailing our activities in 2002, I will not attach another here, but it is another source of good information about our success at reducing costs while protecting the public.

If you have any additional questions, please contact me. The King County Sheriff's Office is always ready and willing to address our stewardship of taxpayers' money.

Sincerely,



Dave Reichert
King County Sheriff

Cc: Steve Call, Director, King County Budget Office
Rebecha Cusack, Lead Staff, BFM Committee, King County Council
Clif Curry, Senior Legislative Analyst, LJHS Committee, King County Council

DRAFT

**King County Sheriff's Office
Business Plan
2004 Update**

SHERIFF
KING COUNTY
DAVID G. REICHERT, SHERIFF

Table of Contents

VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC SAFETY	I
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	II
SECTION ONE: OVERVIEW OF THE KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	1
SECTION TWO: CRIME TRENDS	4
SECTION THREE: SERVICE REQUIREMENTS	10
SECTION FOUR: RESOURCES	23
SECTION FIVE: GUIDING PRINCIPLES	27
SECTION SIX: MEASUREMENT OF GOALS	34
SUMMARY	38
EXHIBIT A: REVIEW OF 2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION	1
EXHIBIT B: UNFUNDED MANDATES FROM THE 2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION	1

VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

SHERIFF DAVID G. REICHERT

The citizens of King County – and frankly the entire region – are facing a critical moment. While there have never been more demands made on law enforcement organizations because of homeland security, terrorism threats and an increase in some crimes, law enforcement resources continue to face cuts. As a community, we must acknowledge that public safety is the number one priority of local and county government. If we cannot keep our schools safe, if we are not able to walk our streets in peace, if businesses do not feel secure, we will have failed as a community and a government. Therefore, we have no choice but to find the resources to fully fund public safety locally and regionally.

There are two visions of public safety in this county. One proposes that through increased funding of social service programs and a decrease in funding for law enforcement, our communities will become safer by attacking the root causes of crime. This philosophy was dominant in the 1970s and early 80s, and we saw an explosion in crime rates as a result. This vision is back in vogue today. The second vision is more realistic and is based on proven successes over the last ten years. It accepts that individuals are responsible for crimes, and the individual must be held accountable. The more the criminal justice system can punish small-time criminals, as well as big time criminals, the more we will have a culture governed by the rule of law and imbued with our shared values.

The King County Sheriff's Office is the leading law enforcement agency in the region. Our capabilities, expertise and training are unparalleled. We have built such a strong department through intelligent investments and the efficient use of resources. We are approaching budget levels that could significantly compromise our ability to protect the public. By working from a regional perspective, we have been able to deliver more service for less cost. It is ever more important that the citizens of King County be assured that they have the best possible police services available.

Since the first priority of every level of government is to keep our citizens safe from crime, we cannot continue to force cuts on the department. While the following business plan accepts the dire fiscal reality of King County's budget, we also consider this to be the last year that we can operate effectively at this level.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1997, the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) documented its first five-year strategic business plan. Since then, we have reviewed our plan annually, added information, and updated our strategy to achieve our goals and mission.

ORGANIZATION

The first section of this report explains the KCSO's organization. We employ over 1,000 people who provide law enforcement services to citizens of King County. These staff members work in four divisions and the Sheriff's Administrative Office. In 2001, the KCSO added a task force to examine the Green River homicides. Eighty-nine percent of our employees are customer service providers.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The next three sections of this report address our operating environment: (1) the changes in crime, (2) the requirements of our customers, legislation, and other factors; and (3) the resources needed to meet the challenges described in the previous two sections.

CHANGES IN CRIME:

- Part I and II crimes have decreased slightly in recent years, but recent events may indicate an upward trend. King County's crime rate is similar to that of other suburban counties in the country, which have not, in general, experienced the national decline in crime.
- Crime in King County continues to become more complex, as criminals use increasingly sophisticated tools and governments enact new laws.
- Drugs, fraud, homeland security, and even quality of life crimes require certain human and financial resources to combat them.

SERVICE REQUIREMENTS:

- We serve 32 percent of King County citizens in unincorporated areas and contract cities. Other customers include Metro Transit, the King County International Airport, the Muckleshoot Tribe, and area schools
- Our service population has remained steady over time, although some changes may come about from potential annexations over the next five to ten years.
- The KCSO supports annexations when they are in the best interests of citizens, do not exacerbate the Current Expense (CX) fund crisis, and do not leave "islands" of unincorporated areas to be served. We are concerned about recent indications of fast-track annexations that include only small parts of potential annexation areas.
- Legislation that creates unfunded mandates continues to be a challenge for the KCSO.
- Officer safety is an ongoing concern that is closely linked to budget challenges and changes in our geographic service area.
- Proper training reduces our financial and life safety risks, but it is costly and time consuming.
- Countywide services are likely our best hope for realizing operational and cost efficiencies, as well as for addressing crimes that cross jurisdictional boundaries. The "natural service provider" – be it local

agencies, countywide partnerships, a sole provider, or some combination thereof – should be identified for each service, and all jurisdictions should work together to align services.

RESOURCES:

- Budget reductions limit our ability to adequately enforce all laws, maintain appropriate staffing, utilize “less lethal” weapons, and provide training.
- The KCSO will continue to use efficiencies to realize cost savings, and seek to avoid any reductions in staff.
- Revenue generated by our contracts returns 44 percent of the money appropriated from the CX fund.
- The KCSO also is active in obtaining federal grant funding for programs such as school resource officers, technology, DNA testing, and homeland security.
- Recruiting and hiring successful candidates is a challenge that the KCSO is addressing through a grant for improved processes and materials.

STRATEGIC BUSINESS DIRECTION

The final two sections of this report provide the KCSO’s strategic business direction: the statements that guide our provision of law enforcement. The goals are measured, but these measurements are retrospective; for example, our efforts have contributed to decreases in Part I and II crimes, but that decrease is not predictive of future downward trends.

VISION

The KCSO's vision is to be the provider of police services in Metropolitan King County.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the King County Sheriff's Office is to provide quality, professional, regional law enforcement services tailored to the needs of individual communities to improve public safety.

CORE VALUES

The KCSO has established our core values as leadership, integrity, service, and teamwork.

GOALS AND OUTCOME MEASURES

The KCSO has established three goals, with three to four outcome measures. These measures show that in 2002 we experienced slight decreases in the crime rate, dispatched calls for service, charges/arrests, and dispatched calls for service per deputy. Our surveys indicate that citizens continue to feel safe in their neighborhoods, but crime is still a concern. The following are our goals and the outcome measures we use to determine if our actions are helping us to achieve each goal.

GOAL 1: TO REDUCE CRIME AND THE FEAR OF CRIME

- Percent change in crime rate
- Percent change in response activity: dispatched calls for service, self-initiated police activity, and alternative call handling
- Percent change in citizens' reported feelings of safety (pending ability to conduct surveys)

GOAL 2: TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY, COST-EFFECTIVE, AND ACCOUNTABLE SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF UNINCORPORATED KING COUNTY AND TO OUR CONTRACT CITIES.

- Cost per capita (total actual police budget per capita)
- Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents
- DCFS per patrol deputy

GOAL 3: TO COMMIT TO COMMUNITY POLICING AT ALL LEVELS OF THE KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE TO POSITIVELY AFFECT POLICE RESPONSE TIMES AND OTHER IMPORTANT POLICING SERVICES.

- Measured by contract cities in annual Service Efforts and Accomplishments reports.

CORE BUSINESS MEASURES

Core Business	Purpose
Crime Response, Investigation, and Prevention	Provide complete response services (i.e., initial response, follow-up, investigation, and court appearance as needed) and crime prevention to residents of King County and our contracts in order to preserve public safety, reduce crime and its effects, and meet our legal obligation to enforce the laws.
Contract Service Provision	Offer law enforcement and other services through contracts and other agreements so that our customers benefit from economies of scale, a variety of services, and experienced law enforcement professionals.
Technological Development	Use and develop technology for investigating crimes, tracking crime information, and improving business systems so that we better utilize information for addressing crime and serving citizens.
Employee and Citizen Services	Use and develop services to improve employee performance and satisfaction, and provide services to citizens in a timely and professional manner.
Resource and Facility Management	To appropriately manage and optimize our financial and physical resources so that they best support our efforts to enforce laws and meet the stated needs and desires of the citizens we serve.

SECTION ONE: OVERVIEW OF THE KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) employs 1,077 people who provide law enforcement services to citizens of King County. State law is the primary driver of our services, although contracts, resources, and business priorities also direct service delivery. Sheriff's Office services are provided countywide, to unincorporated areas, and to contract cities.

ORGANIZATION

To provide such services, we organize our personnel and services into four divisions (Field Operations, Criminal Investigations, Technical Services and Special Operations). In addition, the Office of the Sheriff comprises the sheriff, his aides, a media relations officer, the Internal Investigations Unit, the Green River Homicides Investigation Team, and the Legal Unit. This organization is shown in Figure 1 (page 3).

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

This division manages the core functions of patrol, precinct-based detectives, crime prevention, storefronts, and reserve deputies. The division has 480 FTEs. The subdivision into four precincts allows for better community-based responses because the precinct commanders can use local data to direct law enforcement services.

Day-to-day management of contract city police and school resource officers are the responsibility of this division, as depicted in the organizational chart. Most cities choose a police chief who holds primary responsibility for the operations and acts as a liaison between the KCSO and the contract entity.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION (CID)

This division includes 143 FTEs. These individuals work in three areas: the Major Crimes Section, the Special Investigations Section, and the King County Regional Criminal Intelligence Group. The division serves citizens with follow-up investigative, warrant, and intelligence-gathering services. Specifically, it investigates crimes including homicide, domestic violence, computer fraud, forgery, custodial interference, and sexual assault. CID also addresses child support enforcement issues and manages court security.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Technical Services, with 319.5 FTEs, provides the bulk of support services that are vital to efficient operations. Often, the employees in this division provide direct services to citizens as well as support services to the other divisions. The division is composed of six sections: Budget and Accounting; Administrative Services;

Communications; Contracts and Records Services; Information Services; and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The services provided by the division personnel include emergency 911 call receiving and dispatching, technology development, records, contracting, civil process, gun permits, personnel, payroll, purchasing, training, photography, application and administration of grants, planning, and all aspects of fingerprint identification.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Special Operations Division, consisting of 104 FTEs, provides support services to other divisions, regional services to local agencies, and contract police service to the King County Metro Transit Division, King County Department of Transportation (Roads), and the King County International Airport. Services provided by this division include: a K-9 unit with search, drug detection, and explosive detection capabilities; air support; marine patrol; bomb/hazardous devices disposal; tactical training in firearms, less-lethal weapons, and defensive tactics; motorcycle traffic enforcement; DUI enforcement; Tac-30 (SWAT); hostage negotiations; dignitary protection; tow coordination and appeal hearings; search and rescue; coordination of the demonstration management team; instruction in and equipment for Haz-Mat; and special event planning and coordination. The division has also taken the lead in planning for homeland security concerns.

SERVING CUSTOMERS

The KCSO can classify its employees into two categories: customer service and customer service support providers. Customer service providers are employees who provide service directly to our customers (e.g., citizens, contract holders, and other government agencies). These employees include deputies, records clerks, detectives, communications specialists, civil unit, crime analysts, and others. Customer service support positions provide essential services and operational support to our customer service providers. The functions include training, recruiting and hiring, internal investigations, budget, finance, evidence and property management, and more. Many of the people who fulfill these functions have shared responsibility as customer service providers.

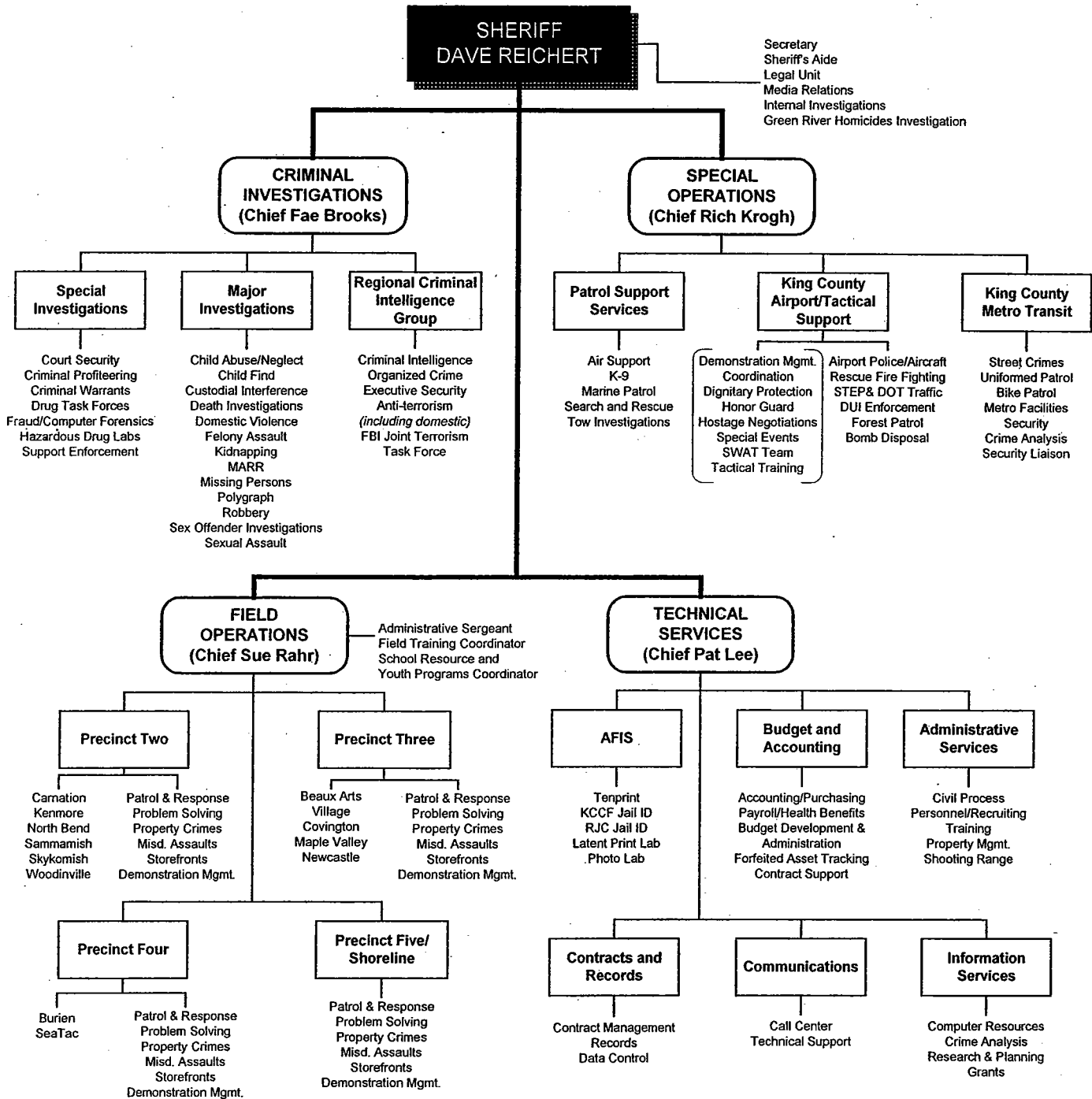
As shown in the chart, most KCSO employees directly serve our customers. More than 40 percent of our general fund employees are paid for through revenue generated by contracts and/or grants.

Table 1: Customer Service and Customer Service Support Providers

KCSO Division	Customer Service Providers -- 89%		Customer Service Support -- 11%	
	Professional	Sworn	Professional	Sworn
Sheriff	0.00	18.00	12.00	1.00
Technical Services*	130.50	24.00	61.00	12.00
Criminal Investigations	34.00	99.00	10.00	0.00
Field Operations	16.00	453.00	10.00	1.00
Special Operations	0.00	102.00	2.00	0.00
Total (985.5)*	180.50	696.00	95.00	14.00
Percent of Total FTEs	18%	71%	10%	1%

* Excludes positions funded by the AFIS Levy.

Figure 1: KCSO Organizational Chart



SECTION TWO: CRIME TRENDS

This section notes the demands placed on law enforcement by changes in the crime rates, types, and complexity.

RECENT CHANGES IN CRIME

There are numerous factors that indicate a recent upward shift in crime trends, including age demographics, early release of prisoners, shift of law enforcement resources toward homeland security, increased methamphetamine production and trafficking, and resurgence of gang activity.

Although Part One and Two crimes have been decreasing, the KCSO noticed a spike in many Part One crimes during the last quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003, as compared to the same period in 2001 to 2002. (Areas of increase are shown in bold type in Table 3.)

Table 2: King County Crime Comparison

	10/1/01 - 3/31/02	10/1/02 - 3/31/03
Total Part One Crimes	9,834	10,220
<i>Criminal Homicide</i>	6	11
<i>Forcible Rape</i>	75	98
<i>Robbery</i>	213	170
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	365	309
<i>Burglary, Commercial</i>	545	575
<i>Burglary, Residential</i>	1,334	1,365
<i>Larceny, Over \$250</i>	2,360	2,456
<i>Larceny, Under \$250</i>	3,186	2,966
<i>Vehicle Theft</i>	1,638	2,156
<i>Arson</i>	112	114
Total Part Two Crimes	9,569	9,895

This spike may be indicative of a trend toward increasing crime levels. Nationally, the Draft FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) for 2002 shows the following:

- While the national crime index decreased slightly (- 0.2 percent), the number of murders, rapes, burglaries, and auto thefts rose - just as they did in King County.
- The national crime index for robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, and arson decreased.
 - With the exception of arson, King County had the same experience.
- The crime index rose in suburban and rural counties.
- The West experienced a 2.9 percent increase in the crime index - the only region of the country to experience an increase.

Table 3: 2002 FBI Crime Index Comparisons

Population Group/Area	% Change in Crime Index
Total	-0.2
Suburban Counties	+1.8
Rural Counties	+0.4
West Region	+2.9

CRIMINAL MISTREATMENT OF CHILDREN

Crimes also increase when actions are criminalized by new legislation. In 2002, the legislature passed a law that added a fourth degree of criminal mistreatment. The legislation was intended to improve the capacity of the Department of Social and Health Services and public safety agencies to respond to situations where the basic necessities of life are withheld. This new misdemeanor law makes it illegal to (1) create an imminent and substantial risk of bodily injury to a child or dependent person by withholding basic necessities of life or (2) with criminal negligence cause bodily injury or extreme emotional distress to a child by withholding basic necessities of life. This statute allows officers to intervene before the mistreatment rises to the level of

imminent and substantial risk of substantial bodily harm. The KCSO has worked with the Prosecutor's Office to determine the effect of the new law and develop guidelines for investigations.

FRAUD CRIMES, INCREASING COMPLEXITY

Fraud crimes are considered the fastest growing crime not only in King County but also across the United States. In fact, in 1987 the Sheriff's Office investigated 1,393 fraud complaints; by comparison, in 2002 we investigated 3,643 complaints. The KCSO Fraud Unit projects that in 2003, over \$51 million will be lost to fraud in King County. These losses come from businesses and individuals and have a crushing effect on the economy.

In the past fraud generally involved swindling or other simple schemes. While these types of crimes haven't disappeared, most fraud crimes have become extremely sophisticated and are being committed by individuals with extensive criminal backgrounds, and their activities are not limited to fraud. Associated crimes committed by these individuals include murder, rape, assault, theft, drug violations, weapons violations, kidnapping, and extortion. Fraud is becoming a more violent type of crime in which the suspects have the potential for extreme violence. Further, fraud can be as traumatic for victims as a more violent crime, and the ongoing repercussions of fraud exacerbate the problem.

Persons become enticed to commit frauds because it is a lucrative crime, jurisdiction issues can be a barrier to investigations, and the crime is not included in three strikes legislation. Fraud crime suspects operate on a regional basis, without regard for jurisdictional borders. This type of crime is fluid and moves rapidly from area to area. Traditionally, and unfortunately in many cases still, the response of law enforcement is keyed only to a specific jurisdiction. Suspects know this and exploit it.

TRENDS

The nature of fraud crimes is evolving at an alarming rate. In the past two years we have seen a rise in the connection of methamphetamine (meth) to counterfeiting. KCSO detectives have noted that if a meth suspect is found, he or she is likely to be counterfeiting. This has fueled the sharp rise in identity thefts as the suspects use victims' personal information on the counterfeit checks. This trend has dramatically and permanently changed the face of fraud and how the crime is investigated; essentially the two crimes have mixed to become one. Over eighty percent of the forgery/counterfeiting cases that the KCSO investigates can be directly linked to methamphetamine users and producers.

Organized groups and street gangs are moving into check and credit card forgery at an alarming pace. This is a trend that will continue and grow. With this will come a marked increase in violence. Further, because these groups are more organized, their frauds will result in a higher dollar loss to the citizens and communities we serve.

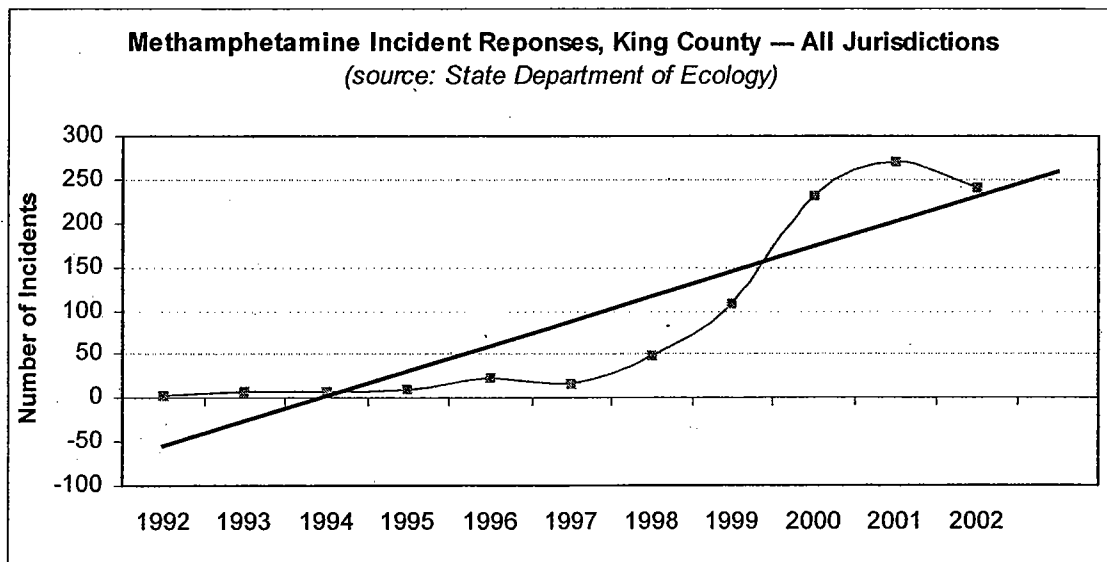
Computers will continue to be the chief means of facilitation. Suspects will use more and better systems to produce counterfeit identification, checks, documents, and currency. Computer systems provide suspects with an even greater degree of sophistication to commit their crimes. Many smaller, and even some larger,

agencies will be hard pressed to investigate crimes that used a computer, given the time and cost of this type of investigation.

METHAMPHETAMINE (METH)

Illegal meth is made by "cooks" who collect materials, chemicals, and other paraphernalia to build a clandestine lab. There are two types of illegal meth labs: small, homemade labs and large, sophisticated labs. Over 98 percent of the labs found in King County are small labs, and a growing number are "mobile labs" that are created in stolen vehicles. The ingredients for meth are easily available, but create a highly toxic environment when used to create methamphetamine. In fact, investigators in King and Snohomish Counties have found scenes at which the "cooks" had made their own ammonia. The State Department of Ecology recently issued a statewide warning that more citizens are at risk from exposure because meth by-products are being dumped in public areas. As of June 2003, the DOE had been called to clean up 818 meth labs and dump sites statewide. King County had the second highest number of sites in the state.

Figure 2: Methamphetamine Incidents



The King County Sheriff's Office has one of five meth lab response teams in Washington State. The others are the Seattle Police Department, Tacoma Police Department, Pierce County Sheriff's Office, and Washington State Patrol. Each of these teams is responsible for its respective jurisdiction (WSP responds throughout the state). The Department of Ecology is the primary clean-up agency for lab scene waste, and responds to any request for services, including lab scenes that are not investigated by police. The King County Sheriff's Office, Washington State Patrol, and Department of Ecology classify a scene as a meth lab call if chemicals or paraphernalia are found that are associated with the manufacturing of methamphetamine.

Processing an average methamphetamine lab is time and labor intensive. The first steps in processing a lab are to assess the scene and determine contamination dangers to those present and to those who will be conducting crime scene processing. Then, investigators establish a safety zone around the scene, and decide what resources and equipment will be needed to process the scene. Processing the scene involves collecting physical evidence

(e.g., photographs, fingerprints, chemicals, and paraphernalia) and documenting and sampling the unknown chemical mixtures for laboratory analysis by the crime lab. Third, investigators coordinate the cleanup of the scene by contacting the Department of Ecology and Public Health. Processing a lab scene takes an average of two to four hours, and requires between two and twelve detectives, depending on factors like size, number of lab scenes, and whether or not the suspects are present.

State law mandates that officers who are allowed to process a meth lab crime scene take a minimum of 40 hours of training and 8 hours of field training with yearly additional training (WAC 296-62-3040). Detectives who have to handle chemicals must also have specialized equipment at their disposal for safety.

DRUG ENDANGERED CHILDREN

Children can absorb the deadly ingredients used to manufacture meth in many ways - even just by walking barefoot across the floor of a contaminated lab. When lab operators cook, children inhale the methamphetamine fumes. Many babies born to meth-addicted women can't tolerate stimuli such as human touch or regular light. They can have tremors and coordination problems. When they become school-aged, they are more likely to be hyperactive or have attention deficit disorder, learning disabilities and unprovoked fits of anger.

The KCSO has seen an increase in the number of children present at meth labs. In 2001, we found three children at three labs; in 2002, the number rose to 27 children at 14 labs.

In 2002, the legislature passed a law that declares that a person is guilty of the crime of endangerment with a controlled substance if the person knowingly or intentionally permits a dependent child or dependent adult to be exposed to, ingest, inhale, or have contact with methamphetamine or ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or anhydrous ammonia, that are being used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. In the past, having a child present during the production of meth generally resulted in a two-year enhancement to the sentence; now, having the child present also adds a felony charge. As a result, the KCSO now has detectives from the Special Assault Unit (SAU) respond to meth incidents where children are found. The meth team handles the evidence gathering for the drug charges, while SAU gathers evidence regarding the child endangerment and works with Child Protective Services to place the child in a safe environment.

QUALITY OF LIFE CRIMES

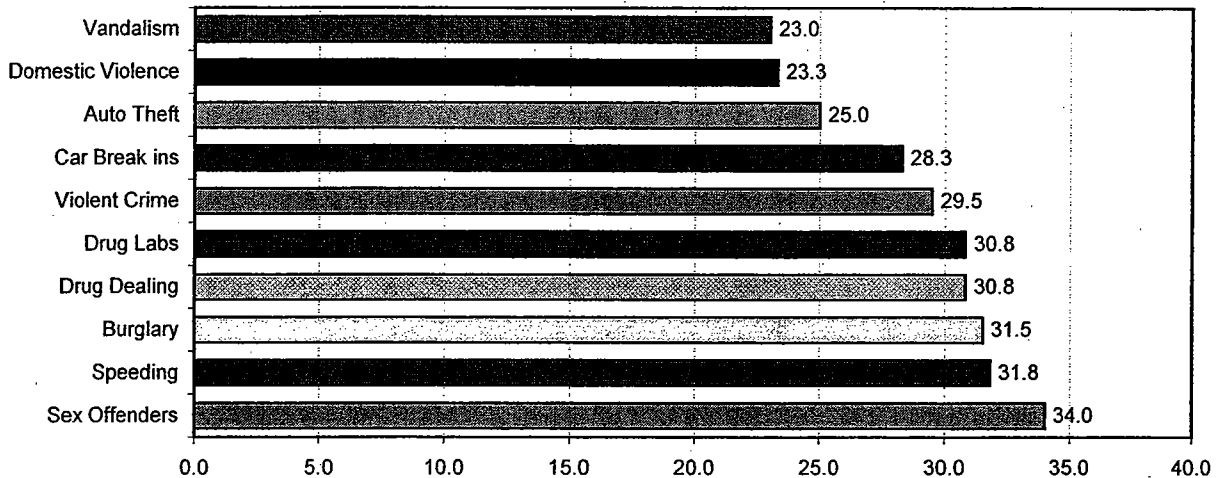
The residents of King County have enjoyed a relatively good quality of life during the 1990s due to the prosperity of the economy and the environment of the region. Despite the recent economic downturn, the public continues to expect a relatively "crime-free" lifestyle and demands higher levels of service and interaction from their law enforcement agencies. Maintaining this lifestyle within the confines of an economic downturn and an emphasis on reduced government spending is a challenge for both King County and our contract cities.

The combination of lower crime rates and increasing urbanization has led public expectations to shift toward issues of crime prevention and non-violent (quality of life) crimes. Nevertheless, our most current survey data show that citizens are still concerned about major crime (see Figure 5). Therefore, we need to keep violent crimes

at a minimum, be able to quickly solve crimes that do occur, and effectively address quality of life issues in the communities.

Figure 6: Top Ten Crime Concerns, 2001 Citizen Survey

Percent of respondents reporting that they are "Very Concerned" about the topic



Addressing the quality of life issues poses another challenge as well: a "one-size-fits-all" approach will not work. Each community has unique concerns and priorities; to be effective, the agency must understand and respond to all. The KCSO is seeing increased interest in key issues such as domestic violence, underage drinking, and juvenile delinquency.

HOMELAND SECURITY

Homeland security and international or domestic terrorism are concerns for King County. Washington State is home to a number of groups that are known to take terrorist action to accomplish their goals, and many of those groups have located in Western Washington. Washington State also is susceptible to infiltration by international terrorists through its extensive international border with Canada and its major international air terminals and seaports. Remote border crossings in Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties remain relatively open to clandestine operations. Container ships arriving in the Port of Seattle often transport refugees and other foreign nationals to Washington State.

The majority of targets critical to Washington State's population, infrastructure, and economy are located in Western Washington. King County's location makes it vulnerable to terrorist activity or attacks. International borders are nearby, and Seattle is a hub for domestic and international travelers. Highly visible and accessible targets in King County include the freeway system, Washington Convention Center, Safeco Field, Seahawks' Football Stadium, Key Arena, Port of Seattle, SeaTac International Airport, Washington State Ferry terminals and ferries, King County International Airport, Boeing manufacturing plants, Microsoft facilities, and the federal courthouse. In addition, there are many targets in unincorporated areas such as watersheds, commercial shopping venues, and the White River Amphitheater. The county is also the site of many special events such as

September 15, 2003

draft

SeaFair, New Year's Eve celebrations, the Apple Cup, WTO Ministerial meetings, and major sporting events (e.g., baseball's All-Star Game).

The federal government relies heavily on local agencies to provide prevention and first response resources. Nevertheless, some FBI reports have shown that the Puget Sound area is woefully understaffed and lacks sufficient resources to handle large-scale terrorism.

SECTION THREE: SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

FRAGMENTATION AND REDUCTION OF THE SERVICE AREA

The Growth Management Act is now a decade old, and has had both positive and negative effects on the KCSO. While it has afforded us the opportunity to modernize our ways of doing business (e.g., contracting), it has also resulted in an increasingly fractured and diminished service area. Since 1990, our served population has declined by six percent; it has declined twelve percent from its high in 1993. In 2002, it seemed that the pace of annexations might be slowed by a Washington State Supreme Court decision that deemed the petition method of annexation to be unconstitutional. However, the 2003 legislative session brought a spate of bills aimed at providing alternative annexation processes. House Bill 1755, for example, could greatly increase the pace at which annexations take place by providing a process that involves only agreements between the city and county. This approach removes citizens from the process, except for their ability to negate an annexation via referendum, so the legality of the law and the extent to which it will be used remains unclear.

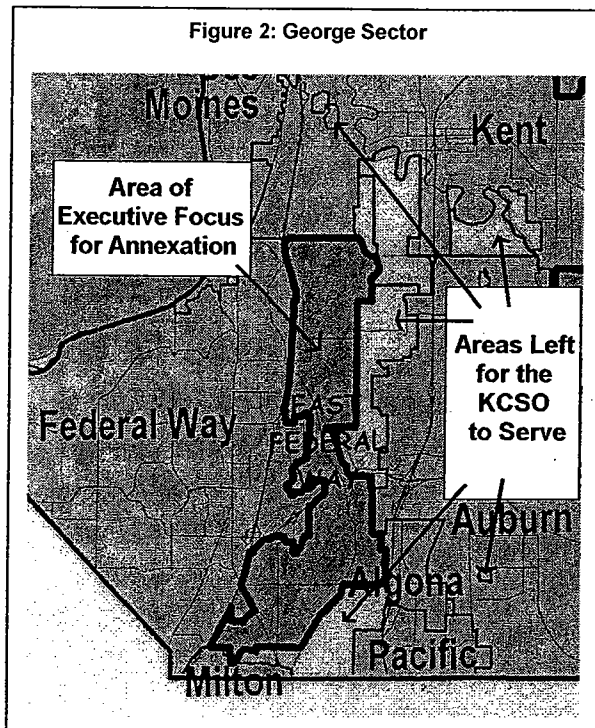
The County Executive's Office has indicated a desire to expedite the annexation of the "top ten" potential annexation areas between 2003 and 2010. Under the estimates, all of the potential annexations involve non-contract cities, so they represent a potential KCSO service population decrease of over 170,000 people. If these annexations occur, the decrease could gradually shift the balance of our service population such that contracts

make up a greater percentage of our customer base than unincorporated areas.

Annexing these large areas would make service delivery more difficult because many of them would leave small- to medium-sized unincorporated "islands" that the KCSO still must serve (an "island" is an area that is completely or primarily surrounded by incorporated area). An example is shown in Figure 2, which depicts the "G" sector of the KCSO service area. The focus is on having about half of this sector annexed to Federal Way, leaving the other half for the KCSO to serve. The remaining areas are geographically separated, which significantly affects life safety, liability risks, and staffing. Life safety and liability requirements will always take priority in the allocation of police resources and costs will not shrink commensurate with lost revenues.

Annexations to non-contract cities also eliminate our ability to serve the "islands" through cross dispatching, having a

Figure 2: George Sector



deputy from one area back up a deputy in another area on priority matters that require two officers for life safety reasons. Mutual aid, which is governed by state law, is provided only in emergency situations based on officer availability. From a safety and liability viewpoint, the KCSO cannot rely on mutual aid for priority backups from incorporated jurisdictions. Nor can the County expect cities to provide regular responses to calls in unincorporated areas, as this would constitute a considerable urban subsidy of service. Cross dispatching with our contracting partners allows the KCSO and our contract partner to mutually staff adjacent service areas at a lower level and rely on each other for priority backup calls.

In short, reduction of service areas may not result in reductions of costs because of the difficulty in serving the remaining areas.

LEGISLATIVE FACTORS

Legislative changes take many forms, thus affecting the KCSO in many ways. For example, statutes may mandate that services be performed by the KCSO or reduce revenues available. Every new piece of legislation poses a challenge to the agency. The KCSO can be directly affected by legislation arising from the actions of several distinct legislative bodies: the federal government, the State of Washington, the King County Council, the Port of Seattle and contract city councils. Employment laws also affect the KCSO; in the past year, the KCSO has needed to add or reclassify staff to ensure our compliance with federal and state laws regarding issues such as pay and medical leaves.

2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION: TRANSFERRING COSTS TO LOCAL AGENCIES

A cursory review of 2003 law and justice legislation demonstrates that funding considerations were the primary driver of policy matters pertaining to law and justice. As a consequence, there were fewer laws passed (compared to prior years) that create additional burdens on law enforcement. Two new laws, however, will affect the sheriff directly: HB 1712 will create more requirements to register for sex or kidnapping offenders, and SB 5990 allows for the early release of prisoners.

HB 1712

The additional requirements were necessary to continue receiving full federal Byrne funds, which are distributed to local jurisdictions for activities such as drug courts, undercover narcotics work, and domestic violence advocacy. The burden of the additional registration work, however, falls exclusively on the sheriff.

SB 5990

Senate Bill 5990 law is expected to save the state about \$40 million in the next two years by eliminating supervision for certain nonviolent offenders after they're released, and letting others out of prison early by increasing time off for good behavior. The first group of releases took place in early July 2003 when 283 individuals were released. Of those, 15 percent (42) went to King County and its cities.

Early release could result in additional work for the KCSO and other local law enforcement agencies. In fact, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that two studies (1983 and 1994) provide an estimate of "U.S." recidivism rates. The rearrest rate for property offenders, drug offenders, and public-order offenders released from prison increased significantly from 1983 to 1994. Released prisoners with the highest rearrest rates were robbers (70.2%), burglars (74.0%), larcenists (74.6%), motor vehicle thieves (78.8%), those in prison for possessing or selling stolen property (77.4%), and those in prison for possessing, using, or selling illegal weapons (70.2%). These are the types of offenders that will be released under the state's plan.

Table 3: Bureau of Justice Statistics Rearrest Rates

Offender Type	1983 Rearrest Rate	1994 Rearrest Rate
Property Offenders	68.1%	73.8%
Drug Offenders	50.4%	66.7%
Public-Order Offenders	54.6%	62.2%
Violent Offenders	59.6%	61.7%

Further, the 1994 recidivism study estimated that within 3 years, 51.8% of prisoners released during the year were back in prison either because of a new crime for which they received another prison sentence, or because of a technical violation of their parole.

This law may save money in the short term for the state Department of Corrections, but the net effect will likely be that the costs will be shifted from state prisons to local law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies due to recidivism.

UNFUNDED MANDATES

Each year numerous new laws impact the operation of the Sheriff's Office, but few provide money or clear direction for implementation. Often, however, the KCSO will incur liability or other consequences if we fail to carry out a new law or mandate.

In 2002, for example, a new law required us to obtain a DNA sample from every convicted felon who does not serve jail or prison time after sentencing. This new mandate took effect on July 1, 2002, and provided no funding for implementation (DNA kits, employee training, tracking systems, etc.). Although the KCSO does not disagree with the intent of the law, it is unclear how we should fund implementation. Obstacles to implementation include our lack of contact with offenders at sentencing, a lack of people trained to obtain DNA, a lack of kits to obtain the DNA, and a need to properly address employee concerns about safety and biohazards. Exhibit B lists other unfunded mandates from the 2002 legislative session.

PROACTIVE APPROACH

The KCSO sees many ways in which current laws or policies could be changed to improve the delivery of law enforcement. To that end, we have proposed and/or supported several pieces of legislation, and worked hard to educate policymakers about the increasing and changing demands on law enforcement. These efforts should continue in the future at federal, municipal, county, and state levels. The KCSO also will continue to work with other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies via active partnerships in legislative coalitions, such as the Washington State Sheriff's Association, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Washington Counties, and other active lobby groups that have similar issues and interests related to public safety.

Additionally, the KCSO is very active with King County's federal legislators, which has resulted in a significant increase in federal resources available to the Sheriff's Office. It will be critical for the Sheriff to remain active in this arena in the future as the federal government pushes responsibility and resources for issues such as domestic security down to the local level.

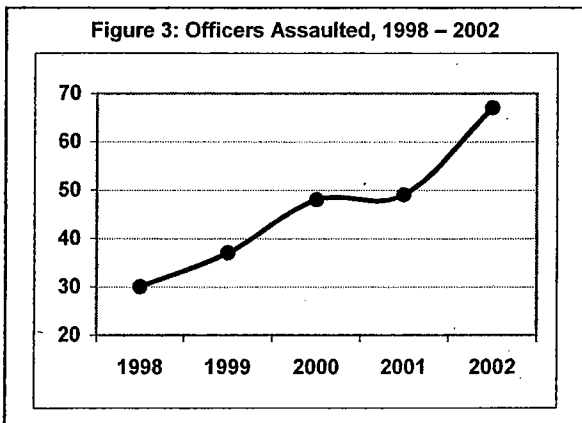
OTHER FACTORS

As may be expected, the priorities of the community and/or government are reflected in the KCSO's services. Recently, societal influences have demanded improved investigation and prevention of domestic violence, increased homeland security, unpaid child support, sex offender registration, and transparent policies and procedures regarding bias-based policing. These requirements – from either public pressure or mandates – often require us to retrain staff and develop new programs. In 2002, we conducted a sweeping security review of our facilities, which brought to light deficiencies that were corrected in 2003.

LESS LETHAL WEAPONS

Another issue that has affected the KCSO is the use of less lethal weapons. The KCSO has approved the M26 Tasers, and began using them in 2002. Budget reductions have precluded us from issuing a Taser as standard

equipment for all deputies, but these items have been distributed on a limited basis among some unincorporated deputies. Several of our contract cities also have purchased Tasers for their dedicated staff as optional equipment.



OFFICER SAFETY

As our service area shrinks, officer safety issues will increase – fragmented service areas equate to longer delays for backup. This is a significant concern to the

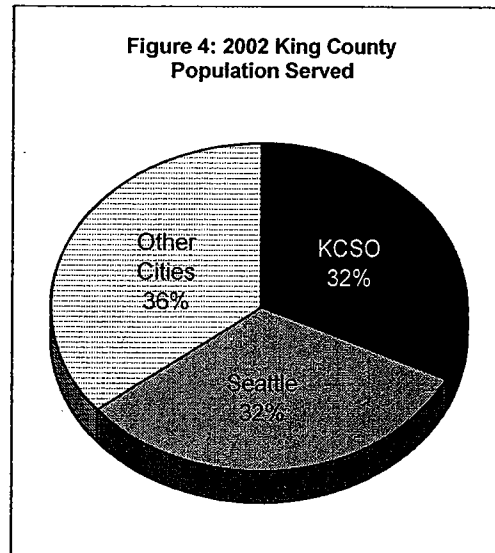
KCSO since assaults on officers have increased steadily in recent years. In fact, the number has more than doubled since 1998. This figure emphasizes the need for sufficient staffing to have ready backup assistance for our deputies in all areas.

CONTRACTING AND CUSTOMER SERVICE

Contracts have had a dramatic effect on the KCSO, such that almost all employees spend at least some of their time supporting or serving the contracts. In addition, contracts have increased service complexity and record-keeping requirements, and hastened our cultural shift to an organization focused on partnership and customer service.

CUSTOMER BASE

The KCSO's customer base has steadied as the rate of incorporations has slowed. The KCSO provides law enforcement to citizens of unincorporated King County, to thirteen cities, King County Metro Transit, the King County International Airport, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, 72 schools, and many other agencies and jurisdictions through contracts. We assist other citizens through regional services. According to 2003 population estimates, 32 percent of King County residents live in unincorporated areas and the cities served by the KCSO.



UNINCORPORATED KING COUNTY

Washington State law designates the Sheriff's Office as the chief law enforcement provider in the county. Therefore, the KCSO is the sole provider of police services to the 351,675 citizens who live in unincorporated areas of the county. Since 1990, the population of unincorporated King County has decreased 31 percent, while the overall population of the county has increased 15 percent.

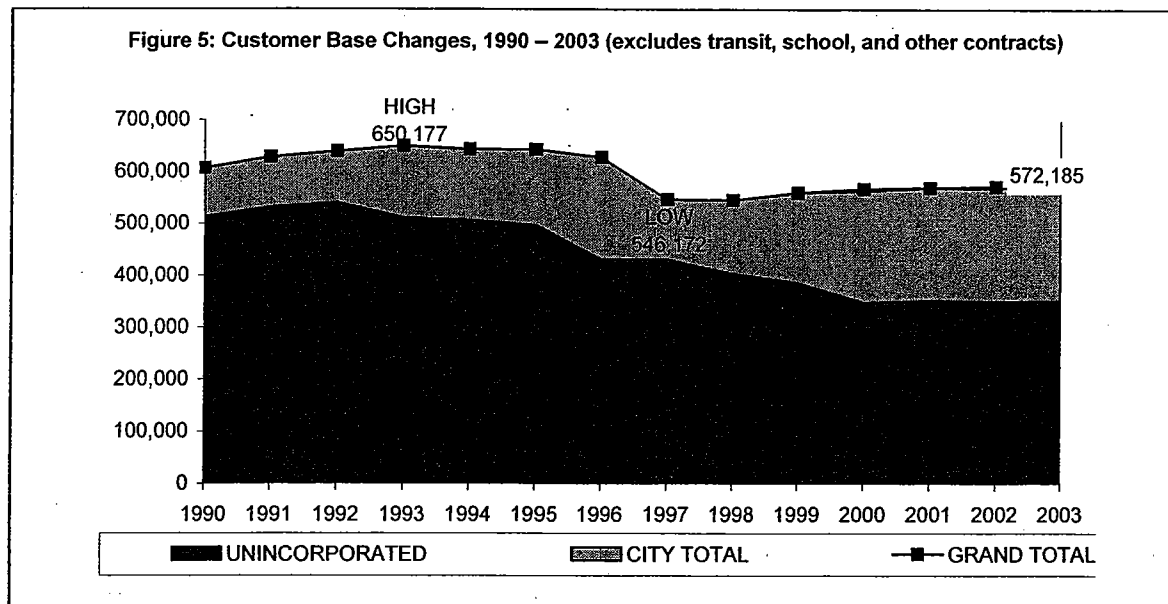
CITY CONTRACTS

The KCSO began offering its services through contracts in 1973, but the bulk of our contracts have been established since 1990. As of June 2003, the KCSO maintained contracts with thirteen cities, which range in population from 210 to 52,730. The fastest growing cities since the 2000 Census have been Maple Valley, Covington, and Sammamish. The city of Kenmore is approaching the 20,000-population threshold that would allow, but not compel, the city to have a captain serve as its city chief. Precinct Four, which serves Burien and SeaTac as well as the unincorporated areas, began to operate with a new service model in July 2003. Under the model, SeaTac city hall serves as the primary precinct facility, with the Burien facility operating as a substation that also houses the Burien police department. The development of this new approach is a model for future adjustments necessitated by the cities' changing needs and the potential annexations of unincorporated areas.

The contract cities approved a two-year contract extension in December 2002, although two cities are currently exploring the option of converting to other service providers. If they proceed, the first contract termination would take effect in September 2004. The KCSO is working with the cities and the contract Oversight Committee to address the concerns of these two cities and retain the contracts if possible. If retention plans fail, however, the KCSO has committed to the Oversight Committee that we will work with them to mitigate the cost impacts, pursuant to the contract terms.

Table 4: Contract City Population Growth, 2000- 2003
 (Note: Updated from previous business plans based on information from the State Office of Financial Management)

	2000 (Census)	2001 (OFM)	Percent Change (00-01)	2002 (OFM)	Percent Change (01-02)	2003 (OFM)	Percent Change (02-03)	Cumulative Percent Change (00-03)
UNINCORPORATED	349,234	353,040	1.1%	351,136	-0.5%	351,843	0.2%	0.7%
Beaux Arts	307	310	1.0%	295	-4.8%	302	2.4%	-1.6%
Burien	31,881	31,830	-0.2%	31,810	-0.1%	31,480	-1.0%	-1.3%
Carnation	1,893	1,920	1.4%	1,905	-0.8%	1,905	0.0%	0.6%
Covington	13,783	13,840	0.4%	14,395	4.0%	14,850	3.2%	7.7%
Kenmore	18,678	18,790	0.6%	19,180	2.1%	19,200	0.1%	2.8%
Maple Valley	14,209	14,590	2.7%	15,040	3.1%	15,730	4.6%	10.7%
Newcastle	7,737	7,815	1.0%	8,205	5.0%	8,320	1.4%	7.5%
North Bend	4,746	4,755	0.2%	4,735	-0.4%	4,680	-1.2%	-1.4%
Sammamish	34,104	34,560	1.3%	34,660	0.3%	35,930	3.7%	5.4%
SeaTac	25,496	25,380	-0.5%	25,320	-0.2%	25,100	-0.9%	-1.6%
Shoreline	53,296	53,421	0.2%	53,250	-0.3%	52,730	-1.0%	-1.1%
Skykomish	214	215	0.5%	215	0.0%	210	-2.3%	-1.9%
Woodinville	9,809	9,825	0.2%	9,830	0.1%	9,905	0.8%	1.0%
CITY TOTAL	215,267	217,251	0.9%	218,840	0.7%	220,342	0.7%	2.4%
GRAND TOTAL	568,031	570,291	0.4%	569,976	-0.1%	572,185	0.4%	0.7%



TRANSIT CONTRACT

The KCSO maintains a transit police force for King County Metro Transit through the Special Operations Division. The operations and contract administration of the division function in a manner similar to contract cities. In 2003, we will complete a more comprehensive memorandum of understanding, including more information about their unit costs. This document will be vital to our ability to scale the operation to meet King County Metro’s growing needs through their Sound Transit partnerships. The KCSO considers King County Metro to be one of its most promising contract partnerships for the future.

Learning the differences between transit and traditional police work is a challenge that the KCSO continues to meet. These differences include the varied customer base for transit (e.g., operators and riders), the speed required for response and resolution, and the fact that transit will pass through other agencies' jurisdictions. King County Metro estimates that its annual ridership is 93 million.

SCHOOL CONTRACTS

As part of the Community Oriented Policing focus, the School Resource Officer program was created and designed to build partnerships between students, teachers, administration, parents and police. The King County Sheriff's Office SRO program focuses on three primary service areas: mentoring, campus security, and classroom instruction.

Although the School Resource Officers report through their precinct chain of command, an SRO Coordinator oversees the program itself, with contract support from the Contracts Unit.

The SRO Coordinator primarily works with multiple police administrators, school administrators, contract cities, county administrators, school boards, city councils, the business community, parents, neighborhoods, and the officers assigned to the program. Because a large portion of the program is currently grant funded, the coordinator is responsible for managing as well as researching new grant opportunities. Centralized training for SROs and updating course curriculum also falls within these roles and responsibilities. SRO certification, travel, purchasing of equipment, and training material unique to the program are the coordinator's responsibility. Lastly, the most important role and responsibility of the SRO Coordinator is accountability of the program. Before this position was created, there was neither uniformity in contracts nor coordinated effort within the many SRO programs operating throughout the county.

KING COUNTY AIRPORT POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS

The King County International Airport Police (KCIA)/Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting unit is managed by the King County Sheriff's Office and performs three critical functions necessary to maintain FAA Airport Certification. These three functions are Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF), Law Enforcement and Airport Safety/Inspections.

Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting involves the function of responding to aircraft emergencies including fuel spills and providing life safety fire fighting services. This duty requires specialized equipment and significant on-going fire rescue training for all personnel.

The Airport Police function is the responsibility for all law enforcement activities on airport property. To carry out this duty, all Police/ARFF members have attended the Washington State Criminal Justice Academy and have limited police commissions through the King County Sheriff's Office. In addition to providing general airport security and ensuring that only authorized persons have access to restricted areas, the unit also performs typical arrests on and around the airport for criminal traffic, DUI, narcotics possession, trespass, vandalism, and vehicle theft.

The Airport Safety/Inspection Program performed by the Police/ARFF Unit is regulated by Part 139 of FAA regulations. This function involves a variety of activities that entail daily inspections and documentation. Examples include multiple daily inspections of all taxiway and runway areas for damage or irregularities. The unit makes regular checks for foreign object debris, inappropriate or hazardous aircraft parking, inoperable lighting or signage, and wildlife.

Currently the Airport Police/ARFF unit is situated in the Special Operations Division of the King County Sheriff's Office, and is staffed with 17 deputies and .7 of a captain as the contract chief. In 2002, the deputy positions became fully commissioned (they had held limited commissions) and joined the King County Police Officers Guild. As part of the transition, the deputies will complete the KCSO Field Training program. Since September 11, 2001, we have provided an increased level of security at Boeing Field. To continue the enhanced security level, it is anticipated that additional KCIA Police/ARFF staffing will be added in 2004. The positions will be open to all KCSO commissioned officers, and will require the same minimum entry-level and in-service training. Further, the airport is considering converting the captain position to full-time in 2004 based on the complexity of the job and increasing workload. The KCSO considers the KCIA contract to be a model partnership for non-municipal contracts.

MUCKLESHOOT ENHANCED SERVICES CONTRACT

In 2003, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe added four deputies and a sergeant to their existing contract, bringing their staffing complement to a size comparable to the city of Newcastle. The reservation is part of King County's jurisdiction, but the Tribe is enhancing the existing service by having the dedicated staff provide additional patrol, problem solving, proactive work, and school-based programs. The contract does not cover security at the new White River Amphitheater. The KCSO views the expansion of the contract as a very exciting change, and an opportunity to increase our understanding and abilities in the realm of tribal policing.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

The trend of incorporations has essentially ended, and the areas left in King County may or may not annex in the next three to five years. Market opportunities for the KCSO are now in schools and regional partnerships, although some smaller cities may consider contracts if the economy continues its decline. As a result, the KCSO must focus on developing and maintaining a strong customer satisfaction focus. Quality, value-added services, cost savings, and respect for local control and identity will be key factors.

In addition, the KCSO will assess our options for partnerships for specialty and other services. We are examining the practices of other counties in the western United States to learn different approaches to providing law enforcement. When we find promising strategies, the KCSO intends to work closely with other jurisdictions to determine if those methods will be effective in our area. The goal will be to continue providing necessary public services, with the appropriate levels of staffing and training, but at a reduced cost and/or increased efficiency. For example, new legislation in 2003 requires law enforcement agencies to write policies regarding vehicle pursuits. This situation may present opportunities for the KCSO to partner with other agencies for the use of our Air Support Unit. Helicopters significantly reduce the risk to officers and citizens during pursuits, without limiting our ability to apprehend offenders.

CONTRACT HOLDERS

As our contract holders develop a history with the KCSO and build their understanding of police operations, the demand is increasing for information, support on key issues, continual reviews of costing methodologies, and two-way communication. The KCSO and the cities have modeled the contract as a partnership, and input from all parties is expected for major decisions that affect costs or service. Ensuring that we have appropriate staff and processes to manage the demands, while not significantly increasing costs, is and will be a challenge for the department.

INFORMATION-BASED OPERATIONS

The challenge for the KCSO is to develop a service delivery model that uses technology to make deputies more efficient and effective so that they have time to interact with the community and solve problems. This philosophy is known as community oriented policing and is reflected in our mission to provide service tailored to individual communities. One way to do this is through the use of wireless modems in patrol vehicles; this technology allows field deputies to check license plates quickly and identify stolen vehicles. Without the modems, deputies must call the Communications Center for each plate – a more time-consuming and less effective approach. Many of the KCSO's contract partners have adopted this technology, and the KCSO is looking for ways to provide it in unincorporated areas.

DEMANDS FOR DATA AND ANALYSIS

The increasing demand for accurate data and analysis has become one of the largest market forces for the KCSO, and also represents a strong service growth area. The demand stems from contracting entities that want to better understand their needs, the Prosecutor's Office, reporting requirements, grant applications, and the KCSO's own need to use information to improve the effectiveness of services. Cities consider data to be a critical asset for community education that will help engage citizens in public safety issues and also provide a sense of security.

Investments in technology also will help the KCSO meet future demands. The ability to quickly gather data and information will assist in long-range planning, identifying problems, and finding solutions. Information could also help the KCSO secure grant funding for future efforts.

INTEGRATION

Deputies and detectives need comprehensive and timely information for making critical "street-level" decisions. The KCSO will meet this need by actively pursuing a technology plan that integrates information and systems at all levels of government and law enforcement.

To date, the KCSO has had tremendous success in partnering with other agencies to share information and technology resources, especially through the King County Police Chiefs Association. In November 2002, the KCSO launched the Regional Automated Information Network (RAIN) pilot with the Bellevue and Renton police departments. RAIN enables authorized agencies to share their incident and investigative information with each other, making it possible for users to run cross-jurisdictional queries on people, vehicles, and narratives. It is a secure Internet pathway or bridge to law enforcement information within the various

agencies. In this model, agencies retain both custody and control over their information. Advantages of this model include low maintenance, local control, low support requirements, consistency among agencies, compatibility with existing systems, and low cost. The KCSO looks forward to expanding this pilot and developing similar partnerships with other agencies.

Another integration effort has been mandated by SHB 1271, which creates the State Interoperability Executive Committee within the Department of Information Services. The committee, including representatives from city and county governments, is required to develop policies and recommendations for wireless radio communication technical standards to the Information Services Board. Among its other duties, the committee is required to take inventory of state and local government owned public safety communications systems. Unfortunately, this worthwhile effort is unfunded, so local governments have no resources to enable their participation.

ONGOING CHALLENGES

Clearly, providing the long-term funding necessary for a successful technology program is a daunting challenge, especially in light of ever-reduced funding. Although we have reached the point at which most employees have a computer, some of the equipment is now outdated and needs to be replaced.

Since contracts pay for services rendered, they are sensitive to the increasing costs associated with improved or updated technology. There are disparities in technology used by officers because some cities can afford to supply their officers with more or better equipment. Further, contract language stipulates that computers be replaced or updated in the cities every four years, and funding is set aside to do this.

In addition, the KCSO has insufficient resources to provide the training and analysis required by our internal systems and our contract customers. Resources in this instance include time, people, and money. Our greatest opportunity will be to provide technology training to as many staff members as possible and to prioritize the requests for data analysis and information.

TRAINING

The need for training is increasing, and mandates for commissioned staff training are changing the way in which we do business. Since 2000, all police recruits have attended 720 hours of academy training, thereby extending the amount of time needed to fill patrol vacancies. In addition, both the state and the county have introduced supervisory staff training requirements, which require 80 to 120 hours of training per person to achieve certification. The KCSO also has significant technology training needs.

Although we need to train both commissioned and professional staff, current budget constraints severely limit the KCSO's ability to provide training to professional staff, except under specific circumstances or through King County OHRM.

NEW TRAINING APPROACH

The Washington Cities Insurance Authority (a 100-member municipal insurance pool of Washington cities) and the Association of Washington Cities (a municipal insurance pool of 75 smaller Washington cities) list minimum law enforcement training standards as 40 hours of annual training in the following topics:

- Firearms Training/Qualification (tactical day/night conditions)
- EVOC (pursuit policy/decision making/defensive driving)
- Use of Force (deadly and less lethal force)
- Racial Profiling or Biased Policing (command staff and line officers)
- Workplace Harassment
- Defensive Tactics
- Warrants and Civil Liability updates.

The KCSO has been providing a 32-hour in-service training to deliver a minimum level of professional law enforcement training to help our staff maintain required skills. Facing unprecedented budget reductions, KCSO reduced our in-service training in 2002 to 32 hours every other year. To balance the reduced formal in-service training, KCSO is working to enhance and expand our roll call training program, which relies on decentralized trainers. The major challenges are continuity, quality, and documentation of training delivered through roll calls.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is a key factor in training for both safety and liability reasons. The KCSO must continue our efforts to properly train all employees in employment laws (e.g., sexual harassment) and facility regulations (e.g., OSHA). Risk analysis and minimization should continue to be factors in determining the types of training that the KCSO will provide.

BUILDING STRONG CASES

Each unit within the Field Operations and Criminal Investigations Divisions also requests and needs specialized training for its staff so that our investigations and cases are solid for prosecution. Since laws, processes, and techniques change frequently, providing such training is vital if the KCSO is to be effective in reducing crime.

HOMELAND SECURITY

The tragic events of September 11, 2001 brought to light the need for local agency readiness in combating terrorism. The Puget Sound region has been identified by the FBI as a vulnerable target due to highly recognizable landmarks, proximity to the Canadian border and Pacific Ocean, and the relatively low level of police staffing. The KCSO, involved in anti-terrorism efforts since 1992, reiterated our need to prepare for, prevent and protect against terrorist acts by developing a Homeland Security Plan. We began by assessing our strengths and weaknesses, our relationships and coordination agreements with other agencies, and our readiness and ability to respond. We identified the need to enhance our intelligence and investigative abilities, and began participating in several state and federal task forces. We also enlisted the support of several local agencies to form the King County Regional Criminal Intelligence Group. We obtained federal grant funding to purchase a back-up server for our records and information system. We worked with other

state and county agencies to obtain grant funding for personal protective equipment for the majority of our patrol first responders, and then provided the initial training. The continued implementation of this plan, however, will require several things. First, additional equipment and on-going training must be provided to first responders and support personnel to attain a level of proficiency. Second, command level courses in Emergency Management using state and federally mandated curricula must be provided, and practical exercises conducted on an on-going basis. And finally, enhancing our ability to identify potential threat elements and prevent acts from occurring must remain a primary goal.

COUNTYWIDE SERVICES

The KCSO's commitment to providing regional law enforcement means that services such as SWAT, Air Support, Homicide Investigations, Marine Patrol, K-9, and Hostage Negotiations are available to King County's 1.6 million residents. The KCSO is reimbursed for these services through per-call charges, contracts, and mutual aid agreements.

Other regional law enforcement activities that the KCSO is leading include a regional information sharing project, school mapping program, incident command/response preparedness, King County Meth Action Team, and the Firearms Crime Enforcement Coalition of King County. Additionally, the KCSO is working collaboratively with federal, state, and local law enforcement in the ongoing and emerging policy development for domestic security.

"MGT" STUDY

During 2001, a study of law enforcement agencies in counties and cities with populations greater than 150,000 was conducted to determine how specialty law enforcement services could be offered. The study was conducted by the consulting firm MGT of America, Inc. through the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.

HIGHLIGHTS OF STUDY FINDINGS

The study found that although a large number of law enforcement agencies indicated that they had officers trained in specialties, only the larger jurisdictions had specialty units. Further, they found that agencies have either self-contained units with full-time specialty staff or units that draw from officers who have other principle assignments; the KCSO uses both methods. The study also suggested that problems with financing the specialty units should lead us to consider opportunities to regionalize specialty service delivery. The potential for regional services in King County is impeded by the requirement that the KCSO charge non-contract cities for specialty services. The study recommended that the KCSO and other jurisdictions consider regional resource sharing agreements as a way to address the issue of charging for services. Regional services should also be governed by formal interlocal agreements. Finally, the study recommended roles for the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs with regard to brokering agreements, setting standards for costs, and establishing training guidelines for specialty services.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES TASK FORCE

The King County Sheriff is co-chairing a Law Enforcement Services Task Force commissioned by Governor Locke and requested by the Washington Sheriff's Association. The purpose of this group is to analyze law

enforcement service delivery from all agencies (state, county, local, and specialty). The committee will discuss priorities and protocols for services and make recommendations to the governor on how efficiencies may be realized through more clearly defined roles and responsibilities among the various agencies.

In 2003, the Task Force conducted a follow-up study that assessed partnerships among law enforcement agencies in Washington. The agencies involved represented a larger group than the one studied by MGT, but the study was less formal. The following is a summary of the most significant partnership opportunities identified by the study:

- Training poses significant opportunities for partnership. Several agencies reported that they have existing agreements to share resources. These agreements include shared trainers, satellite programs, and cooperation with the WSCJTC. Further, many agencies indicated that they would like to see shared training on the local/regional and state levels.
- Tactical/SWAT teams also are favored for partnerships, and several agencies already have cooperative teams. This survey and the MGT survey conducted in 2001 found that Tactical/SWAT and other specialty services are primary opportunities for local/regional partnerships because they require significant costs, training, and equipment, but are not used frequently enough for agencies to staff individual teams.
- Finally, information and records sharing are favored options for future partnerships; this finding also was echoed in the MGT study. Respondents noted in both surveys that their ability to share other services was closely linked to their ability to have readily available information. Respondents recommended finding local/regional and state level solutions.

SECTION FOUR: RESOURCES

Understanding our operating environment is vital to ensuring that the KCSO can continue to provide law enforcement services in a manner that ensures the safety of the public and our employees.

RESOURCES AND OPERATIONS

The KCSO is aware of the structural gap between revenues and expenditures projected for 2004 and into the future. Over the last several years, the KCSO has implemented numerous cost-saving strategies, absorbed significant new expenses within existing appropriations, and secured millions of dollars in new grants. We are committed to providing police services in the most cost-effective manner. However, the seriousness of the fiscal crisis and funding priorities causes us grave concerns. As an essential service provider for mandatory local and regional services, we rely on the County Executive and Council to appropriate adequate resources for the KCSO to operate safely. While the blame for the fiscal crisis has been publicly affixed to rising criminal justice expenditures, the King County Sheriff's Office uses only a modest 11.2% of the CX budget and continues to execute strategies to both maintain costs and preserve basic services. At the same time, we have not received any county funding for homeland security or new technology. The KCSO wants to ensure that mandated and critical public safety services receive sufficient funding. Further budget reductions will rapidly erode the KCSO's ability to protect citizens in unincorporated King County, and could threaten the efficiency and long-term viability of our partnerships for law enforcement, municipal police agencies, investigations, and technology. The KCSO recommends that the county pursue a stable funding mechanism that would provide sufficient resources for all county criminal justice agencies.

BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

The KCSO's total budget represents about 3.7 percent of the total county budget. In 2003, the KCSO received a total appropriation of \$106 million from these county sources:

- The CX Fund: \$96.5 million (about 18 percent of the fund), of which \$44 million is backed by revenues,
- Three "special" (non-CX) funds:
 - \$2.4 million from the Criminal Justice (CJ) Fund
 - \$11.4 million from the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy.
 - \$647,000 in drug forfeitures.

The KCSO receives nearly \$3.6 million from federal and state grants and earmark funds. These funds are dedicated to specific programs such as School Resource Officers and community policing. It is important to note that we have obtained, or are in the process of obtaining, \$28 million in grants for personnel, training, hiring, equipment, and more since 1997.

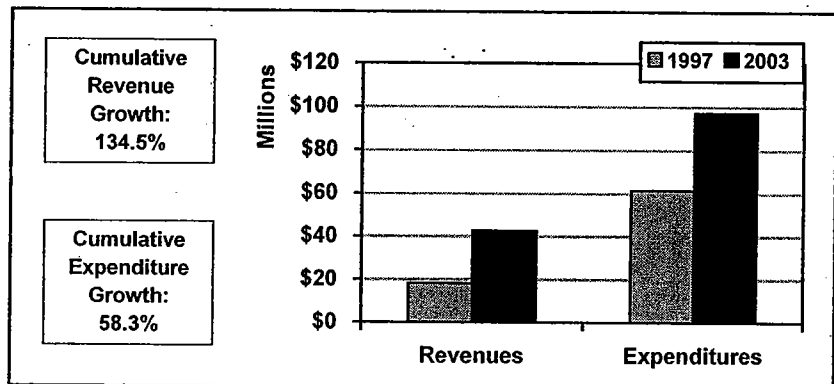
The KCSO spends about 85 percent of its budget on salaries and benefits. The next largest expenditure (13 percent) is "internal rates" – the charges that the KCSO must pay to other county departments for vehicles, radios, technology support, and building maintenance. Salaries and benefits are negotiated between the Executive departments and labor unions. The Executive departments also set internal rates. Between 1998 and

2002, internal rates increased 45 percent while the entire KCSO budget increased by only 24 percent. The KCSO and the Department of Executive Services are challenged to mitigate increases in these areas of the budget.

The remainder of the budget (two percent) is spent on services such as printing, office supplies, computers, gas, leases, rent, maintenance, and other services.

The characterization of the KCSO CX budget continues to be a serious concern for the department. Although overall expenditures have increased each year, much of the increase is non-discretionary or fully supported by revenues. Interestingly, the KCSO budget is rarely portrayed in terms of net cost to CX, yet revenue growth has outstripped expenditures by a large margin in the last several years. Mandated costs such as LEOFF I medical expenses are expended from the Sheriff CX appropriation, but are not subject to control by the department. Also, expenditures for the Green River Homicide Investigation (GRHI) increased the overall budget, but were 100 percent revenue or grant backed in 2002, and received significant revenue backing for 2003. As expenditures rise in areas

where the department has no control, further cuts will have to come from critical services that are not mandated or do not receive revenue. The KCSO will continue isolating the true budget drivers in order to recommend efficiencies or cost controls for those areas over which we have discretion



EFFICIENCIES AND COST REDUCTIONS

The County's CX crisis and resulting budget reductions have had serious implications for public safety. Direct effects have been reductions in our ability to enforce laws, maintain appropriate staffing, equip deputies with "less lethal" weapons, and provide critical training. Changes that indirectly affect us have included changes in incarceration policies (e.g., offenders spending less time or no time in jail), strained resources for court supervision, and adjustments in the amount and types of federal grants that are available.

In short, our resources are decreasing while the need for our services is increasing. The KCSO has had to balance these demands by cutting or reducing lower-priority services so that higher-priority services can be provided at an acceptable level. To date, our service cuts or reductions have included Block Watch, DARE, the gang unit, pawnshop investigations, specialized auto theft investigations; minor accident investigation, bad checks, ID theft, vice, gambling, criminal warrants, building security, local DUI enforcement, and more. These cuts affect not only unincorporated King County, but also our ability to contract; services such as Block Watch are valued by municipalities, so they are forced to purchase them as "dedicated" services rather than realizing the potential economies of scale. Our reductions illustrate the consequences of county budget decisions that are not based on established priorities.

At the same time we are making cuts, the KCSO also is finding efficiencies. In 2002 and 2003, deputies began to purchase gas at County facilities whenever possible. Usage of county facilities shot from four percent to 50 percent very quickly. Further, the KCSO opted to replace some vehicles with less expensive models. The KCSO is promoting an ongoing review of services provided to citizens by all law enforcement agencies in an effort to find the most efficient and cost effective delivery method. The "natural service provider" – be it local agencies, countywide partnerships, a sole provider, or some combination thereof – should be identified for each service, and all jurisdictions should work together to align services.

CONTRACT AND FEE REVENUE

City and other contracts pay only for services received, and the KCSO can charge only the amount it costs to provide the service (i.e., the KCSO cannot make a profit). The KCSO is reviewing our fees for a variety of services to ensure that our fee structure truly captures the cost of services to citizens. In 1998, the KCSO participated in a study that assessed our contract structure and verified that our model truly achieves full cost recovery. Twice each year, the cost books and financial exhibits are reviewed and updated to ensure that all costs are captured and shared equitably between the county, cities, and other contracting entities.

Reimbursement for most support services (e.g., records, research and planning, and personnel) are built into the overhead cost for the officers the city purchases, so each city receives the support services in proportion to their level of patrol. This cost allocation method ensures that the cities pay for the service they receive. Others (e.g., communications and clerical support) are a direct charge based on formulas. The KCSO must consider the financial impact to cities when it makes decisions about service offerings.

Ensuring cost effective services and a limited rate of growth in costs is equally important to our contract partners, which also are experiencing tighter budgets. While the KCSO reviews our methodologies to ensure full cost recovery, the contract holders review the methods for full expenditure recovery – they are responsible to their citizens to show that they are receiving the maximum services for the dollars they spend. In 2002, the KCSO began a cost containment exercise with the cities that contract for law enforcement services. Together with the city finance directors, we established a methodology that identifies what percent of the annual cost increase can be attributed to unit costs, workload, city changes, and county operational changes. At the cities' request, we analyzed data back to 1998 to determine an average annual percent change. The exercise was repeated in 2003, and the cities reported high satisfaction with the findings. The KCSO will continue to provide this information on an ongoing basis.

Table 2: Average Annual Percent Change

Time Period	Total Change	Components of Total Change			
		Unit Cost	Workload	City Changes	County Changes
1998 – 2003	5.44%	3.81%	1.19%	1.02%	-0.39%
1998 – 2002	9.23%	4.99%	3.78%	1.37%	-0.51%

In 2003, we anticipate that 44 percent of the money appropriated from the CX fund will be repaid to King County from our contracts (roughly \$42.5 million). Between 1997 and 2003, the KCSO's active contracting program led to a 134.5 percent cumulative growth in revenues. By comparison, expenditures increased by 58.3 percent in that same time frame.

RECRUITING AND HIRING

Like law enforcement agencies across the country, the KCSO is challenged to find qualified applicants to fill vacant positions. Commissioned staff positions are especially difficult to fill, and the KCSO actively recruits potential candidates with a variety of backgrounds.

The KCSO manages our vacancy rate so that our contract customers experience the highest possible level of continuous staffing. We are currently developing data tracking that we hope will help us correlate testing results with successful candidates. The data will allow us to identify which parts of the testing process are the most effective in identifying applicants with the best attributes that would be successful law enforcement service providers. The results will give us valuable information that will help us further refine our testing system.

As part of this effort to refine our testing system, the KCSO successfully obtained a grant that will assist us in improving our recruiting and hiring systems. The grant program started with a focus group process to identify the traits that deputies need to be successful; the focus groups included community members, jail staff, the King County Prosecutor's Office, the Office of Public Defense, and others. Based on that information, the KCSO identified the core competencies of deputies. The final components of the grant program will be a redesigned web site to recruit individuals with the desired competencies and an improved hiring process that should identify the candidates whose characteristics align with the deputy profile. This award was the result of the KCSO proposing a concept paper that was developed into a federal grant program. In 2003, we will design the new tools, and expect to put them into full use during 2004. We are also applying for additional funds to enhance our training and evaluation programs.

MILITARY LEAVE

KCSO and King County have always supported active military reservists. As U.S. military actions continue, we expect that our staff may continue to be called up for military duty, thereby adding to the staffing challenges created by shrinking budgets and staff. We currently have 86 department members who are eligible to be called up for military service. Twenty-eight are active reservists, and 4 of those individuals are currently serving in the military on extended duty assignments. Those on active duty continue to receive benefits, and their positions are not back-filled, which causes us to cover those vacancies with overtime when necessary.

SECTION FIVE: GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Under Sheriff Reichert's leadership, the KCSO established our vision, mission, goals, and other statements to strategically guide the provision of law enforcement. This section identifies and describes those statements; section six provides the tools we use to measure our goals.

VISION

The KCSO's vision is to be the provider of police services in Metropolitan King County.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the King County Sheriff's Office is to provide quality, professional, regional law enforcement services tailored to the needs of individual communities to improve public safety.

GOALS

The King County Sheriff's Office established a set of comprehensive goals to guide strategic planning at the operational level:

- To reduce crime and the fear of crime.
- To provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the citizens of unincorporated King County and to our contract cities.
- To commit to community policing at all levels of the King County Sheriff's Office to positively affect police response times and other important policing services.

CONTRACTING ENTITY GOALS

Our contract cities have developed their own goals and objectives, which are aligned with the KCSO's but more specific to the cities' unique situations. More information about these goals and objectives, as well as each city's accomplishments, can be found in the Service Efforts and Accomplishments reports.

CORE BUSINESS FUNCTIONS

The KCSO also has established the following as our core business functions.

- Crime Response, Investigation, and Prevention
- Contract Service Provision
- Technological Development
- Employee and Citizen Services
- Resource and Facility Management

CORE VALUES

These statements guide our strategy, policy decisions, and actions.

LEADERSHIP

We are the best. We are leaders in law enforcement in this region. We create and employ the most advanced skills and methods of providing law enforcement services. We maintain the highest professional standards possible.

INTEGRITY

We do the right thing. We do what we know to be "the right thing," adhering to both the spirit and the letter of the law. We act in ways that bring honor to the profession and build trust, confidence, and respect with the communities and people we serve.

SERVICE

We listen and respond. The public is our customer. We serve our customer by responding in a professional, courteous, and efficient manner. Proactively, we work in partnership with community members, organizations, and other agencies to solve problems and create safe and healthy neighborhoods.

TEAMWORK

We work together. We work as a team, respecting and supporting each other's roles and responsibilities. We encourage and recognize creativity and initiative that furthers the goals of the King County Sheriff's Office. We share success.

The KCSO's five core business functions represent groups of programs that have a common purpose and lead to a common outcome. Due to the nature of our business, there is necessary crossover between programs and core businesses. For example, the law enforcement services provided to our contract cities include programs that support the first two core businesses shown below. Technological development programs support all other core businesses.

In short, the KCSO has developed a system in which our goals, core businesses, and programs are intertwined. Such relationships clearly benefit the organization by providing a more effective means of realizing our mission. The relationships can also be a detriment in that major changes to any program will affect our ability to conduct other programs and functions.

Core Business Function	Meets		
	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3
Crime Response, Investigation, and Prevention	X	X	X
Contract Service Provision	X	X	X
Technological Development	X	X	X
Employee and Citizen Services		X	
Resource and Facility Management		X	

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

As requested in the business plan instructions, the KCSO has listed our services as groups/programs within our core business functions. In addition, we have classified the "programs" into the categories of regional, local unincorporated, local city, and contracts. Not all services within a program fall within the categories noted for the program. For example, the KCSO provides homicide investigations on a countywide basis as requested, but most investigations are provided only to unincorporated areas and to contract holders.

Core Business Function	Programs	Countywide	Urban Unincorp.	Rural Unincorp.	Local City	Contracts
Crime Response, Investigation, and Prevention	Response	X	X	X		X
	Investigations	X	X	X		X
	Crime Prevention					X
Contract Service Provision	Contract Law Enforcement					X
	ARFF					X
	Court Protection	X				X
	King County Metro Transit Police	X				X
	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe					X
	School Resource Officers		X			X
	Information Services	X	X			X
Technological Development	AFIS	X				
	Computer Resources		X	X		X
	Internal Investigations		X	X		X
Employee and Citizen Services	Personnel/Employee Services		X	X		X
	Training		X	X		X
	Citizen Services (non-crime)	X	X	X		X
	Administration		X	X		X
Resource and Facility Management	Resource Management		X	X		X

CORE BUSINESS: CRIME RESPONSE, INVESTIGATION, AND PREVENTION

The purpose of this core business is to provide complete response services (e.g., initial response, follow-up, investigation, and court appearance as needed) and crime prevention to residents of King County and our contracts in order to preserve public safety, reduce crime and its effects, and meet our legal obligation to enforce the laws.

Program: Response	
Purpose:	To provide effective and timely response to crime incidents in unincorporated King County, our contract cities, and other jurisdictions that request our assistance.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Support • Bomb Disposal • K-9 Unit • Communications Section • Evidence and Supply • General Traffic/ Motorcycle • Hostage Negotiation • Marine Unit • Patrol • Prisoner Transport (per RCW) • Tactical
Program: Investigations	
Purpose:	To provide thorough investigation and follow-up of crime incidents and information to unincorporated King County, our contract cities, and other jurisdictions that request our assistance.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Forensics Investigations • King County Regional Criminal Intelligence Group • Criminal Warrants • Asset Forfeiture • Child Find • DVIU • Fraud Investigations • Major Crimes Investigations • MARR • Missing Persons • Photo Lab • Polygraph • Precinct Detectives • Regional Homicide investigations • Register Kidnappers and Sexual Offenders • Special Assault Investigations • Special Support and Enforcement • Neighborhood Drug Enforcement • Green River Homicides Investigation
Program: Crime Prevention	
Purpose:	To provide crime prevention advice and programs to citizens of unincorporated King County and our contract cities so that they feel safer and so that crime is reduced.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and commercial security checks. • Block Watch and Business Watch efforts. • Crime Free Multi-Unit Housing educational programs. • Community Service Officers • Storefronts and storefront deputies (requested in budget proviso). • Community Crime Prevention Units/Crime prevention publications and educational materials. • Community notification meetings regarding Level III sex offenders.

CORE BUSINESS: CONTRACT SERVICE PROVISION

The purpose of this core business is to offer law enforcement and other services through contracts and other agreements so that our customers benefit from economies of scale, a variety of services, and experienced law enforcement professionals.

Program: Contract Law Enforcement	
Purpose:	To manage law enforcement contracts with cities and other agencies/jurisdictions so that all citizens can benefit from comprehensive enforcement.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily operations • Contract oversight • Budget/Billing
Program: Airport Rescue and Fire Fighters (ARFF)	
Purpose:	To provide comprehensive police and firefighting services to the KCIA.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily operations • Contract oversight • Budget/Billing
Program: Court Protection	
Purpose:	To ensure the safety of citizens and employees while they conduct business at the district courts.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily operations • Budget/Billing
Program: King County Metro Transit Police	
Purpose:	To oversee ongoing actions to ensure passenger and employee security and safety for King County Metro.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily operations • Contract Oversight • Budget/Billing
Program: Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	
Purpose:	To provide enhanced police services to Tribal Members and visitors to promote a high quality of life on the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe reservation.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily operations • Contract Oversight • Budget/Billing
Program: School Resource Officers	
Purpose:	To build partnerships between students, teachers, parents and police by providing a uniformed deputy on school campus, thereby allowing schools to focus on education
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily operations • Contract oversight • Budget/Billing

CORE BUSINESS: TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this core business is to develop and use technology for investigating crimes, tracking crime information, and improving business systems so that we better utilize information for addressing crime and serving citizens.

Program: Information Services	
Purpose:	To use crime-related and other information to improve our response and investigation, track our work, proactively address crime, and fulfill requests for data.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized crime analysis • Precinct crime analysis • Records • Regional information sharing • Statistical reporting
Program: AFIS	
Purpose:	<p>To provide regional fingerprinting services to the citizens of King County in order to identify individuals who may be connected to crime.</p> <p>To provide photography services to KCSO staff in order to record crime information and enhance publicity (e.g., recruiting) efforts.</p>
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten-print • Jail identification • Latent prints • Photography (see above)
Program: Computer Resources	
Purpose:	To provide computer tools and support to KCSO employees so that they can perform their work efficiently and effectively.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRIS • Computer Installation and maintenance • Countywide partnerships with other agencies

CORE BUSINESS: EMPLOYEE AND CITIZEN SERVICES

The purpose of this core business is to develop and use systems to improve employee performance and satisfaction and provide service in a timely and professional manner.

Program: Internal Investigations	
Purpose:	To conduct investigations of and provide direction to employees regarding appropriate conduct so that we can deliver professional services to citizens and continually improve our work.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Orders Manual • High-risk activity review boards • Internal investigations
Program: Personnel/Employee Services	
Purpose:	To provide the systems that support employees from recruiting to separation so that the KCSO maintains a highly-skilled and professional staff.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruiting and Hiring • Evaluation tracking • Chaplain • Promotional process
Program: Training	
Purpose:	To ensure that employees are appropriately trained and meet required certifications that the KCSO provides the highest-quality service to citizens.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-service training • Specialized training • State certification
Program: Citizen Services (Non-crime related)	
Purpose:	To ensure that citizens receive the services required by law or by precedent in a professional and courteous manner.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concealed weapons permits (RCW 9.41.050) • Responding to information requests • Search and rescue (RCW 38.52.400) • Emergency management (KCC 2.16.060 B.3) • Citizen satisfaction surveys • Civil process (KCC 2.16.060 C.2)

CORE BUSINESS: RESOURCE AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT

The purpose of this core business is to appropriately manage and optimize our financial and physical resources so that they best support our efforts to enforce laws and meet the stated needs and desires of the citizens we serve.

Program: Administration	
Purpose:	To provide clear direction to employees and the public about the KCSO's priorities so that the services are aligned and cost-effective.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media Relations • Legal Advisor • Sheriff's Aide
Program: Resource Management	
Purpose:	To manage resources so that citizens receive the best law enforcement service value.
Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and Accounting • Property Management/Supplies • Grant applications/administration • Facilities and Maintenance • Communication • Performance Measures

SECTION SIX: MEASUREMENT OF GOALS

Many of the KCSO's measurements are based on those provided to the contract cities in their Service Efforts and Accomplishments reports. The trends have been established back to 2000, which is the date of the last census. Workload and crime data are unavailable for 2003.

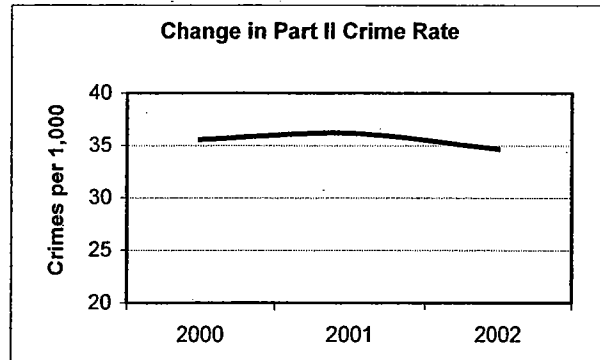
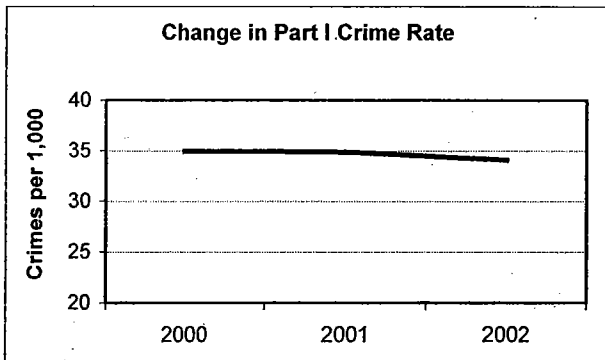
GOAL: TO REDUCE CRIME AND THE FEAR OF CRIME

The King County Sheriff's Office has established four outcome measures to support our goal of reducing crime and the fear of crime.

PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIME RATE

The crime rate is calculated on the basis of 1,000 people. It is interesting to note that although the overall Part One Crime Rate has experienced a slight decline, the trend is not consistent within the category.

	2000	2001	% Change (2000-01)	2002	% Change (2001-02)
Part I Crimes	34.93	34.85	-0.2%	34.07	-2.2%
Part II Crimes	35.54	36.17	1.8%	34.62	-4.3%



PERCENT CHANGE IN RESPONSE ACTIVITY

DISPATCHED CALLS FOR SERVICE

Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) are calls to which the KCSO's Communications Center sends at least one deputy. DCFS do not include on-views (self-initiated field activity) or reports taken by Communications Center staff (Alternative Call Handling). The Communications Center received 680,547 total calls in 2002.

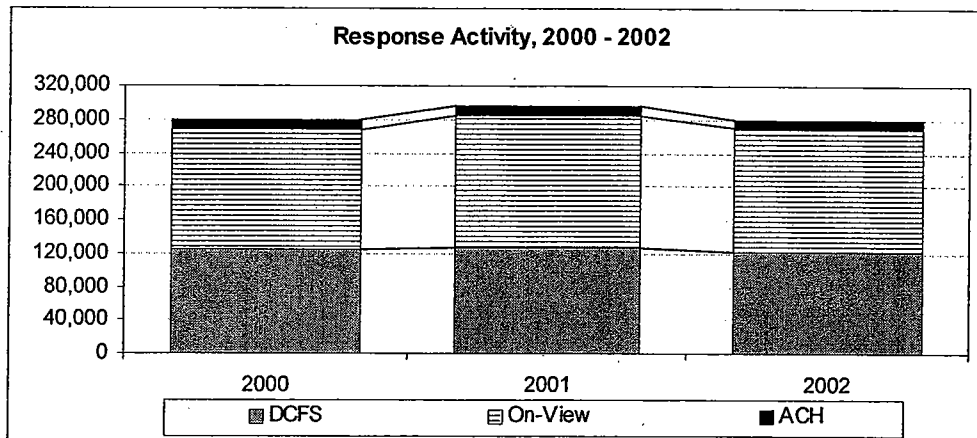
ON-VIEW ACTIVITY

Self-initiated police activity is action taken by a deputy that is not initiated by a citizen's request for service. Many of the top categories are traffic-related, including driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI), moving violations, defective equipment, speeding, vehicle license violations, parking violations, etc. Other "on-view" activity includes business checks, assisting other agencies, prisoner transports, King County Metro-related activity, criminal warrant activity, accidents, recovering stolen vehicles, (1) narcotics enforcement, suspicious person(s) or vehicle(s), abandoned vehicle(s), citizen assist(s), prostitution enforcement, and area checks.(rearrange in priority of most important first)

ALTERNATIVE CALL HANDLING

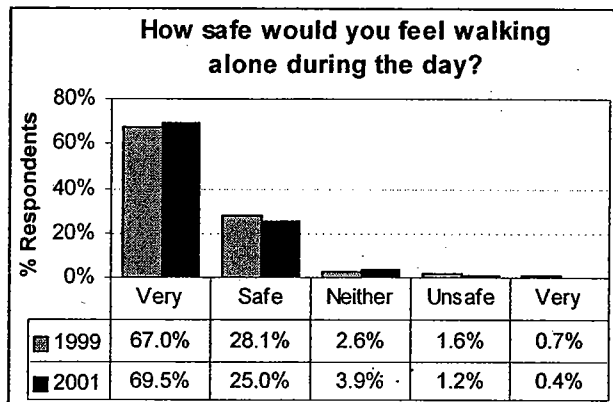
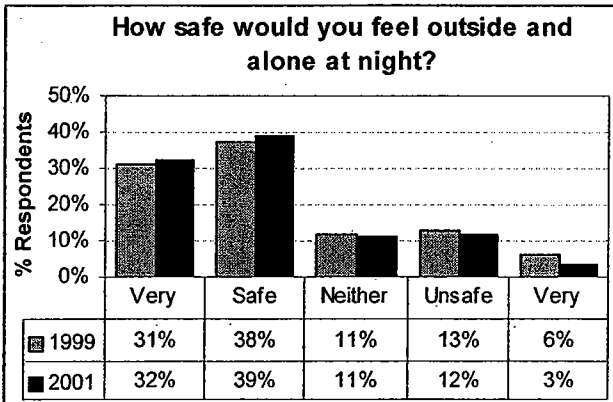
Alternative Call Handling is a program through which Communications Center call receivers handle certain calls for service by phone. Residents receive a faster response, and deputies have more time for field response and community policing.

	2000	2001	% Change (00-01)	2002	% Change (01-02)
Dispatched Calls for Service	124,844	126,730	1.5%	122,651	-3.2%
On-View Activity	143,331	157,935	10.2%	148,046	-6.3%
Alternative Call Handling	10,984	10,728	-2.3%	9,196	-14.3%



PERCENT CHANGE IN CITIZENS' REPORTED FEELINGS OF SAFETY

In 1999, and again in 2001, the KCSO conducted citizen satisfaction surveys. The survey may be repeated in the fall of 2003. The telephone survey is statistically valid, and uses a stratified sample. These are just two of the questions asked of citizens.



GOAL: TO PROVIDE HIGH-QUALITY, COST-EFFECTIVE, AND ACCOUNTABLE SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF UNINCORPORATED KING COUNTY AND TO OUR CONTRACT CITIES.

The King County Sheriff's Office has established several outcome measures to support our goal of providing high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the citizens of unincorporated King County and to our contract cities.

COST PER CAPITA (TOTAL ACTUAL POLICE BUDGET PER CAPITA)

The "actual police budget" figure is drawn from the Adopted Cost Book for each year. This is an average figure for our cities and unincorporated area. The 5.9% increase in from 2001 to 2002 was the result of implementing several major labor contracts that expired in 2000 and were settled in 2002.

	2000	2001	% Change	2002	% Change	2003	% Change
Cost per capita	\$162	\$163	.62%	\$173	5.9%	\$174	0.58%

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS

These figures represent authorized, not actual, staffing. "Commissioned officers" includes commissioned personnel of all ranks and assignments.

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Officers/1,000 Unincorp.	.91	.91	.90	0.88
Officers/1,000 City	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00

DCFS PER PATROL DEPUTY

These figures represent authorized, not actual, positions. The KCSO carries several vacancies throughout the year, and recruit deputies do not function as full deputies (i.e., alone in a patrol car) for almost a year after they are hired; they are assigned almost exclusively to unincorporated areas. A decrease may indicate greater use of Alternative Call Handling practices, and therefore, more time for on-view, crime prevention, and community policing activities.

	2000	2001	% Change	2002	% Change
DCFS per Patrol Deputy, Unincorp.	410	400	-2.4%	385	-3.9%
DCFS per Patrol Officer, City	494	503	1.8%	487	-3.1%

GOAL: TO COMMIT TO COMMUNITY POLICING AT ALL LEVELS OF THE KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE TO POSITIVELY AFFECT POLICE RESPONSE TIMES AND OTHER IMPORTANT POLICING SERVICES.

The King County Sheriff's Office is committed to community policing, but our efforts have been significantly reduced in unincorporated areas by budget cuts. The cities that contract with the KCSO for service have maintained these efforts, and they are reported in the annual Service Efforts and Accomplishments reports prepared for the cities.

SUMMARY

The King County Sheriff's Office is continuing to achieve its long-term goals by annually documenting our operating environment and challenges, as well as the strategic business objectives. These plans have changed annually, and should continue to develop with the organization. Over time, more data will be available to the KCSO. This data will become a driving factor behind organizational decision-making.

The King County Sheriff's Office will continue to emphasize the following service priorities:

- Law enforcement for all citizens in unincorporated King County and our contracts
- Ongoing quality improvement for our contract services
- Cost and operational efficiencies through partnerships and information sharing
- School-based programs such as the School Resource Officers
- Appropriate staffing, policies, and practices that ensure citizen and officer safety

Our aim is to secure adequate funding to fully realize the plans documented herein. These plans reflect our desire to provide the best law enforcement possible, and our vision to be the provider of police services in King County.

EXHIBIT A: REVIEW OF 2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The KCSO has made a cursory review of 2003 law and justice legislation. As with other topics considered by the Legislature this session, policy matters pertaining to law and justice were driven largely by funding considerations. As a consequence, there were fewer laws passed than in prior years creating additional burdens on law enforcement. The following are highlights of some bills of interest to law enforcement whether or not they create an unfounded mandate.

SSB 5165 - VEHICULAR PURSUITS

SSB 5165 requires the state criminal justice training commission, the state patrol and the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to develop a written model policy on vehicular pursuits. By June 30, 2006, every new full-time law enforcement officer employed, after July 27, 2003, must be trained on vehicular pursuits. [C 37 L 03, Effective July 27, 2003]

SB 5990 - REDUCING SENTENCES FOR CERTAIN OFFENDERS

SB 5990 allows offenders to earn more early release time; potentially reducing costs of incarceration but likely to cause an increase in crime and costs of investigation and prosecution. Under current law, offenders convicted of a serious violent offense or a sex offense that is class A felony are eligible for a maximum of 15 percent earned release time. All other offenders are eligible for a maximum of 33 percent earned release time. ESSB 5990 allows offenders convicted of serious violent offense or sex offenses that are class A felonies committed after July 1, 2003 to earn a maximum of 10 percent release time. Offenders convicted of offenses that are not subject to supervision in the community and offenders convicted of drug offenses may earn a maximum of 50 percent earned release time. [C 379 L 03; Effective July 1, 2003]

HB 1712/SB5870 - MORE REQUIREMENTS TO REGISTER FOR SEX OR KIDNAPPING OFFENDERS

HB 1712 adds two conditions under which a sex or kidnapping offender must register with the county sheriff. Those are when a person is employed or terminated by an institution of higher education, or terminates student enrollment. The change was necessary to continue receiving full federal Byrne funds. Byrne funds of approximately \$10 million per year are currently distributed to local jurisdictions various activities such as drug courts, undercover narcotics work, and domestic violence advocacy. [C 215 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

SHB 5473 - REQUIRING TRAINING ON INTERACTING WITH DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED AND MENTALLY ILL INDIVIDUALS

SHB 5473 requires the Criminal Justice Training Commission to offer training on interacting with persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness. [C 270 L 03, Effective July 27, 2003]

SB 5001 - CLARIFYING ASSAULT AS A PREDICATE OFFENSE FOR FELONY MURDER

SB 5001 reasserts the legislative intent that any felony, including assault, can be a predicate offense for felony murder. This legislation was in response to a recent state Supreme Court case that interpreted the former law to preclude considering assault as a predicate felony. [C 03 L 03; Effective February 12, 2003]

SB 5570 - EXPANDING THE CRIME OF COMMUNICATION WITH A MINOR FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES

SB 5570 expands the definition of communication with a minor for immoral purposes to include communication with someone the offender believes to be a minor. The bill will allow law enforcement officers to pose as a child on the Internet to capture sexual predators. [C 26 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

SHB 1619 - INCREASING PENALTIES FOR DUI WITH CHILDREN IN THE VEHICLE

SHB 1619 requires the court to impose a minimum of 60 days of ignition interlock use, or an additional 60 days to an already mandated use, if a person commits a DUI while there is a passenger under the age of 16 in the vehicle. [C 103 L 03; Effective Date July 27, 2003]

ESSB 6023 - INCREASING FEES FOR TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

ESSB 6023 was passed to help balance the budget by providing new revenue to support the "Becca" laws relating to truancy. An additional penalty of \$10 is assessed on all traffic infractions. Of the increase, \$8.50 is distributed entirely to the state Public Safety and Education Account (PSEA). The remaining amount is distributed 68 percent to local governments and 32 percent to the state PSEA. According to fiscal estimates, this is expected to raise \$2,161,500 for local governments. [C 380 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

HB 1727 - SEX OFFENDER DEATH CERTIFICATES MUST BE SUPPLIED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FREE OF CHARGE

HB 1727 requires the Washington Department of Health to provide law enforcement agencies with certified copies of death certificates of registered sex offenders at no cost. [C 272 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

ESHB 1001 - EXPANDING THE CRIME OF VOYEURISM

ESHB 1001 amends the crime of voyeurism to include viewing, photographing or filming the portion of a person's body or undergarments that is covered by clothing and intended to be protected from public view. This law was passed in response to a recent state Supreme Court case that held voyeurism statute did not cover voyeuristic acts in a public place. [C 213 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

HB 1088/SSB 5213 - ALLOWING IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF ILLEGALLY PARKED VEHICLES

HB 1088 authorizes immediate removal of a vehicle that is illegally occupying certain parking, loading, or other similar zones where parking is limited to designated classes of vehicles or is prohibited, and where the vehicle is interfering with the proper and intended use of the zone. [C 178 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

ESHB 1218/SB 5269 - REQUIRING ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS TO BE MAPPED

ESHB 1218 requires the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to create and operate a statewide first responder building mapping information system. All state and local government owned buildings must be mapped, contingent on funding being made available. Once compiled, this information will be made available, as necessary to respond to emergencies, to all federal, state, local and tribal law authorities. [C 102 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

HB 1609/SB 5588 - STUDYING PILOT REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

HB 1609 requires the Sentencing Guidelines Commission (SGC) to present a plan for establishing regional pilot correctional facilities to the legislature by December 1, 2003. It is intended to increase bed availability in local jails and the most efficient use of total confinement beds. Regional facilities are expected to generate cost savings by allowing localities, in conjunction with the state, to negotiate large contracts for doctors, nurses, and other medical staff. [C 98 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

SHB 1232 - BASING JAIL BOOKING FEES ON ACTUAL COSTS

SHB 1232 allows cities and counties to charge a booking fee based on actual booking costs or \$100, whichever is less. [C 99 L 03, Effective date July 27, 2003]

SHB 1271/SB 5975 - CREATING A STATE BOARD TO MANAGE RADIO INTEROPERABILITY

SHB 1271 creates the State Interoperability Executive Committee within the Department of Information Services. The committee, including representatives from city and county governments, is required to develop policies and recommendations for wireless radio communication technical standards to the Information Services Board. Among its other duties, the committee is required to take inventory of state and local government owned public safety communications systems. [C 18 L 03; Effective July 1, 2003]

SHB 1605/SB 5648 - CREATING A STATEWIDE JUSTICE INFORMATION NETWORK

SHB 1605 creates a statewide justice information network under chapter 10.98 RCW to enable the sharing and integrated delivery of criminal justice information in independent systems. [C 104 L 03, Effective July 27, 2003]

HB 1108 - PROHIBITING INJURY TO POLICE HORSES

HB 1108 amends RCW 9A.76.200 by adding a prohibition against harming a police horse to existing prohibitions against harming a police dog or accelerant detection dog.

[C 269 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

ESHB 1009 - MAKING IT UNLAWFUL TO SELL VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES TO MINORS DEPICTING VIOLENCE AGAINST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

ESHB 1009 makes it unlawful to sell or rent any video or computer games to minors if the video or game contains realistic or photographic-like depictions of aggressive conflict in which the player kills, injures, or otherwise causes physical harm to a person depicted in the video or game as a law enforcement officer. A lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of this law has been filed. [C 365 L 03; Effective July 27, 2003]

EXHIBIT B: UNFUNDED MANDATES FROM THE 2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The KCSO made a cursory review of the 2002 Legislative enactments and has identified the following new mandates from the state. This does not include the bulk of amended crimes. We have included those new crimes and amended old crimes that appear to have an investigative impact greater than normal.

RACIAL PROFILING: (C 14 L 02)

Although this bill does not mandate data collection, it does mandate collection within financial constraints. Given King County's budget crisis, it appears we will not have available funds. The bill does require us to implement training programs to prevent occurrences of racial profiling and to institute a citizen complaint review process to address the instances of racial profiling and to provide appropriate disciplinary procedures. We are also to work with minority groups within the community.

SERVICE FEES: (C 117 L 02)

The service of process fees are waived for anti-harassment order petitioners if he or she is seeking an order against someone who has stalked him or her, engaged in conduct that would constitute a sex offense, or a family or household member who has engaged in conduct that constitutes domestic violence. Presumably, the Court will order the waiver of the service fees in appropriate cases. However, the King County Court Administration is recommending waiving the fees in all harassment cases to ease the workload of determining which cases are appropriate for waiver. Therefore, we may, by Local Court Rule, be serving all Harassment orders for free.

PROTECTING PERSONAL INFORMATION: (C 90 L 02)

We have to take reasonable steps to destroy personal financial and health information and government issued identification numbers in our records when disposing of records we no longer retain. This does not apply to records sent to Archives. There is a new civil action created for failure to abide by this mandate.

ABANDONED AND DERELICT WATERBORNE VESSELS: (C 286, L 02)

We have the discretionary authority to remove and destroy a marine vessel that has become abandoned or derelict. If we destroy the vessel, notices must be posted, mailed, and published in a newspaper. We must attempt to derive some value from the vessel whole or scrap.

IMPOUNDING VEHICLES: (C 279, L 02)

We are required to adopt the WSP's standard procedures for impounding vehicles. We are required to use the state impound form. If a vehicle is impounded and not redeemed by the registered owner, we have to send certified letters and take other acts to identify, investigate and aid in prosecution of the misdemeanor of failing to redeem (now called "Littering Abandoned Vehicle")

SEX OFFENDER WEB SITE: (C 118, L 02)

Last year, the legislature mandated us to have a web site listing level 2 and 3 sex offenders. Now, we have to make sure WASPC has access to our web site.

CONVICTED OFFENDER DNA DATABASE: (C 289 L 02)

Last year, the legislature mandated us to maintain any potential DNA evidence in Property Management. This created a major strain on PMU—much more evidence must be retained past the statute of limitations. This year, the Legislature mandates that the Sheriff's Office or local police department is responsible for collecting DNA samples from individuals who do not serve any confinement. Although a fee is authorized for collection of the samples, all the proceeds go to the State DNA fund under the control of WSP.

CRIMINAL MISTREATMENT: (C 219 L 02, C 229 L 02)

These laws criminalize what previously were awful, but not criminal, actions. This will result in additional calls, investigations, and prosecutions. We are mandated to notify DSHS and CPS when an arrest is made.

GAMBLING CHEATING: (C 253, L 02)

This is included because our Gambling investigative resources are so limited. Cheating is divided into two degrees, a class C felony and a gross misdemeanor.