King County

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Meeting Agenda

Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

Councilmembers:
Rod Dembowski, Chair;
Jorge L. Barón, Vice Chair;
Claudia Balducci, Reagan Dunn, Teresa Mosqueda, Sarah Perry,
De'Sean Quinn, Pete von Reichbauer, Girmay Zahilay

Lead Staff: April Sanders (206-263-3412)
Committee Clerk: Gabbi Williams (206-477-7470)

9:30 AM | **Wednesday, November 12, 2025** | **Hybrid Meeting**

REVISED AGENDA

Hybrid Meetings: Attend King County Council committee meetings in person in Council Chambers (Room 1001), 516 3rd Avenue in Seattle, or through remote access. Details on how to attend and/or provide comment remotely are listed below.

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

HOW TO PROVIDE PUBLIC COMMENT: The Budget and Fiscal Management Committee values community input and looks forward to hearing from you on agenda items.

There are three ways to provide public comment:
1. In person: You may attend the meeting and provide comment in the Council Chambers.
2. By email: You may comment in writing by submitting your written comments to budget.council@kingcounty.gov or by visiting the King County Council's 2026-2027 budget review website at https://bit.ly/kcc-budget.
3. Remote attendance at the meeting by phone or computer (see "Connecting to the Webinar" below).



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You are not required to sign up in advance. Comments are limited to current agenda items.

You have the right to language access services at no cost to you. To request these services, please contact Language Access Coordinator, Tera Chea at 206-477-9259 or email tera.chea2@kingcounty.gov by 8:00 a.m. three business days prior to the meeting.

CONNECTING TO THE WEBINAR:

Webinar ID: 867 1228 9077

By computer using the Zoom application at https://zoom.us/join and the webinar ID above.

Via phone by calling 1-253-215-8782 and using the webinar ID above.

HOW TO WATCH/LISTEN TO THE MEETING REMOTELY: There are several ways to watch or listen in to the meeting:
1) Stream online via this link: http://www.kingcounty.gov/kctv, or input the link web address into your web browser.
2) Watch King County TV on Comcast Channel 22 and 322(HD) and Astound Broadband Channels 22 and 711(HD)
3) Listen to the meeting by telephone – See "Connecting to the Webinar" above.

To help us manage the meeting, if you do not wish to be called upon for public comment please use the Livestream or King County TV options listed above, if possible, to watch or listen to the meeting.

1. **Call to Order**

2. **Roll Call**

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

3. **Public Comment**



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Consent

4. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0312 **p. 11**

AN ORDINANCE related to the department of judicial administration; and amending Ordinance 19375, Section 1, and K.C.C. 2.16.171.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Melissa Bailey, Council staff

5. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0344 **p. 26**

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the county executive to execute an interlocal cooperation agreement for allocation of property tax revenues between the city of Seattle and King County.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Gene Paul, Council staff

6. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0313 **p. 38**

AN ORDINANCE establishing the position of chief information security officer within the department of information technology; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 2A.380.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Brandi Paribello, Council staff

7. Proposed Motion No. 2025-0294 **p. 52**

A MOTION requesting the executive complete a report on the feasibility of establishing a child savings account program in King County.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Leah Krekel-Zoppi, Council staff



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8. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0315 **p. 60**

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule, the annual general wage increase for nonrepresented King County employees, and the insured benefits agreement for nonrepresented King County employees.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Jeff Muhm, Council staff

9. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0304 **p. 122**

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds of the county in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds, as authorized by county ordinance and approved by the qualified electors of the county at an election held on November 3, 2020; authorizing the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation refunding bonds to refund outstanding unlimited tax general obligations of the county, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds; providing for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds; establishing funds for the receipt and expenditure of bond proceeds and for the payment of the bonds; and providing for the annual levy of taxes to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Wendy Soo Hoo, Council staff

10. Proposed Motion No. 2025-0330 **p. 177**

A MOTION supporting the executive's determination that the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel is surplus to the needs of the county.

Sponsors: Dembowski

April Sanders, Council staff

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Discussion and Possible Action

11. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0303 **p. 189**

AN ORDINANCE establishing the behavioral health administrative services organization fund; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Olivia Brey, Council staff

12. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0309 **p. 206**

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

Sponsors: Dembowski

Nick Bowman, Council staff

13. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0306 **p. 229**

AN ORDINANCE changing the right-of-way construction permit inspection fee; and amending Ordinance 7025, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.1000.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Nick Bowman, Council staff

14. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0301 **p. 245**

AN ORDINANCE regarding the King County noxious weed control program; revising King County noxious weed control program assessments; amending Ordinance 13325, Sections 1 and 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.670.200 and establishing an effective date.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Andy Micklow, Council staff

15. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0302 **p. 267**

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

Sponsors: Dembowski

Andy Micklow, Council staff



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16. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0307 **p. 294**

AN ORDINANCE relating to fees at the King County International Airport/Boeing Field; amending Ordinance 17919, Section 3 as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.850, Ordinance 17919, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.700.860, Ordinance 17919, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.700.870, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 1, and K.C.C. 15.52.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 2, and K.C.C. 15.52.020, Ordinance 10500, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.060, Ordinance 17919, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.52.065, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 9, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.090, Ordinance 1159, Article XIV, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.56.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XV, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.60.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.020, Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.64.040, Ordinance 3382, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.060, Ordinance 3382, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.070, and Ordinance 16217, Section 68, and K.C.C. 15.96.010, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.700, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 15.08, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 15.52, and repealing Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 3, and K.C.C. 15.64.030.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Gene Paul, Council staff

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17. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0311 **p. 367**

AN ORDINANCE relating to development permitting fees; amending Ordinance 10662, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.050, Ordinance 10662, Section 47, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.060, Ordinance 13332, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.06.010, Ordinance 13332, Section 17, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.020, Ordinance 17923, Section 45, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.035, Ordinance 17923, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.037, Ordinance 13332, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.050, Ordinance 13332, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.070, Ordinance 18000, Section 83, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.075, Ordinance 13332, Section 23, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.080, Ordinance 13332, Section 24, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.090, Ordinance 13332, Section 28, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.130, Ordinance 13332, Section 30, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.150, Ordinance 13332, Section 31, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.160, Ordinance 13332, Section 32, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.170, Ordinance 13332, Section 33, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.180, Ordinance 13332, Section 34, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.190, Ordinance 13332, Section 35, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.200, Ordinance 13332, Section 36, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.210, Ordinance 13332, Section 37, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.220, Ordinance 13332, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.320, Ordinance 13332, Section 42, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.350, Ordinance 13332, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.360, Ordinance 13332, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.380, Ordinance 17224, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.425, Ordinance 13332, Section 53, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.510, Ordinance 13332, Section 54, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.550, Ordinance 17682, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.560, and Ordinance 17682, Section 48, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.580, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.02, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.06, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.10, and establishing an effective date.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Erin Auzins, Council staff

18. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0320 **p. 460**

AN ORDINANCE relating to school impact fees and comprehensive planning; adopting the capital facilities plans of the Tahoma, Federal Way, Riverview, Issaquah, Snoqualmie Valley, Highline, Lake Washington, Kent, Northshore, Enumclaw, Fife, Auburn, and Renton school districts as subelements of the King County Comprehensive Plan capital facilities element to implement the school impact fee program; establishing school impact fees to be collected by King County on behalf of the districts; and amending Ordinance 18619, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.12.473, and Ordinance 10122, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.44.010.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Erin Auzins, Council staff

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19. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0298 **p. 896**

AN ORDINANCE adopting the community needs lists for the six King County community service area and five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies; and repealing Ordinance 19527, Section 2, Attachment A to Ordinance 19527, Ordinance 19860, Section 2, and Attachment A to Ordinance 19860.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Erin Auzins, Council staff

20. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0314 **p. 1389**

AN ORDINANCE updating references to the 2026-2031 Parks Levy in the parks and recreation fund and the parks capital fund; and amending Ordinance 14793, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.480 and Ordinance 15966, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.490.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Jake Tracy, Council staff

21. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0308 **p. 1411**

AN ORDINANCE creating the Harborview construction and infrastructure administration fund; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Sam Porter, Council staff

22. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0289 **p. 1426**

AN ORDINANCE relating to establishing the Harborview construction and infrastructure division in the department of executive services; and amending Ordinance 14199, Section 11, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.035.

Sponsors: Balducci

Sam Porter, Council staff

23. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0339 **p. 1457**

AN ORDINANCE establishing the position of facilities management manager as a key subordinate unit; and amending Ordinance 11955, Section 12, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.100.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Brandi Paribello, Council staff

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24. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0338 **p. 1465**

AN ORDINANCE renaming the health through housing advisory fund and the health through housing advisory committee in honor of Frank Chopp; and amending Ordinance 19366, Section 2 and K.C.C. 2A.300.200, Ordinance 19180, Section 1, and K.C.C. 4A.200.343, Ordinance 19179, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.503.030, Ordinance 19236, Section 3, and K.C.C. 24.30.020, and Ordinance 19236, Section 4, and K.C.C. 24.30.030.

Sponsors: Dembowski and Barón

Olivia Brey, Council staff

25. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0316 **p. 1478**

AN ORDINANCE related to the tax rate exemption statutory language for sales of lodging; and amending Ordinance 14003, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.500.100 and Ordinance 15670, Section 2, and K.C.C. 4A.500.120.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Mary Bourguignon, Council staff

26. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0297 **p. 1485**

AN ORDINANCE relating to Title 4A, revenue and financial regulation; and amending Ordinance 17293, Section 50, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.10.237, Ordinance 17293, Section 82, and K.C.C. 4A.10.455, Ordinance 17930, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.10.469, Ordinance 17929, Section 14, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.100.030, and Ordinance 620, Section 4, and K.C.C. 4A.100.100, recodifying K.C.C. 4A.10.237, and repealing Ordinance 17293, Sections 14, and K.C.C. 4A.10.070 and Ordinance 17930, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.10.527.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Mary Bourguignon, Council staff

27. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0186 **p. 1507**

AN ORDINANCE relating to the creation of housing court commissioner positions of the King County superior court.

Sponsors: Dunn

Melissa Bailey, Council staff



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28. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0300 **p. 1531**

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the issuance and sale of one or more series of limited tax general obligation bonds of the county in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $775,500,000 to provide funds for acquiring and constructing capital improvement projects of the county and to pay the costs of issuing such bonds; authorizing the issuance and sale of one or more series of limited tax general obligation refunding bonds to refund outstanding limited tax general obligations of the county and to pay the costs of issuing such refunding bonds and accomplishing the refunding; pledging the annual levy of taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds issued under this ordinance; and providing for other matters relating thereto.

Sponsors: Dembowski

Wendy Soo Hoo, Council staff

29. Proposed Ordinance No. 2025-0331 **p. 1604**

AN ORDINANCE making a net supplemental appropriation of $14,700,000 to various general fund agencies, a net supplemental appropriation of $22,895,000 to various non-general fund agencies and a net supplemental appropriation of $1,670,000 from various capital fund budgets; and amending the 2025 Annual Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 19861, Sections 34, 54, 55, 86, 117, 120, and 130, as amended, and Attachment A, as amended.

Sponsors: Dembowski

April Sanders, Council staff

Other Business

Adjournment

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King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	4	**Name:**	Melissa Bailey
Proposed No.:	2025-0312	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

The proposed ordinance would rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Customer Service Division.

SUMMARY

The Department of Judicial Administration (DJA) serves as the official record keeper, fiscal case manager, and customer service office for the King County Superior Court and is commonly known as the Superior Court Clerk's Office (or Clerk's Office). DJA operates three Clerk's Office locations to facilitate public access and customer support. There are two locations in Seattle, one at the King County Courthouse (KCCH) and the other at the Judge Patricia H. Clark Children and Family Justice Center (CCFJC), and one location in Kent at the Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center (MRJC).

The proposed ordinance would amend the King County Code to rename the DJA's "Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division" to the "Customer Services Division". According to budget materials, the name change is meant to more accurately reflect the division's function across DJA locations. Executive staff confirm that the name change would not affect the responsibilities of the division and would only apply to the department's customer services division (not the MRJC facility).

BACKGROUND

The Department of Judicial Administration serves as the official record keeper, fiscal case manager, and customer service office for the King County Superior Court and is commonly known as the Superior Court Clerk's Office (or Clerk's Office). The department is established by the County Charter and is part of the executive branch; however, it is administered by the Superior Court Clerk who is appointed by a majority of the Superior Court judges.[1] DJA operates three Clerk's Office locations to facilitate public access and customer support (located at the KCCH, the CCFJC, and the MRJC).

[1] King County Charter 350.20.20 and King County Charter 350.20

In 2021, the department and its divisions were codified.[2] Per the County Code, the department is structured as follows:

- Office of the Director
- Case Flow Division
- Court Services Division
- Technology Services Division
- Financial Services Division
- Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division, and
- Juvenile Division.

The Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division is responsible for staffing the civil protection order offices at the MRJC and KCCH; fulfilling customer requests for court documents, both in person and online; staffing the department call center and in-person customer information counter; responding to customer service inquiries; handling inmate correspondence regarding court cases; directing incoming calls appropriately; and resolving customer questions regarding electronic services (e.g. how to file something electronically).

While codified in 2021, the MRJC Customer Services Division's history dates back to when the Regional Justice Center (RJC) first opened in the late 1990s:

1997: Regional Justice Center (RJC) opened. DJA had a section focused on operations at the facility known as the RJC Division.

2007: RJC renamed the Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center, and the division was renamed to include "Norm Maleng" as well.[3]

2019: DJA underwent a reorganization to better reflect the operational needs of the department. The reorganization led to the creation of the Customer Services Division (which, at the time, continued to handle operations at the MRJC facility).

2021: DJA and its divisions were formally codified, including the customer services division as the "Norm Malang Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division".[4]

2023: Director's Office for DJA took over handling DJA operations at the MRJC facility (such as working with the Facilities Management Division when there are facility issues).

[2] Ordinance 19375 and K.C.C. 2.16.171
[3] Ordinance 15877. The ordinance changed the name of the facility; however, at the time, DJA and its divisions were not codified, so there was no code change to rename the division.
[4] Ordinance 19375

Since the MRJC Customer Services Division no longer serves as the lead for DJA on operations at the MRJC facility, DJA no longer finds it appropriate to include MRJC in the division's name.

ANALYSIS

The proposed ordinance would amend K.C.C. 2.16.171.A. to rename the DJA's "Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division" to the "Customer Services Division". According to budget materials, the name change is meant to more accurately reflect the division's function across DJA locations. According to DJA, the name change would not affect the division's responsibilities.

Executive staff have confirmed the name change would only apply to the department's customer services division and not the MRJC facility located in Kent. The transmitted fiscal note states that the name change would have no fiscal impact. DJA affirms that they do not need to replace any signage, and communications materials can be updated electronically.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0312
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0312.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE related to the department of judicial administration; and amending Ordinance 19375, Section 1, and K.C.C. 2.16.171.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 19375, Section 1, and K.C.C. 2.16.171 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The department of judicial administration, as identified in Section 350.20.20 of the King County Charter, shall be managed by the superior court clerk, who shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of a majority of King County superior court judges. The department shall be comprised of the office of the director, the case flow division, the court services division, the technology services division, the financial services division, the ((~~Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center~~)) customer services division, and the juvenile division.

B. The duties of the department of judicial administration shall include:

1. Receiving and maintaining all superior court records;

2. Providing access to superior court records; and

3. Managing receipt, disbursement, and trust accounting for all fees, fines, and payments made in superior court cases.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
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Seattle, WA 98104
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September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:
Title: Amending Ordinance 19375, Section 1 to Customer Service Division
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Department of Judicial Administration
Note Prepared By: Kate Davis
Date Prepared: 8/28/2025
Note Reviewed By: Elly Slakie
Date Reviewed: 8/28/2025

Description of request:

The ordinance changes the name of one of DJA's divisions from the "Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center customer services division" to the "customer services division" to more accurately reflect its function across locations.
This request has no fiscal impact.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Department of Judicial Administration	0010		0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Department of Judicial Administration	0010		0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? Yes/No

Notes and Assumptions:

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	5	**Name:**	Gene Paul
Proposed No.:	2025-0344	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0344 would authorize the Executive to execute an interlocal agreement with the City of Seattle to allocate Emergency Medical Services (EMS) property tax levy proceeds that are collected by King County within Seattle's city limits to the City of Seattle.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0344 would authorize the Executive to execute an interlocal cooperation agreement (ILA) with the City of Seattle regarding the allocation of EMS levy revenues. Seattle operates and funds a Medic One emergency services program that is separate from the County program but is part of the regional EMS delivery system. All EMS levy proceeds collected by the County from taxable property within Seattle are transferred to the City for Seattle's Medic One program. The existing 2020-2025 EMS ILA between the County and Seattle that facilitates this revenue transfer expires along with the current EMS levy at the end of 2025. The new ILA would continue the agreement for the 2026-2031 EMS levy period. The Seattle City Council approved the transmitted ILA (Attachment A to Proposed Ordinance 2025-0344) on June 17, 2025.

BACKGROUND

King County EMS System. King County's Medic One/Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system provides residents of Seattle and King County with life-saving pre-hospital emergency care through an internationally recognized, tiered regional response system. This system relies upon coordinated partnerships with fire departments, paramedic agencies, dispatch centers, hospitals, and education programs.

The City of Seattle operates and funds a Medic One emergency services program that is separate from the County program but is part of the regional EMS delivery system. All EMS levy proceeds collected from taxable property within the City of Seattle are reimbursed and transferred to the City, per an interlocal agreement between the County

and the City,[1] and used solely for the Seattle Medic One EMS program, which is coordinated through Seattle Fire Department. According to the transmittal letter, this transfer of funds does not impact the funding collected for the County, nor does it affect the County's ability to provide EMS services on a countywide basis.

Funding of EMS Services. The Medic One/EMS system is primarily funded with a countywide, voter-approved EMS levy. State law authorizes EMS levies and stipulates that revenues collected may only be used for EMS operations and support purposes.[2] Under RCW 84.52.069, EMS levies are permitted to be approved for six years, ten years, or on a permanent basis. EMS levies in King County have typically been approved for six-year periods. The 2020-2025 EMS levy, approved by voters in the November 2019 General Election, will expire at the end of 2025. The County Council passed Ordinance 19950 in July 2025 to place the 2026-2031 EMS levy on the November 4, 2025, general election ballot. As of November 5, 2025, the levy had the support of 79.6% of voters and the Seattle Times projected that the measure would be approved.[3]

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0344 would authorize the Executive to execute an ILA with the City of Seattle for 2026-2031 regarding the allocation of EMS levy revenues, transferring to the City of Seattle all levy revenues collected from taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City. The Seattle City Council approved the transmitted ILA (Attachment A to Proposed Ordinance 2025-0344) on June 17, 2025, which also endorsed placement of the 2026-2031 levy renewal proposal on the November 4, 2025, ballot.

Per the transmitted ILA for 2026-2031, and similar to provisions in the current ILA for 2020-2025, the total amount of revenues transferred to the City of Seattle shall not be less than the smaller of the following:

a. All revenues that could be collected under the county-wide EMS levy from taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City of Seattle at a beginning 2026 levy of $0.25 per $1,000 assessed valuation, accounting for historical rates of undercollection and adjusting in subsequent years per the growth limit factor of 1% plus new construction; or
b. The amount identified for the corresponding tax year as 'Projected Net Seattle Property Taxes' per the March 2025 forecast, dated May 17, 2025; or
c. All revenues that could be collected under the county-wide EMS levy from taxable property within the legal boundaries of the City at the highest levy rate

[1] The current ILA with the City of Seattle (King County – File #: 2019-0472) expires at the end of 2025.
[2] RCW 84.52.069(5) states that *"Any tax imposed under this section [RCW 84.52.069] may be used only for the provision of emergency medical care or emergency medical services, including related personnel costs, training for such personnel, and related equipment, supplies, vehicles and structures needed for the provision of emergency medical care or emergency medical services."*
[3] Green, Sara Jean. "King County Prop 1 to renew Medic One funds passes in votes," Seattle Times, November 4, 2025, link.

that the County is allowed to impose under state law, accounting for historical rates of under collection.

According to the March 2025 EMS financial plan that accompanied the ILA, Seattle would receive between $78.5 million and $88.8 million annually over the six years of the levy.

Revenue transfers would be administered by the County's Finance and Business Operations Division of the Department of Executive Services. All revenues received by the City of Seattle would be deposited into a special revenue account and used only for emergency medical care/emergency medical services. The City would be required to provide the County with a report describing the City's use of the levy proceeds annually.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0344 (and its attachments)
2. Transmittal Letter

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0344.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the county executive to execute an interlocal cooperation agreement for allocation of property tax revenues between the city of Seattle and King County.

PREAMBLE:

King County has placed before the qualified electors of King County a ballot proposition authorizing the county to levy additional regular property taxes countywide in amounts up to 25 cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation each year for six consecutive years on all taxable property within the county for the support of emergency medical services.

The city of Seattle operates and funds an emergency medical services program that is independent from, but coordinated with, the county's program.

A portion of the revenues to be collected in accordance with the countywide emergency medical services levy will be attributable to taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the city of Seattle.

The parties desire to reimburse and transfer to the city of Seattle for the support of its emergency medical services program all revenues to be collected in accordance with the countywide emergency medical services

levy from the taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the city of Seattle.

RCW 84.52.069 provides that no countywide emergency medical services proposal may be placed on the ballot without approval of the legislative authority of at least seventy-five percent of all cities in the county over 50,000 in population.

As a condition of the city of Seattle's approval of the countywide emergency medical services levy, the city of Seattle approved the attached agreement on June 17, 2025.

The county has determined that the reimbursement and transfer of emergency medical services levy proceeds as set forth in the attached agreement will not affect the county's ability to provide emergency medical services throughout the county.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. The council executive is hereby authorized to execute, substantially in the form of Attachment A to this ordinance, an interlocal cooperation agreement

between the city of Seattle and King County for allocation of 2026 through 2031 property tax revenues levied for emergency medical services.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: A. Interlocal Cooperation Agreement for Allocation of Property Tax Revenues between the City of Seattle and King County - 2026-2031

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT FOR ALLOCATION OF PROPERTY TAX REVENUES

BETWEEN THE CITY OF SEATTLE

AND

KING COUNTY

(2026—2031)

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into pursuant to the "Interlocal Cooperation Act," codified as Ch. 39.34 RCW, by and between The City of Seattle ("The City") and King County ("The County"); WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the County desires to place before the qualified electors of King County a ballot proposition authorizing the County to levy additional regular property taxes County-wide in amounts up to 25 cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation each year for six consecutive years on all taxable property within King County for the support of emergency medical services ("EMS") pursuant to the powers granted to it in RCW 84.52.069; and

WHEREAS, the City operates and funds an emergency medical services program which is independent from, but coordinated with, the County's program; and

WHEREAS, a portion of the revenues to be collected pursuant to the county-wide EMS levy will be attributable to taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto desire to reimburse and transfer to the City for the support of its emergency medical services program all revenues to be collected pursuant to the county-wide EMS levy from the taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City of Seattle; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined that the reimbursement and transfer agreement set forth below will not affect the County's ability to provide emergency medical service throughout the County; and

WHEREAS, RCW 84.52.069 provides that no county-wide EMS levy proposal may be placed on the ballot without the legislative authority of at least 75% of those cities with a population exceeding 50,000.

Now, Therefore, the parties agree as follows:

1. The County shall submit to the qualified electors of King County at a general election to be held on November 4, 2025, a proposition authorizing the County to levy additional regular property taxes each year for exactly six consecutive years beginning in 2025 for collection beginning in 2026 on taxable property within the County in amounts up to twenty-five (25) cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation pursuant to RCW 84.52.069 for expenses incurred in the provision of emergency medical services.

2. This Agreement shall commence upon its signing by both parties. This Agreement shall terminate when all property taxes levied by King County under this Agreement have been collected and the proper share transferred to the City.

3. Upon approval by the qualified electors of King County of the authority for additional regular property tax levies as set forth in RCW 84.52.069 and paragraph 1 of this Agreement, the County shall transfer to the City all revenues collected pursuant to the county-wide EMS levy from taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City.

The total amount transferred shall not be less than the smaller of the following:

a) All revenues that could be collected under a county-wide EMS levy from taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City at a beginning 2026 levy rate of twenty-five (25) cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation, accounting for historical rates of undercollection and adjusting in subsequent years per the growth limit factor of 1% plus new construction: or

b) The amount identified for the corresponding tax collection year as “Projected Net Seattle Property Taxes” set forth in the King County 2026-2031 “Emergency Medical Services Levy Overview – Proposed Financial Plan (March 2025 Forecast)” dated May 7, 2025 attached as Exhibit 1: or

c) All revenues that could be collected under a county-wide EMS levy from taxable property located within the legal boundaries of the City at the highest levy rate that the county is allowed to impose under state law, accounting for historical rates of undercollection.

In any year in which the County has imposed the highest levy allowed under state law, but the distribution of assessed value growth would result in a net transfer of money from the rest of King County to Seattle under “b” above, then Seattle agrees to receive its transfer under “c” above.

4. Transfer of the revenues set forth in Paragraph 3 above shall be administered by the King County Finance and Business Operations Division of the Department of Executive Services in the manner and at such times as the County transfers revenues produced pursuant to levies listed in or authorized by RCW 84.52.043, provided if the amount to be transferred requires a payment in excess of the actual EMS levy revenues collected within the legal boundaries of the City, the additional transfer amount shall be distributed in the same manner as King County distributes taxes for an annexation.

5. All revenues received pursuant to the county-wide EMS levy and this Agreement shall be used only for the provision of emergency medical care or emergency medical services as specified in RCW 84.52.069(5) and shall be deposited into a special revenue account established by the City for that purpose. The City shall provide the county a report describing the City's use of the proceeds annually.

6. In return for the County's agreement to impose taxes and transfer tax proceeds as set forth in Paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the City gives its approval by ordinance for the submission to the qualified electors of King County of the county-wide multi-year additional property tax levy proposition for emergency medical services described in Section 1 above.

7. Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to prohibit the City from levying an annual tax levy pursuant to RCW 84.52.052 or a levy pursuant to RCW 84.52.069 to fund emergency medical services.

8. The parties hereto expressly reserve for themselves the right to amend this Agreement. No amendment hereto will be effective unless it is in writing and signed by the authorized representatives of the parties hereto.

KING COUNTY	THE CITY OF SEATTLE
By: _____	By: _____
Title: _____	Title:_____
Acting under authority of	Acting under authority of
Ordinance _____	Ordinance _____
Approved as to form:	Approved as to form:
_____	_____

Prosecuting Attorney City Attorney

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

October 27, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit this proposed Ordinance that would, if enacted, authorize me to to sign an interlocal cooperation agreement with the City of Seattle regarding allocation of property tax revenues generated from the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy, beginning January 1, 2026, and ending December 31, 2031. The agreement would allow EMS tax levy funds to be disbursed directly to the City of Seattle for its EMS program. As a condition of the City of Seattle's approval of the countywide emergency medical services levy, the City of Seattle approved the agreement on June 17, 2025.

The City of Seattle operates and funds an emergency medical services program which is independent from, yet coordinated with, the County's program. The County and the City have in the past executed Interlocal Agreements, whereby the County transfers a portion of EMS tax revenue, based on the assessed value of taxable property within the city limits, to the City for its EMS program. The transfer of these funds does not impact the funding collected in the balance of the County, nor does it affect King County’s ability to provide emergency medical services on a countywide basis.

If approved by King County voters, the Medic One/EMS levy for 2026-2031 will provide a stable funding base for the provision of EMS services in Seattle and throughout the County. Under the reimbursement agreement, estimates show that Seattle would receive between $78 million to $88 million a year, for the six-year term of the EMS levy. Entering into this agreement with Seattle will make funds available for expenses beginning 2026.

The services supported by the Medic One/EMS levy focus on safety, health, and ensuring financial stewardship. EMS responses are distributed throughout the region based on service criteria, areas with economic challenges are provided the same level of service as areas with economic prosperity, ensuring access to vital services. In addition, EMS programs directly align with Public Health – Seattle & King County's core values and priorities of protecting and improving the health and well-being of all people in King County.

As noted, King County has placed a six-year 25-cent EMS levy on the November 4, 2025, general election ballot. As a condition of the city of Seattle's approval of the countywide emergency medical services levy, the city of Seattle approved the agreement on June 17, 2025. However, the County Council should delay taking action on this interlocal agreement until after the November 2025 election and the six-year EMS levy has passed.

In light of the fact that the levy is on the November 4, 2025 ballot, the King County Council may wish to act on this proposed Ordinance after the election.

Thank you for your consideration of this proposed Ordinance. If approved by voters, swift passage of this proposed Ordinance after the election will ensure continuous coverage of the lifesaving services provided by the countywide EMS system to our residents and visitors.

If your staff have any questions, please feel free to contact Michele Plorde, Emergency Medical Services Division Director, at 206-263-8603.

Sincerely,



for

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melanie Pedroza, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Faisal Khan, Director, Public Health – Seattle & King County (PHSKC)
Michele Plorde, Emergency Medical Services Division Director, PHSKC

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	6	**Name:**	Brandi Paribello
Proposed No.:	2025-0313	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

An ordinance establishing the position of Chief Information Security Officer within the department of information technology in King County Code.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0313 is a response to a King County Auditor performance audit finding that the County is at significant risk of a significant cybersecurity breach.

BACKGROUND

Council adopted Ordinance 17142 in July 2011, which consolidated the County's information technology functions and responsibilities for information technology services in the executive branch into one department, the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). Since then, the department has created more clearly defined roles and responsibilities for each division, including establishing specific positions and responsibilities for those positions.

ANALYSIS

The position of Chief Information Security Officer (CISO, pronounced see-so) is currently filled. Executive staff state that the 2026-2027 biennial cost for this position is $657,509, which includes salary and benefits. The King County Auditor's Office conducted a two-part cybersecurity performance audit in 2020 and 2025 which concluded the County is at significant risk of experiencing a significant electronic security breach within the next five years.[1] Executive staff state that one recommendation stemming from that performance audit was to formally establish a CISO role with defined responsibilities. Staff state that codifying this role ensures dedicated leadership and accountability to better manage cybersecurity risks.

[1] Cybersecurity Performance Audit, June 10, 2025.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0313
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0313.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE establishing the position of chief information security officer within the department of information technology; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 2A.380.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

NEW SECTION. SECTION 1. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 2A.380 a new section to read as follows:

A. The position of chief information security officer shall exist within the department of information technology. The chief information security officer shall establish, oversee, and maintain the county's cybersecurity and privacy program and serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters countywide, across all branches of government.

B. The chief information security officer shall report to the chief information officer. To ensure countywide protection of systems and data, the chief information security officer shall maintain a reporting relationship to a member of the executive office, as designated by the county executive.

C. The chief information security officer shall have the sole authority to develop,

implement and enforce cybersecurity and privacy policies, standards, procedures, and practices countywide across all branches of government.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2025 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:
Title: Establishing the position of chief information security officer within the department of information technology
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: KCIT
Note Prepared By: Junko Keesecker
Date Prepared: 8/25/2025
Note Reviewed By:
Date Reviewed:

Description of request:

A proposed ordinance is to establish the position of chief information security officer within the department of information technology; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 2A.380. There is no fiscal impact.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
Department of Information Technology (KCIT)	5531				
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
Department of Information Technology (KCIT)	5531	KCIT			
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? Yes/No

Notes and Assumptions:

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	7	**Name:**	Leah Krekel-Zoppi
Proposed No.:	2025-0294	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

A proposed motion requesting a report on the feasibility of establishing a child savings account program in King County.

SUMMARY

This proposed motion would request that the Executive develop a report on the feasibility of establishing a child savings account program in King County. The concept of child savings account programs is based on the national "baby bonds" proposal and a Washington State Future Fund proposal. Such programs are intended to invest funds on behalf of children born into low-wealth households to support wealth generating activities when those children reach adulthood. Investments supported by such programs might include buying a home, starting a business, and getting a post-secondary education or vocational training.

The requested report would include comparisons of existing child savings account programs and an outline of a potential King County program including policy objectives, intended benefits, estimated costs, potential funding, and potential risks. The proposed motion asks that the report include consideration of both a countywide and unincorporated area program design and make recommendations about whether and how the program should be implemented. The report would be requested to be transmitted to the Council by September 30, 2026.

BACKGROUND

Child Savings Account (aka "Baby Bonds"). The concept of Baby Bonds was put forth by economists Dr. Darrick Hamilton and William "Sandy" Darity, Jr. in 2018. The intention of such a program is to interrupt the cycle of poverty for children born into low-wealth households by making an investment on behalf of children born into low-income families. In a baby bond program, the government would make a significant deposit into an investment account for each child born into low-wealth households. The funds are invested by the government and grow appreciatively so that at adulthood, the recipients can use the funds to acquire assets that generate wealth and economic security.

On Our Block St. Louis Investment Program. The St. Louis On Our Block Investment Program[1] is a privately funded pilot child savings account program. It is seeded with a $1.5 million grant from The James S McDonnell Foundation with investment management, financial guidance, and program management by Edward Jones, MoneyByrd, and MoCaFi, respectively. The program will be open to 300 eighth graders enrolled at eligible St. Louis area public schools. Applicants with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the 2024 area median income can apply and will be randomly selected. Each of the 300 awardees will have $5000 invested on their behalf in an Edward Jones pooled investment account. When the awardees reach the ages of 18 and 22 years old, they may withdraw the matured funds to pay for tuition for higher education or vocational training, starting or purchasing a business, purchasing a home, or opening a retirement savings account. The awardees will receive support from Edward Jones financial advisors. MoCaFi will be partnering with the Brown School to research and evaluate the program with the intention of influencing public policy.

Washington Future Fund pilot program. In 2022, the Washington state legislature directed the Office of the State Treasurer (OST) to study generational wealth inequities in Washington and further develop a policy proposal called Washington Future Fund, that is based on the national "Baby Bonds" model.[2] OST convened a group of community representatives and elected officials called the Washington Future Fund Committee to make recommendations to the state legislature about administering the Washington Future Fund program. The committee issued a report[3] that included the following findings:

- The distribution of wealth in Washington is highly inequitable. Over half of the total household wealth in Washington is concentrated among five percent of the wealthiest households. Meanwhile, 50 percent of the least wealthy households held a combined two percent of the state's total household wealth.
- Greater wealth is associated with better health, educational attainment, and financial stability.
- Communities of color and people living in rural areas in Washington are more likely to experience poverty than white and urban communities. The racial wealth divide in Washington is greater than the national racial wealth divide. In Washington, a median household of color has one-fourth the total household wealth as a median white household.

The report recommended that:

- The state invest $4000 for every baby born in Washington who receives Medicaid or Apple Health funded healthcare before their first birthday;
- The funds be invested and managed by the Washington State Investment Board;

[1] On Our Block: St. Louis Investment Program - MoCaFi
[2] Section 123 of the 2022 Supplemental Operating Budget (Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5693).
[3] https://tre.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2023-10/2022-WFF-Committee-Report_Submitted-11.30.22.pdf

- That Washington state residents who can demonstrate financial need and are claimants in the program be able to file a claim for funds when they reach the ages of 18 – 35;
- That claims for funds be available for the specific purposes, if done in Washington, of purchasing a primary residence; opening or purchasing a business; and education, training, and professional development; and
- That a constitutional amendment be passed authorizing investment of funds benefiting persons experiencing persistent poverty.

In 2025, SB 5541 was introduced in the Washington State Legislature which would have approved creation of a Future Fund Pilot Project. The pilot would distribute grants to a limited number of participants geographically distributed across the state who were born in and reside in Washington, are between 18 and 36 years of age, and are enrolled in Medicaid or Apple Health. The grants must be used within Washington for education, training, or professional development; purchasing a residence; purchasing a business; or paying for student loans, mortgages, or business loans. Program participants would be required to take part in an impact evaluation study and participate in financial coaching during the study period. The results of the impact evaluation study would be compiled in a report to the legislature. The bill was not voted out of committee in the 2025 legislative session.

ANALYSIS

The proposed motion would request the Executive to complete a report on the feasibility of establishing a child savings account program in King County and transmit the report to the King County Council by September 30, 2026.

The proposed motion requests that the report include the following elements:

- The description and definition of child savings account programs;
- A comparison of existing child savings account programs;
- An outline of a potential King County child savings account program that would include primary policy objectives, intended benefits, estimated costs, potential revenue sources; options for partnerships; and risks and other considerations;
- Framework for a draft implementation plan for both a regional program and a program for just unincorporated King County; and
- A recommendation on where, how, or if such a program could be administered in the county.

The proposed motion would have no fiscal impact. If implemented, a King County child savings account program impact and cost would vary depending on program design. There were 22,000 births recorded and 430,00 children under age 18 in King County in 2023. Approximately 11 percent of children in King County are living in poverty,[4] and

[4] King County, WA - Profile data - Census Reporter

approximately 21 percent of children in King County are living below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.[5]

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director of the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget, King County Executive

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Motion 2025-0294

[5] Below 200% Poverty Level — Communities Count

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Motion

Proposed No. 2025-0294.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

A MOTION requesting the executive complete a report on the feasibility of establishing a child savings account program in King County.

WHEREAS, household wealth is defined as the sum of the total family assets minus the total household debt, and

WHEREAS, one in five United States families has zero or negative net wealth, and

WHEREAS, according to the Institute for Policy Studies, the wealth gap between white households and households of color has grown over the past forty years, with the median household of color having wealth totaling $10,000 while the median wealth of white households is $140,500, and the wealth gap growing sharply with age, and

WHEREAS, wealth is connected to better educational attainment outcomes, better health outcomes, and more financial stability, and

WHEREAS, the 2022 Washington Future Fund Committee found that, while Washington has one of the strongest economies in the country, over half of the total household wealth within the state was concentrated within the five percent wealthiest households, and

WHEREAS, financial literacy is a term describing the skills, knowledge, and tools that allow people to make sound financial decisions, with a desired outcome of financial well-being, and

WHEREAS, according to a 2018 study only one-third of adults in the United States were able to correctly answer four of five questions on fundamental financial concepts, and

WHEREAS, child savings account programs refers to programs across the country that have been established with the goal to expand access to postsecondary education, promote financial literacy, and provide seed money for savings accounts, and

WHEREAS, the city of Atlanta, the state of California, the state of Connecticut, and New York City are among many examples of governments with established programs to support financial education and increase saving capacity, and

WHEREAS, the Washington state Legislature introduced legislation during the 2025 legislative session concerning the Washington Future Fund Pilot Project, which would study the impacts of capital assistance on access to homeownership, entrepreneurship, and postsecondary education, and

WHEREAS, King County is the local service provider for about 246,000 people in Unincorporated King County and the regional government for 2.3 million residents, and

WHEREAS, there were 22,000 births recorded in King County in 2023;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

A. The council requests that the executive complete a report on the feasibility of establishing a child savings account program in King County. The report should include, but not be limited to:

1. The description and definition of child savings account programs;

2. A comparison of existing child savings account programs;

3. An outline of the potential new King County program, including:

a. definitions of primary policy objectives;

b. articulation of intended beneficiaries;

c. estimates of the county's costs to create and administer a child savings account program and potential revenue sources;

d. options for partnerships with financial institutions, nonprofits, or other governments; and

e. overview of risks, and other considerations;

4. The framework of a draft implementation plan for a regional program and a program focused exclusively in unincorporated King County; and

5. A recommendation on where, how, or if such a program could be administered organizationally in the county.

B. The executive should electronically file the report no later than September 30, 2026, with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an

electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff and the lead staff for the local services and land use committee, or its successor.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	8	**Name:**	Jeff Muhm
Proposed No.:	2025-0315	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

An Ordinance approving the insurance benefits and salary schedules for non-represented King County employees for 2026 and 2027.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0315 would approve the 2026 and 2027 King County compensation schedules for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. These compensation schedules reflect a 3.75% wage increase from the 2025 schedules for 2026, and an additional 3.75% wage increase from the 2026 schedules for 2027. The proposed ordinance would also approve health insurance benefits for non-represented employees.

The proposed adjustments to the salaries for non-represented employees follow the County's practice of granting non-represented employees a compensation adjustment and health insurance benefits equal to that granted to most represented employees[1]. In addition, having the same compensation adjustment and insurance benefits for all employees helps maintain current pay differentials between non-represented managers and the represented employees they supervise.

BACKGROUND

The King County Code requires Council approval of wage and salary schedules annually for non-represented employees. The majority of County job classifications are assigned pay ranges on the schedules that would be approved by Proposed Ordinance 2024-0315. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0315 would also approve health insurance benefits for non-represented employees that are identical to the health insurance benefits previously approved by the Joint Labor Management Insurance Committee.

[1] Represented employees' general wage increases are governed by the employees' respective collective bargaining agreements.

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0315 would approve the salary schedules described below for 2026 and 2027. Squared schedules are based on 2,080 hours annually and Standardized schedules can be used for 35, 36, 37.5, and 40-hour work weeks.

1. ***10-Step Hourly Squared Schedule*** (Attachment A for 2026, Attachment E for 2027*):* These schedules apply to employees who are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). These employees are eligible for overtime pay.

2. ***10-Step Annual/FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule*** (Attachment B for 2026, Attachment F for 2027): These schedules apply to employees who are exempt from FLSA (i.e., they are not entitled to overtime pay).

3. ***Standardized Hourly Schedule*** (Attachment C for 2026, Attachment G for 2027): These schedules apply to employees who are still being paid on the "old" County schedule and are covered by the FLSA.

4. ***Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Schedule*** (Attachment D for 2026, Attachment H for 2027): These schedules apply to salaried employees who are still being paid on the "old" County schedule and are exempt from FLSA.

The 2026 salary schedules (effective January 1, 2026) would increase by 3.75% from the 2025 schedules; and the 2027 salary schedules (effective January 1, 2027) would increase by 3.75% from the 2026 schedules.

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0315 would also approve changes to health insurances benefits that are identical to the changes found in the Joint Labor Management Insurance Committee Benefits Agreement for 2026 and 2027. These changes include:

- Increasing the County's contribution for insurance benefits from $1,744 per month per employee to $1,887 in 2026 and 1,981 in 2027.
- Instituting a new premium of $60 per month for employees enrolled in the SmartCare HMO (Kaiser) plan for 2026 and 2027.
- Increasing the premium from $70 to $75 per month for employees enrolled in the KingCare Select AHN (Regence) plan for 2026 and 2027.
- Increasing the premium from $75 to $85 per month for employees enrolled in the KingCare PPO (Regence) plan for 2026 and 2027.
- The annual out-of-pocket maximum for the KingCare PPO plan will increase from $1,100 to $2,000 per employee and from $2,500 to $4,000 per family
- The annual out of pocket maximum for the KingCare Select AHN will increase from $1,100 to $1,500 per employee and from $2,400 to $3,100 per family.

As indicated in the transmitted fiscal notes, the proposed changes to wages and health insurance benefits would add approximately $52.8 million to the county's compensation and benefits costs for 2026 and 2027. Of this amount, approximately $22.9 million (about 43.4%) would be paid from the General Fund.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0315 (and its attachments)
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0315.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE relating to the 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule, the annual general wage increase for nonrepresented King County employees, and the insured benefits agreement for nonrepresented King County employees.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. The attached 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA-Exempt Squared Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA-Exempt

Squared Schedule, 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, and 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA-Exempt Salary Schedule, are approved and adopted.

SECTION 2. The salary schedules listed in section 1 of this ordinance, reflect a three and three-quarter percent increase from the preceding 2025 schedules effective January 1, 2026, and a three and three-quarter percent increase from the 2026 schedules effective January 1, 2027, for nonrepresented employees of the King County executive branch, King County council, prosecuting attorney's office, district court, superior court, and the office of economic and financial analysis. Effective January 1, 2026, the wages of any nonrepresented King County executive branch, King County council, prosecuting attorney's office, district court, superior court, or the office of economic and financial analysis employee whose wages are not based on any salary schedule listed in section 1 of this ordinance, shall be increased by three and three-quarter percent from the preceding 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and increased by three and three-quarter percent from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027. Section 1 of this ordinance and this section shall not apply to elected officials, superior court commissioners, superior court judges pro tem, or district court judges pro tem. Represented employees' general wage increases shall be governed by the employees' respective collective bargaining agreements.

SECTION 3.

A. Effective January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2027, nonrepresented full-time regular, part-time regular, provisional, probationary, term-limited temporary employees in the King County executive branch, King County council, prosecuting

attorney's office, district court, superior court, the office of economic and financial analysis, and elected officials shall receive the same insured benefits as those agreed to by the joint labor management insurance committee, which will include a wellness program, a Health Maintenance Organization Plan, an Accountable Health Network Plan, and a Preferred Provider Organization Plan. This section does not apply to superior court judges, superior court judge pro tems, or district court judges pro tem.

B. Effective January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2026, the county shall contribute one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven dollars per month on behalf of each eligible nonrepresented employee and elected official.

C. Effective January 1, 2027, through December 31, 2027, the county shall contribute one thousand nine hundred eighty-one dollars per month on behalf of each eligible nonrepresented employee and elected official.

D. Effective January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2027:

1. Nonrepresented King County employees and elected officials participating in the Health Maintenance Organization Plan shall contribute:

a. Sixty dollars per month for themselves and their dependents; and

b. Zero dollars per month for a spouse or Washington state-registered domestic partner who has access to medical coverage through an employer;

2. Nonrepresented King County employees and elected officials participating in the Accountable Health Network Plan shall contribute:

a. Seventy dollars per month for themselves and their dependents; and

b. Seventy-five dollars per month for a spouse or Washington state-registered domestic partner who has access to medical coverage through an employer; and

3. Nonrepresented King County employees and elected officials participating in the Preferred Provider Organization Plan shall contribute:

a. Eighty-five dollars per month for themselves and their dependents; and

b. Two hundred dollars per month for a spouse or Washington state-registered domestic partner who has access to medical coverage through an employer.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: A. 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule, B. 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule, C. 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, D. 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule, E. 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule, F. 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule, G. 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule, H. 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule

2026 KING COUNTY 10-STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H 11	$15.4196	$16.1675	$16.5555	$16.9528	$17.3597	$17.7763	$18.2029	$18.6398	$19.0872	$19.5453
H 12	$15.7897	$16.5555	$16.9528	$17.3597	$17.7763	$18.2029	$18.6398	$19.0872	$19.5453	$20.0144
H 13	$16.1687	$16.9529	$17.3598	$17.7764	$18.2030	$18.6399	$19.0873	$19.5454	$20.0145	$20.4948
H 14	$16.5567	$17.3597	$17.7763	$18.2029	$18.6398	$19.0872	$19.5453	$20.0144	$20.4947	$20.9866
H 15	$16.9541	$17.7764	$18.2030	$18.6399	$19.0873	$19.5454	$20.0145	$20.4948	$20.9867	$21.4904
H 16	$17.3610	$18.2030	$18.6399	$19.0873	$19.5454	$20.0145	$20.4948	$20.9867	$21.4904	$22.0062
H 17	$17.7777	$18.6399	$19.0873	$19.5454	$20.0145	$20.4948	$20.9867	$21.4904	$22.0062	$22.5343
H 18	$18.2044	$19.0873	$19.5454	$20.0145	$20.4948	$20.9867	$21.4904	$22.0062	$22.5343	$23.0751
H 19	$18.6413	$19.5454	$20.0145	$20.4948	$20.9867	$21.4904	$22.0062	$22.5343	$23.0751	$23.6289
H 20	$19.0887	$20.0145	$20.4948	$20.9867	$21.4904	$22.0062	$22.5343	$23.0751	$23.6289	$24.1960
H 21	$19.5468	$20.4948	$20.9867	$21.4904	$22.0062	$22.5343	$23.0751	$23.6289	$24.1960	$24.7767
H 22	$20.0159	$20.9867	$21.4904	$22.0062	$22.5343	$23.0751	$23.6289	$24.1960	$24.7767	$25.3713
H 23	$20.4963	$21.4904	$22.0062	$22.5343	$23.0751	$23.6289	$24.1960	$24.7767	$25.3713	$25.9802
H 24	$20.9882	$22.0061	$22.5342	$23.0750	$23.6288	$24.1959	$24.7766	$25.3712	$25.9801	$26.6036
H 25	$21.4919	$22.5343	$23.0751	$23.6289	$24.1960	$24.7767	$25.3713	$25.9802	$26.6037	$27.2422
H 26	$22.0077	$23.0751	$23.6289	$24.1960	$24.7767	$25.3713	$25.9802	$26.6037	$27.2422	$27.8960
H 27	$22.5359	$23.6289	$24.1960	$24.7767	$25.3713	$25.9802	$26.6037	$27.2422	$27.8960	$28.5655
H 28	$23.0768	$24.1960	$24.7767	$25.3713	$25.9802	$26.6037	$27.2422	$27.8960	$28.5655	$29.2511
H 29	$23.6306	$24.7767	$25.3713	$25.9802	$26.6037	$27.2422	$27.8960	$28.5655	$29.2511	$29.9531
H 30	$24.1977	$25.3713	$25.9802	$26.6037	$27.2422	$27.8960	$28.5655	$29.2511	$29.9531	$30.6720
H 31	$24.7784	$25.9802	$26.6037	$27.2422	$27.8960	$28.5655	$29.2511	$29.9531	$30.6720	$31.4081
H 32	$25.3731	$26.6037	$27.2422	$27.8960	$28.5655	$29.2511	$29.9531	$30.6720	$31.4081	$32.1619
H 33	$25.9821	$27.2422	$27.8960	$28.5655	$29.2511	$29.9531	$30.6720	$31.4081	$32.1619	$32.9338
H 34	$26.6057	$27.8961	$28.5656	$29.2512	$29.9532	$30.6721	$31.4082	$32.1620	$32.9339	$33.7243
H 35	$27.2442	$28.5655	$29.2511	$29.9531	$30.6720	$31.4081	$32.1619	$32.9338	$33.7242	$34.5336
H 36	$27.8981	$29.2512	$29.9532	$30.6721	$31.4082	$32.1620	$32.9339	$33.7243	$34.5337	$35.3625
H 37	$28.5677	$29.9532	$30.6721	$31.4082	$32.1620	$32.9339	$33.7243	$34.5337	$35.3625	$36.2112
H 38	$29.2533	$30.6721	$31.4082	$32.1620	$32.9339	$33.7243	$34.5337	$35.3625	$36.2112	$37.0803
H 39	$29.9554	$31.4082	$32.1620	$32.9339	$33.7243	$34.5337	$35.3625	$36.2112	$37.0803	$37.9702
H 40	$30.6743	$32.1620	$32.9339	$33.7243	$34.5337	$35.3625	$36.2112	$37.0803	$37.9702	$38.8815
H 41	$31.4105	$32.9339	$33.7243	$34.5337	$35.3625	$36.2112	$37.0803	$37.9702	$38.8815	$39.8147
H 42	$32.1644	$33.7244	$34.5338	$35.3626	$36.2113	$37.0804	$37.9703	$38.8816	$39.8148	$40.7704
H 43	$32.9363	$34.5337	$35.3625	$36.2112	$37.0803	$37.9702	$38.8815	$39.8147	$40.7703	$41.7488

2026 KING COUNTY 10-STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H 44	$33.7268	$35.3625	$36.2112	$37.0803	$37.9702	$38.8815	$39.8147	$40.7703	$41.7488	$42.7508
H 45	$34.5362	$36.2112	$37.0803	$37.9702	$38.8815	$39.8147	$40.7703	$41.7488	$42.7508	$43.7768
H 46	$35.3651	$37.0803	$37.9702	$38.8815	$39.8147	$40.7703	$41.7488	$42.7508	$43.7768	$44.8274
H 47	$36.2139	$37.9703	$38.8816	$39.8148	$40.7704	$41.7489	$42.7509	$43.7769	$44.8275	$45.9034
H 48	$37.0830	$38.8815	$39.8147	$40.7703	$41.7488	$42.7508	$43.7768	$44.8274	$45.9033	$47.0050
H 49	$37.9730	$39.8147	$40.7703	$41.7488	$42.7508	$43.7768	$44.8274	$45.9033	$47.0050	$48.1331
H 50	$38.8844	$40.7703	$41.7488	$42.7508	$43.7768	$44.8274	$45.9033	$47.0050	$48.1331	$49.2883
H 51	$39.8176	$41.7488	$42.7508	$43.7768	$44.8274	$45.9033	$47.0050	$48.1331	$49.2883	$50.4712
H 52	$40.7732	$42.7507	$43.7767	$44.8273	$45.9032	$47.0049	$48.1330	$49.2882	$50.4711	$51.6824
H 53	$41.7518	$43.7768	$44.8274	$45.9033	$47.0050	$48.1331	$49.2883	$50.4712	$51.6825	$52.9229
H 54	$42.7538	$44.8274	$45.9033	$47.0050	$48.1331	$49.2883	$50.4712	$51.6825	$52.9229	$54.1930
H 55	$43.7799	$45.9032	$47.0049	$48.1330	$49.2882	$50.4711	$51.6824	$52.9228	$54.1929	$55.4935
H 56	$44.8306	$47.0049	$48.1330	$49.2882	$50.4711	$51.6824	$52.9228	$54.1929	$55.4935	$56.8253
H 57	$45.9065	$48.1330	$49.2882	$50.4711	$51.6824	$52.9228	$54.1929	$55.4935	$56.8253	$58.1891
H 58	$47.0083	$49.2882	$50.4711	$51.6824	$52.9228	$54.1929	$55.4935	$56.8253	$58.1891	$59.5856
H 59	$48.1365	$50.4711	$51.6824	$52.9228	$54.1929	$55.4935	$56.8253	$58.1891	$59.5856	$61.0157
H 60	$49.2918	$51.6825	$52.9229	$54.1930	$55.4936	$56.8254	$58.1892	$59.5857	$61.0158	$62.4802
H 61	$50.4748	$52.9228	$54.1929	$55.4935	$56.8253	$58.1891	$59.5856	$61.0157	$62.4801	$63.9796
H 62	$51.6862	$54.1930	$55.4936	$56.8254	$58.1892	$59.5857	$61.0158	$62.4802	$63.9797	$65.5152
H 63	$52.9267	$55.4936	$56.8254	$58.1892	$59.5857	$61.0158	$62.4802	$63.9797	$65.5152	$67.0876
H 64	$54.1969	$56.8254	$58.1892	$59.5857	$61.0158	$62.4802	$63.9797	$65.5152	$67.0876	$68.6977
H 65	$55.4976	$58.1892	$59.5857	$61.0158	$62.4802	$63.9797	$65.5152	$67.0876	$68.6977	$70.3464
H 66	$56.8295	$59.5857	$61.0158	$62.4802	$63.9797	$65.5152	$67.0876	$68.6977	$70.3464	$72.0347
H 67	$58.1934	$61.0158	$62.4802	$63.9797	$65.5152	$67.0876	$68.6977	$70.3464	$72.0347	$73.7635
H 68	$59.5900	$62.4801	$63.9796	$65.5151	$67.0875	$68.6976	$70.3463	$72.0346	$73.7634	$75.5337
H 69	$61.0202	$63.9797	$65.5152	$67.0876	$68.6977	$70.3464	$72.0347	$73.7635	$75.5338	$77.3466
H 70	$62.4847	$65.5152	$67.0876	$68.6977	$70.3464	$72.0347	$73.7635	$75.5338	$77.3466	$79.2029
H 71	$63.9843	$67.0875	$68.6976	$70.3463	$72.0346	$73.7634	$75.5337	$77.3465	$79.2028	$81.1037
H 72	$65.5199	$68.6976	$70.3463	$72.0346	$73.7634	$75.5337	$77.3465	$79.2028	$81.1037	$83.0502
H 73	$67.0924	$70.3464	$72.0347	$73.7635	$75.5338	$77.3466	$79.2029	$81.1038	$83.0503	$85.0435
H 74	$68.7026	$72.0347	$73.7635	$75.5338	$77.3466	$79.2029	$81.1038	$83.0503	$85.0435	$87.0845
H 75	$70.3515	$73.7635	$75.5338	$77.3466	$79.2029	$81.1038	$83.0503	$85.0435	$87.0845	$89.1745
H 76	$72.0399	$75.5338	$77.3466	$79.2029	$81.1038	$83.0503	$85.0435	$87.0845	$89.1745	$91.3147

2026 KING COUNTY 10-STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H 77	$73.7689	$77.3467	$79.2030	$81.1039	$83.0504	$85.0436	$87.0846	$89.1746	$91.3148	$93.5064
H 78	$75.5394	$79.2031	$81.1040	$83.0505	$85.0437	$87.0847	$89.1747	$91.3149	$93.5065	$95.7507
H 79	$77.3523	$81.1039	$83.0504	$85.0436	$87.0846	$89.1746	$91.3148	$93.5064	$95.7506	$98.0486
H 80	$79.2088	$83.0504	$85.0436	$87.0846	$89.1746	$91.3148	$93.5064	$95.7506	$98.0486	$100.4018
H 81	$81.1098	$85.0436	$87.0846	$89.1746	$91.3148	$93.5064	$95.7506	$98.0486	$100.4018	$102.8114
H 82	$83.0564	$87.0846	$89.1746	$91.3148	$93.5064	$95.7506	$98.0486	$100.4018	$102.8114	$105.2789
H 83	$85.0498	$89.1747	$91.3149	$93.5065	$95.7507	$98.0487	$100.4019	$102.8115	$105.2790	$107.8057
H 84	$87.0910	$91.3149	$93.5065	$95.7507	$98.0487	$100.4019	$102.8115	$105.2790	$107.8057	$110.3930
H 85	$89.1812	$93.5065	$95.7507	$98.0487	$100.4019	$102.8115	$105.2790	$107.8057	$110.3930	$113.0424
H 86	$91.3215	$95.7506	$98.0486	$100.4018	$102.8114	$105.2789	$107.8056	$110.3929	$113.0423	$115.7553
H 87	$93.5132	$98.0486	$100.4018	$102.8114	$105.2789	$107.8056	$110.3929	$113.0423	$115.7553	$118.5334
H 88	$95.7575	$100.4017	$102.8113	$105.2788	$107.8055	$110.3928	$113.0422	$115.7552	$118.5333	$121.3781
H 89	$98.0557	$102.8114	$105.2789	$107.8056	$110.3929	$113.0423	$115.7553	$118.5334	$121.3782	$124.2913
H 90	$100.4090	$105.2788	$107.8055	$110.3928	$113.0422	$115.7552	$118.5333	$121.3781	$124.2912	$127.2742
H 91	$102.8188	$107.8055	$110.3928	$113.0422	$115.7552	$118.5333	$121.3781	$124.2912	$127.2742	$130.3288
H 92	$105.2865	$110.3929	$113.0423	$115.7553	$118.5334	$121.3782	$124.2913	$127.2743	$130.3289	$133.4568
H 93	$107.8134	$113.0423	$115.7553	$118.5334	$121.3782	$124.2913	$127.2743	$130.3289	$133.4568	$136.6598
H 94	$110.4009	$115.7553	$118.5334	$121.3782	$124.2913	$127.2743	$130.3289	$133.4568	$136.6598	$139.9396
H 95	$113.0505	$118.5334	$121.3782	$124.2913	$127.2743	$130.3289	$133.4568	$136.6598	$139.9396	$143.2982
H 96	$115.7637	$121.3782	$124.2913	$127.2743	$130.3289	$133.4568	$136.6598	$139.9396	$143.2982	$146.7374
H 97	$118.5420	$124.2913	$127.2743	$130.3289	$133.4568	$136.6598	$139.9396	$143.2982	$146.7374	$150.2591
H 98	$121.3870	$127.2743	$130.3289	$133.4568	$136.6598	$139.9396	$143.2982	$146.7374	$150.2591	$153.8653
H 99	$124.3003	$130.3289	$133.4568	$136.6598	$139.9396	$143.2982	$146.7374	$150.2591	$153.8653	$157.5581
H 100	$127.2835	$133.4567	$136.6597	$139.9395	$143.2980	$146.7372	$150.2589	$153.8651	$157.5579	$161.3393
H 101	$130.3383	$136.6597	$139.9395	$143.2980	$146.7372	$150.2589	$153.8651	$157.5579	$161.3393	$165.2114
H 102	$133.4664	$139.9395	$143.2980	$146.7372	$150.2589	$153.8651	$157.5579	$161.3393	$165.2114	$169.1765
H 103	$136.6696	$143.2981	$146.7373	$150.2590	$153.8652	$157.5580	$161.3394	$165.2115	$169.1766	$173.2368
H 104	$139.9497	$146.7373	$150.2590	$153.8652	$157.5580	$161.3394	$165.2115	$169.1766	$173.2368	$177.3945
H 105	$143.3085	$150.2590	$153.8652	$157.5580	$161.3394	$165.2115	$169.1766	$173.2368	$177.3945	$181.6520
H 106	$146.7479	$153.8652	$157.5580	$161.3394	$165.2115	$169.1766	$173.2368	$177.3945	$181.6520	$186.0116
H 107	$150.2698	$157.5579	$161.3393	$165.2114	$169.1765	$173.2367	$177.3944	$181.6519	$186.0115	$190.4758
H 108	$153.8763	$161.3393	$165.2114	$169.1765	$173.2367	$177.3944	$181.6519	$186.0115	$190.4758	$195.0472
H 109	$157.5693	$165.2114	$169.1765	$173.2367	$177.3944	$181.6519	$186.0115	$190.4758	$195.0472	$199.7283

2026 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 11	$32,072.77	$33,628.40	$34,435.44	$35,261.82	$36,108.18	$36,974.70	$37,862.03	$38,770.78	$39,701.38	$40,654.22
S 12	$32,842.58	$34,435.44	$35,261.82	$36,108.18	$36,974.70	$37,862.03	$38,770.78	$39,701.38	$40,654.22	$41,629.95
S 13	$33,630.90	$35,262.03	$36,108.38	$36,974.91	$37,862.24	$38,770.99	$39,701.58	$40,654.43	$41,630.16	$42,629.18
S 14	$34,437.94	$36,108.18	$36,974.70	$37,862.03	$38,770.78	$39,701.38	$40,654.22	$41,629.95	$42,628.98	$43,652.13
S 15	$35,264.53	$36,974.91	$37,862.24	$38,770.99	$39,701.58	$40,654.43	$41,630.16	$42,629.18	$43,652.34	$44,700.03
S 16	$36,110.88	$37,862.24	$38,770.99	$39,701.58	$40,654.43	$41,630.16	$42,629.18	$43,652.34	$44,700.03	$45,772.90
S 17	$36,977.62	$38,770.99	$39,701.58	$40,654.43	$41,630.16	$42,629.18	$43,652.34	$44,700.03	$45,772.90	$46,871.34
S 18	$37,865.15	$39,701.58	$40,654.43	$41,630.16	$42,629.18	$43,652.34	$44,700.03	$45,772.90	$46,871.34	$47,996.21
S 19	$38,773.90	$40,654.43	$41,630.16	$42,629.18	$43,652.34	$44,700.03	$45,772.90	$46,871.34	$47,996.21	$49,148.11
S 20	$39,704.50	$41,630.16	$42,629.18	$43,652.34	$44,700.03	$45,772.90	$46,871.34	$47,996.21	$49,148.11	$50,327.68
S 21	$40,657.34	$42,629.18	$43,652.34	$44,700.03	$45,772.90	$46,871.34	$47,996.21	$49,148.11	$50,327.68	$51,535.54
S 22	$41,633.07	$43,652.34	$44,700.03	$45,772.90	$46,871.34	$47,996.21	$49,148.11	$50,327.68	$51,535.54	$52,772.30
S 23	$42,632.30	$44,700.03	$45,772.90	$46,871.34	$47,996.21	$49,148.11	$50,327.68	$51,535.54	$52,772.30	$54,038.82
S 24	$43,655.46	$45,772.69	$46,871.14	$47,996.00	$49,147.90	$50,327.47	$51,535.33	$52,772.10	$54,038.61	$55,335.49
S 25	$44,703.15	$46,871.34	$47,996.21	$49,148.11	$50,327.68	$51,535.54	$52,772.30	$54,038.82	$55,335.70	$56,663.78
S 26	$45,776.02	$47,996.21	$49,148.11	$50,327.68	$51,535.54	$52,772.30	$54,038.82	$55,335.70	$56,663.78	$58,023.68
S 27	$46,874.67	$49,148.11	$50,327.68	$51,535.54	$52,772.30	$54,038.82	$55,335.70	$56,663.78	$58,023.68	$59,416.24
S 28	$47,999.74	$50,327.68	$51,535.54	$52,772.30	$54,038.82	$55,335.70	$56,663.78	$58,023.68	$59,416.24	$60,842.29
S 29	$49,151.65	$51,535.54	$52,772.30	$54,038.82	$55,335.70	$56,663.78	$58,023.68	$59,416.24	$60,842.29	$62,302.45
S 30	$50,331.22	$52,772.30	$54,038.82	$55,335.70	$56,663.78	$58,023.68	$59,416.24	$60,842.29	$62,302.45	$63,797.76
S 31	$51,539.07	$54,038.82	$55,335.70	$56,663.78	$58,023.68	$59,416.24	$60,842.29	$62,302.45	$63,797.76	$65,328.85
S 32	$52,776.05	$55,335.70	$56,663.78	$58,023.68	$59,416.24	$60,842.29	$62,302.45	$63,797.76	$65,328.85	$66,896.75
S 33	$54,042.77	$56,663.78	$58,023.68	$59,416.24	$60,842.29	$62,302.45	$63,797.76	$65,328.85	$66,896.75	$68,502.30
S 34	$55,339.86	$58,023.89	$59,416.45	$60,842.50	$62,302.66	$63,797.97	$65,329.06	$66,896.96	$68,502.51	$70,146.54
S 35	$56,667.94	$59,416.24	$60,842.29	$62,302.45	$63,797.76	$65,328.85	$66,896.75	$68,502.30	$70,146.34	$71,829.89
S 36	$58,028.05	$60,842.50	$62,302.66	$63,797.97	$65,329.06	$66,896.96	$68,502.51	$70,146.54	$71,830.10	$73,554.00
S 37	$59,420.82	$62,302.66	$63,797.97	$65,329.06	$66,896.96	$68,502.51	$70,146.54	$71,830.10	$73,554.00	$75,319.30
S 38	$60,846.86	$63,797.97	$65,329.06	$66,896.96	$68,502.51	$70,146.54	$71,830.10	$73,554.00	$75,319.30	$77,127.02
S 39	$62,307.23	$65,329.06	$66,896.96	$68,502.51	$70,146.54	$71,830.10	$73,554.00	$75,319.30	$77,127.02	$78,978.02
S 40	$63,802.54	$66,896.96	$68,502.51	$70,146.54	$71,830.10	$73,554.00	$75,319.30	$77,127.02	$78,978.02	$80,873.52
S 41	$65,333.84	$68,502.51	$70,146.54	$71,830.10	$73,554.00	$75,319.30	$77,127.02	$78,978.02	$80,873.52	$82,814.58
S 42	$66,901.95	$70,146.75	$71,830.30	$73,554.21	$75,319.50	$77,127.23	$78,978.22	$80,873.73	$82,814.78	$84,802.43
S 43	$68,507.50	$71,830.10	$73,554.00	$75,319.30	$77,127.02	$78,978.02	$80,873.52	$82,814.58	$84,802.22	$86,837.50

2026 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 44	$70,151.74	$73,554.00	$75,319.30	$77,127.02	$78,978.02	$80,873.52	$82,814.58	$84,802.22	$86,837.50	$88,921.66
S 45	$71,835.30	$75,319.30	$77,127.02	$78,978.02	$80,873.52	$82,814.58	$84,802.22	$86,837.50	$88,921.66	$91,055.74
S 46	$73,559.41	$77,127.02	$78,978.02	$80,873.52	$82,814.58	$84,802.22	$86,837.50	$88,921.66	$91,055.74	$93,240.99
S 47	$75,324.91	$78,978.22	$80,873.73	$82,814.78	$84,802.43	$86,837.71	$88,921.87	$91,055.95	$93,241.20	$95,479.07
S 48	$77,132.64	$80,873.52	$82,814.58	$84,802.22	$86,837.50	$88,921.66	$91,055.74	$93,240.99	$95,478.86	$97,770.40
S 49	$78,983.84	$82,814.58	$84,802.22	$86,837.50	$88,921.66	$91,055.74	$93,240.99	$95,478.86	$97,770.40	$100,116.85
S 50	$80,879.55	$84,802.22	$86,837.50	$88,921.66	$91,055.74	$93,240.99	$95,478.86	$97,770.40	$100,116.85	$102,519.66
S 51	$82,820.61	$86,837.50	$88,921.66	$91,055.74	$93,240.99	$95,478.86	$97,770.40	$100,116.85	$102,519.66	$104,980.10
S 52	$84,808.26	$88,921.46	$91,055.54	$93,240.78	$95,478.66	$97,770.19	$100,116.64	$102,519.46	$104,979.89	$107,499.39
S 53	$86,843.74	$91,055.74	$93,240.99	$95,478.86	$97,770.40	$100,116.85	$102,519.66	$104,980.10	$107,499.60	$110,079.63
S 54	$88,927.90	$93,240.99	$95,478.86	$97,770.40	$100,116.85	$102,519.66	$104,980.10	$107,499.60	$110,079.63	$112,721.44
S 55	$91,062.19	$95,478.66	$97,770.19	$100,116.64	$102,519.46	$104,979.89	$107,499.39	$110,079.42	$112,721.23	$115,426.48
S 56	$93,247.65	$97,770.19	$100,116.64	$102,519.46	$104,979.89	$107,499.39	$110,079.42	$112,721.23	$115,426.48	$118,196.62
S 57	$95,485.52	$100,116.64	$102,519.46	$104,979.89	$107,499.39	$110,079.42	$112,721.23	$115,426.48	$118,196.62	$121,033.33
S 58	$97,777.26	$102,519.46	$104,979.89	$107,499.39	$110,079.42	$112,721.23	$115,426.48	$118,196.62	$121,033.33	$123,938.05
S 59	$100,123.92	$104,979.89	$107,499.39	$110,079.42	$112,721.23	$115,426.48	$118,196.62	$121,033.33	$123,938.05	$126,912.66
S 60	$102,526.94	$107,499.60	$110,079.63	$112,721.44	$115,426.69	$118,196.83	$121,033.54	$123,938.26	$126,912.86	$129,958.82
S 61	$104,987.58	$110,079.42	$112,721.23	$115,426.48	$118,196.62	$121,033.33	$123,938.05	$126,912.66	$129,958.61	$133,077.57
S 62	$107,507.30	$112,721.44	$115,426.69	$118,196.83	$121,033.54	$123,938.26	$126,912.86	$129,958.82	$133,077.78	$136,271.62
S 63	$110,087.54	$115,426.69	$118,196.83	$121,033.54	$123,938.26	$126,912.86	$129,958.82	$133,077.78	$136,271.62	$139,542.21
S 64	$112,729.55	$118,196.83	$121,033.54	$123,938.26	$126,912.86	$129,958.82	$133,077.78	$136,271.62	$139,542.21	$142,891.22
S 65	$115,435.01	$121,033.54	$123,938.26	$126,912.86	$129,958.82	$133,077.78	$136,271.62	$139,542.21	$142,891.22	$146,320.51
S 66	$118,205.36	$123,938.26	$126,912.86	$129,958.82	$133,077.78	$136,271.62	$139,542.21	$142,891.22	$146,320.51	$149,832.18
S 67	$121,042.27	$126,912.86	$129,958.82	$133,077.78	$136,271.62	$139,542.21	$142,891.22	$146,320.51	$149,832.18	$153,428.08
S 68	$123,947.20	$129,958.61	$133,077.57	$136,271.41	$139,542.00	$142,891.01	$146,320.30	$149,831.97	$153,427.87	$157,110.10
S 69	$126,922.02	$133,077.78	$136,271.62	$139,542.21	$142,891.22	$146,320.51	$149,832.18	$153,428.08	$157,110.30	$160,880.93
S 70	$129,968.18	$136,271.62	$139,542.21	$142,891.22	$146,320.51	$149,832.18	$153,428.08	$157,110.30	$160,880.93	$164,742.03
S 71	$133,087.34	$139,542.00	$142,891.01	$146,320.30	$149,831.97	$153,427.87	$157,110.10	$160,880.72	$164,741.82	$168,695.70
S 72	$136,281.39	$142,891.01	$146,320.30	$149,831.97	$153,427.87	$157,110.10	$160,880.72	$164,741.82	$168,695.70	$172,744.42
S 73	$139,552.19	$146,320.51	$149,832.18	$153,428.08	$157,110.30	$160,880.93	$164,742.03	$168,695.90	$172,744.62	$176,890.48
S 74	$142,901.41	$149,832.18	$153,428.08	$157,110.30	$160,880.93	$164,742.03	$168,695.90	$172,744.62	$176,890.48	$181,135.76
S 75	$146,331.12	$153,428.08	$157,110.30	$160,880.93	$164,742.03	$168,695.90	$172,744.62	$176,890.48	$181,135.76	$185,482.96
S 76	$149,842.99	$157,110.30	$160,880.93	$164,742.03	$168,695.90	$172,744.62	$176,890.48	$181,135.76	$185,482.96	$189,934.58

2026 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 77	$153,439.31	$160,881.14	$164,742.24	$168,696.11	$172,744.83	$176,890.69	$181,135.97	$185,483.17	$189,934.78	$194,493.31
S 78	$157,121.95	$164,742.45	$168,696.32	$172,745.04	$176,890.90	$181,136.18	$185,483.38	$189,934.99	$194,493.52	$199,161.46
S 79	$160,892.78	$168,696.11	$172,744.83	$176,890.69	$181,135.97	$185,483.17	$189,934.78	$194,493.31	$199,161.25	$203,941.09
S 80	$164,754.30	$172,744.83	$176,890.69	$181,135.97	$185,483.17	$189,934.78	$194,493.31	$199,161.25	$203,941.09	$208,835.74
S 81	$168,708.38	$176,890.69	$181,135.97	$185,483.17	$189,934.78	$194,493.31	$199,161.25	$203,941.09	$208,835.74	$213,847.71
S 82	$172,757.31	$181,135.97	$185,483.17	$189,934.78	$194,493.31	$199,161.25	$203,941.09	$208,835.74	$213,847.71	$218,980.11
S 83	$176,903.58	$185,483.38	$189,934.99	$194,493.52	$199,161.46	$203,941.30	$208,835.95	$213,847.92	$218,980.32	$224,235.86
S 84	$181,149.28	$189,934.99	$194,493.52	$199,161.46	$203,941.30	$208,835.95	$213,847.92	$218,980.32	$224,235.86	$229,617.44
S 85	$185,496.90	$194,493.52	$199,161.46	$203,941.30	$208,835.95	$213,847.92	$218,980.32	$224,235.86	$229,617.44	$235,128.19
S 86	$189,948.72	$199,161.25	$203,941.09	$208,835.74	$213,847.71	$218,980.11	$224,235.65	$229,617.23	$235,127.98	$240,771.02
S 87	$194,507.46	$203,941.09	$208,835.74	$213,847.71	$218,980.11	$224,235.65	$229,617.23	$235,127.98	$240,771.02	$246,549.47
S 88	$199,175.60	$208,835.54	$213,847.50	$218,979.90	$224,235.44	$229,617.02	$235,127.78	$240,770.82	$246,549.26	$252,466.45
S 89	$203,955.86	$213,847.71	$218,980.11	$224,235.65	$229,617.23	$235,127.98	$240,771.02	$246,549.47	$252,466.66	$258,525.90
S 90	$208,850.72	$218,979.90	$224,235.44	$229,617.02	$235,127.78	$240,770.82	$246,549.26	$252,466.45	$258,525.70	$264,730.34
S 91	$213,863.10	$224,235.44	$229,617.02	$235,127.78	$240,770.82	$246,549.26	$252,466.45	$258,525.70	$264,730.34	$271,083.90
S 92	$218,995.92	$229,617.23	$235,127.98	$240,771.02	$246,549.47	$252,466.66	$258,525.90	$264,730.54	$271,084.11	$277,590.14
S 93	$224,251.87	$235,127.98	$240,771.02	$246,549.47	$252,466.66	$258,525.90	$264,730.54	$271,084.11	$277,590.14	$284,252.38
S 94	$229,633.87	$240,771.02	$246,549.47	$252,466.66	$258,525.90	$264,730.54	$271,084.11	$277,590.14	$284,252.38	$291,074.37
S 95	$235,145.04	$246,549.47	$252,466.66	$258,525.90	$264,730.54	$271,084.11	$277,590.14	$284,252.38	$291,074.37	$298,060.26
S 96	$240,788.50	$252,466.66	$258,525.90	$264,730.54	$271,084.11	$277,590.14	$284,252.38	$291,074.37	$298,060.26	$305,213.79
S 97	$246,567.36	$258,525.90	$264,730.54	$271,084.11	$277,590.14	$284,252.38	$291,074.37	$298,060.26	$305,213.79	$312,538.93
S 98	$252,484.96	$264,730.54	$271,084.11	$277,590.14	$284,252.38	$291,074.37	$298,060.26	$305,213.79	$312,538.93	$320,039.82
S 99	$258,544.62	$271,084.11	$277,590.14	$284,252.38	$291,074.37	$298,060.26	$305,213.79	$312,538.93	$320,039.82	$327,720.85
S 100	$264,749.68	$277,589.94	$284,252.18	$291,074.16	$298,059.84	$305,213.38	$312,538.51	$320,039.41	$327,720.43	$335,585.74
S 101	$271,103.66	$284,252.18	$291,074.16	$298,059.84	$305,213.38	$312,538.51	$320,039.41	$327,720.43	$335,585.74	$343,639.71
S 102	$277,610.11	$291,074.16	$298,059.84	$305,213.38	$312,538.51	$320,039.41	$327,720.43	$335,585.74	$343,639.71	$351,887.12
S 103	$284,272.77	$298,060.05	$305,213.58	$312,538.72	$320,039.62	$327,720.64	$335,585.95	$343,639.92	$351,887.33	$360,332.54
S 104	$291,095.38	$305,213.58	$312,538.72	$320,039.62	$327,720.64	$335,585.95	$343,639.92	$351,887.33	$360,332.54	$368,980.56
S 105	$298,081.68	$312,538.72	$320,039.62	$327,720.64	$335,585.95	$343,639.92	$351,887.33	$360,332.54	$368,980.56	$377,836.16
S 106	$305,235.63	$320,039.62	$327,720.64	$335,585.95	$343,639.92	$351,887.33	$360,332.54	$368,980.56	$377,836.16	$386,904.13
S 107	$312,561.18	$327,720.43	$335,585.74	$343,639.71	$351,887.12	$360,332.34	$368,980.35	$377,835.95	$386,903.92	$396,189.66
S 108	$320,062.70	$335,585.74	$343,639.71	$351,887.12	$360,332.34	$368,980.35	$377,835.95	$386,903.92	$396,189.66	$405,698.18
S 109	$327,744.14	$343,639.71	$351,887.12	$360,332.34	$368,980.35	$377,835.95	$386,903.92	$396,189.66	$405,698.18	$415,434.86

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
1	35	$14.1120	$14.7559	$15.0942	$15.4396	$15.7949	$16.1583	$16.5301	$16.9130	$17.3052	$17.7061
	36	$13.7200	$14.3460	$14.6749	$15.0108	$15.3562	$15.7095	$16.0709	$16.4432	$16.8245	$17.2142
	37.5	$13.1712	$13.7722	$14.0879	$14.4103	$14.7419	$15.0811	$15.4281	$15.7855	$16.1515	$16.5257
	40	$12.3480	$12.9114	$13.2074	$13.5097	$13.8205	$14.1385	$14.4638	$14.7989	$15.1420	$15.4928
2	35	$14.4349	$15.0942	$15.4396	$15.7949	$16.1583	$16.5301	$16.9130	$17.3052	$17.7061	$18.1170
	36	$14.0340	$14.6749	$15.0108	$15.3562	$15.7095	$16.0709	$16.4432	$16.8245	$17.2142	$17.6137
	37.5	$13.4726	$14.0879	$14.4103	$14.7419	$15.0811	$15.4281	$15.7855	$16.1515	$16.5257	$16.9092
	40	$12.6306	$13.2074	$13.5097	$13.8205	$14.1385	$14.4638	$14.7989	$15.1420	$15.4928	$15.8523
3	35	$14.7646	$15.4396	$15.7949	$16.1583	$16.5301	$16.9130	$17.3052	$17.7061	$18.1170	$18.5393
	36	$14.3545	$15.0108	$15.3562	$15.7095	$16.0709	$16.4432	$16.8245	$17.2142	$17.6137	$18.0244
	37.5	$13.7803	$14.4103	$14.7419	$15.0811	$15.4281	$15.7855	$16.1515	$16.5257	$16.9092	$17.3034
	40	$12.9190	$13.5097	$13.8205	$14.1385	$14.4638	$14.7989	$15.1420	$15.4928	$15.8523	$16.2219
4	35	$15.1027	$15.7949	$16.1583	$16.5301	$16.9130	$17.3052	$17.7061	$18.1170	$18.5393	$18.9708
	36	$14.6832	$15.3562	$15.7095	$16.0709	$16.4432	$16.8245	$17.2142	$17.6137	$18.0244	$18.4438
	37.5	$14.0959	$14.7419	$15.0811	$15.4281	$15.7855	$16.1515	$16.5257	$16.9092	$17.3034	$17.7061
	40	$13.2149	$13.8205	$14.1385	$14.4638	$14.7989	$15.1420	$15.4928	$15.8523	$16.2219	$16.5995
5	35	$15.4474	$16.1583	$16.5301	$16.9130	$17.3052	$17.7061	$18.1170	$18.5393	$18.9708	$19.4143
	36	$15.0183	$15.7095	$16.0709	$16.4432	$16.8245	$17.2142	$17.6137	$18.0244	$18.4438	$18.8750
	37.5	$14.4176	$15.0811	$15.4281	$15.7855	$16.1515	$16.5257	$16.9092	$17.3034	$17.7061	$18.1200
	40	$13.5165	$14.1385	$14.4638	$14.7989	$15.1420	$15.4928	$15.8523	$16.2219	$16.5995	$16.9875
6	35	$15.8019	$16.5301	$16.9130	$17.3052	$17.7061	$18.1170	$18.5393	$18.9708	$19.4143	$19.8684
	36	$15.3629	$16.0709	$16.4432	$16.8245	$17.2142	$17.6137	$18.0244	$18.4438	$18.8750	$19.3165
	37.5	$14.7484	$15.4281	$15.7855	$16.1515	$16.5257	$16.9092	$17.3034	$17.7061	$18.1200	$18.5439
	40	$13.8267	$14.4638	$14.7989	$15.1420	$15.4928	$15.8523	$16.2219	$16.5995	$16.9875	$17.3849
7	35	$16.1674	$16.9130	$17.3052	$17.7061	$18.1170	$18.5393	$18.9708	$19.4143	$19.8684	$20.3333
	36	$15.7183	$16.4432	$16.8245	$17.2142	$17.6137	$18.0244	$18.4438	$18.8750	$19.3165	$19.7685
	37.5	$15.0896	$15.7855	$16.1515	$16.5257	$16.9092	$17.3034	$17.7061	$18.1200	$18.5439	$18.9777
	40	$14.1465	$14.7989	$15.1420	$15.4928	$15.8523	$16.2219	$16.5995	$16.9875	$17.3849	$17.7916

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
8	35	$16.5409	$17.3052	$17.7061	$18.1170	$18.5393	$18.9708	$19.4143	$19.8684	$20.3333	$20.8105
	36	$16.0814	$16.8245	$17.2142	$17.6137	$18.0244	$18.4438	$18.8750	$19.3165	$19.7685	$20.2324
	37.5	$15.4382	$16.1515	$16.5257	$16.9092	$17.3034	$17.7061	$18.1200	$18.5439	$18.9777	$19.4231
	40	$14.4733	$15.1420	$15.4928	$15.8523	$16.2219	$16.5995	$16.9875	$17.3849	$17.7916	$18.2092
9	35	$16.9213	$17.7061	$18.1170	$18.5393	$18.9708	$19.4143	$19.8684	$20.3333	$20.8105	$21.3007
	36	$16.4513	$17.2142	$17.6137	$18.0244	$18.4438	$18.8750	$19.3165	$19.7685	$20.2324	$20.7090
	37.5	$15.7932	$16.5257	$16.9092	$17.3034	$17.7061	$18.1200	$18.5439	$18.9777	$19.4231	$19.8806
	40	$14.8062	$15.4928	$15.8523	$16.2219	$16.5995	$16.9875	$17.3849	$17.7916	$18.2092	$18.6381
10	35	$17.3145	$18.1170	$18.5393	$18.9708	$19.4143	$19.8684	$20.3333	$20.8105	$21.3007	$21.8023
	36	$16.8336	$17.6137	$18.0244	$18.4438	$18.8750	$19.3165	$19.7685	$20.2324	$20.7090	$21.1967
	37.5	$16.1602	$16.9092	$17.3034	$17.7061	$18.1200	$18.5439	$18.9777	$19.4231	$19.8806	$20.3488
	40	$15.1502	$15.8523	$16.2219	$16.5995	$16.9875	$17.3849	$17.7916	$18.2092	$18.6381	$19.0770
11	35	$17.7166	$18.5393	$18.9708	$19.4143	$19.8684	$20.3333	$20.8105	$21.3007	$21.8023	$22.3158
	36	$17.2245	$18.0244	$18.4438	$18.8750	$19.3165	$19.7685	$20.2324	$20.7090	$21.1967	$21.6959
	37.5	$16.5355	$17.3034	$17.7061	$18.1200	$18.5439	$18.9777	$19.4231	$19.8806	$20.3488	$20.8281
	40	$15.5020	$16.2219	$16.5995	$16.9875	$17.3849	$17.7916	$18.2092	$18.6381	$19.0770	$19.5263
12	35	$18.1273	$18.9708	$19.4143	$19.8684	$20.3333	$20.8105	$21.3007	$21.8023	$22.3158	$22.8427
	36	$17.6237	$18.4438	$18.8750	$19.3165	$19.7685	$20.2324	$20.7090	$21.1967	$21.6959	$22.2082
	37.5	$16.9188	$17.7061	$18.1200	$18.5439	$18.9777	$19.4231	$19.8806	$20.3488	$20.8281	$21.3199
	40	$15.8613	$16.5995	$16.9875	$17.3849	$17.7916	$18.2092	$18.6381	$19.0770	$19.5263	$19.9874
13	35	$18.5496	$19.4143	$19.8684	$20.3333	$20.8105	$21.3007	$21.8023	$22.3158	$22.8427	$23.3825
	36	$18.0344	$18.8750	$19.3165	$19.7685	$20.2324	$20.7090	$21.1967	$21.6959	$22.2082	$22.7329
	37.5	$17.3130	$18.1200	$18.5439	$18.9777	$19.4231	$19.8806	$20.3488	$20.8281	$21.3199	$21.8236
	40	$16.2309	$16.9875	$17.3849	$17.7916	$18.2092	$18.6381	$19.0770	$19.5263	$19.9874	$20.4597
14	35	$18.9812	$19.8684	$20.3333	$20.8105	$21.3007	$21.8023	$22.3158	$22.8427	$23.3825	$23.9347
	36	$18.4540	$19.3165	$19.7685	$20.2324	$20.7090	$21.1967	$21.6959	$22.2082	$22.7329	$23.2699
	37.5	$17.7158	$18.5439	$18.9777	$19.4231	$19.8806	$20.3488	$20.8281	$21.3199	$21.8236	$22.3391
	40	$16.6086	$17.3849	$17.7916	$18.2092	$18.6381	$19.0770	$19.5263	$19.9874	$20.4597	$20.9429

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
15	35	$19.4248	$20.3333	$20.8105	$21.3007	$21.8023	$22.3158	$22.8427	$23.3825	$23.9347	$24.5033
	36	$18.8853	$19.7685	$20.2324	$20.7090	$21.1967	$21.6959	$22.2082	$22.7329	$23.2699	$23.8227
	37.5	$18.1298	$18.9777	$19.4231	$19.8806	$20.3488	$20.8281	$21.3199	$21.8236	$22.3391	$22.8698
	40	$16.9967	$17.7916	$18.2092	$18.6381	$19.0770	$19.5263	$19.9874	$20.4597	$20.9429	$21.4404
16	35	$19.8799	$20.8105	$21.3007	$21.8023	$22.3158	$22.8427	$23.3825	$23.9347	$24.5033	$25.0845
	36	$19.3277	$20.2324	$20.7090	$21.1967	$21.6959	$22.2082	$22.7329	$23.2699	$23.8227	$24.3877
	37.5	$18.5546	$19.4231	$19.8806	$20.3488	$20.8281	$21.3199	$21.8236	$22.3391	$22.8698	$23.4122
	40	$17.3949	$18.2092	$18.6381	$19.0770	$19.5263	$19.9874	$20.4597	$20.9429	$21.4404	$21.9489
17	35	$20.3445	$21.3007	$21.8023	$22.3158	$22.8427	$23.3825	$23.9347	$24.5033	$25.0845	$25.6795
	36	$19.7794	$20.7090	$21.1967	$21.6959	$22.2082	$22.7329	$23.2699	$23.8227	$24.3877	$24.9662
	37.5	$18.9882	$19.8806	$20.3488	$20.8281	$21.3199	$21.8236	$22.3391	$22.8698	$23.4122	$23.9675
	40	$17.8014	$18.6381	$19.0770	$19.5263	$19.9874	$20.4597	$20.9429	$21.4404	$21.9489	$22.4695
18	35	$20.8225	$21.8023	$22.3158	$22.8427	$23.3825	$23.9347	$24.5033	$25.0845	$25.6795	$26.2909
	36	$20.2441	$21.1967	$21.6959	$22.2082	$22.7329	$23.2699	$23.8227	$24.3877	$24.9662	$25.5606
	37.5	$19.4343	$20.3488	$20.8281	$21.3199	$21.8236	$22.3391	$22.8698	$23.4122	$23.9675	$24.5382
	40	$18.2197	$19.0770	$19.5263	$19.9874	$20.4597	$20.9429	$21.4404	$21.9489	$22.4695	$23.0046
19	35	$21.3120	$22.3158	$22.8427	$23.3825	$23.9347	$24.5033	$25.0845	$25.6795	$26.2909	$26.9172
	36	$20.7200	$21.6959	$22.2082	$22.7329	$23.2699	$23.8227	$24.3877	$24.9662	$25.5606	$26.1695
	37.5	$19.8912	$20.8281	$21.3199	$21.8236	$22.3391	$22.8698	$23.4122	$23.9675	$24.5382	$25.1227
	40	$18.6480	$19.5263	$19.9874	$20.4597	$20.9429	$21.4404	$21.9489	$22.4695	$23.0046	$23.5525
20	35	$21.8134	$22.8427	$23.3825	$23.9347	$24.5033	$25.0845	$25.6795	$26.2909	$26.9172	$27.5590
	36	$21.2074	$22.2082	$22.7329	$23.2699	$23.8227	$24.3877	$24.9662	$25.5606	$26.1695	$26.7935
	37.5	$20.3591	$21.3199	$21.8236	$22.3391	$22.8698	$23.4122	$23.9675	$24.5382	$25.1227	$25.7217
	40	$19.0867	$19.9874	$20.4597	$20.9429	$21.4404	$21.9489	$22.4695	$23.0046	$23.5525	$24.1141
21	35	$22.3280	$23.3825	$23.9347	$24.5033	$25.0845	$25.6795	$26.2909	$26.9172	$27.5590	$28.2173
	36	$21.7078	$22.7329	$23.2699	$23.8227	$24.3877	$24.9662	$25.5606	$26.1695	$26.7935	$27.4335
	37.5	$20.8395	$21.8236	$22.3391	$22.8698	$23.4122	$23.9675	$24.5382	$25.1227	$25.7217	$26.3361
	40	$19.5370	$20.4597	$20.9429	$21.4404	$21.9489	$22.4695	$23.0046	$23.5525	$24.1141	$24.6901

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
22	35	$22.8545	$23.9347	$24.5033	$25.0845	$25.6795	$26.2909	$26.9172	$27.5590	$28.2173	$28.8905
	36	$22.2196	$23.2699	$23.8227	$24.3877	$24.9662	$25.5606	$26.1695	$26.7935	$27.4335	$28.0879
	37.5	$21.3308	$22.3391	$22.8698	$23.4122	$23.9675	$24.5382	$25.1227	$25.7217	$26.3361	$26.9644
	40	$19.9977	$20.9429	$21.4404	$21.9489	$22.4695	$23.0046	$23.5525	$24.1141	$24.6901	$25.2792
23	35	$23.3949	$24.5033	$25.0845	$25.6795	$26.2909	$26.9172	$27.5590	$28.2173	$28.8905	$29.5815
	36	$22.7450	$23.8227	$24.3877	$24.9662	$25.5606	$26.1695	$26.7935	$27.4335	$28.0879	$28.7597
	37.5	$21.8352	$22.8698	$23.4122	$23.9675	$24.5382	$25.1227	$25.7217	$26.3361	$26.9644	$27.6094
	40	$20.4705	$21.4404	$21.9489	$22.4695	$23.0046	$23.5525	$24.1141	$24.6901	$25.2792	$25.8838
24	35	$23.9487	$25.0845	$25.6795	$26.2909	$26.9172	$27.5590	$28.2173	$28.8905	$29.5815	$30.2897
	36	$23.2835	$24.3877	$24.9662	$25.5606	$26.1695	$26.7935	$27.4335	$28.0879	$28.7597	$29.4483
	37.5	$22.3521	$23.4122	$23.9675	$24.5382	$25.1227	$25.7217	$26.3361	$26.9644	$27.6094	$28.2704
	40	$20.9551	$21.9489	$22.4695	$23.0046	$23.5525	$24.1141	$24.6901	$25.2792	$25.8838	$26.5035
25	35	$24.5165	$25.6795	$26.2909	$26.9172	$27.5590	$28.2173	$28.8905	$29.5815	$30.2897	$31.0166
	36	$23.8355	$24.9662	$25.5606	$26.1695	$26.7935	$27.4335	$28.0879	$28.7597	$29.4483	$30.1550
	37.5	$22.8821	$23.9675	$24.5382	$25.1227	$25.7217	$26.3361	$26.9644	$27.6094	$28.2704	$28.9488
	40	$21.4520	$22.4695	$23.0046	$23.5525	$24.1141	$24.6901	$25.2792	$25.8838	$26.5035	$27.1395
26	35	$25.0987	$26.2909	$26.9172	$27.5590	$28.2173	$28.8905	$29.5815	$30.2897	$31.0166	$31.7600
	36	$24.4015	$25.5606	$26.1695	$26.7935	$27.4335	$28.0879	$28.7597	$29.4483	$30.1550	$30.8778
	37.5	$23.4255	$24.5382	$25.1227	$25.7217	$26.3361	$26.9644	$27.6094	$28.2704	$28.9488	$29.6427
	40	$21.9614	$23.0046	$23.5525	$24.1141	$24.6901	$25.2792	$25.8838	$26.5035	$27.1395	$27.7900
27	35	$25.6941	$26.9172	$27.5590	$28.2173	$28.8905	$29.5815	$30.2897	$31.0166	$31.7600	$32.5229
	36	$24.9804	$26.1695	$26.7935	$27.4335	$28.0879	$28.7597	$29.4483	$30.1550	$30.8778	$31.6195
	37.5	$23.9812	$25.1227	$25.7217	$26.3361	$26.9644	$27.6094	$28.2704	$28.9488	$29.6427	$30.3547
	40	$22.4823	$23.5525	$24.1141	$24.6901	$25.2792	$25.8838	$26.5035	$27.1395	$27.7900	$28.4575
28	35	$26.3068	$27.5590	$28.2173	$28.8905	$29.5815	$30.2897	$31.0166	$31.7600	$32.5229	$33.3047
	36	$25.5760	$26.7935	$27.4335	$28.0879	$28.7597	$29.4483	$30.1550	$30.8778	$31.6195	$32.3796
	37.5	$24.5530	$25.7217	$26.3361	$26.9644	$27.6094	$28.2704	$28.9488	$29.6427	$30.3547	$31.0844
	40	$23.0184	$24.1141	$24.6901	$25.2792	$25.8838	$26.5035	$27.1395	$27.7900	$28.4575	$29.1417

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
29	35	$26.9317	$28.2173	$28.8905	$29.5815	$30.2897	$31.0166	$31.7600	$32.5229	$33.3047	$34.1057
	36	$26.1836	$27.4335	$28.0879	$28.7597	$29.4483	$30.1550	$30.8778	$31.6195	$32.3796	$33.1583
	37.5	$25.1362	$26.3361	$26.9644	$27.6094	$28.2704	$28.9488	$29.6427	$30.3547	$31.0844	$31.8320
	40	$23.5652	$24.6901	$25.2792	$25.8838	$26.5035	$27.1395	$27.7900	$28.4575	$29.1417	$29.8425
30	35	$27.5742	$28.8905	$29.5815	$30.2897	$31.0166	$31.7600	$32.5229	$33.3047	$34.1057	$34.9273
	36	$26.8082	$28.0879	$28.7597	$29.4483	$30.1550	$30.8778	$31.6195	$32.3796	$33.1583	$33.9571
	37.5	$25.7359	$26.9644	$27.6094	$28.2704	$28.9488	$29.6427	$30.3547	$31.0844	$31.8320	$32.5988
	40	$24.1274	$25.2792	$25.8838	$26.5035	$27.1395	$27.7900	$28.4575	$29.1417	$29.8425	$30.5613
31	35	$28.2330	$29.5815	$30.2897	$31.0166	$31.7600	$32.5229	$33.3047	$34.1057	$34.9273	$35.7694
	36	$27.4487	$28.7597	$29.4483	$30.1550	$30.8778	$31.6195	$32.3796	$33.1583	$33.9571	$34.7758
	37.5	$26.3508	$27.6094	$28.2704	$28.9488	$29.6427	$30.3547	$31.0844	$31.8320	$32.5988	$33.3847
	40	$24.7038	$25.8838	$26.5035	$27.1395	$27.7900	$28.4575	$29.1417	$29.8425	$30.5613	$31.2982
32	35	$28.9071	$30.2897	$31.0166	$31.7600	$32.5229	$33.3047	$34.1057	$34.9273	$35.7694	$36.6326
	36	$28.1041	$29.4483	$30.1550	$30.8778	$31.6195	$32.3796	$33.1583	$33.9571	$34.7758	$35.6150
	37.5	$26.9799	$28.2704	$28.9488	$29.6427	$30.3547	$31.0844	$31.8320	$32.5988	$33.3847	$34.1904
	40	$25.2937	$26.5035	$27.1395	$27.7900	$28.4575	$29.1417	$29.8425	$30.5613	$31.2982	$32.0535
33	35	$29.5979	$31.0166	$31.7600	$32.5229	$33.3047	$34.1057	$34.9273	$35.7694	$36.6326	$37.5175
	36	$28.7758	$30.1550	$30.8778	$31.6195	$32.3796	$33.1583	$33.9571	$34.7758	$35.6150	$36.4754
	37.5	$27.6247	$28.9488	$29.6427	$30.3547	$31.0844	$31.8320	$32.5988	$33.3847	$34.1904	$35.0164
	40	$25.8982	$27.1395	$27.7900	$28.4575	$29.1417	$29.8425	$30.5613	$31.2982	$32.0535	$32.8278
34	35	$30.3059	$31.7600	$32.5229	$33.3047	$34.1057	$34.9273	$35.7694	$36.6326	$37.5175	$38.4245
	36	$29.4641	$30.8778	$31.6195	$32.3796	$33.1583	$33.9571	$34.7758	$35.6150	$36.4754	$37.3572
	37.5	$28.2855	$29.6427	$30.3547	$31.0844	$31.8320	$32.5988	$33.3847	$34.1904	$35.0164	$35.8629
	40	$26.5177	$27.7900	$28.4575	$29.1417	$29.8425	$30.5613	$31.2982	$32.0535	$32.8278	$33.6215
35	35	$31.0350	$32.5229	$33.3047	$34.1057	$34.9273	$35.7694	$36.6326	$37.5175	$38.4245	$39.3542
	36	$30.1729	$31.6195	$32.3796	$33.1583	$33.9571	$34.7758	$35.6150	$36.4754	$37.3572	$38.2610
	37.5	$28.9660	$30.3547	$31.0844	$31.8320	$32.5988	$33.3847	$34.1904	$35.0164	$35.8629	$36.7306
	40	$27.1557	$28.4575	$29.1417	$29.8425	$30.5613	$31.2982	$32.0535	$32.8278	$33.6215	$34.4349

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
36	35	$31.7790	$33.3047	$34.1057	$34.9273	$35.7694	$36.6326	$37.5175	$38.4245	$39.3542	$40.3060
	36	$30.8963	$32.3796	$33.1583	$33.9571	$34.7758	$35.6150	$36.4754	$37.3572	$38.2610	$39.1864
	37.5	$29.6604	$31.0844	$31.8320	$32.5988	$33.3847	$34.1904	$35.0164	$35.8629	$36.7306	$37.6190
	40	$27.8067	$29.1417	$29.8425	$30.5613	$31.2982	$32.0535	$32.8278	$33.6215	$34.4349	$35.2678
37	35	$32.5414	$34.1057	$34.9273	$35.7694	$36.6326	$37.5175	$38.4245	$39.3542	$40.3060	$41.2833
	36	$31.6374	$33.1583	$33.9571	$34.7758	$35.6150	$36.4754	$37.3572	$38.2610	$39.1864	$40.1365
	37.5	$30.3719	$31.8320	$32.5988	$33.3847	$34.1904	$35.0164	$35.8629	$36.7306	$37.6190	$38.5311
	40	$28.4737	$29.8425	$30.5613	$31.2982	$32.0535	$32.8278	$33.6215	$34.4349	$35.2678	$36.1229
38	35	$33.3241	$34.9273	$35.7694	$36.6326	$37.5175	$38.4245	$39.3542	$40.3060	$41.2833	$42.2834
	36	$32.3985	$33.9571	$34.7758	$35.6150	$36.4754	$37.3572	$38.2610	$39.1864	$40.1365	$41.1088
	37.5	$31.1025	$32.5988	$33.3847	$34.1904	$35.0164	$35.8629	$36.7306	$37.6190	$38.5311	$39.4645
	40	$29.1586	$30.5613	$31.2982	$32.0535	$32.8278	$33.6215	$34.4349	$35.2678	$36.1229	$36.9980
39	35	$34.1268	$35.7694	$36.6326	$37.5175	$38.4245	$39.3542	$40.3060	$41.2833	$42.2834	$43.3100
	36	$33.1788	$34.7758	$35.6150	$36.4754	$37.3572	$38.2610	$39.1864	$40.1365	$41.1088	$42.1069
	37.5	$31.8517	$33.3847	$34.1904	$35.0164	$35.8629	$36.7306	$37.6190	$38.5311	$39.4645	$40.4226
	40	$29.8610	$31.2982	$32.0535	$32.8278	$33.6215	$34.4349	$35.2678	$36.1229	$36.9980	$37.8962
40	35	$34.9486	$36.6326	$37.5175	$38.4245	$39.3542	$40.3060	$41.2833	$42.2834	$43.3100	$44.3611
	36	$33.9778	$35.6150	$36.4754	$37.3572	$38.2610	$39.1864	$40.1365	$41.1088	$42.1069	$43.1288
	37.5	$32.6187	$34.1904	$35.0164	$35.8629	$36.7306	$37.6190	$38.5311	$39.4645	$40.4226	$41.4037
	40	$30.5800	$32.0535	$32.8278	$33.6215	$34.4349	$35.2678	$36.1229	$36.9980	$37.8962	$38.8160
41	35	$35.7901	$37.5175	$38.4245	$39.3542	$40.3060	$41.2833	$42.2834	$43.3100	$44.3611	$45.4393
	36	$34.7959	$36.4754	$37.3572	$38.2610	$39.1864	$40.1365	$41.1088	$42.1069	$43.1288	$44.1771
	37.5	$33.4041	$35.0164	$35.8629	$36.7306	$37.6190	$38.5311	$39.4645	$40.4226	$41.4037	$42.4100
	40	$31.3163	$32.8278	$33.6215	$34.4349	$35.2678	$36.1229	$36.9980	$37.8962	$38.8160	$39.7593
42	35	$36.6543	$38.4245	$39.3542	$40.3060	$41.2833	$42.2834	$43.3100	$44.3611	$45.4393	$46.5439
	36	$35.6362	$37.3572	$38.2610	$39.1864	$40.1365	$41.1088	$42.1069	$43.1288	$44.1771	$45.2510
	37.5	$34.2107	$35.8629	$36.7306	$37.6190	$38.5311	$39.4645	$40.4226	$41.4037	$42.4100	$43.4410
	40	$32.0725	$33.6215	$34.4349	$35.2678	$36.1229	$36.9980	$37.8962	$38.8160	$39.7593	$40.7259

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
43	35	$37.5389	$39.3542	$40.3060	$41.2833	$42.2834	$43.3100	$44.3611	$45.4393	$46.5439	$47.6765
	36	$36.4962	$38.2610	$39.1864	$40.1365	$41.1088	$42.1069	$43.1288	$44.1771	$45.2510	$46.3522
	37.5	$35.0363	$36.7306	$37.6190	$38.5311	$39.4645	$40.4226	$41.4037	$42.4100	$43.4410	$44.4981
	40	$32.8465	$34.4349	$35.2678	$36.1229	$36.9980	$37.8962	$38.8160	$39.7593	$40.7259	$41.7170
44	35	$38.4467	$40.3060	$41.2833	$42.2834	$43.3100	$44.3611	$45.4393	$46.5439	$47.6765	$48.8366
	36	$37.3787	$39.1864	$40.1365	$41.1088	$42.1069	$43.1288	$44.1771	$45.2510	$46.3522	$47.4800
	37.5	$35.8836	$37.6190	$38.5311	$39.4645	$40.4226	$41.4037	$42.4100	$43.4410	$44.4981	$45.5808
	40	$33.6408	$35.2678	$36.1229	$36.9980	$37.8962	$38.8160	$39.7593	$40.7259	$41.7170	$42.7320
45	35	$39.3764	$41.2833	$42.2834	$43.3100	$44.3611	$45.4393	$46.5439	$47.6765	$48.8366	$50.0256
	36	$38.2826	$40.1365	$41.1088	$42.1069	$43.1288	$44.1771	$45.2510	$46.3522	$47.4800	$48.6360
	37.5	$36.7513	$38.5311	$39.4645	$40.4226	$41.4037	$42.4100	$43.4410	$44.4981	$45.5808	$46.6906
	40	$34.4543	$36.1229	$36.9980	$37.8962	$38.8160	$39.7593	$40.7259	$41.7170	$42.7320	$43.7724
46	35	$40.3295	$42.2834	$43.3100	$44.3611	$45.4393	$46.5439	$47.6765	$48.8366	$50.0256	$51.2450
	36	$39.2092	$41.1088	$42.1069	$43.1288	$44.1771	$45.2510	$46.3522	$47.4800	$48.6360	$49.8215
	37.5	$37.6409	$39.4645	$40.4226	$41.4037	$42.4100	$43.4410	$44.4981	$45.5808	$46.6906	$47.8287
	40	$35.2883	$36.9980	$37.8962	$38.8160	$39.7593	$40.7259	$41.7170	$42.7320	$43.7724	$44.8394
47	35	$41.3058	$43.3100	$44.3611	$45.4393	$46.5439	$47.6765	$48.8366	$50.0256	$51.2450	$52.4953
	36	$40.1585	$42.1069	$43.1288	$44.1771	$45.2510	$46.3522	$47.4800	$48.6360	$49.8215	$51.0371
	37.5	$38.5521	$40.4226	$41.4037	$42.4100	$43.4410	$44.4981	$45.5808	$46.6906	$47.8287	$48.9956
	40	$36.1426	$37.8962	$38.8160	$39.7593	$40.7259	$41.7170	$42.7320	$43.7724	$44.8394	$45.9333
48	35	$42.3079	$44.3611	$45.4393	$46.5439	$47.6765	$48.8366	$50.0256	$51.2450	$52.4953	$53.7778
	36	$41.1327	$43.1288	$44.1771	$45.2510	$46.3522	$47.4800	$48.6360	$49.8215	$51.0371	$52.2840
	37.5	$39.4874	$41.4037	$42.4100	$43.4410	$44.4981	$45.5808	$46.6906	$47.8287	$48.9956	$50.1926
	40	$37.0194	$38.8160	$39.7593	$40.7259	$41.7170	$42.7320	$43.7724	$44.8394	$45.9333	$47.0556
49	35	$43.3331	$45.4393	$46.5439	$47.6765	$48.8366	$50.0256	$51.2450	$52.4953	$53.7778	$55.0907
	36	$42.1294	$44.1771	$45.2510	$46.3522	$47.4800	$48.6360	$49.8215	$51.0371	$52.2840	$53.5604
	37.5	$40.4442	$42.4100	$43.4410	$44.4981	$45.5808	$46.6906	$47.8287	$48.9956	$50.1926	$51.4180
	40	$37.9164	$39.7593	$40.7259	$41.7170	$42.7320	$43.7724	$44.8394	$45.9333	$47.0556	$48.2043

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
50	35	$44.3873	$46.5439	$47.6765	$48.8366	$50.0256	$51.2450	$52.4953	$53.7778	$55.0907	$56.4361
	36	$43.1544	$45.2510	$46.3522	$47.4800	$48.6360	$49.8215	$51.0371	$52.2840	$53.5604	$54.8685
	37.5	$41.4282	$43.4410	$44.4981	$45.5808	$46.6906	$47.8287	$48.9956	$50.1926	$51.4180	$52.6737
	40	$38.8389	$40.7259	$41.7170	$42.7320	$43.7724	$44.8394	$45.9333	$47.0556	$48.2043	$49.3816
51	35	$45.4650	$47.6765	$48.8366	$50.0256	$51.2450	$52.4953	$53.7778	$55.0907	$56.4361	$57.8153
	36	$44.2021	$46.3522	$47.4800	$48.6360	$49.8215	$51.0371	$52.2840	$53.5604	$54.8685	$56.2094
	37.5	$42.4340	$44.4981	$45.5808	$46.6906	$47.8287	$48.9956	$50.1926	$51.4180	$52.6737	$53.9610
	40	$39.7818	$41.7170	$42.7320	$43.7724	$44.8394	$45.9333	$47.0556	$48.2043	$49.3816	$50.5884
52	35	$46.5711	$48.8366	$50.0256	$51.2450	$52.4953	$53.7778	$55.0907	$56.4361	$57.8153	$59.2304
	36	$45.2774	$47.4800	$48.6360	$49.8215	$51.0371	$52.2840	$53.5604	$54.8685	$56.2094	$57.5851
	37.5	$43.4663	$45.5808	$46.6906	$47.8287	$48.9956	$50.1926	$51.4180	$52.6737	$53.9610	$55.2817
	40	$40.7497	$42.7320	$43.7724	$44.8394	$45.9333	$47.0556	$48.2043	$49.3816	$50.5884	$51.8266
53	35	$47.7037	$50.0256	$51.2450	$52.4953	$53.7778	$55.0907	$56.4361	$57.8153	$59.2304	$60.6803
	36	$46.3786	$48.6360	$49.8215	$51.0371	$52.2840	$53.5604	$54.8685	$56.2094	$57.5851	$58.9947
	37.5	$44.5234	$46.6906	$47.8287	$48.9956	$50.1926	$51.4180	$52.6737	$53.9610	$55.2817	$56.6350
	40	$41.7407	$43.7724	$44.8394	$45.9333	$47.0556	$48.2043	$49.3816	$50.5884	$51.8266	$53.0953
54	35	$48.8656	$51.2450	$52.4953	$53.7778	$55.0907	$56.4361	$57.8153	$59.2304	$60.6803	$62.1649
	36	$47.5082	$49.8215	$51.0371	$52.2840	$53.5604	$54.8685	$56.2094	$57.5851	$58.9947	$60.4381
	37.5	$45.6079	$47.8287	$48.9956	$50.1926	$51.4180	$52.6737	$53.9610	$55.2817	$56.6350	$58.0206
	40	$42.7574	$44.8394	$45.9333	$47.0556	$48.2043	$49.3816	$50.5884	$51.8266	$53.0953	$54.3943
55	35	$50.0561	$52.4953	$53.7778	$55.0907	$56.4361	$57.8153	$59.2304	$60.6803	$62.1649	$63.6886
	36	$48.6656	$51.0371	$52.2840	$53.5604	$54.8685	$56.2094	$57.5851	$58.9947	$60.4381	$61.9195
	37.5	$46.7190	$48.9956	$50.1926	$51.4180	$52.6737	$53.9610	$55.2817	$56.6350	$58.0206	$59.4427
	40	$43.7991	$45.9333	$47.0556	$48.2043	$49.3816	$50.5884	$51.8266	$53.0953	$54.3943	$55.7275
56	35	$51.2755	$53.7778	$55.0907	$56.4361	$57.8153	$59.2304	$60.6803	$62.1649	$63.6886	$65.2497
	36	$49.8512	$52.2840	$53.5604	$54.8685	$56.2094	$57.5851	$58.9947	$60.4381	$61.9195	$63.4372
	37.5	$47.8571	$50.1926	$51.4180	$52.6737	$53.9610	$55.2817	$56.6350	$58.0206	$59.4427	$60.8997
	40	$44.8660	$47.0556	$48.2043	$49.3816	$50.5884	$51.8266	$53.0953	$54.3943	$55.7275	$57.0935

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
57	35	$52.5262	$55.0907	$56.4361	$57.8153	$59.2304	$60.6803	$62.1649	$63.6886	$65.2497	$66.8498
	36	$51.0672	$53.5604	$54.8685	$56.2094	$57.5851	$58.9947	$60.4381	$61.9195	$63.4372	$64.9928
	37.5	$49.0245	$51.4180	$52.6737	$53.9610	$55.2817	$56.6350	$58.0206	$59.4427	$60.8997	$62.3931
	40	$45.9605	$48.2043	$49.3816	$50.5884	$51.8266	$53.0953	$54.3943	$55.7275	$57.0935	$58.4935
58	35	$53.8080	$56.4361	$57.8153	$59.2304	$60.6803	$62.1649	$63.6886	$65.2497	$66.8498	$68.4905
	36	$52.3133	$54.8685	$56.2094	$57.5851	$58.9947	$60.4381	$61.9195	$63.4372	$64.9928	$66.5879
	37.5	$50.2208	$52.6737	$53.9610	$55.2817	$56.6350	$58.0206	$59.4427	$60.8997	$62.3931	$63.9244
	40	$47.0820	$49.3816	$50.5884	$51.8266	$53.0953	$54.3943	$55.7275	$57.0935	$58.4935	$59.9292
59	35	$55.1230	$57.8153	$59.2304	$60.6803	$62.1649	$63.6886	$65.2497	$66.8498	$68.4905	$70.1697
	36	$53.5918	$56.2094	$57.5851	$58.9947	$60.4381	$61.9195	$63.4372	$64.9928	$66.5879	$68.2205
	37.5	$51.4481	$53.9610	$55.2817	$56.6350	$58.0206	$59.4427	$60.8997	$62.3931	$63.9244	$65.4917
	40	$48.2326	$50.5884	$51.8266	$53.0953	$54.3943	$55.7275	$57.0935	$58.4935	$59.9292	$61.3985
60	35	$56.4695	$59.2304	$60.6803	$62.1649	$63.6886	$65.2497	$66.8498	$68.4905	$70.1697	$71.8795
	36	$54.9009	$57.5851	$58.9947	$60.4381	$61.9195	$63.4372	$64.9928	$66.5879	$68.2205	$69.8828
	37.5	$52.7049	$55.2817	$56.6350	$58.0206	$59.4427	$60.8997	$62.3931	$63.9244	$65.4917	$67.0875
	40	$49.4108	$51.8266	$53.0953	$54.3943	$55.7275	$57.0935	$58.4935	$59.9292	$61.3985	$62.8945
61	35	$57.8487	$60.6803	$62.1649	$63.6886	$65.2497	$66.8498	$68.4905	$70.1697	$71.8795	$73.5153
	36	$56.2418	$58.9947	$60.4381	$61.9195	$63.4372	$64.9928	$66.5879	$68.2205	$69.8828	$71.4732
	37.5	$53.9921	$56.6350	$58.0206	$59.4427	$60.8997	$62.3931	$63.9244	$65.4917	$67.0875	$68.6143
	40	$50.6176	$53.0953	$54.3943	$55.7275	$57.0935	$58.4935	$59.9292	$61.3985	$62.8945	$64.3259
62	35	$59.2639	$62.1649	$63.6886	$65.2497	$66.8498	$68.4905	$70.1697	$71.8795	$73.5153	$75.1904
	36	$57.6177	$60.4381	$61.9195	$63.4372	$64.9928	$66.5879	$68.2205	$69.8828	$71.4732	$73.1018
	37.5	$55.3130	$58.0206	$59.4427	$60.8997	$62.3931	$63.9244	$65.4917	$67.0875	$68.6143	$70.1777
	40	$51.8559	$54.3943	$55.7275	$57.0935	$58.4935	$59.9292	$61.3985	$62.8945	$64.3259	$65.7916
63	35	$60.7153	$63.6886	$65.2497	$66.8498	$68.4905	$70.1697	$71.8795	$73.5153	$75.1904	$76.9062
	36	$59.0287	$61.9195	$63.4372	$64.9928	$66.5879	$68.2205	$69.8828	$71.4732	$73.1018	$74.7699
	37.5	$56.6676	$59.4427	$60.8997	$62.3931	$63.9244	$65.4917	$67.0875	$68.6143	$70.1777	$71.7791
	40	$53.1258	$55.7275	$57.0935	$58.4935	$59.9292	$61.3985	$62.8945	$64.3259	$65.7916	$67.2929

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
64	35	$62.2029	$65.2497	$66.8498	$68.4905	$70.1697	$71.8795	$73.5153	$75.1904	$76.9062	$78.6671
	36	$60.4750	$63.4372	$64.9928	$66.5879	$68.2205	$69.8828	$71.4732	$73.1018	$74.7699	$76.4819
	37.5	$58.0560	$60.8997	$62.3931	$63.9244	$65.4917	$67.0875	$68.6143	$70.1777	$71.7791	$73.4226
	40	$54.4275	$57.0935	$58.4935	$59.9292	$61.3985	$62.8945	$64.3259	$65.7916	$67.2929	$68.8337
65	35	$63.7266	$66.8498	$68.4905	$70.1697	$71.8795	$73.5153	$75.1904	$76.9062	$78.6671	$80.4695
	36	$61.9564	$64.9928	$66.5879	$68.2205	$69.8828	$71.4732	$73.1018	$74.7699	$76.4819	$78.2342
	37.5	$59.4782	$62.3931	$63.9244	$65.4917	$67.0875	$68.6143	$70.1777	$71.7791	$73.4226	$75.1049
	40	$55.7608	$58.4935	$59.9292	$61.3985	$62.8945	$64.3259	$65.7916	$67.2929	$68.8337	$70.4108
66	35	$65.2883	$68.4905	$70.1697	$71.8795	$73.5153	$75.1904	$76.9062	$78.6671	$80.4695	$82.3193
	36	$63.4747	$66.5879	$68.2205	$69.8828	$71.4732	$73.1018	$74.7699	$76.4819	$78.2342	$80.0327
	37.5	$60.9358	$63.9244	$65.4917	$67.0875	$68.6143	$70.1777	$71.7791	$73.4226	$75.1049	$76.8314
	40	$57.1273	$59.9292	$61.3985	$62.8945	$64.3259	$65.7916	$67.2929	$68.8337	$70.4108	$72.0294
67	35	$66.8888	$70.1697	$71.8795	$73.5153	$75.1904	$76.9062	$78.6671	$80.4695	$82.3193	$84.2147
	36	$65.0308	$68.2205	$69.8828	$71.4732	$73.1018	$74.7699	$76.4819	$78.2342	$80.0327	$81.8754
	37.5	$62.4295	$65.4917	$67.0875	$68.6143	$70.1777	$71.7791	$73.4226	$75.1049	$76.8314	$78.6004
	40	$58.5277	$61.3985	$62.8945	$64.3259	$65.7916	$67.2929	$68.8337	$70.4108	$72.0294	$73.6878
68	35	$68.5284	$71.8795	$73.5153	$75.1904	$76.9062	$78.6671	$80.4695	$82.3193	$84.2147	$86.1566
	36	$66.6249	$69.8828	$71.4732	$73.1018	$74.7699	$76.4819	$78.2342	$80.0327	$81.8754	$83.7633
	37.5	$63.9599	$67.0875	$68.6143	$70.1777	$71.7791	$73.4226	$75.1049	$76.8314	$78.6004	$80.4128
	40	$59.9624	$62.8945	$64.3259	$65.7916	$67.2929	$68.8337	$70.4108	$72.0294	$73.6878	$75.3870
69	35	$70.2131	$73.5153	$75.1904	$76.9062	$78.6671	$80.4695	$82.3193	$84.2147	$86.1566	$88.1484
	36	$68.2627	$71.4732	$73.1018	$74.7699	$76.4819	$78.2342	$80.0327	$81.8754	$83.7633	$85.6999
	37.5	$65.5322	$68.6143	$70.1777	$71.7791	$73.4226	$75.1049	$76.8314	$78.6004	$80.4128	$82.2719
	40	$61.4364	$64.3259	$65.7916	$67.2929	$68.8337	$70.4108	$72.0294	$73.6878	$75.3870	$77.1299
70	35	$71.9196	$75.1904	$76.9062	$78.6671	$80.4695	$82.3193	$84.2147	$86.1566	$88.1484	$90.1892
	36	$69.9218	$73.1018	$74.7699	$76.4819	$78.2342	$80.0327	$81.8754	$83.7633	$85.6999	$87.6840
	37.5	$67.1249	$70.1777	$71.7791	$73.4226	$75.1049	$76.8314	$78.6004	$80.4128	$82.2719	$84.1766
	40	$62.9296	$65.7916	$67.2929	$68.8337	$70.4108	$72.0294	$73.6878	$75.3870	$77.1299	$78.9156

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
71	35	$73.5543	$76.9062	$78.6671	$80.4695	$82.3193	$84.2147	$86.1566	$88.1484	$90.1892	$92.2797
	36	$71.5112	$74.7699	$76.4819	$78.2342	$80.0327	$81.8754	$83.7633	$85.6999	$87.6840	$89.7164
	37.5	$68.6507	$71.7791	$73.4226	$75.1049	$76.8314	$78.6004	$80.4128	$82.2719	$84.1766	$86.1278
	40	$64.3600	$67.2929	$68.8337	$70.4108	$72.0294	$73.6878	$75.3870	$77.1299	$78.9156	$80.7448
72	35	$75.2309	$78.6671	$80.4695	$82.3193	$84.2147	$86.1566	$88.1484	$90.1892	$92.2797	$94.4251
	36	$73.1412	$76.4819	$78.2342	$80.0327	$81.8754	$83.7633	$85.6999	$87.6840	$89.7164	$91.8022
	37.5	$70.2155	$73.4226	$75.1049	$76.8314	$78.6004	$80.4128	$82.2719	$84.1766	$86.1278	$88.1301
	40	$65.8270	$68.8337	$70.4108	$72.0294	$73.6878	$75.3870	$77.1299	$78.9156	$80.7448	$82.6220
73	35	$76.9480	$80.4695	$82.3193	$84.2147	$86.1566	$88.1484	$90.1892	$92.2797	$94.4251	$96.6227
	36	$74.8105	$78.2342	$80.0327	$81.8754	$83.7633	$85.6999	$87.6840	$89.7164	$91.8022	$93.9387
	37.5	$71.8181	$75.1049	$76.8314	$78.6004	$80.4128	$82.2719	$84.1766	$86.1278	$88.1301	$90.1812
	40	$67.3295	$70.4108	$72.0294	$73.6878	$75.3870	$77.1299	$78.9156	$80.7448	$82.6220	$84.5448
74	35	$78.7089	$82.3193	$84.2147	$86.1566	$88.1484	$90.1892	$92.2797	$94.4251	$96.6227	$98.8755
	36	$76.5226	$80.0327	$81.8754	$83.7633	$85.6999	$87.6840	$89.7164	$91.8022	$93.9387	$96.1290
	37.5	$73.4617	$76.8314	$78.6004	$80.4128	$82.2719	$84.1766	$86.1278	$88.1301	$90.1812	$92.2838
	40	$68.8703	$72.0294	$73.6878	$75.3870	$77.1299	$78.9156	$80.7448	$82.6220	$84.5448	$86.5161
75	35	$80.5153	$84.2147	$86.1566	$88.1484	$90.1892	$92.2797	$94.4251	$96.6227	$98.8755	$101.1835
	36	$78.2787	$81.8754	$83.7633	$85.6999	$87.6840	$89.7164	$91.8022	$93.9387	$96.1290	$98.3728
	37.5	$75.1476	$78.6004	$80.4128	$82.2719	$84.1766	$86.1278	$88.1301	$90.1812	$92.2838	$94.4379
	40	$70.4508	$73.6878	$75.3870	$77.1299	$78.9156	$80.7448	$82.6220	$84.5448	$86.5161	$88.5355
76	35	$82.3646	$86.1566	$88.1484	$90.1892	$92.2797	$94.4251	$96.6227	$98.8755	$101.1835	$103.5504
	36	$80.0767	$83.7633	$85.6999	$87.6840	$89.7164	$91.8022	$93.9387	$96.1290	$98.3728	$100.6740
	37.5	$76.8736	$80.4128	$82.2719	$84.1766	$86.1278	$88.1301	$90.1812	$92.2838	$94.4379	$96.6470
	40	$72.0690	$75.3870	$77.1299	$78.9156	$80.7448	$82.6220	$84.5448	$86.5161	$88.5355	$90.6066
77	35	$84.2600	$88.1484	$90.1892	$92.2797	$94.4251	$96.6227	$98.8755	$101.1835	$103.5504	$105.9762
	36	$81.9195	$85.6999	$87.6840	$89.7164	$91.8022	$93.9387	$96.1290	$98.3728	$100.6740	$103.0324
	37.5	$78.6427	$82.2719	$84.1766	$86.1278	$88.1301	$90.1812	$92.2838	$94.4379	$96.6470	$98.9111
	40	$73.7275	$77.1299	$78.9156	$80.7448	$82.6220	$84.5448	$86.5161	$88.5355	$90.6066	$92.7292

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
78	35	$86.2042	$90.1892	$92.2797	$94.4251	$96.6227	$98.8755	$101.1835	$103.5504	$105.9762	$108.4633
	36	$83.8096	$87.6840	$89.7164	$91.8022	$93.9387	$96.1290	$98.3728	$100.6740	$103.0324	$105.4504
	37.5	$80.4572	$84.1766	$86.1278	$88.1301	$90.1812	$92.2838	$94.4379	$96.6470	$98.9111	$101.2324
	40	$75.4287	$78.9156	$80.7448	$82.6220	$84.5448	$86.5161	$88.5355	$90.6066	$92.7292	$94.9053
79	35	$88.1966	$92.2797	$94.4251	$96.6227	$98.8755	$101.1835	$103.5504	$105.9762	$108.4633	$111.0113
	36	$85.7467	$89.7164	$91.8022	$93.9387	$96.1290	$98.3728	$100.6740	$103.0324	$105.4504	$107.9277
	37.5	$82.3168	$86.1278	$88.1301	$90.1812	$92.2838	$94.4379	$96.6470	$98.9111	$101.2324	$103.6106
	40	$77.1720	$80.7448	$82.6220	$84.5448	$86.5161	$88.5355	$90.6066	$92.7292	$94.9053	$97.1349
80	35	$90.2380	$94.4251	$96.6227	$98.8755	$101.1835	$103.5504	$105.9762	$108.4633	$111.0113	$113.6240
	36	$87.7314	$91.8022	$93.9387	$96.1290	$98.3728	$100.6740	$103.0324	$105.4504	$107.9277	$110.4678
	37.5	$84.2222	$88.1301	$90.1812	$92.2838	$94.4379	$96.6470	$98.9111	$101.2324	$103.6106	$106.0491
	40	$78.9583	$82.6220	$84.5448	$86.5161	$88.5355	$90.6066	$92.7292	$94.9053	$97.1349	$99.4210
81	35	$92.3318	$96.6227	$98.8755	$101.1835	$103.5504	$105.9762	$108.4633	$111.0113	$113.6240	$116.3020
	36	$89.7671	$93.9387	$96.1290	$98.3728	$100.6740	$103.0324	$105.4504	$107.9277	$110.4678	$113.0714
	37.5	$86.1764	$90.1812	$92.2838	$94.4379	$96.6470	$98.9111	$101.2324	$103.6106	$106.0491	$108.5486
	40	$80.7903	$84.5448	$86.5161	$88.5355	$90.6066	$92.7292	$94.9053	$97.1349	$99.4210	$101.7643
82	35	$94.4772	$98.8755	$101.1835	$103.5504	$105.9762	$108.4633	$111.0113	$113.6240	$116.3020	$119.0457
	36	$91.8528	$96.1290	$98.3728	$100.6740	$103.0324	$105.4504	$107.9277	$110.4678	$113.0714	$115.7388
	37.5	$88.1787	$92.2838	$94.4379	$96.6470	$98.9111	$101.2324	$103.6106	$106.0491	$108.5486	$111.1093
	40	$82.6675	$86.5161	$88.5355	$90.6066	$92.7292	$94.9053	$97.1349	$99.4210	$101.7643	$104.1650
83	35	$96.6773	$101.1835	$103.5504	$105.9762	$108.4633	$111.0113	$113.6240	$116.3020	$119.0457	$121.8599
	36	$93.9918	$98.3728	$100.6740	$103.0324	$105.4504	$107.9277	$110.4678	$113.0714	$115.7388	$118.4749
	37.5	$90.2321	$94.4379	$96.6470	$98.9111	$101.2324	$103.6106	$106.0491	$108.5486	$111.1093	$113.7359
	40	$84.5926	$88.5355	$90.6066	$92.7292	$94.9053	$97.1349	$99.4210	$101.7643	$104.1650	$106.6274
84	35	$98.9296	$103.5504	$105.9762	$108.4633	$111.0113	$113.6240	$116.3020	$119.0457	$121.8599	$124.7430
	36	$96.1815	$100.6740	$103.0324	$105.4504	$107.9277	$110.4678	$113.0714	$115.7388	$118.4749	$121.2779
	37.5	$92.3343	$96.6470	$98.9111	$101.2324	$103.6106	$106.0491	$108.5486	$111.1093	$113.7359	$116.4268
	40	$86.5634	$90.6066	$92.7292	$94.9053	$97.1349	$99.4210	$101.7643	$104.1650	$106.6274	$109.1502

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
85	35	$101.2393	$105.9762	$108.4633	$111.0113	$113.6240	$116.3020	$119.0457	$121.8599	$124.7430	$127.6999
	36	$98.4271	$103.0324	$105.4504	$107.9277	$110.4678	$113.0714	$115.7388	$118.4749	$121.2779	$124.1527
	37.5	$94.4900	$98.9111	$101.2324	$103.6106	$106.0491	$108.5486	$111.1093	$113.7359	$116.4268	$119.1866
	40	$88.5843	$92.7292	$94.9053	$97.1349	$99.4210	$101.7643	$104.1650	$106.6274	$109.1502	$111.7374
86	35	$103.6084	$108.4633	$111.0113	$113.6240	$116.3020	$119.0457	$121.8599	$124.7430	$127.6999	$130.7291
	36	$100.7304	$105.4504	$107.9277	$110.4678	$113.0714	$115.7388	$118.4749	$121.2779	$124.1527	$127.0977
	37.5	$96.7012	$101.2324	$103.6106	$106.0491	$108.5486	$111.1093	$113.7359	$116.4268	$119.1866	$122.0138
	40	$90.6573	$94.9053	$97.1349	$99.4210	$101.7643	$104.1650	$106.6274	$109.1502	$111.7374	$114.3879
87	35	$106.0353	$111.0113	$113.6240	$116.3020	$119.0457	$121.8599	$124.7430	$127.6999	$130.7291	$133.8335
	36	$103.0899	$107.9277	$110.4678	$113.0714	$115.7388	$118.4749	$121.2779	$124.1527	$127.0977	$130.1159
	37.5	$98.9663	$103.6106	$106.0491	$108.5486	$111.1093	$113.7359	$116.4268	$119.1866	$122.0138	$124.9113
	40	$92.7809	$97.1349	$99.4210	$101.7643	$104.1650	$106.6274	$109.1502	$111.7374	$114.3879	$117.1043
88	35	$108.5235	$113.6240	$116.3020	$119.0457	$121.8599	$124.7430	$127.6999	$130.7291	$133.8335	$137.0165
	36	$105.5090	$110.4678	$113.0714	$115.7388	$118.4749	$121.2779	$124.1527	$127.0977	$130.1159	$133.2105
	37.5	$101.2886	$106.0491	$108.5486	$111.1093	$113.7359	$116.4268	$119.1866	$122.0138	$124.9113	$127.8821
	40	$94.9581	$99.4210	$101.7643	$104.1650	$106.6274	$109.1502	$111.7374	$114.3879	$117.1043	$119.8895
89	35	$111.0744	$116.3020	$119.0457	$121.8599	$124.7430	$127.6999	$130.7291	$133.8335	$137.0165	$140.2791
	36	$107.9890	$113.0714	$115.7388	$118.4749	$121.2779	$124.1527	$127.0977	$130.1159	$133.2105	$136.3824
	37.5	$103.6694	$108.5486	$111.1093	$113.7359	$116.4268	$119.1866	$122.0138	$124.9113	$127.8821	$130.9271
	40	$97.1901	$101.7643	$104.1650	$106.6274	$109.1502	$111.7374	$114.3879	$117.1043	$119.8895	$122.7442
90	35	$113.6873	$119.0457	$121.8599	$124.7430	$127.6999	$130.7291	$133.8335	$137.0165	$140.2791	$143.6242
	36	$110.5294	$115.7388	$118.4749	$121.2779	$124.1527	$127.0977	$130.1159	$133.2105	$136.3824	$139.6346
	37.5	$106.1082	$111.1093	$113.7359	$116.4268	$119.1866	$122.0138	$124.9113	$127.8821	$130.9271	$134.0492
	40	$99.4764	$104.1650	$106.6274	$109.1502	$111.7374	$114.3879	$117.1043	$119.8895	$122.7442	$125.6712
91	35	$116.3668	$121.8599	$124.7430	$127.6999	$130.7291	$133.8335	$137.0165	$140.2791	$143.6242	$147.0509
	36	$113.1344	$118.4749	$121.2779	$124.1527	$127.0977	$130.1159	$133.2105	$136.3824	$139.6346	$142.9662
	37.5	$108.6090	$113.7359	$116.4268	$119.1866	$122.0138	$124.9113	$127.8821	$130.9271	$134.0492	$137.2475
	40	$101.8209	$106.6274	$109.1502	$111.7374	$114.3879	$117.1043	$119.8895	$122.7442	$125.6712	$128.6695

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
92	35	$119.1128	$124.7430	$127.6999	$130.7291	$133.8335	$137.0165	$140.2791	$143.6242	$147.0509	$150.5645
	36	$115.8041	$121.2779	$124.1527	$127.0977	$130.1159	$133.2105	$136.3824	$139.6346	$142.9662	$146.3822
	37.5	$111.1719	$116.4268	$119.1866	$122.0138	$124.9113	$127.8821	$130.9271	$134.0492	$137.2475	$140.5269
	40	$104.2237	$109.1502	$111.7374	$114.3879	$117.1043	$119.8895	$122.7442	$125.6712	$128.6695	$131.7440
93	35	$121.9282	$127.6999	$130.7291	$133.8335	$137.0165	$140.2791	$143.6242	$147.0509	$150.5645	$154.1656
	36	$118.5413	$124.1527	$127.0977	$130.1159	$133.2105	$136.3824	$139.6346	$142.9662	$146.3822	$149.8832
	37.5	$113.7996	$119.1866	$122.0138	$124.9113	$127.8821	$130.9271	$134.0492	$137.2475	$140.5269	$143.8879
	40	$106.6872	$111.7374	$114.3879	$117.1043	$119.8895	$122.7442	$125.6712	$128.6695	$131.7440	$134.8949
94	35	$124.8141	$130.7291	$133.8335	$137.0165	$140.2791	$143.6242	$147.0509	$150.5645	$154.1656	$157.8566
	36	$121.3471	$127.0977	$130.1159	$133.2105	$136.3824	$139.6346	$142.9662	$146.3822	$149.8832	$153.4717
	37.5	$116.4932	$122.0138	$124.9113	$127.8821	$130.9271	$134.0492	$137.2475	$140.5269	$143.8879	$147.3328
	40	$109.2123	$114.3879	$117.1043	$119.8895	$122.7442	$125.6712	$128.6695	$131.7440	$134.8949	$138.1245
95	35	$127.7714	$133.8335	$137.0165	$140.2791	$143.6242	$147.0509	$150.5645	$154.1656	$157.8566	$161.6405
	36	$124.2222	$130.1159	$133.2105	$136.3824	$139.6346	$142.9662	$146.3822	$149.8832	$153.4717	$157.1505
	37.5	$119.2533	$124.9113	$127.8821	$130.9271	$134.0492	$137.2475	$140.5269	$143.8879	$147.3328	$150.8645
	40	$111.8000	$117.1043	$119.8895	$122.7442	$125.6712	$128.6695	$131.7440	$134.8949	$138.1245	$141.4355
96	35	$130.8016	$137.0165	$140.2791	$143.6242	$147.0509	$150.5645	$154.1656	$157.8566	$161.6405	$165.5177
	36	$127.1682	$133.2105	$136.3824	$139.6346	$142.9662	$146.3822	$149.8832	$153.4717	$157.1505	$160.9200
	37.5	$122.0815	$127.8821	$130.9271	$134.0492	$137.2475	$140.5269	$143.8879	$147.3328	$150.8645	$154.4832
	40	$114.4514	$119.8895	$122.7442	$125.6712	$128.6695	$131.7440	$134.8949	$138.1245	$141.4355	$144.8280
97	35	$133.9096	$140.2791	$143.6242	$147.0509	$150.5645	$154.1656	$157.8566	$161.6405	$165.5177	$169.4941
	36	$130.1899	$136.3824	$139.6346	$142.9662	$146.3822	$149.8832	$153.4717	$157.1505	$160.9200	$164.7859
	37.5	$124.9823	$130.9271	$134.0492	$137.2475	$140.5269	$143.8879	$147.3328	$150.8645	$154.4832	$158.1945
	40	$117.1709	$122.7442	$125.6712	$128.6695	$131.7440	$134.8949	$138.1245	$141.4355	$144.8280	$148.3073
98	35	$137.0941	$143.6242	$147.0509	$150.5645	$154.1656	$157.8566	$161.6405	$165.5177	$169.4941	$173.5683
	36	$133.2859	$139.6346	$142.9662	$146.3822	$149.8832	$153.4717	$157.1505	$160.9200	$164.7859	$168.7469
	37.5	$127.9545	$134.0492	$137.2475	$140.5269	$143.8879	$147.3328	$150.8645	$154.4832	$158.1945	$161.9970
	40	$119.9573	$125.6712	$128.6695	$131.7440	$134.8949	$138.1245	$141.4355	$144.8280	$148.3073	$151.8722

2026 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	**Hours Per Week**	**Step 1**	**Step 2**	**Step 3**	**Step 4**	**Step 5**	**Step 6**	**Step 7**	**Step 8**	**Step 9**	**Step 10**
99	35	$140.3586	$147.0509	$150.5645	$154.1656	$157.8566	$161.6405	$165.5177	$169.4941	$173.5683	$177.7441
	36	$136.4597	$142.9662	$146.3822	$149.8832	$153.4717	$157.1505	$160.9200	$164.7859	$168.7469	$172.8068
	37.5	$131.0014	$137.2475	$140.5269	$143.8879	$147.3328	$150.8645	$154.4832	$158.1945	$161.9970	$165.8945
	40	$122.8138	$128.6695	$131.7440	$134.8949	$138.1245	$141.4355	$144.8280	$148.3073	$151.8722	$155.5261

2026 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
1	$25,683.84	$26,855.76	$27,471.36	$28,100.16	$28,746.72	$29,408.16	$30,084.72	$30,781.68	$31,495.44	$32,225.04
2	$26,271.60	$27,471.36	$28,100.16	$28,746.72	$29,408.16	$30,084.72	$30,781.68	$31,495.44	$32,225.04	$32,972.88
3	$26,871.60	$28,100.16	$28,746.72	$29,408.16	$30,084.72	$30,781.68	$31,495.44	$32,225.04	$32,972.88	$33,741.60
4	$27,486.96	$28,746.72	$29,408.16	$30,084.72	$30,781.68	$31,495.44	$32,225.04	$32,972.88	$33,741.60	$34,526.88
5	$28,114.32	$29,408.16	$30,084.72	$30,781.68	$31,495.44	$32,225.04	$32,972.88	$33,741.60	$34,526.88	$35,334.00
6	$28,759.44	$30,084.72	$30,781.68	$31,495.44	$32,225.04	$32,972.88	$33,741.60	$34,526.88	$35,334.00	$36,160.56
7	$29,424.72	$30,781.68	$31,495.44	$32,225.04	$32,972.88	$33,741.60	$34,526.88	$35,334.00	$36,160.56	$37,006.56
8	$30,104.40	$31,495.44	$32,225.04	$32,972.88	$33,741.60	$34,526.88	$35,334.00	$36,160.56	$37,006.56	$37,875.12
9	$30,796.80	$32,225.04	$32,972.88	$33,741.60	$34,526.88	$35,334.00	$36,160.56	$37,006.56	$37,875.12	$38,767.20
10	$31,512.48	$32,972.88	$33,741.60	$34,526.88	$35,334.00	$36,160.56	$37,006.56	$37,875.12	$38,767.20	$39,680.16
11	$32,244.24	$33,741.60	$34,526.88	$35,334.00	$36,160.56	$37,006.56	$37,875.12	$38,767.20	$39,680.16	$40,614.72
12	$32,991.60	$34,526.88	$35,334.00	$36,160.56	$37,006.56	$37,875.12	$38,767.20	$39,680.16	$40,614.72	$41,573.76
13	$33,760.32	$35,334.00	$36,160.56	$37,006.56	$37,875.12	$38,767.20	$39,680.16	$40,614.72	$41,573.76	$42,556.08
14	$34,545.84	$36,160.56	$37,006.56	$37,875.12	$38,767.20	$39,680.16	$40,614.72	$41,573.76	$42,556.08	$43,561.20
15	$35,353.20	$37,006.56	$37,875.12	$38,767.20	$39,680.16	$40,614.72	$41,573.76	$42,556.08	$43,561.20	$44,596.08
16	$36,181.44	$37,875.12	$38,767.20	$39,680.16	$40,614.72	$41,573.76	$42,556.08	$43,561.20	$44,596.08	$45,653.76
17	$37,026.96	$38,767.20	$39,680.16	$40,614.72	$41,573.76	$42,556.08	$43,561.20	$44,596.08	$45,653.76	$46,736.64
18	$37,896.96	$39,680.16	$40,614.72	$41,573.76	$42,556.08	$43,561.20	$44,596.08	$45,653.76	$46,736.64	$47,849.52
19	$38,787.84	$40,614.72	$41,573.76	$42,556.08	$43,561.20	$44,596.08	$45,653.76	$46,736.64	$47,849.52	$48,989.28
20	$39,700.32	$41,573.76	$42,556.08	$43,561.20	$44,596.08	$45,653.76	$46,736.64	$47,849.52	$48,989.28	$50,157.36
21	$40,637.04	$42,556.08	$43,561.20	$44,596.08	$45,653.76	$46,736.64	$47,849.52	$48,989.28	$50,157.36	$51,355.44
22	$41,595.12	$43,561.20	$44,596.08	$45,653.76	$46,736.64	$47,849.52	$48,989.28	$50,157.36	$51,355.44	$52,580.64
23	$42,578.64	$44,596.08	$45,653.76	$46,736.64	$47,849.52	$48,989.28	$50,157.36	$51,355.44	$52,580.64	$53,838.24
24	$43,586.64	$45,653.76	$46,736.64	$47,849.52	$48,989.28	$50,157.36	$51,355.44	$52,580.64	$53,838.24	$55,127.28
25	$44,620.08	$46,736.64	$47,849.52	$48,989.28	$50,157.36	$51,355.44	$52,580.64	$53,838.24	$55,127.28	$56,450.16
26	$45,679.68	$47,849.52	$48,989.28	$50,157.36	$51,355.44	$52,580.64	$53,838.24	$55,127.28	$56,450.16	$57,803.28
27	$46,763.28	$48,989.28	$50,157.36	$51,355.44	$52,580.64	$53,838.24	$55,127.28	$56,450.16	$57,803.28	$59,191.68
28	$47,878.32	$50,157.36	$51,355.44	$52,580.64	$53,838.24	$55,127.28	$56,450.16	$57,803.28	$59,191.68	$60,614.64
29	$49,015.68	$51,355.44	$52,580.64	$53,838.24	$55,127.28	$56,450.16	$57,803.28	$59,191.68	$60,614.64	$62,072.40
30	$50,184.96	$52,580.64	$53,838.24	$55,127.28	$56,450.16	$57,803.28	$59,191.68	$60,614.64	$62,072.40	$63,567.60
31	$51,384.00	$53,838.24	$55,127.28	$56,450.16	$57,803.28	$59,191.68	$60,614.64	$62,072.40	$63,567.60	$65,100.24
32	$52,610.88	$55,127.28	$56,450.16	$57,803.28	$59,191.68	$60,614.64	$62,072.40	$63,567.60	$65,100.24	$66,671.28
33	$53,868.24	$56,450.16	$57,803.28	$59,191.68	$60,614.64	$62,072.40	$63,567.60	$65,100.24	$66,671.28	$68,281.92
34	$55,156.80	$57,803.28	$59,191.68	$60,614.64	$62,072.40	$63,567.60	$65,100.24	$66,671.28	$68,281.92	$69,932.64
35	$56,483.76	$59,191.68	$60,614.64	$62,072.40	$63,567.60	$65,100.24	$66,671.28	$68,281.92	$69,932.64	$71,624.64

2026 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
36	$57,837.84	$60,614.64	$62,072.40	$63,567.60	$65,100.24	$66,671.28	$68,281.92	$69,932.64	$71,624.64	$73,356.96
37	$59,225.28	$62,072.40	$63,567.60	$65,100.24	$66,671.28	$68,281.92	$69,932.64	$71,624.64	$73,356.96	$75,135.60
38	$60,649.92	$63,567.60	$65,100.24	$66,671.28	$68,281.92	$69,932.64	$71,624.64	$73,356.96	$75,135.60	$76,955.76
39	$62,110.80	$65,100.24	$66,671.28	$68,281.92	$69,932.64	$71,624.64	$73,356.96	$75,135.60	$76,955.76	$78,824.16
40	$63,606.48	$66,671.28	$68,281.92	$69,932.64	$71,624.64	$73,356.96	$75,135.60	$76,955.76	$78,824.16	$80,737.20
41	$65,137.92	$68,281.92	$69,932.64	$71,624.64	$73,356.96	$75,135.60	$76,955.76	$78,824.16	$80,737.20	$82,699.44
42	$66,710.88	$69,932.64	$71,624.64	$73,356.96	$75,135.60	$76,955.76	$78,824.16	$80,737.20	$82,699.44	$84,709.92
43	$68,320.80	$71,624.64	$73,356.96	$75,135.60	$76,955.76	$78,824.16	$80,737.20	$82,699.44	$84,709.92	$86,771.28
44	$69,972.96	$73,356.96	$75,135.60	$76,955.76	$78,824.16	$80,737.20	$82,699.44	$84,709.92	$86,771.28	$88,882.56
45	$71,664.96	$75,135.60	$76,955.76	$78,824.16	$80,737.20	$82,699.44	$84,709.92	$86,771.28	$88,882.56	$91,046.64
46	$73,399.68	$76,955.76	$78,824.16	$80,737.20	$82,699.44	$84,709.92	$86,771.28	$88,882.56	$91,046.64	$93,265.92
47	$75,176.64	$78,824.16	$80,737.20	$82,699.44	$84,709.92	$86,771.28	$88,882.56	$91,046.64	$93,265.92	$95,541.36
48	$77,000.40	$80,737.20	$82,699.44	$84,709.92	$86,771.28	$88,882.56	$91,046.64	$93,265.92	$95,541.36	$97,875.60
49	$78,866.16	$82,699.44	$84,709.92	$86,771.28	$88,882.56	$91,046.64	$93,265.92	$95,541.36	$97,875.60	$100,265.04
50	$80,784.96	$84,709.92	$86,771.28	$88,882.56	$91,046.64	$93,265.92	$95,541.36	$97,875.60	$100,265.04	$102,713.76
51	$82,746.24	$86,771.28	$88,882.56	$91,046.64	$93,265.92	$95,541.36	$97,875.60	$100,265.04	$102,713.76	$105,223.92
52	$84,759.36	$88,882.56	$91,046.64	$93,265.92	$95,541.36	$97,875.60	$100,265.04	$102,713.76	$105,223.92	$107,799.36
53	$86,820.72	$91,046.64	$93,265.92	$95,541.36	$97,875.60	$100,265.04	$102,713.76	$105,223.92	$107,799.36	$110,438.16
54	$88,935.36	$93,265.92	$95,541.36	$97,875.60	$100,265.04	$102,713.76	$105,223.92	$107,799.36	$110,438.16	$113,140.08
55	$91,102.08	$95,541.36	$97,875.60	$100,265.04	$102,713.76	$105,223.92	$107,799.36	$110,438.16	$113,140.08	$115,913.28
56	$93,321.36	$97,875.60	$100,265.04	$102,713.76	$105,223.92	$107,799.36	$110,438.16	$113,140.08	$115,913.28	$118,754.40
57	$95,597.76	$100,265.04	$102,713.76	$105,223.92	$107,799.36	$110,438.16	$113,140.08	$115,913.28	$118,754.40	$121,666.56
58	$97,930.56	$102,713.76	$105,223.92	$107,799.36	$110,438.16	$113,140.08	$115,913.28	$118,754.40	$121,666.56	$124,652.64
59	$100,323.84	$105,223.92	$107,799.36	$110,438.16	$113,140.08	$115,913.28	$118,754.40	$121,666.56	$124,652.64	$127,708.80
60	$102,774.48	$107,799.36	$110,438.16	$113,140.08	$115,913.28	$118,754.40	$121,666.56	$124,652.64	$127,708.80	$130,820.64
61	$105,284.64	$110,438.16	$113,140.08	$115,913.28	$118,754.40	$121,666.56	$124,652.64	$127,708.80	$130,820.64	$133,797.84
62	$107,860.32	$113,140.08	$115,913.28	$118,754.40	$121,666.56	$124,652.64	$127,708.80	$130,820.64	$133,797.84	$136,846.56
63	$110,501.76	$115,913.28	$118,754.40	$121,666.56	$124,652.64	$127,708.80	$130,820.64	$133,797.84	$136,846.56	$139,969.20
64	$113,209.20	$118,754.40	$121,666.56	$124,652.64	$127,708.80	$130,820.64	$133,797.84	$136,846.56	$139,969.20	$143,174.16
65	$115,982.40	$121,666.56	$124,652.64	$127,708.80	$130,820.64	$133,797.84	$136,846.56	$139,969.20	$143,174.16	$146,454.48
66	$118,824.72	$124,652.64	$127,708.80	$130,820.64	$133,797.84	$136,846.56	$139,969.20	$143,174.16	$146,454.48	$149,821.20
67	$121,737.60	$127,708.80	$130,820.64	$133,797.84	$136,846.56	$139,969.20	$143,174.16	$146,454.48	$149,821.20	$153,270.72
68	$124,721.76	$130,820.64	$133,797.84	$136,846.56	$139,969.20	$143,174.16	$146,454.48	$149,821.20	$153,270.72	$156,804.96
69	$127,787.76	$133,797.84	$136,846.56	$139,969.20	$143,174.16	$146,454.48	$149,821.20	$153,270.72	$156,804.96	$160,430.16
70	$130,893.60	$136,846.56	$139,969.20	$143,174.16	$146,454.48	$149,821.20	$153,270.72	$156,804.96	$160,430.16	$164,144.40

2026 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))										
Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
71	$133,868.88	$139,969.20	$143,174.16	$146,454.48	$149,821.20	$153,270.72	$156,804.96	$160,430.16	$164,144.40	$167,949.12
72	$136,920.24	$143,174.16	$146,454.48	$149,821.20	$153,270.72	$156,804.96	$160,430.16	$164,144.40	$167,949.12	$171,853.68
73	$140,045.28	$146,454.48	$149,821.20	$153,270.72	$156,804.96	$160,430.16	$164,144.40	$167,949.12	$171,853.68	$175,853.28
74	$143,250.24	$149,821.20	$153,270.72	$156,804.96	$160,430.16	$164,144.40	$167,949.12	$171,853.68	$175,853.28	$179,953.44
75	$146,537.76	$153,270.72	$156,804.96	$160,430.16	$164,144.40	$167,949.12	$171,853.68	$175,853.28	$179,953.44	$184,153.92
76	$149,903.52	$156,804.96	$160,430.16	$164,144.40	$167,949.12	$171,853.68	$175,853.28	$179,953.44	$184,153.92	$188,461.68
77	$153,353.28	$160,430.16	$164,144.40	$167,949.12	$171,853.68	$175,853.28	$179,953.44	$184,153.92	$188,461.68	$192,876.72
78	$156,891.60	$164,144.40	$167,949.12	$171,853.68	$175,853.28	$179,953.44	$184,153.92	$188,461.68	$192,876.72	$197,403.12
79	$160,517.76	$167,949.12	$171,853.68	$175,853.28	$179,953.44	$184,153.92	$188,461.68	$192,876.72	$197,403.12	$202,040.64
80	$164,233.20	$171,853.68	$175,853.28	$179,953.44	$184,153.92	$188,461.68	$192,876.72	$197,403.12	$202,040.64	$206,795.76
81	$168,043.92	$175,853.28	$179,953.44	$184,153.92	$188,461.68	$192,876.72	$197,403.12	$202,040.64	$206,795.76	$211,669.68
82	$171,948.48	$179,953.44	$184,153.92	$188,461.68	$192,876.72	$197,403.12	$202,040.64	$206,795.76	$211,669.68	$216,663.12
83	$175,952.64	$184,153.92	$188,461.68	$192,876.72	$197,403.12	$202,040.64	$206,795.76	$211,669.68	$216,663.12	$221,784.96
84	$180,051.84	$188,461.68	$192,876.72	$197,403.12	$202,040.64	$206,795.76	$211,669.68	$216,663.12	$221,784.96	$227,032.32
85	$184,255.44	$192,876.72	$197,403.12	$202,040.64	$206,795.76	$211,669.68	$216,663.12	$221,784.96	$227,032.32	$232,413.84
86	$188,567.28	$197,403.12	$202,040.64	$206,795.76	$211,669.68	$216,663.12	$221,784.96	$227,032.32	$232,413.84	$237,926.88
87	$192,984.24	$202,040.64	$206,795.76	$211,669.68	$216,663.12	$221,784.96	$227,032.32	$232,413.84	$237,926.88	$243,576.96
88	$197,512.80	$206,795.76	$211,669.68	$216,663.12	$221,784.96	$227,032.32	$232,413.84	$237,926.88	$243,576.96	$249,370.08
89	$202,155.36	$211,669.68	$216,663.12	$221,784.96	$227,032.32	$232,413.84	$237,926.88	$243,576.96	$249,370.08	$255,307.92
90	$206,910.96	$216,663.12	$221,784.96	$227,032.32	$232,413.84	$237,926.88	$243,576.96	$249,370.08	$255,307.92	$261,396.00
91	$211,787.52	$221,784.96	$227,032.32	$232,413.84	$237,926.88	$243,576.96	$249,370.08	$255,307.92	$261,396.00	$267,632.64
92	$216,785.28	$227,032.32	$232,413.84	$237,926.88	$243,576.96	$249,370.08	$255,307.92	$261,396.00	$267,632.64	$274,027.44
93	$221,909.28	$232,413.84	$237,926.88	$243,576.96	$249,370.08	$255,307.92	$261,396.00	$267,632.64	$274,027.44	$280,581.36
94	$227,161.68	$237,926.88	$243,576.96	$249,370.08	$255,307.92	$261,396.00	$267,632.64	$274,027.44	$280,581.36	$287,298.96
95	$232,543.92	$243,576.96	$249,370.08	$255,307.92	$261,396.00	$267,632.64	$274,027.44	$280,581.36	$287,298.96	$294,185.76
96	$238,058.88	$249,370.08	$255,307.92	$261,396.00	$267,632.64	$274,027.44	$280,581.36	$287,298.96	$294,185.76	$301,242.24
97	$243,715.44	$255,307.92	$261,396.00	$267,632.64	$274,027.44	$280,581.36	$287,298.96	$294,185.76	$301,242.24	$308,479.20
98	$249,511.20	$261,396.00	$267,632.64	$274,027.44	$280,581.36	$287,298.96	$294,185.76	$301,242.24	$308,479.20	$315,894.24
99	$255,452.64	$267,632.64	$274,027.44	$280,581.36	$287,298.96	$294,185.76	$301,242.24	$308,479.20	$315,894.24	$323,494.32

2027 KING COUNTY 10-STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H 11	$15.9980	$16.7739	$17.1765	$17.5887	$18.0108	$18.4431	$18.8857	$19.3390	$19.8031	$20.2784
H 12	$16.3820	$17.1765	$17.5887	$18.0108	$18.4431	$18.8857	$19.3390	$19.8031	$20.2784	$20.7651
H 13	$16.7752	$17.5888	$18.0109	$18.4432	$18.8858	$19.3391	$19.8032	$20.2785	$20.7652	$21.2636
H 14	$17.1778	$18.0109	$18.4432	$18.8858	$19.3391	$19.8032	$20.2785	$20.7652	$21.2636	$21.7739
H 15	$17.5901	$18.4432	$18.8858	$19.3391	$19.8032	$20.2785	$20.7652	$21.2636	$21.7739	$22.2965
H 16	$18.0123	$18.8859	$19.3392	$19.8033	$20.2786	$20.7653	$21.2637	$21.7740	$22.2966	$22.8317
H 17	$18.4446	$19.3392	$19.8033	$20.2786	$20.7653	$21.2637	$21.7740	$22.2966	$22.8317	$23.3797
H 18	$18.8873	$19.8033	$20.2786	$20.7653	$21.2637	$21.7740	$22.2966	$22.8317	$23.3797	$23.9408
H 19	$19.3406	$20.2786	$20.7653	$21.2637	$21.7740	$22.2966	$22.8317	$23.3797	$23.9408	$24.5154
H 20	$19.8048	$20.7653	$21.2637	$21.7740	$22.2966	$22.8317	$23.3797	$23.9408	$24.5154	$25.1038
H 21	$20.2801	$21.2637	$21.7740	$22.2966	$22.8317	$23.3797	$23.9408	$24.5154	$25.1038	$25.7063
H 22	$20.7668	$21.7740	$22.2966	$22.8317	$23.3797	$23.9408	$24.5154	$25.1038	$25.7063	$26.3233
H 23	$21.2652	$22.2966	$22.8317	$23.3797	$23.9408	$24.5154	$25.1038	$25.7063	$26.3233	$26.9551
H 24	$21.7756	$22.8317	$23.3797	$23.9408	$24.5154	$25.1038	$25.7063	$26.3233	$26.9551	$27.6020
H 25	$22.2982	$23.3797	$23.9408	$24.5154	$25.1038	$25.7063	$26.3233	$26.9551	$27.6020	$28.2644
H 26	$22.8334	$23.9408	$24.5154	$25.1038	$25.7063	$26.3233	$26.9551	$27.6020	$28.2644	$28.9427
H 27	$23.3814	$24.5154	$25.1038	$25.7063	$26.3233	$26.9551	$27.6020	$28.2644	$28.9427	$29.6373
H 28	$23.9426	$25.1038	$25.7063	$26.3233	$26.9551	$27.6020	$28.2644	$28.9427	$29.6373	$30.3486
H 29	$24.5172	$25.7063	$26.3233	$26.9551	$27.6020	$28.2644	$28.9427	$29.6373	$30.3486	$31.0770
H 30	$25.1056	$26.3232	$26.9550	$27.6019	$28.2643	$28.9426	$29.6372	$30.3485	$31.0769	$31.8227
H 31	$25.7081	$26.9549	$27.6018	$28.2642	$28.9425	$29.6371	$30.3484	$31.0768	$31.8226	$32.5863
H 32	$26.3251	$27.6019	$28.2643	$28.9426	$29.6372	$30.3485	$31.0769	$31.8227	$32.5864	$33.3685
H 33	$26.9569	$28.2643	$28.9426	$29.6372	$30.3485	$31.0769	$31.8227	$32.5864	$33.3685	$34.1693
H 34	$27.6039	$28.9427	$29.6373	$30.3486	$31.0770	$31.8228	$32.5865	$33.3686	$34.1694	$34.9895
H 35	$28.2664	$29.6373	$30.3486	$31.0770	$31.8228	$32.5865	$33.3686	$34.1694	$34.9895	$35.8292
H 36	$28.9448	$30.3486	$31.0770	$31.8228	$32.5865	$33.3686	$34.1694	$34.9895	$35.8292	$36.6891
H 37	$29.6395	$31.0770	$31.8228	$32.5865	$33.3686	$34.1694	$34.9895	$35.8292	$36.6891	$37.5696
H 38	$30.3508	$31.8228	$32.5865	$33.3686	$34.1694	$34.9895	$35.8292	$36.6891	$37.5696	$38.4713
H 39	$31.0792	$32.5865	$33.3686	$34.1694	$34.9895	$35.8292	$36.6891	$37.5696	$38.4713	$39.3946
H 40	$31.8251	$33.3686	$34.1694	$34.9895	$35.8292	$36.6891	$37.5696	$38.4713	$39.3946	$40.3401
H 41	$32.5889	$34.1695	$34.9896	$35.8294	$36.6893	$37.5698	$38.4715	$39.3948	$40.3403	$41.3085
H 42	$33.3710	$34.9895	$35.8292	$36.6891	$37.5696	$38.4713	$39.3946	$40.3401	$41.3083	$42.2997
H 43	$34.1719	$35.8292	$36.6891	$37.5696	$38.4713	$39.3946	$40.3401	$41.3083	$42.2997	$43.3149

2027 KING COUNTY 10-STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H 44	$34.9920	$36.6891	$37.5696	$38.4713	$39.3946	$40.3401	$41.3083	$42.2997	$43.3149	$44.3545
H 45	$35.8318	$37.5696	$38.4713	$39.3946	$40.3401	$41.3083	$42.2997	$43.3149	$44.3545	$45.4190
H 46	$36.6918	$38.4714	$39.3947	$40.3402	$41.3084	$42.2998	$43.3150	$44.3546	$45.4191	$46.5092
H 47	$37.5724	$39.3947	$40.3402	$41.3084	$42.2998	$43.3150	$44.3546	$45.4191	$46.5092	$47.6254
H 48	$38.4741	$40.3401	$41.3083	$42.2997	$43.3149	$44.3545	$45.4190	$46.5091	$47.6253	$48.7683
H 49	$39.3975	$41.3083	$42.2997	$43.3149	$44.3545	$45.4190	$46.5091	$47.6253	$48.7683	$49.9387
H 50	$40.3430	$42.2996	$43.3148	$44.3544	$45.4189	$46.5090	$47.6252	$48.7682	$49.9386	$51.1371
H 51	$41.3112	$43.3148	$44.3544	$45.4189	$46.5090	$47.6252	$48.7682	$49.9386	$51.1371	$52.3644
H 52	$42.3027	$44.3544	$45.4189	$46.5090	$47.6252	$48.7682	$49.9386	$51.1371	$52.3644	$53.6211
H 53	$43.3180	$45.4189	$46.5090	$47.6252	$48.7682	$49.9386	$51.1371	$52.3644	$53.6211	$54.9080
H 54	$44.3576	$46.5089	$47.6251	$48.7681	$49.9385	$51.1370	$52.3643	$53.6210	$54.9079	$56.2257
H 55	$45.4222	$47.6252	$48.7682	$49.9386	$51.1371	$52.3644	$53.6211	$54.9080	$56.2258	$57.5752
H 56	$46.5123	$48.7681	$49.9385	$51.1370	$52.3643	$53.6210	$54.9079	$56.2257	$57.5751	$58.9569
H 57	$47.6286	$49.9386	$51.1371	$52.3644	$53.6211	$54.9080	$56.2258	$57.5752	$58.9570	$60.3720
H 58	$48.7717	$51.1371	$52.3644	$53.6211	$54.9080	$56.2258	$57.5752	$58.9570	$60.3720	$61.8209
H 59	$49.9422	$52.3644	$53.6211	$54.9080	$56.2258	$57.5752	$58.9570	$60.3720	$61.8209	$63.3046
H 60	$51.1408	$53.6211	$54.9080	$56.2258	$57.5752	$58.9570	$60.3720	$61.8209	$63.3046	$64.8239
H 61	$52.3682	$54.9081	$56.2259	$57.5753	$58.9571	$60.3721	$61.8210	$63.3047	$64.8240	$66.3798
H 62	$53.6250	$56.2258	$57.5752	$58.9570	$60.3720	$61.8209	$63.3046	$64.8239	$66.3797	$67.9728
H 63	$54.9120	$57.5752	$58.9570	$60.3720	$61.8209	$63.3046	$64.8239	$66.3797	$67.9728	$69.6041
H 64	$56.2299	$58.9571	$60.3721	$61.8210	$63.3047	$64.8240	$66.3798	$67.9729	$69.6042	$71.2747
H 65	$57.5794	$60.3720	$61.8209	$63.3046	$64.8239	$66.3797	$67.9728	$69.6041	$71.2746	$72.9852
H 66	$58.9613	$61.8209	$63.3046	$64.8239	$66.3797	$67.9728	$69.6041	$71.2746	$72.9852	$74.7368
H 67	$60.3764	$63.3047	$64.8240	$66.3798	$67.9729	$69.6042	$71.2747	$72.9853	$74.7369	$76.5306
H 68	$61.8254	$64.8239	$66.3797	$67.9728	$69.6041	$71.2746	$72.9852	$74.7368	$76.5305	$78.3672
H 69	$63.3092	$66.3797	$67.9728	$69.6041	$71.2746	$72.9852	$74.7368	$76.5305	$78.3672	$80.2480
H 70	$64.8286	$67.9728	$69.6041	$71.2746	$72.9852	$74.7368	$76.5305	$78.3672	$80.2480	$82.1740
H 71	$66.3845	$69.6041	$71.2746	$72.9852	$74.7368	$76.5305	$78.3672	$80.2480	$82.1740	$84.1462
H 72	$67.9777	$71.2746	$72.9852	$74.7368	$76.5305	$78.3672	$80.2480	$82.1740	$84.1462	$86.1657
H 73	$69.6092	$72.9852	$74.7368	$76.5305	$78.3672	$80.2480	$82.1740	$84.1462	$86.1657	$88.2337
H 74	$71.2798	$74.7369	$76.5306	$78.3673	$80.2481	$82.1741	$84.1463	$86.1658	$88.2338	$90.3514
H 75	$72.9905	$76.5305	$78.3672	$80.2480	$82.1740	$84.1462	$86.1657	$88.2337	$90.3513	$92.5197
H 76	$74.7423	$78.3673	$80.2481	$82.1741	$84.1463	$86.1658	$88.2338	$90.3514	$92.5198	$94.7403

2027 KING COUNTY 10-STEP HOURLY SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H 77	$76.5361	$80.2481	$82.1741	$84.1463	$86.1658	$88.2338	$90.3514	$92.5198	$94.7403	$97.0141
H 78	$78.3730	$82.1741	$84.1463	$86.1658	$88.2338	$90.3514	$92.5198	$94.7403	$97.0141	$99.3424
H 79	$80.2540	$84.1463	$86.1658	$88.2338	$90.3514	$92.5198	$94.7403	$97.0141	$99.3424	$101.7266
H 80	$82.1801	$86.1658	$88.2338	$90.3514	$92.5198	$94.7403	$97.0141	$99.3424	$101.7266	$104.1680
H 81	$84.1524	$88.2338	$90.3514	$92.5198	$94.7403	$97.0141	$99.3424	$101.7266	$104.1680	$106.6680
H 82	$86.1721	$90.3514	$92.5198	$94.7403	$97.0141	$99.3424	$101.7266	$104.1680	$106.6680	$109.2280
H 83	$88.2402	$92.5198	$94.7403	$97.0141	$99.3424	$101.7266	$104.1680	$106.6680	$109.2280	$111.8495
H 84	$90.3580	$94.7404	$97.0142	$99.3425	$101.7267	$104.1681	$106.6681	$109.2281	$111.8496	$114.5340
H 85	$92.5266	$97.0141	$99.3424	$101.7266	$104.1680	$106.6680	$109.2280	$111.8495	$114.5339	$117.2827
H 86	$94.7472	$99.3424	$101.7266	$104.1680	$106.6680	$109.2280	$111.8495	$114.5339	$117.2827	$120.0975
H 87	$97.0211	$101.7266	$104.1680	$106.6680	$109.2280	$111.8495	$114.5339	$117.2827	$120.0975	$122.9798
H 88	$99.3496	$104.1681	$106.6681	$109.2281	$111.8496	$114.5340	$117.2828	$120.0976	$122.9799	$125.9314
H 89	$101.7340	$106.6681	$109.2281	$111.8496	$114.5340	$117.2828	$120.0976	$122.9799	$125.9314	$128.9538
H 90	$104.1756	$109.2281	$111.8496	$114.5340	$117.2828	$120.0976	$122.9799	$125.9314	$128.9538	$132.0487
H 91	$106.6758	$111.8496	$114.5340	$117.2828	$120.0976	$122.9799	$125.9314	$128.9538	$132.0487	$135.2179
H 92	$109.2360	$114.5339	$117.2827	$120.0975	$122.9798	$125.9313	$128.9537	$132.0486	$135.2178	$138.4630
H 93	$111.8577	$117.2828	$120.0976	$122.9799	$125.9314	$128.9538	$132.0487	$135.2179	$138.4631	$141.7862
H 94	$114.5423	$120.0976	$122.9799	$125.9314	$128.9538	$132.0487	$135.2179	$138.4631	$141.7862	$145.1891
H 95	$117.2913	$122.9799	$125.9314	$128.9538	$132.0487	$135.2179	$138.4631	$141.7862	$145.1891	$148.6736
H 96	$120.1063	$125.9315	$128.9539	$132.0488	$135.2180	$138.4632	$141.7863	$145.1892	$148.6737	$152.2419
H 97	$122.9889	$128.9539	$132.0488	$135.2180	$138.4632	$141.7863	$145.1892	$148.6737	$152.2419	$155.8957
H 98	$125.9406	$132.0487	$135.2179	$138.4631	$141.7862	$145.1891	$148.6736	$152.2418	$155.8956	$159.6371
H 99	$128.9632	$135.2179	$138.4631	$141.7862	$145.1891	$148.6736	$152.2418	$155.8956	$159.6371	$163.4684
H 100	$132.0583	$138.4631	$141.7862	$145.1891	$148.6736	$152.2418	$155.8956	$159.6371	$163.4684	$167.3916
H 101	$135.2277	$141.7862	$145.1891	$148.6736	$152.2418	$155.8956	$159.6371	$163.4684	$167.3916	$171.4090
H 102	$138.4732	$145.1892	$148.6737	$152.2419	$155.8957	$159.6372	$163.4685	$167.3917	$171.4091	$175.5229
H 103	$141.7966	$148.6737	$152.2419	$155.8957	$159.6372	$163.4685	$167.3917	$171.4091	$175.5229	$179.7354
H 104	$145.1997	$152.2419	$155.8957	$159.6372	$163.4685	$167.3917	$171.4091	$175.5229	$179.7354	$184.0490
H 105	$148.6845	$155.8957	$159.6372	$163.4685	$167.3917	$171.4091	$175.5229	$179.7354	$184.0490	$188.4662
H 106	$152.2529	$159.6372	$163.4685	$167.3917	$171.4091	$175.5229	$179.7354	$184.0490	$188.4662	$192.9894
H 107	$155.9070	$163.4685	$167.3917	$171.4091	$175.5229	$179.7354	$184.0490	$188.4662	$192.9894	$197.6211
H 108	$159.6488	$167.3918	$171.4092	$175.5230	$179.7356	$184.0493	$188.4665	$192.9897	$197.6215	$202.3644
H 109	$163.4804	$171.4092	$175.5230	$179.7356	$184.0493	$188.4665	$192.9897	$197.6215	$202.3644	$207.2211

2027 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 11	$33,275.84	$34,889.71	$35,727.12	$36,584.50	$37,462.46	$38,361.65	$39,282.26	$40,225.12	$41,190.45	$42,179.07
S 12	$34,074.56	$35,727.12	$36,584.50	$37,462.46	$38,361.65	$39,282.26	$40,225.12	$41,190.45	$42,179.07	$43,191.41
S 13	$34,892.42	$36,584.70	$37,462.67	$38,361.86	$39,282.46	$40,225.33	$41,190.66	$42,179.28	$43,191.62	$44,228.29
S 14	$35,729.82	$37,462.67	$38,361.86	$39,282.46	$40,225.33	$41,190.66	$42,179.28	$43,191.62	$44,228.29	$45,289.71
S 15	$36,587.41	$38,361.86	$39,282.46	$40,225.33	$41,190.66	$42,179.28	$43,191.62	$44,228.29	$45,289.71	$46,376.72
S 16	$37,465.58	$39,282.67	$40,225.54	$41,190.86	$42,179.49	$43,191.82	$44,228.50	$45,289.92	$46,376.93	$47,489.94
S 17	$38,364.77	$40,225.54	$41,190.86	$42,179.49	$43,191.82	$44,228.50	$45,289.92	$46,376.93	$47,489.94	$48,629.78
S 18	$39,285.58	$41,190.86	$42,179.49	$43,191.82	$44,228.50	$45,289.92	$46,376.93	$47,489.94	$48,629.78	$49,796.86
S 19	$40,228.45	$42,179.49	$43,191.82	$44,228.50	$45,289.92	$46,376.93	$47,489.94	$48,629.78	$49,796.86	$50,992.03
S 20	$41,193.98	$43,191.82	$44,228.50	$45,289.92	$46,376.93	$47,489.94	$48,629.78	$49,796.86	$50,992.03	$52,215.90
S 21	$42,182.61	$44,228.50	$45,289.92	$46,376.93	$47,489.94	$48,629.78	$49,796.86	$50,992.03	$52,215.90	$53,469.10
S 22	$43,194.94	$45,289.92	$46,376.93	$47,489.94	$48,629.78	$49,796.86	$50,992.03	$52,215.90	$53,469.10	$54,752.46
S 23	$44,231.62	$46,376.93	$47,489.94	$48,629.78	$49,796.86	$50,992.03	$52,215.90	$53,469.10	$54,752.46	$56,066.61
S 24	$45,293.25	$47,489.94	$48,629.78	$49,796.86	$50,992.03	$52,215.90	$53,469.10	$54,752.46	$56,066.61	$57,412.16
S 25	$46,380.26	$48,629.78	$49,796.86	$50,992.03	$52,215.90	$53,469.10	$54,752.46	$56,066.61	$57,412.16	$58,789.95
S 26	$47,493.47	$49,796.86	$50,992.03	$52,215.90	$53,469.10	$54,752.46	$56,066.61	$57,412.16	$58,789.95	$60,200.82
S 27	$48,633.31	$50,992.03	$52,215.90	$53,469.10	$54,752.46	$56,066.61	$57,412.16	$58,789.95	$60,200.82	$61,645.58
S 28	$49,800.61	$52,215.90	$53,469.10	$54,752.46	$56,066.61	$57,412.16	$58,789.95	$60,200.82	$61,645.58	$63,125.09
S 29	$50,995.78	$53,469.10	$54,752.46	$56,066.61	$57,412.16	$58,789.95	$60,200.82	$61,645.58	$63,125.09	$64,640.16
S 30	$52,219.65	$54,752.26	$56,066.40	$57,411.95	$58,789.74	$60,200.61	$61,645.38	$63,124.88	$64,639.95	$66,191.22
S 31	$53,472.85	$56,066.19	$57,411.74	$58,789.54	$60,200.40	$61,645.17	$63,124.67	$64,639.74	$66,191.01	$67,779.50
S 32	$54,756.21	$57,411.95	$58,789.74	$60,200.61	$61,645.38	$63,124.88	$64,639.95	$66,191.22	$67,779.71	$69,406.48
S 33	$56,070.35	$58,789.74	$60,200.61	$61,645.38	$63,124.88	$64,639.95	$66,191.22	$67,779.71	$69,406.48	$71,072.14
S 34	$57,416.11	$60,200.82	$61,645.58	$63,125.09	$64,640.16	$66,191.42	$67,779.92	$69,406.69	$71,072.35	$72,778.16
S 35	$58,794.11	$61,645.58	$63,125.09	$64,640.16	$66,191.42	$67,779.92	$69,406.69	$71,072.35	$72,778.16	$74,524.74
S 36	$60,205.18	$63,125.09	$64,640.16	$66,191.42	$67,779.92	$69,406.69	$71,072.35	$72,778.16	$74,524.74	$76,313.33
S 37	$61,650.16	$64,640.16	$66,191.42	$67,779.92	$69,406.69	$71,072.35	$72,778.16	$74,524.74	$76,313.33	$78,144.77
S 38	$63,129.66	$66,191.42	$67,779.92	$69,406.69	$71,072.35	$72,778.16	$74,524.74	$76,313.33	$78,144.77	$80,020.30
S 39	$64,644.74	$67,779.92	$69,406.69	$71,072.35	$72,778.16	$74,524.74	$76,313.33	$78,144.77	$80,020.30	$81,940.77
S 40	$66,196.21	$69,406.69	$71,072.35	$72,778.16	$74,524.74	$76,313.33	$78,144.77	$80,020.30	$81,940.77	$83,907.41
S 41	$67,784.91	$71,072.56	$72,778.37	$74,525.15	$76,313.74	$78,145.18	$80,020.72	$81,941.18	$83,907.82	$85,921.68
S 42	$69,411.68	$72,778.16	$74,524.74	$76,313.33	$78,144.77	$80,020.30	$81,940.77	$83,907.41	$85,921.26	$87,983.38
S 43	$71,077.55	$74,524.74	$76,313.33	$78,144.77	$80,020.30	$81,940.77	$83,907.41	$85,921.26	$87,983.38	$90,094.99

2027 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 44	$72,783.36	$76,313.33	$78,144.77	$80,020.30	$81,940.77	$83,907.41	$85,921.26	$87,983.38	$90,094.99	$92,257.36
S 45	$74,530.14	$78,144.77	$80,020.30	$81,940.77	$83,907.41	$85,921.26	$87,983.38	$90,094.99	$92,257.36	$94,471.52
S 46	$76,318.94	$80,020.51	$81,940.98	$83,907.62	$85,921.47	$87,983.58	$90,095.20	$92,257.57	$94,471.73	$96,739.14
S 47	$78,150.59	$81,940.98	$83,907.62	$85,921.47	$87,983.58	$90,095.20	$92,257.57	$94,471.73	$96,739.14	$99,060.83
S 48	$80,026.13	$83,907.41	$85,921.26	$87,983.38	$90,094.99	$92,257.36	$94,471.52	$96,738.93	$99,060.62	$101,438.06
S 49	$81,946.80	$85,921.26	$87,983.38	$90,094.99	$92,257.36	$94,471.52	$96,738.93	$99,060.62	$101,438.06	$103,872.50
S 50	$83,913.44	$87,983.17	$90,094.78	$92,257.15	$94,471.31	$96,738.72	$99,060.42	$101,437.86	$103,872.29	$106,365.17
S 51	$85,927.30	$90,094.78	$92,257.15	$94,471.31	$96,738.72	$99,060.42	$101,437.86	$103,872.29	$106,365.17	$108,917.95
S 52	$87,989.62	$92,257.15	$94,471.31	$96,738.72	$99,060.42	$101,437.86	$103,872.29	$106,365.17	$108,917.95	$111,531.89
S 53	$90,101.44	$94,471.31	$96,738.72	$99,060.42	$101,437.86	$103,872.29	$106,365.17	$108,917.95	$111,531.89	$114,208.64
S 54	$92,263.81	$96,738.51	$99,060.21	$101,437.65	$103,872.08	$106,364.96	$108,917.74	$111,531.68	$114,208.43	$116,949.46
S 55	$94,478.18	$99,060.42	$101,437.86	$103,872.29	$106,365.17	$108,917.95	$111,531.89	$114,208.64	$116,949.66	$119,756.42
S 56	$96,745.58	$101,437.65	$103,872.08	$106,364.96	$108,917.74	$111,531.68	$114,208.43	$116,949.46	$119,756.21	$122,630.35
S 57	$99,067.49	$103,872.29	$106,365.17	$108,917.95	$111,531.89	$114,208.64	$116,949.66	$119,756.42	$122,630.56	$125,573.76
S 58	$101,445.14	$106,365.17	$108,917.95	$111,531.89	$114,208.64	$116,949.66	$119,756.42	$122,630.56	$125,573.76	$128,587.47
S 59	$103,879.78	$108,917.95	$111,531.89	$114,208.64	$116,949.66	$119,756.42	$122,630.56	$125,573.76	$128,587.47	$131,673.57
S 60	$106,372.86	$111,531.89	$114,208.64	$116,949.66	$119,756.42	$122,630.56	$125,573.76	$128,587.47	$131,673.57	$134,833.71
S 61	$108,925.86	$114,208.85	$116,949.87	$119,756.62	$122,630.77	$125,573.97	$128,587.68	$131,673.78	$134,833.92	$138,069.98
S 62	$111,540.00	$116,949.66	$119,756.42	$122,630.56	$125,573.76	$128,587.47	$131,673.57	$134,833.71	$138,069.78	$141,383.42
S 63	$114,216.96	$119,756.42	$122,630.56	$125,573.76	$128,587.47	$131,673.57	$134,833.71	$138,069.78	$141,383.42	$144,776.53
S 64	$116,958.19	$122,630.77	$125,573.97	$128,587.68	$131,673.78	$134,833.92	$138,069.98	$141,383.63	$144,776.74	$148,251.38
S 65	$119,765.15	$125,573.76	$128,587.47	$131,673.57	$134,833.71	$138,069.78	$141,383.42	$144,776.53	$148,251.17	$151,809.22
S 66	$122,639.50	$128,587.47	$131,673.57	$134,833.71	$138,069.78	$141,383.42	$144,776.53	$148,251.17	$151,809.22	$155,452.54
S 67	$125,582.91	$131,673.78	$134,833.92	$138,069.98	$141,383.63	$144,776.74	$148,251.38	$151,809.42	$155,452.75	$159,183.65
S 68	$128,596.83	$134,833.71	$138,069.78	$141,383.42	$144,776.53	$148,251.17	$151,809.22	$155,452.54	$159,183.44	$163,003.78
S 69	$131,683.14	$138,069.78	$141,383.42	$144,776.53	$148,251.17	$151,809.22	$155,452.54	$159,183.44	$163,003.78	$166,915.84
S 70	$134,843.49	$141,383.42	$144,776.53	$148,251.17	$151,809.22	$155,452.54	$159,183.44	$163,003.78	$166,915.84	$170,921.92
S 71	$138,079.76	$144,776.53	$148,251.17	$151,809.22	$155,452.54	$159,183.44	$163,003.78	$166,915.84	$170,921.92	$175,024.10
S 72	$141,393.62	$148,251.17	$151,809.22	$155,452.54	$159,183.44	$163,003.78	$166,915.84	$170,921.92	$175,024.10	$179,224.66
S 73	$144,787.14	$151,809.22	$155,452.54	$159,183.44	$163,003.78	$166,915.84	$170,921.92	$175,024.10	$179,224.66	$183,526.10
S 74	$148,261.98	$155,452.75	$159,183.65	$163,003.98	$166,916.05	$170,922.13	$175,024.30	$179,224.86	$183,526.30	$187,930.91
S 75	$151,820.24	$159,183.44	$163,003.78	$166,915.84	$170,921.92	$175,024.10	$179,224.66	$183,526.10	$187,930.70	$192,440.98
S 76	$155,463.98	$163,003.98	$166,916.05	$170,922.13	$175,024.30	$179,224.86	$183,526.30	$187,930.91	$192,441.18	$197,059.82

2027 KING COUNTY 10 STEP ANNUAL/FLSA EXEMPT SQUARED SCHEDULE
(with 3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S 77	$159,195.09	$166,916.05	$170,922.13	$175,024.30	$179,224.86	$183,526.30	$187,930.91	$192,441.18	$197,059.82	$201,789.33
S 78	$163,015.84	$170,922.13	$175,024.30	$179,224.86	$183,526.30	$187,930.91	$192,441.18	$197,059.82	$201,789.33	$206,632.19
S 79	$166,928.32	$175,024.30	$179,224.86	$183,526.30	$187,930.91	$192,441.18	$197,059.82	$201,789.33	$206,632.19	$211,591.33
S 80	$170,934.61	$179,224.86	$183,526.30	$187,930.91	$192,441.18	$197,059.82	$201,789.33	$206,632.19	$211,591.33	$216,669.44
S 81	$175,036.99	$183,526.30	$187,930.91	$192,441.18	$197,059.82	$201,789.33	$206,632.19	$211,591.33	$216,669.44	$221,869.44
S 82	$179,237.97	$187,930.91	$192,441.18	$197,059.82	$201,789.33	$206,632.19	$211,591.33	$216,669.44	$221,869.44	$227,194.24
S 83	$183,539.62	$192,441.18	$197,059.82	$201,789.33	$206,632.19	$211,591.33	$216,669.44	$221,869.44	$227,194.24	$232,646.96
S 84	$187,944.64	$197,060.03	$201,789.54	$206,632.40	$211,591.54	$216,669.65	$221,869.65	$227,194.45	$232,647.17	$238,230.72
S 85	$192,455.33	$201,789.33	$206,632.19	$211,591.33	$216,669.44	$221,869.44	$227,194.24	$232,646.96	$238,230.51	$243,948.02
S 86	$197,074.18	$206,632.19	$211,591.33	$216,669.44	$221,869.44	$227,194.24	$232,646.96	$238,230.51	$243,948.02	$249,802.80
S 87	$201,803.89	$211,591.33	$216,669.44	$221,869.44	$227,194.24	$232,646.96	$238,230.51	$243,948.02	$249,802.80	$255,797.98
S 88	$206,647.17	$216,669.65	$221,869.65	$227,194.45	$232,647.17	$238,230.72	$243,948.22	$249,803.01	$255,798.19	$261,937.31
S 89	$211,606.72	$221,869.65	$227,194.45	$232,647.17	$238,230.72	$243,948.22	$249,803.01	$255,798.19	$261,937.31	$268,223.90
S 90	$216,685.25	$227,194.45	$232,647.17	$238,230.72	$243,948.22	$249,803.01	$255,798.19	$261,937.31	$268,223.90	$274,661.30
S 91	$221,885.66	$232,647.17	$238,230.72	$243,948.22	$249,803.01	$255,798.19	$261,937.31	$268,223.90	$274,661.30	$281,253.23
S 92	$227,210.88	$238,230.51	$243,948.02	$249,802.80	$255,797.98	$261,937.10	$268,223.70	$274,661.09	$281,253.02	$288,003.04
S 93	$232,664.02	$243,948.22	$249,803.01	$255,798.19	$261,937.31	$268,223.90	$274,661.30	$281,253.23	$288,003.25	$294,915.30
S 94	$238,247.98	$249,803.01	$255,798.19	$261,937.31	$268,223.90	$274,661.30	$281,253.23	$288,003.25	$294,915.30	$301,993.33
S 95	$243,965.90	$255,798.19	$261,937.31	$268,223.90	$274,661.30	$281,253.23	$288,003.25	$294,915.30	$301,993.33	$309,241.09
S 96	$249,821.10	$261,937.52	$268,224.11	$274,661.50	$281,253.44	$288,003.46	$294,915.50	$301,993.54	$309,241.30	$316,663.15
S 97	$255,816.91	$268,224.11	$274,661.50	$281,253.44	$288,003.46	$294,915.50	$301,993.54	$309,241.30	$316,663.15	$324,263.06
S 98	$261,956.45	$274,661.30	$281,253.23	$288,003.25	$294,915.30	$301,993.33	$309,241.09	$316,662.94	$324,262.85	$332,045.17
S 99	$268,243.46	$281,253.23	$288,003.25	$294,915.30	$301,993.33	$309,241.09	$316,662.94	$324,262.85	$332,045.17	$340,014.27
S 100	$274,681.26	$288,003.25	$294,915.30	$301,993.33	$309,241.09	$316,662.94	$324,262.85	$332,045.17	$340,014.27	$348,174.53
S 101	$281,273.62	$294,915.30	$301,993.33	$309,241.09	$316,662.94	$324,262.85	$332,045.17	$340,014.27	$348,174.53	$356,530.72
S 102	$288,024.26	$301,993.54	$309,241.30	$316,663.15	$324,263.06	$332,045.38	$340,014.48	$348,174.74	$356,530.93	$365,087.63
S 103	$294,936.93	$309,241.30	$316,663.15	$324,263.06	$332,045.38	$340,014.48	$348,174.74	$356,530.93	$365,087.63	$373,849.63
S 104	$302,015.38	$316,663.15	$324,263.06	$332,045.38	$340,014.48	$348,174.74	$356,530.93	$365,087.63	$373,849.63	$382,821.92
S 105	$309,263.76	$324,263.06	$332,045.38	$340,014.48	$348,174.74	$356,530.93	$365,087.63	$373,849.63	$382,821.92	$392,009.70
S 106	$316,686.03	$332,045.38	$340,014.48	$348,174.74	$356,530.93	$365,087.63	$373,849.63	$382,821.92	$392,009.70	$401,417.95
S 107	$324,286.56	$340,014.48	$348,174.74	$356,530.93	$365,087.63	$373,849.63	$382,821.92	$392,009.70	$401,417.95	$411,051.89
S 108	$332,069.50	$348,174.94	$356,531.14	$365,087.84	$373,850.05	$382,822.54	$392,010.32	$401,418.58	$411,052.72	$420,917.95
S 109	$340,039.23	$356,531.14	$365,087.84	$373,850.05	$382,822.54	$392,010.32	$401,418.58	$411,052.72	$420,917.95	$431,019.89

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	**Hours Per Week**	**Step 1**	**Step 2**	**Step 3**	**Step 4**	**Step 5**	**Step 6**	**Step 7**	**Step 8**	**Step 9**	**Step 10**
1	35	$14.6412	$15.3092	$15.6601	$16.0187	$16.3873	$16.7643	$17.1500	$17.5473	$17.9541	$18.3700
	36	$14.2345	$14.8840	$15.2251	$15.5737	$15.9321	$16.2986	$16.6736	$17.0599	$17.4554	$17.8597
	37.5	$13.6651	$14.2886	$14.6161	$14.9508	$15.2948	$15.6466	$16.0066	$16.3775	$16.7572	$17.1454
	40	$12.8110	$13.3956	$13.7026	$14.0163	$14.3388	$14.6687	$15.0062	$15.3539	$15.7098	$16.0738
2	35	$14.9763	$15.6601	$16.0187	$16.3873	$16.7643	$17.1500	$17.5473	$17.9541	$18.3700	$18.7964
	36	$14.5603	$15.2251	$15.5737	$15.9321	$16.2986	$16.6736	$17.0599	$17.4554	$17.8597	$18.2742
	37.5	$13.9778	$14.6161	$14.9508	$15.2948	$15.6466	$16.0066	$16.3775	$16.7572	$17.1454	$17.5433
	40	$13.1042	$13.7026	$14.0163	$14.3388	$14.6687	$15.0062	$15.3539	$15.7098	$16.0738	$16.4468
3	35	$15.3183	$16.0187	$16.3873	$16.7643	$17.1500	$17.5473	$17.9541	$18.3700	$18.7964	$19.2345
	36	$14.8928	$15.5737	$15.9321	$16.2986	$16.6736	$17.0599	$17.4554	$17.8597	$18.2742	$18.7003
	37.5	$14.2971	$14.9508	$15.2948	$15.6466	$16.0066	$16.3775	$16.7572	$17.1454	$17.5433	$17.9522
	40	$13.4035	$14.0163	$14.3388	$14.6687	$15.0062	$15.3539	$15.7098	$16.0738	$16.4468	$16.8302
4	35	$15.6691	$16.3873	$16.7643	$17.1500	$17.5473	$17.9541	$18.3700	$18.7964	$19.2345	$19.6822
	36	$15.2338	$15.9321	$16.2986	$16.6736	$17.0599	$17.4554	$17.8597	$18.2742	$18.7003	$19.1355
	37.5	$14.6245	$15.2948	$15.6466	$16.0066	$16.3775	$16.7572	$17.1454	$17.5433	$17.9522	$18.3701
	40	$13.7105	$14.3388	$14.6687	$15.0062	$15.3539	$15.7098	$16.0738	$16.4468	$16.8302	$17.2220
5	35	$16.0267	$16.7643	$17.1500	$17.5473	$17.9541	$18.3700	$18.7964	$19.2345	$19.6822	$20.1423
	36	$15.5815	$16.2986	$16.6736	$17.0599	$17.4554	$17.8597	$18.2742	$18.7003	$19.1355	$19.5828
	37.5	$14.9583	$15.6466	$16.0066	$16.3775	$16.7572	$17.1454	$17.5433	$17.9522	$18.3701	$18.7995
	40	$14.0234	$14.6687	$15.0062	$15.3539	$15.7098	$16.0738	$16.4468	$16.8302	$17.2220	$17.6245
6	35	$16.3945	$17.1500	$17.5473	$17.9541	$18.3700	$18.7964	$19.2345	$19.6822	$20.1423	$20.6135
	36	$15.9391	$16.6736	$17.0599	$17.4554	$17.8597	$18.2742	$18.7003	$19.1355	$19.5828	$20.0409
	37.5	$15.3015	$16.0066	$16.3775	$16.7572	$17.1454	$17.5433	$17.9522	$18.3701	$18.7995	$19.2393
	40	$14.3452	$15.0062	$15.3539	$15.7098	$16.0738	$16.4468	$16.8302	$17.2220	$17.6245	$18.0368
7	35	$16.7738	$17.5473	$17.9541	$18.3700	$18.7964	$19.2345	$19.6822	$20.1423	$20.6135	$21.0957
	36	$16.3078	$17.0599	$17.4554	$17.8597	$18.2742	$18.7003	$19.1355	$19.5828	$20.0409	$20.5097
	37.5	$15.6555	$16.3775	$16.7572	$17.1454	$17.5433	$17.9522	$18.3701	$18.7995	$19.2393	$19.6894
	40	$14.6770	$15.3539	$15.7098	$16.0738	$16.4468	$16.8302	$17.2220	$17.6245	$18.0368	$18.4588
8	35	$17.1612	$17.9541	$18.3700	$18.7964	$19.2345	$19.6822	$20.1423	$20.6135	$21.0957	$21.5909
	36	$16.6845	$17.4554	$17.8597	$18.2742	$18.7003	$19.1355	$19.5828	$20.0409	$20.5097	$20.9912
	37.5	$16.0171	$16.7572	$17.1454	$17.5433	$17.9522	$18.3701	$18.7995	$19.2393	$19.6894	$20.1515
	40	$15.0160	$15.7098	$16.0738	$16.4468	$16.8302	$17.2220	$17.6245	$18.0368	$18.4588	$18.8920
9	35	$17.5559	$18.3700	$18.7964	$19.2345	$19.6822	$20.1423	$20.6135	$21.0957	$21.5909	$22.0994
	36	$17.0682	$17.8597	$18.2742	$18.7003	$19.1355	$19.5828	$20.0409	$20.5097	$20.9912	$21.4855
	37.5	$16.3855	$17.1454	$17.5433	$17.9522	$18.3701	$18.7995	$19.2393	$19.6894	$20.1515	$20.6261
	40	$15.3614	$16.0738	$16.4468	$16.8302	$17.2220	$17.6245	$18.0368	$18.4588	$18.8920	$19.3370

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	**Hours Per Week**	**Step 1**	**Step 2**	**Step 3**	**Step 4**	**Step 5**	**Step 6**	**Step 7**	**Step 8**	**Step 9**	**Step 10**
10	35	$17.9639	$18.7964	$19.2345	$19.6822	$20.1423	$20.6135	$21.0957	$21.5909	$22.0994	$22.6199
	36	$17.4649	$18.2742	$18.7003	$19.1355	$19.5828	$20.0409	$20.5097	$20.9912	$21.4855	$21.9915
	37.5	$16.7663	$17.5433	$17.9522	$18.3701	$18.7995	$19.2393	$19.6894	$20.1515	$20.6261	$21.1119
	40	$15.7184	$16.4468	$16.8302	$17.2220	$17.6245	$18.0368	$18.4588	$18.8920	$19.3370	$19.7924
11	35	$18.3810	$19.2345	$19.6822	$20.1423	$20.6135	$21.0957	$21.5909	$22.0994	$22.6199	$23.1526
	36	$17.8704	$18.7003	$19.1355	$19.5828	$20.0409	$20.5097	$20.9912	$21.4855	$21.9915	$22.5095
	37.5	$17.1556	$17.9522	$18.3701	$18.7995	$19.2393	$19.6894	$20.1515	$20.6261	$21.1119	$21.6091
	40	$16.0833	$16.8302	$17.2220	$17.6245	$18.0368	$18.4588	$18.8920	$19.3370	$19.7924	$20.2585
12	35	$18.8070	$19.6822	$20.1423	$20.6135	$21.0957	$21.5909	$22.0994	$22.6199	$23.1526	$23.6993
	36	$18.2846	$19.1355	$19.5828	$20.0409	$20.5097	$20.9912	$21.4855	$21.9915	$22.5095	$23.0410
	37.5	$17.5532	$18.3701	$18.7995	$19.2393	$19.6894	$20.1515	$20.6261	$21.1119	$21.6091	$22.1194
	40	$16.4562	$17.2220	$17.6245	$18.0368	$18.4588	$18.8920	$19.3370	$19.7924	$20.2585	$20.7369
13	35	$19.2452	$20.1423	$20.6135	$21.0957	$21.5909	$22.0994	$22.6199	$23.1526	$23.6993	$24.2593
	36	$18.7106	$19.5828	$20.0409	$20.5097	$20.9912	$21.4855	$21.9915	$22.5095	$23.0410	$23.5854
	37.5	$17.9622	$18.7995	$19.2393	$19.6894	$20.1515	$20.6261	$21.1119	$21.6091	$22.1194	$22.6420
	40	$16.8396	$17.6245	$18.0368	$18.4588	$18.8920	$19.3370	$19.7924	$20.2585	$20.7369	$21.2268
14	35	$19.6931	$20.6135	$21.0957	$21.5909	$22.0994	$22.6199	$23.1526	$23.6993	$24.2593	$24.8322
	36	$19.1460	$20.0409	$20.5097	$20.9912	$21.4855	$21.9915	$22.5095	$23.0410	$23.5854	$24.1424
	37.5	$18.3802	$19.2393	$19.6894	$20.1515	$20.6261	$21.1119	$21.6091	$22.1194	$22.6420	$23.1767
	40	$17.2314	$18.0368	$18.4588	$18.8920	$19.3370	$19.7924	$20.2585	$20.7369	$21.2268	$21.7282
15	35	$20.1533	$21.0957	$21.5909	$22.0994	$22.6199	$23.1526	$23.6993	$24.2593	$24.8322	$25.4222
	36	$19.5935	$20.5097	$20.9912	$21.4855	$21.9915	$22.5095	$23.0410	$23.5854	$24.1424	$24.7160
	37.5	$18.8097	$19.6894	$20.1515	$20.6261	$21.1119	$21.6091	$22.1194	$22.6420	$23.1767	$23.7274
	40	$17.6341	$18.4588	$18.8920	$19.3370	$19.7924	$20.2585	$20.7369	$21.2268	$21.7282	$22.2444
16	35	$20.6254	$21.5909	$22.0994	$22.6199	$23.1526	$23.6993	$24.2593	$24.8322	$25.4222	$26.0251
	36	$20.0524	$20.9912	$21.4855	$21.9915	$22.5095	$23.0410	$23.5854	$24.1424	$24.7160	$25.3022
	37.5	$19.2503	$20.1515	$20.6261	$21.1119	$21.6091	$22.1194	$22.6420	$23.1767	$23.7274	$24.2901
	40	$18.0472	$18.8920	$19.3370	$19.7924	$20.2585	$20.7369	$21.2268	$21.7282	$22.2444	$22.7720
17	35	$21.1073	$22.0994	$22.6199	$23.1526	$23.6993	$24.2593	$24.8322	$25.4222	$26.0251	$26.6425
	36	$20.5210	$21.4855	$21.9915	$22.5095	$23.0410	$23.5854	$24.1424	$24.7160	$25.3022	$25.9024
	37.5	$19.7002	$20.6261	$21.1119	$21.6091	$22.1194	$22.6420	$23.1767	$23.7274	$24.2901	$24.8663
	40	$18.4689	$19.3370	$19.7924	$20.2585	$20.7369	$21.2268	$21.7282	$22.2444	$22.7720	$23.3122
18	35	$21.6033	$22.6199	$23.1526	$23.6993	$24.2593	$24.8322	$25.4222	$26.0251	$26.6425	$27.2768
	36	$21.0032	$21.9915	$22.5095	$23.0410	$23.5854	$24.1424	$24.7160	$25.3022	$25.9024	$26.5191
	37.5	$20.1631	$21.1119	$21.6091	$22.1194	$22.6420	$23.1767	$23.7274	$24.2901	$24.8663	$25.4583
	40	$18.9029	$19.7924	$20.2585	$20.7369	$21.2268	$21.7282	$22.2444	$22.7720	$23.3122	$23.8672

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
19	35	$22.1113	$23.1526	$23.6993	$24.2593	$24.8322	$25.4222	$26.0251	$26.6425	$27.2768	$27.9266
	36	$21.4971	$22.5095	$23.0410	$23.5854	$24.1424	$24.7160	$25.3022	$25.9024	$26.5191	$27.1509
	37.5	$20.6372	$21.6091	$22.1194	$22.6420	$23.1767	$23.7274	$24.2901	$24.8663	$25.4583	$26.0649
	40	$19.3473	$20.2585	$20.7369	$21.2268	$21.7282	$22.2444	$22.7720	$23.3122	$23.8672	$24.4358
20	35	$22.6313	$23.6993	$24.2593	$24.8322	$25.4222	$26.0251	$26.6425	$27.2768	$27.9266	$28.5924
	36	$22.0027	$23.0410	$23.5854	$24.1424	$24.7160	$25.3022	$25.9024	$26.5191	$27.1509	$27.7982
	37.5	$21.1226	$22.1194	$22.6420	$23.1767	$23.7274	$24.2901	$24.8663	$25.4583	$26.0649	$26.6863
	40	$19.8024	$20.7369	$21.2268	$21.7282	$22.2444	$22.7720	$23.3122	$23.8672	$24.4358	$25.0184
21	35	$23.1654	$24.2593	$24.8322	$25.4222	$26.0251	$26.6425	$27.2768	$27.9266	$28.5924	$29.2754
	36	$22.5219	$23.5854	$24.1424	$24.7160	$25.3022	$25.9024	$26.5191	$27.1509	$27.7982	$28.4622
	37.5	$21.6210	$22.6420	$23.1767	$23.7274	$24.2901	$24.8663	$25.4583	$26.0649	$26.6863	$27.3237
	40	$20.2697	$21.2268	$21.7282	$22.2444	$22.7720	$23.3122	$23.8672	$24.4358	$25.0184	$25.6160
22	35	$23.7115	$24.8322	$25.4222	$26.0251	$26.6425	$27.2768	$27.9266	$28.5924	$29.2754	$29.9739
	36	$23.0528	$24.1424	$24.7160	$25.3022	$25.9024	$26.5191	$27.1509	$27.7982	$28.4622	$29.1413
	37.5	$22.1307	$23.1767	$23.7274	$24.2901	$24.8663	$25.4583	$26.0649	$26.6863	$27.3237	$27.9756
	40	$20.7475	$21.7282	$22.2444	$22.7720	$23.3122	$23.8672	$24.4358	$25.0184	$25.6160	$26.2272
23	35	$24.2722	$25.4222	$26.0251	$26.6425	$27.2768	$27.9266	$28.5924	$29.2754	$29.9739	$30.6907
	36	$23.5979	$24.7160	$25.3022	$25.9024	$26.5191	$27.1509	$27.7982	$28.4622	$29.1413	$29.8382
	37.5	$22.6540	$23.7274	$24.2901	$24.8663	$25.4583	$26.0649	$26.6863	$27.3237	$27.9756	$28.6447
	40	$21.2382	$22.2444	$22.7720	$23.3122	$23.8672	$24.4358	$25.0184	$25.6160	$26.2272	$26.8544
24	35	$24.8467	$26.0251	$26.6425	$27.2768	$27.9266	$28.5924	$29.2754	$29.9739	$30.6907	$31.4256
	36	$24.1565	$25.3022	$25.9024	$26.5191	$27.1509	$27.7982	$28.4622	$29.1413	$29.8382	$30.5527
	37.5	$23.1903	$24.2901	$24.8663	$25.4583	$26.0649	$26.6863	$27.3237	$27.9756	$28.6447	$29.3306
	40	$21.7409	$22.7720	$23.3122	$23.8672	$24.4358	$25.0184	$25.6160	$26.2272	$26.8544	$27.4974
25	35	$25.4359	$26.6425	$27.2768	$27.9266	$28.5924	$29.2754	$29.9739	$30.6907	$31.4256	$32.1796
	36	$24.7294	$25.9024	$26.5191	$27.1509	$27.7982	$28.4622	$29.1413	$29.8382	$30.5527	$31.2858
	37.5	$23.7402	$24.8663	$25.4583	$26.0649	$26.6863	$27.3237	$27.9756	$28.6447	$29.3306	$30.0343
	40	$22.2564	$23.3122	$23.8672	$24.4358	$25.0184	$25.6160	$26.2272	$26.8544	$27.4974	$28.1572
26	35	$26.0399	$27.2768	$27.9266	$28.5924	$29.2754	$29.9739	$30.6907	$31.4256	$32.1796	$32.9511
	36	$25.3165	$26.5191	$27.1509	$27.7982	$28.4622	$29.1413	$29.8382	$30.5527	$31.2858	$32.0358
	37.5	$24.3039	$25.4583	$26.0649	$26.6863	$27.3237	$27.9756	$28.6447	$29.3306	$30.0343	$30.7543
	40	$22.7849	$23.8672	$24.4358	$25.0184	$25.6160	$26.2272	$26.8544	$27.4974	$28.1572	$28.8322
27	35	$26.6577	$27.9266	$28.5924	$29.2754	$29.9739	$30.6907	$31.4256	$32.1796	$32.9511	$33.7425
	36	$25.9172	$27.1509	$27.7982	$28.4622	$29.1413	$29.8382	$30.5527	$31.2858	$32.0358	$32.8053
	37.5	$24.8805	$26.0649	$26.6863	$27.3237	$27.9756	$28.6447	$29.3306	$30.0343	$30.7543	$31.4930
	40	$23.3255	$24.4358	$25.0184	$25.6160	$26.2272	$26.8544	$27.4974	$28.1572	$28.8322	$29.5247

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	**Hours Per Week**	**Step 1**	**Step 2**	**Step 3**	**Step 4**	**Step 5**	**Step 6**	**Step 7**	**Step 8**	**Step 9**	**Step 10**
28	35	$27.2933	$28.5924	$29.2754	$29.9739	$30.6907	$31.4256	$32.1796	$32.9511	$33.7425	$34.5537
	36	$26.5351	$27.7982	$28.4622	$29.1413	$29.8382	$30.5527	$31.2858	$32.0358	$32.8053	$33.5938
	37.5	$25.4737	$26.6863	$27.3237	$27.9756	$28.6447	$29.3306	$30.0343	$30.7543	$31.4930	$32.2501
	40	$23.8816	$25.0184	$25.6160	$26.2272	$26.8544	$27.4974	$28.1572	$28.8322	$29.5247	$30.2345
29	35	$27.9417	$29.2754	$29.9739	$30.6907	$31.4256	$32.1796	$32.9511	$33.7425	$34.5537	$35.3847
	36	$27.1655	$28.4622	$29.1413	$29.8382	$30.5527	$31.2858	$32.0358	$32.8053	$33.5938	$34.4018
	37.5	$26.0789	$27.3237	$27.9756	$28.6447	$29.3306	$30.0343	$30.7543	$31.4930	$32.2501	$33.0257
	40	$24.4490	$25.6160	$26.2272	$26.8544	$27.4974	$28.1572	$28.8322	$29.5247	$30.2345	$30.9616
30	35	$28.6081	$29.9739	$30.6907	$31.4256	$32.1796	$32.9511	$33.7425	$34.5537	$35.3847	$36.2370
	36	$27.8135	$29.1413	$29.8382	$30.5527	$31.2858	$32.0358	$32.8053	$33.5938	$34.4018	$35.2304
	37.5	$26.7009	$27.9756	$28.6447	$29.3306	$30.0343	$30.7543	$31.4930	$32.2501	$33.0257	$33.8212
	40	$25.0321	$26.2272	$26.8544	$27.4974	$28.1572	$28.8322	$29.5247	$30.2345	$30.9616	$31.7073
31	35	$29.2917	$30.6907	$31.4256	$32.1796	$32.9511	$33.7425	$34.5537	$35.3847	$36.2370	$37.1107
	36	$28.4781	$29.8382	$30.5527	$31.2858	$32.0358	$32.8053	$33.5938	$34.4018	$35.2304	$36.0799
	37.5	$27.3390	$28.6447	$29.3306	$30.0343	$30.7543	$31.4930	$32.2501	$33.0257	$33.8212	$34.6367
	40	$25.6303	$26.8544	$27.4974	$28.1572	$28.8322	$29.5247	$30.2345	$30.9616	$31.7073	$32.4719
32	35	$29.9910	$31.4256	$32.1796	$32.9511	$33.7425	$34.5537	$35.3847	$36.2370	$37.1107	$38.0062
	36	$29.1579	$30.5527	$31.2858	$32.0358	$32.8053	$33.5938	$34.4018	$35.2304	$36.0799	$36.9505
	37.5	$27.9916	$29.3306	$30.0343	$30.7543	$31.4930	$32.2501	$33.0257	$33.8212	$34.6367	$35.4725
	40	$26.2422	$27.4974	$28.1572	$28.8322	$29.5247	$30.2345	$30.9616	$31.7073	$32.4719	$33.2555
33	35	$30.7079	$32.1796	$32.9511	$33.7425	$34.5537	$35.3847	$36.2370	$37.1107	$38.0062	$38.9244
	36	$29.8549	$31.2858	$32.0358	$32.8053	$33.5938	$34.4018	$35.2304	$36.0799	$36.9505	$37.8432
	37.5	$28.6607	$30.0343	$30.7543	$31.4930	$32.2501	$33.0257	$33.8212	$34.6367	$35.4725	$36.3295
	40	$26.8694	$28.1572	$28.8322	$29.5247	$30.2345	$30.9616	$31.7073	$32.4719	$33.2555	$34.0589
34	35	$31.4424	$32.9511	$33.7425	$34.5537	$35.3847	$36.2370	$37.1107	$38.0062	$38.9244	$39.8655
	36	$30.5690	$32.0358	$32.8053	$33.5938	$34.4018	$35.2304	$36.0799	$36.9505	$37.8432	$38.7581
	37.5	$29.3462	$30.7543	$31.4930	$32.2501	$33.0257	$33.8212	$34.6367	$35.4725	$36.3295	$37.2078
	40	$27.5121	$28.8322	$29.5247	$30.2345	$30.9616	$31.7073	$32.4719	$33.2555	$34.0589	$34.8823
35	35	$32.1989	$33.7425	$34.5537	$35.3847	$36.2370	$37.1107	$38.0062	$38.9244	$39.8655	$40.8299
	36	$31.3045	$32.8053	$33.5938	$34.4018	$35.2304	$36.0799	$36.9505	$37.8432	$38.7581	$39.6958
	37.5	$30.0523	$31.4930	$32.2501	$33.0257	$33.8212	$34.6367	$35.4725	$36.3295	$37.2078	$38.1079
	40	$28.1740	$29.5247	$30.2345	$30.9616	$31.7073	$32.4719	$33.2555	$34.0589	$34.8823	$35.7262
36	35	$32.9707	$34.5537	$35.3847	$36.2370	$37.1107	$38.0062	$38.9244	$39.8655	$40.8299	$41.8175
	36	$32.0549	$33.5938	$34.4018	$35.2304	$36.0799	$36.9505	$37.8432	$38.7581	$39.6958	$40.6559
	37.5	$30.7727	$32.2501	$33.0257	$33.8212	$34.6367	$35.4725	$36.3295	$37.2078	$38.1079	$39.0297
	40	$28.8494	$30.2345	$30.9616	$31.7073	$32.4719	$33.2555	$34.0589	$34.8823	$35.7262	$36.5903

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
37	35	$33.7617	$35.3847	$36.2370	$37.1107	$38.0062	$38.9244	$39.8655	$40.8299	$41.8175	$42.8314
	36	$32.8238	$34.4018	$35.2304	$36.0799	$36.9505	$37.8432	$38.7581	$39.6958	$40.6559	$41.6417
	37.5	$31.5109	$33.0257	$33.8212	$34.6367	$35.4725	$36.3295	$37.2078	$38.1079	$39.0297	$39.9760
	40	$29.5415	$30.9616	$31.7073	$32.4719	$33.2555	$34.0589	$34.8823	$35.7262	$36.5903	$37.4775
38	35	$34.5738	$36.2370	$37.1107	$38.0062	$38.9244	$39.8655	$40.8299	$41.8175	$42.8314	$43.8690
	36	$33.6135	$35.2304	$36.0799	$36.9505	$37.8432	$38.7581	$39.6958	$40.6559	$41.6417	$42.6504
	37.5	$32.2689	$33.8212	$34.6367	$35.4725	$36.3295	$37.2078	$38.1079	$39.0297	$39.9760	$40.9444
	40	$30.2521	$31.7073	$32.4719	$33.2555	$34.0589	$34.8823	$35.7262	$36.5903	$37.4775	$38.3853
39	35	$35.4066	$37.1107	$38.0062	$38.9244	$39.8655	$40.8299	$41.8175	$42.8314	$43.8690	$44.9341
	36	$34.4231	$36.0799	$36.9505	$37.8432	$38.7581	$39.6958	$40.6559	$41.6417	$42.6504	$43.6859
	37.5	$33.0462	$34.6367	$35.4725	$36.3295	$37.2078	$38.1079	$39.0297	$39.9760	$40.9444	$41.9385
	40	$30.9808	$32.4719	$33.2555	$34.0589	$34.8823	$35.7262	$36.5903	$37.4775	$38.3853	$39.3173
40	35	$36.2593	$38.0062	$38.9244	$39.8655	$40.8299	$41.8175	$42.8314	$43.8690	$44.9341	$46.0246
	36	$35.2521	$36.9505	$37.8432	$38.7581	$39.6958	$40.6559	$41.6417	$42.6504	$43.6859	$44.7462
	37.5	$33.8420	$35.4725	$36.3295	$37.2078	$38.1079	$39.0297	$39.9760	$40.9444	$41.9385	$42.9563
	40	$31.7268	$33.2555	$34.0589	$34.8823	$35.7262	$36.5903	$37.4775	$38.3853	$39.3173	$40.2715
41	35	$37.1322	$38.9244	$39.8655	$40.8299	$41.8175	$42.8314	$43.8690	$44.9341	$46.0246	$47.1433
	36	$36.1008	$37.8432	$38.7581	$39.6958	$40.6559	$41.6417	$42.6504	$43.6859	$44.7462	$45.8337
	37.5	$34.6567	$36.3295	$37.2078	$38.1079	$39.0297	$39.9760	$40.9444	$41.9385	$42.9563	$44.0004
	40	$32.4907	$34.0589	$34.8823	$35.7262	$36.5903	$37.4775	$38.3853	$39.3173	$40.2715	$41.2503
42	35	$38.0289	$39.8655	$40.8299	$41.8175	$42.8314	$43.8690	$44.9341	$46.0246	$47.1433	$48.2893
	36	$36.9726	$38.7581	$39.6958	$40.6559	$41.6417	$42.6504	$43.6859	$44.7462	$45.8337	$46.9479
	37.5	$35.4937	$37.2078	$38.1079	$39.0297	$39.9760	$40.9444	$41.9385	$42.9563	$44.0004	$45.0700
	40	$33.2753	$34.8823	$35.7262	$36.5903	$37.4775	$38.3853	$39.3173	$40.2715	$41.2503	$42.2532
43	35	$38.9466	$40.8299	$41.8175	$42.8314	$43.8690	$44.9341	$46.0246	$47.1433	$48.2893	$49.4644
	36	$37.8647	$39.6958	$40.6559	$41.6417	$42.6504	$43.6859	$44.7462	$45.8337	$46.9479	$48.0904
	37.5	$36.3502	$38.1079	$39.0297	$39.9760	$40.9444	$41.9385	$42.9563	$44.0004	$45.0700	$46.1668
	40	$34.0783	$35.7262	$36.5903	$37.4775	$38.3853	$39.3173	$40.2715	$41.2503	$42.2532	$43.2813
44	35	$39.8884	$41.8175	$42.8314	$43.8690	$44.9341	$46.0246	$47.1433	$48.2893	$49.4644	$50.6680
	36	$38.7804	$40.6559	$41.6417	$42.6504	$43.6859	$44.7462	$45.8337	$46.9479	$48.0904	$49.2605
	37.5	$37.2292	$39.0297	$39.9760	$40.9444	$41.9385	$42.9563	$44.0004	$45.0700	$46.1668	$47.2901
	40	$34.9023	$36.5903	$37.4775	$38.3853	$39.3173	$40.2715	$41.2503	$42.2532	$43.2813	$44.3345
45	35	$40.8530	$42.8314	$43.8690	$44.9341	$46.0246	$47.1433	$48.2893	$49.4644	$50.6680	$51.9016
	36	$39.7182	$41.6417	$42.6504	$43.6859	$44.7462	$45.8337	$46.9479	$48.0904	$49.2605	$50.4599
	37.5	$38.1295	$39.9760	$40.9444	$41.9385	$42.9563	$44.0004	$45.0700	$46.1668	$47.2901	$48.4415
	40	$35.7464	$37.4775	$38.3853	$39.3173	$40.2715	$41.2503	$42.2532	$43.2813	$44.3345	$45.4139

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
46	35	$41.8419	$43.8690	$44.9341	$46.0246	$47.1433	$48.2893	$49.4644	$50.6680	$51.9016	$53.1667
	36	$40.6796	$42.6504	$43.6859	$44.7462	$45.8337	$46.9479	$48.0904	$49.2605	$50.4599	$51.6899
	37.5	$39.0524	$40.9444	$41.9385	$42.9563	$44.0004	$45.0700	$46.1668	$47.2901	$48.4415	$49.6223
	40	$36.6117	$38.3853	$39.3173	$40.2715	$41.2503	$42.2532	$43.2813	$44.3345	$45.4139	$46.5209
47	35	$42.8548	$44.9341	$46.0246	$47.1433	$48.2893	$49.4644	$50.6680	$51.9016	$53.1667	$54.4638
	36	$41.6644	$43.6859	$44.7462	$45.8337	$46.9479	$48.0904	$49.2605	$50.4599	$51.6899	$52.9509
	37.5	$39.9978	$41.9385	$42.9563	$44.0004	$45.0700	$46.1668	$47.2901	$48.4415	$49.6223	$50.8329
	40	$37.4979	$39.3173	$40.2715	$41.2503	$42.2532	$43.2813	$44.3345	$45.4139	$46.5209	$47.6558
48	35	$43.8944	$46.0246	$47.1433	$48.2893	$49.4644	$50.6680	$51.9016	$53.1667	$54.4638	$55.7945
	36	$42.6751	$44.7462	$45.8337	$46.9479	$48.0904	$49.2605	$50.4599	$51.6899	$52.9509	$54.2446
	37.5	$40.9681	$42.9563	$44.0004	$45.0700	$46.1668	$47.2901	$48.4415	$49.6223	$50.8329	$52.0748
	40	$38.4076	$40.2715	$41.2503	$42.2532	$43.2813	$44.3345	$45.4139	$46.5209	$47.6558	$48.8202
49	35	$44.9581	$47.1433	$48.2893	$49.4644	$50.6680	$51.9016	$53.1667	$54.4638	$55.7945	$57.1565
	36	$43.7092	$45.8337	$46.9479	$48.0904	$49.2605	$50.4599	$51.6899	$52.9509	$54.2446	$55.5688
	37.5	$41.9609	$44.0004	$45.0700	$46.1668	$47.2901	$48.4415	$49.6223	$50.8329	$52.0748	$53.3461
	40	$39.3383	$41.2503	$42.2532	$43.2813	$44.3345	$45.4139	$46.5209	$47.6558	$48.8202	$50.0120
50	35	$46.0519	$48.2893	$49.4644	$50.6680	$51.9016	$53.1667	$54.4638	$55.7945	$57.1565	$58.5525
	36	$44.7727	$46.9479	$48.0904	$49.2605	$50.4599	$51.6899	$52.9509	$54.2446	$55.5688	$56.9260
	37.5	$42.9818	$45.0700	$46.1668	$47.2901	$48.4415	$49.6223	$50.8329	$52.0748	$53.3461	$54.6490
	40	$40.2954	$42.2532	$43.2813	$44.3345	$45.4139	$46.5209	$47.6558	$48.8202	$50.0120	$51.2334
51	35	$47.1699	$49.4644	$50.6680	$51.9016	$53.1667	$54.4638	$55.7945	$57.1565	$58.5525	$59.9834
	36	$45.8596	$48.0904	$49.2605	$50.4599	$51.6899	$52.9509	$54.2446	$55.5688	$56.9260	$58.3172
	37.5	$44.0252	$46.1668	$47.2901	$48.4415	$49.6223	$50.8329	$52.0748	$53.3461	$54.6490	$55.9845
	40	$41.2737	$43.2813	$44.3345	$45.4139	$46.5209	$47.6558	$48.8202	$50.0120	$51.2334	$52.4855
52	35	$48.3175	$50.6680	$51.9016	$53.1667	$54.4638	$55.7945	$57.1565	$58.5525	$59.9834	$61.4516
	36	$46.9754	$49.2605	$50.4599	$51.6899	$52.9509	$54.2446	$55.5688	$56.9260	$58.3172	$59.7446
	37.5	$45.0964	$47.2901	$48.4415	$49.6223	$50.8329	$52.0748	$53.3461	$54.6490	$55.9845	$57.3548
	40	$42.2778	$44.3345	$45.4139	$46.5209	$47.6558	$48.8202	$50.0120	$51.2334	$52.4855	$53.7702
53	35	$49.4926	$51.9016	$53.1667	$54.4638	$55.7945	$57.1565	$58.5525	$59.9834	$61.4516	$62.9558
	36	$48.1178	$50.4599	$51.6899	$52.9509	$54.2446	$55.5688	$56.9260	$58.3172	$59.7446	$61.2071
	37.5	$46.1931	$48.4415	$49.6223	$50.8329	$52.0748	$53.3461	$54.6490	$55.9845	$57.3548	$58.7588
	40	$43.3060	$45.4139	$46.5209	$47.6558	$48.8202	$50.0120	$51.2334	$52.4855	$53.7702	$55.0863
54	35	$50.6980	$53.1667	$54.4638	$55.7945	$57.1565	$58.5525	$59.9834	$61.4516	$62.9558	$64.4960
	36	$49.2897	$51.6899	$52.9509	$54.2446	$55.5688	$56.9260	$58.3172	$59.7446	$61.2071	$62.7045
	37.5	$47.3182	$49.6223	$50.8329	$52.0748	$53.3461	$54.6490	$55.9845	$57.3548	$58.7588	$60.1963
	40	$44.3608	$46.5209	$47.6558	$48.8202	$50.0120	$51.2334	$52.4855	$53.7702	$55.0863	$56.4340

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
55	35	$51.9332	$54.4638	$55.7945	$57.1565	$58.5525	$59.9834	$61.4516	$62.9558	$64.4960	$66.0769
	36	$50.4906	$52.9509	$54.2446	$55.5688	$56.9260	$58.3172	$59.7446	$61.2071	$62.7045	$64.2414
	37.5	$48.4710	$50.8329	$52.0748	$53.3461	$54.6490	$55.9845	$57.3548	$58.7588	$60.1963	$61.6718
	40	$45.4416	$47.6558	$48.8202	$50.0120	$51.2334	$52.4855	$53.7702	$55.0863	$56.4340	$57.8173
56	35	$53.1982	$55.7945	$57.1565	$58.5525	$59.9834	$61.4516	$62.9558	$64.4960	$66.0769	$67.6965
	36	$51.7205	$54.2446	$55.5688	$56.9260	$58.3172	$59.7446	$61.2071	$62.7045	$64.2414	$65.8160
	37.5	$49.6517	$52.0748	$53.3461	$54.6490	$55.9845	$57.3548	$58.7588	$60.1963	$61.6718	$63.1834
	40	$46.5485	$48.8202	$50.0120	$51.2334	$52.4855	$53.7702	$55.0863	$56.4340	$57.8173	$59.2344
57	35	$54.4960	$57.1565	$58.5525	$59.9834	$61.4516	$62.9558	$64.4960	$66.0769	$67.6965	$69.3566
	36	$52.9822	$55.5688	$56.9260	$58.3172	$59.7446	$61.2071	$62.7045	$64.2414	$65.8160	$67.4300
	37.5	$50.8629	$53.3461	$54.6490	$55.9845	$57.3548	$58.7588	$60.1963	$61.6718	$63.1834	$64.7328
	40	$47.6840	$50.0120	$51.2334	$52.4855	$53.7702	$55.0863	$56.4340	$57.8173	$59.2344	$60.6870
58	35	$55.8258	$58.5525	$59.9834	$61.4516	$62.9558	$64.4960	$66.0769	$67.6965	$69.3566	$71.0589
	36	$54.2751	$56.9260	$58.3172	$59.7446	$61.2071	$62.7045	$64.2414	$65.8160	$67.4300	$69.0850
	37.5	$52.1041	$54.6490	$55.9845	$57.3548	$58.7588	$60.1963	$61.6718	$63.1834	$64.7328	$66.3216
	40	$48.8476	$51.2334	$52.4855	$53.7702	$55.0863	$56.4340	$57.8173	$59.2344	$60.6870	$62.1765
59	35	$57.1902	$59.9834	$61.4516	$62.9558	$64.4960	$66.0769	$67.6965	$69.3566	$71.0589	$72.8011
	36	$55.6015	$58.3172	$59.7446	$61.2071	$62.7045	$64.2414	$65.8160	$67.4300	$69.0850	$70.7788
	37.5	$53.3775	$55.9845	$57.3548	$58.7588	$60.1963	$61.6718	$63.1834	$64.7328	$66.3216	$67.9477
	40	$50.0414	$52.4855	$53.7702	$55.0863	$56.4340	$57.8173	$59.2344	$60.6870	$62.1765	$63.7010
60	35	$58.5872	$61.4516	$62.9558	$64.4960	$66.0769	$67.6965	$69.3566	$71.0589	$72.8011	$74.5750
	36	$56.9597	$59.7446	$61.2071	$62.7045	$64.2414	$65.8160	$67.4300	$69.0850	$70.7788	$72.5035
	37.5	$54.6814	$57.3548	$58.7588	$60.1963	$61.6718	$63.1834	$64.7328	$66.3216	$67.9477	$69.6033
	40	$51.2638	$53.7702	$55.0863	$56.4340	$57.8173	$59.2344	$60.6870	$62.1765	$63.7010	$65.2531
61	35	$60.0181	$62.9558	$64.4960	$66.0769	$67.6965	$69.3566	$71.0589	$72.8011	$74.5750	$76.2721
	36	$58.3509	$61.2071	$62.7045	$64.2414	$65.8160	$67.4300	$69.0850	$70.7788	$72.5035	$74.1535
	37.5	$56.0169	$58.7588	$60.1963	$61.6718	$63.1834	$64.7328	$66.3216	$67.9477	$69.6033	$71.1873
	40	$52.5158	$55.0863	$56.4340	$57.8173	$59.2344	$60.6870	$62.1765	$63.7010	$65.2531	$66.7381
62	35	$61.4863	$64.4960	$66.0769	$67.6965	$69.3566	$71.0589	$72.8011	$74.5750	$76.2721	$78.0100
	36	$59.7783	$62.7045	$64.2414	$65.8160	$67.4300	$69.0850	$70.7788	$72.5035	$74.1535	$75.8431
	37.5	$57.3872	$60.1963	$61.6718	$63.1834	$64.7328	$66.3216	$67.9477	$69.6033	$71.1873	$72.8094
	40	$53.8005	$56.4340	$57.8173	$59.2344	$60.6870	$62.1765	$63.7010	$65.2531	$66.7381	$68.2588
63	35	$62.9921	$66.0769	$67.6965	$69.3566	$71.0589	$72.8011	$74.5750	$76.2721	$78.0100	$79.7901
	36	$61.2423	$64.2414	$65.8160	$67.4300	$69.0850	$70.7788	$72.5035	$74.1535	$75.8431	$77.5737
	37.5	$58.7926	$61.6718	$63.1834	$64.7328	$66.3216	$67.9477	$69.6033	$71.1873	$72.8094	$74.4708
	40	$55.1181	$57.8173	$59.2344	$60.6870	$62.1765	$63.7010	$65.2531	$66.7381	$68.2588	$69.8163

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
64	35	$64.5355	$67.6965	$69.3566	$71.0589	$72.8011	$74.5750	$76.2721	$78.0100	$79.7901	$81.6171
	36	$62.7428	$65.8160	$67.4300	$69.0850	$70.7788	$72.5035	$74.1535	$75.8431	$77.5737	$79.3500
	37.5	$60.2331	$63.1834	$64.7328	$66.3216	$67.9477	$69.6033	$71.1873	$72.8094	$74.4708	$76.1760
	40	$56.4685	$59.2344	$60.6870	$62.1765	$63.7010	$65.2531	$66.7381	$68.2588	$69.8163	$71.4150
65	35	$66.1163	$69.3566	$71.0589	$72.8011	$74.5750	$76.2721	$78.0100	$79.7901	$81.6171	$83.4872
	36	$64.2797	$67.4300	$69.0850	$70.7788	$72.5035	$74.1535	$75.8431	$77.5737	$79.3500	$81.1681
	37.5	$61.7086	$64.7328	$66.3216	$67.9477	$69.6033	$71.1873	$72.8094	$74.4708	$76.1760	$77.9214
	40	$57.8518	$60.6870	$62.1765	$63.7010	$65.2531	$66.7381	$68.2588	$69.8163	$71.4150	$73.0513
66	35	$67.7366	$71.0589	$72.8011	$74.5750	$76.2721	$78.0100	$79.7901	$81.6171	$83.4872	$85.4064
	36	$65.8550	$69.0850	$70.7788	$72.5035	$74.1535	$75.8431	$77.5737	$79.3500	$81.1681	$83.0340
	37.5	$63.2208	$66.3216	$67.9477	$69.6033	$71.1873	$72.8094	$74.4708	$76.1760	$77.9214	$79.7126
	40	$59.2695	$62.1765	$63.7010	$65.2531	$66.7381	$68.2588	$69.8163	$71.4150	$73.0513	$74.7306
67	35	$69.3972	$72.8011	$74.5750	$76.2721	$78.0100	$79.7901	$81.6171	$83.4872	$85.4064	$87.3728
	36	$67.4695	$70.7788	$72.5035	$74.1535	$75.8431	$77.5737	$79.3500	$81.1681	$83.0340	$84.9458
	37.5	$64.7707	$67.9477	$69.6033	$71.1873	$72.8094	$74.4708	$76.1760	$77.9214	$79.7126	$81.5479
	40	$60.7225	$63.7010	$65.2531	$66.7381	$68.2588	$69.8163	$71.4150	$73.0513	$74.7306	$76.4512
68	35	$71.0983	$74.5750	$76.2721	$78.0100	$79.7901	$81.6171	$83.4872	$85.4064	$87.3728	$89.3875
	36	$69.1233	$72.5035	$74.1535	$75.8431	$77.5737	$79.3500	$81.1681	$83.0340	$84.9458	$86.9045
	37.5	$66.3584	$69.6033	$71.1873	$72.8094	$74.4708	$76.1760	$77.9214	$79.7126	$81.5479	$83.4283
	40	$62.2110	$65.2531	$66.7381	$68.2588	$69.8163	$71.4150	$73.0513	$74.7306	$76.4512	$78.2140
69	35	$72.8461	$76.2721	$78.0100	$79.7901	$81.6171	$83.4872	$85.4064	$87.3728	$89.3875	$91.4540
	36	$70.8226	$74.1535	$75.8431	$77.5737	$79.3500	$81.1681	$83.0340	$84.9458	$86.9045	$88.9136
	37.5	$67.9897	$71.1873	$72.8094	$74.4708	$76.1760	$77.9214	$79.7126	$81.5479	$83.4283	$85.3570
	40	$63.7403	$66.7381	$68.2588	$69.8163	$71.4150	$73.0513	$74.7306	$76.4512	$78.2140	$80.0222
70	35	$74.6165	$78.0100	$79.7901	$81.6171	$83.4872	$85.4064	$87.3728	$89.3875	$91.4540	$93.5714
	36	$72.5438	$75.8431	$77.5737	$79.3500	$81.1681	$83.0340	$84.9458	$86.9045	$88.9136	$90.9722
	37.5	$69.6421	$72.8094	$74.4708	$76.1760	$77.9214	$79.7126	$81.5479	$83.4283	$85.3570	$87.3333
	40	$65.2895	$68.2588	$69.8163	$71.4150	$73.0513	$74.7306	$76.4512	$78.2140	$80.0222	$81.8750
71	35	$76.3126	$79.7901	$81.6171	$83.4872	$85.4064	$87.3728	$89.3875	$91.4540	$93.5714	$95.7402
	36	$74.1928	$77.5737	$79.3500	$81.1681	$83.0340	$84.9458	$86.9045	$88.9136	$90.9722	$93.0808
	37.5	$71.2251	$74.4708	$76.1760	$77.9214	$79.7126	$81.5479	$83.4283	$85.3570	$87.3333	$89.3575
	40	$66.7735	$69.8163	$71.4150	$73.0513	$74.7306	$76.4512	$78.2140	$80.0222	$81.8750	$83.7727
72	35	$78.0521	$81.6171	$83.4872	$85.4064	$87.3728	$89.3875	$91.4540	$93.5714	$95.7402	$97.9660
	36	$75.8840	$79.3500	$81.1681	$83.0340	$84.9458	$86.9045	$88.9136	$90.9722	$93.0808	$95.2447
	37.5	$72.8486	$76.1760	$77.9214	$79.7126	$81.5479	$83.4283	$85.3570	$87.3333	$89.3575	$91.4350
	40	$68.2956	$71.4150	$73.0513	$74.7306	$76.4512	$78.2140	$80.0222	$81.8750	$83.7727	$85.7203

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	**Hours Per Week**	**Step 1**	**Step 2**	**Step 3**	**Step 4**	**Step 5**	**Step 6**	**Step 7**	**Step 8**	**Step 9**	**Step 10**
73	35	$79.8335	$83.4872	$85.4064	$87.3728	$89.3875	$91.4540	$93.5714	$95.7402	$97.9660	$100.2460
	36	$77.6159	$81.1681	$83.0340	$84.9458	$86.9045	$88.9136	$90.9722	$93.0808	$95.2447	$97.4614
	37.5	$74.5113	$77.9214	$79.7126	$81.5479	$83.4283	$85.3570	$87.3333	$89.3575	$91.4350	$93.5630
	40	$69.8543	$73.0513	$74.7306	$76.4512	$78.2140	$80.0222	$81.8750	$83.7727	$85.7203	$87.7153
74	35	$81.6605	$85.4064	$87.3728	$89.3875	$91.4540	$93.5714	$95.7402	$97.9660	$100.2460	$102.5834
	36	$79.3922	$83.0340	$84.9458	$86.9045	$88.9136	$90.9722	$93.0808	$95.2447	$97.4614	$99.7338
	37.5	$76.2165	$79.7126	$81.5479	$83.4283	$85.3570	$87.3333	$89.3575	$91.4350	$93.5630	$95.7445
	40	$71.4530	$74.7306	$76.4512	$78.2140	$80.0222	$81.8750	$83.7727	$85.7203	$87.7153	$89.7605
75	35	$83.5346	$87.3728	$89.3875	$91.4540	$93.5714	$95.7402	$97.9660	$100.2460	$102.5834	$104.9778
	36	$81.2142	$84.9458	$86.9045	$88.9136	$90.9722	$93.0808	$95.2447	$97.4614	$99.7338	$102.0618
	37.5	$77.9657	$81.5479	$83.4283	$85.3570	$87.3333	$89.3575	$91.4350	$93.5630	$95.7445	$97.9793
	40	$73.0928	$76.4512	$78.2140	$80.0222	$81.8750	$83.7727	$85.7203	$87.7153	$89.7605	$91.8556
76	35	$85.4532	$89.3875	$91.4540	$93.5714	$95.7402	$97.9660	$100.2460	$102.5834	$104.9778	$107.4335
	36	$83.0795	$86.9045	$88.9136	$90.9722	$93.0808	$95.2447	$97.4614	$99.7338	$102.0618	$104.4492
	37.5	$79.7563	$83.4283	$85.3570	$87.3333	$89.3575	$91.4350	$93.5630	$95.7445	$97.9793	$100.2713
	40	$74.7715	$78.2140	$80.0222	$81.8750	$83.7727	$85.7203	$87.7153	$89.7605	$91.8556	$94.0043
77	35	$87.4197	$91.4540	$93.5714	$95.7402	$97.9660	$100.2460	$102.5834	$104.9778	$107.4335	$109.9503
	36	$84.9914	$88.9136	$90.9722	$93.0808	$95.2447	$97.4614	$99.7338	$102.0618	$104.4492	$106.8962
	37.5	$81.5918	$85.3570	$87.3333	$89.3575	$91.4350	$93.5630	$95.7445	$97.9793	$100.2713	$102.6203
	40	$76.4923	$80.0222	$81.8750	$83.7727	$85.7203	$87.7153	$89.7605	$91.8556	$94.0043	$96.2065
78	35	$89.4368	$93.5714	$95.7402	$97.9660	$100.2460	$102.5834	$104.9778	$107.4335	$109.9503	$112.5306
	36	$86.9524	$90.9722	$93.0808	$95.2447	$97.4614	$99.7338	$102.0618	$104.4492	$106.8962	$109.4047
	37.5	$83.4743	$87.3333	$89.3575	$91.4350	$93.5630	$95.7445	$97.9793	$100.2713	$102.6203	$105.0286
	40	$78.2572	$81.8750	$83.7727	$85.7203	$87.7153	$89.7605	$91.8556	$94.0043	$96.2065	$98.4643
79	35	$91.5040	$95.7402	$97.9660	$100.2460	$102.5834	$104.9778	$107.4335	$109.9503	$112.5306	$115.1743
	36	$88.9622	$93.0808	$95.2447	$97.4614	$99.7338	$102.0618	$104.4492	$106.8962	$109.4047	$111.9750
	37.5	$85.4037	$89.3575	$91.4350	$93.5630	$95.7445	$97.9793	$100.2713	$102.6203	$105.0286	$107.4960
	40	$80.0660	$83.7727	$85.7203	$87.7153	$89.7605	$91.8556	$94.0043	$96.2065	$98.4643	$100.7775
80	35	$93.6219	$97.9660	$100.2460	$102.5834	$104.9778	$107.4335	$109.9503	$112.5306	$115.1743	$117.8850
	36	$91.0213	$95.2447	$97.4614	$99.7338	$102.0618	$104.4492	$106.8962	$109.4047	$111.9750	$114.6104
	37.5	$87.3804	$91.4350	$93.5630	$95.7445	$97.9793	$100.2713	$102.6203	$105.0286	$107.4960	$110.0260
	40	$81.9192	$85.7203	$87.7153	$89.7605	$91.8556	$94.0043	$96.2065	$98.4643	$100.7775	$103.1493
81	35	$95.7943	$100.2460	$102.5834	$104.9778	$107.4335	$109.9503	$112.5306	$115.1743	$117.8850	$120.6633
	36	$93.1333	$97.4614	$99.7338	$102.0618	$104.4492	$106.8962	$109.4047	$111.9750	$114.6104	$117.3115
	37.5	$89.4080	$93.5630	$95.7445	$97.9793	$100.2713	$102.6203	$105.0286	$107.4960	$110.0260	$112.6191
	40	$83.8200	$87.7153	$89.7605	$91.8556	$94.0043	$96.2065	$98.4643	$100.7775	$103.1493	$105.5804

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))											
Pay Range Number	**Hours Per Week**	**Step 1**	**Step 2**	**Step 3**	**Step 4**	**Step 5**	**Step 6**	**Step 7**	**Step 8**	**Step 9**	**Step 10**
82	35	$98.0201	$102.5834	$104.9778	$107.4335	$109.9503	$112.5306	$115.1743	$117.8850	$120.6633	$123.5099
	36	$95.2973	$99.7338	$102.0618	$104.4492	$106.8962	$109.4047	$111.9750	$114.6104	$117.3115	$120.0791
	37.5	$91.4854	$95.7445	$97.9793	$100.2713	$102.6203	$105.0286	$107.4960	$110.0260	$112.6191	$115.2759
	40	$85.7676	$89.7605	$91.8556	$94.0043	$96.2065	$98.4643	$100.7775	$103.1493	$105.5804	$108.0712
83	35	$100.3027	$104.9778	$107.4335	$109.9503	$112.5306	$115.1743	$117.8850	$120.6633	$123.5099	$126.4296
	36	$97.5165	$102.0618	$104.4492	$106.8962	$109.4047	$111.9750	$114.6104	$117.3115	$120.0791	$122.9177
	37.5	$93.6159	$97.9793	$100.2713	$102.6203	$105.0286	$107.4960	$110.0260	$112.6191	$115.2759	$118.0010
	40	$87.7649	$91.8556	$94.0043	$96.2065	$98.4643	$100.7775	$103.1493	$105.5804	$108.0712	$110.6259
84	35	$102.6394	$107.4335	$109.9503	$112.5306	$115.1743	$117.8850	$120.6633	$123.5099	$126.4296	$129.4209
	36	$99.7883	$104.4492	$106.8962	$109.4047	$111.9750	$114.6104	$117.3115	$120.0791	$122.9177	$125.8259
	37.5	$95.7968	$100.2713	$102.6203	$105.0286	$107.4960	$110.0260	$112.6191	$115.2759	$118.0010	$120.7929
	40	$89.8095	$94.0043	$96.2065	$98.4643	$100.7775	$103.1493	$105.5804	$108.0712	$110.6259	$113.2433
85	35	$105.0357	$109.9503	$112.5306	$115.1743	$117.8850	$120.6633	$123.5099	$126.4296	$129.4209	$132.4887
	36	$102.1181	$106.8962	$109.4047	$111.9750	$114.6104	$117.3115	$120.0791	$122.9177	$125.8259	$128.8085
	37.5	$98.0334	$102.6203	$105.0286	$107.4960	$110.0260	$112.6191	$115.2759	$118.0010	$120.7929	$123.6561
	40	$91.9063	$96.2065	$98.4643	$100.7775	$103.1493	$105.5804	$108.0712	$110.6259	$113.2433	$115.9276
86	35	$107.4938	$112.5306	$115.1743	$117.8850	$120.6633	$123.5099	$126.4296	$129.4209	$132.4887	$135.6314
	36	$104.5078	$109.4047	$111.9750	$114.6104	$117.3115	$120.0791	$122.9177	$125.8259	$128.8085	$131.8638
	37.5	$100.3275	$105.0286	$107.4960	$110.0260	$112.6191	$115.2759	$118.0010	$120.7929	$123.6561	$126.5893
	40	$94.0570	$98.4643	$100.7775	$103.1493	$105.5804	$108.0712	$110.6259	$113.2433	$115.9276	$118.6775
87	35	$110.0116	$115.1743	$117.8850	$120.6633	$123.5099	$126.4296	$129.4209	$132.4887	$135.6314	$138.8523
	36	$106.9558	$111.9750	$114.6104	$117.3115	$120.0791	$122.9177	$125.8259	$128.8085	$131.8638	$134.9953
	37.5	$102.6775	$107.4960	$110.0260	$112.6191	$115.2759	$118.0010	$120.7929	$123.6561	$126.5893	$129.5954
	40	$96.2602	$100.7775	$103.1493	$105.5804	$108.0712	$110.6259	$113.2433	$115.9276	$118.6775	$121.4957
88	35	$112.5931	$117.8850	$120.6633	$123.5099	$126.4296	$129.4209	$132.4887	$135.6314	$138.8523	$142.1546
	36	$109.4655	$114.6104	$117.3115	$120.0791	$122.9177	$125.8259	$128.8085	$131.8638	$134.9953	$138.2059
	37.5	$105.0869	$110.0260	$112.6191	$115.2759	$118.0010	$120.7929	$123.6561	$126.5893	$129.5954	$132.6777
	40	$98.5190	$103.1493	$105.5804	$108.0712	$110.6259	$113.2433	$115.9276	$118.6775	$121.4957	$124.3853
89	35	$115.2397	$120.6633	$123.5099	$126.4296	$129.4209	$132.4887	$135.6314	$138.8523	$142.1546	$145.5396
	36	$112.0386	$117.3115	$120.0791	$122.9177	$125.8259	$128.8085	$131.8638	$134.9953	$138.2059	$141.4968
	37.5	$107.5570	$112.6191	$115.2759	$118.0010	$120.7929	$123.6561	$126.5893	$129.5954	$132.6777	$135.8369
	40	$100.8347	$105.5804	$108.0712	$110.6259	$113.2433	$115.9276	$118.6775	$121.4957	$124.3853	$127.3471
90	35	$117.9506	$123.5099	$126.4296	$129.4209	$132.4887	$135.6314	$138.8523	$142.1546	$145.5396	$149.0101
	36	$114.6742	$120.0791	$122.9177	$125.8259	$128.8085	$131.8638	$134.9953	$138.2059	$141.4968	$144.8709
	37.5	$110.0873	$115.2759	$118.0010	$120.7929	$123.6561	$126.5893	$129.5954	$132.6777	$135.8369	$139.0761
	40	$103.2068	$108.0712	$110.6259	$113.2433	$115.9276	$118.6775	$121.4957	$124.3853	$127.3471	$130.3838

2027 King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))

Pay Range Number	Hours Per Week	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
91	35	$120.7305	$126.4296	$129.4209	$132.4887	$135.6314	$138.8523	$142.1546	$145.5396	$149.0101	$152.5654
	36	$117.3769	$122.9177	$125.8259	$128.8085	$131.8638	$134.9953	$138.2059	$141.4968	$144.8709	$148.3274
	37.5	$112.6818	$118.0010	$120.7929	$123.6561	$126.5893	$129.5954	$132.6777	$135.8369	$139.0761	$142.3943
	40	$105.6392	$110.6259	$113.2433	$115.9276	$118.6775	$121.4957	$124.3853	$127.3471	$130.3838	$133.4947
92	35	$123.5796	$129.4209	$132.4887	$135.6314	$138.8523	$142.1546	$145.5396	$149.0101	$152.5654	$156.2107
	36	$120.1468	$125.8259	$128.8085	$131.8638	$134.9953	$138.2059	$141.4968	$144.8709	$148.3274	$151.8715
	37.5	$115.3409	$120.7929	$123.6561	$126.5893	$129.5954	$132.6777	$135.8369	$139.0761	$142.3943	$145.7967
	40	$108.1321	$113.2433	$115.9276	$118.6775	$121.4957	$124.3853	$127.3471	$130.3838	$133.4947	$136.6844
93	35	$126.5004	$132.4887	$135.6314	$138.8523	$142.1546	$145.5396	$149.0101	$152.5654	$156.2107	$159.9468
	36	$122.9865	$128.8085	$131.8638	$134.9953	$138.2059	$141.4968	$144.8709	$148.3274	$151.8715	$155.5038
	37.5	$118.0671	$123.6561	$126.5893	$129.5954	$132.6777	$135.8369	$139.0761	$142.3943	$145.7967	$149.2837
	40	$110.6879	$115.9276	$118.6775	$121.4957	$124.3853	$127.3471	$130.3838	$133.4947	$136.6844	$139.9535
94	35	$129.4946	$135.6314	$138.8523	$142.1546	$145.5396	$149.0101	$152.5654	$156.2107	$159.9468	$163.7761
	36	$125.8976	$131.8638	$134.9953	$138.2059	$141.4968	$144.8709	$148.3274	$151.8715	$155.5038	$159.2268
	37.5	$120.8617	$126.5893	$129.5954	$132.6777	$135.8369	$139.0761	$142.3943	$145.7967	$149.2837	$152.8577
	40	$113.3078	$118.6775	$121.4957	$124.3853	$127.3471	$130.3838	$133.4947	$136.6844	$139.9535	$143.3041
95	35	$132.5628	$138.8523	$142.1546	$145.5396	$149.0101	$152.5654	$156.2107	$159.9468	$163.7761	$167.7021
	36	$128.8805	$134.9953	$138.2059	$141.4968	$144.8709	$148.3274	$151.8715	$155.5038	$159.2268	$163.0437
	37.5	$123.7253	$129.5954	$132.6777	$135.8369	$139.0761	$142.3943	$145.7967	$149.2837	$152.8577	$156.5220
	40	$115.9925	$121.4957	$124.3853	$127.3471	$130.3838	$133.4947	$136.6844	$139.9535	$143.3041	$146.7393
96	35	$135.7067	$142.1546	$145.5396	$149.0101	$152.5654	$156.2107	$159.9468	$163.7761	$167.7021	$171.7246
	36	$131.9371	$138.2059	$141.4968	$144.8709	$148.3274	$151.8715	$155.5038	$159.2268	$163.0437	$166.9545
	37.5	$126.6596	$132.6777	$135.8369	$139.0761	$142.3943	$145.7967	$149.2837	$152.8577	$156.5220	$160.2763
	40	$118.7433	$124.3853	$127.3471	$130.3838	$133.4947	$136.6844	$139.9535	$143.3041	$146.7393	$150.2590
97	35	$138.9313	$145.5396	$149.0101	$152.5654	$156.2107	$159.9468	$163.7761	$167.7021	$171.7246	$175.8501
	36	$135.0721	$141.4968	$144.8709	$148.3274	$151.8715	$155.5038	$159.2268	$163.0437	$166.9545	$170.9654
	37.5	$129.6692	$135.8369	$139.0761	$142.3943	$145.7967	$149.2837	$152.8577	$156.5220	$160.2763	$164.1268
	40	$121.5648	$127.3471	$130.3838	$133.4947	$136.6844	$139.9535	$143.3041	$146.7393	$150.2590	$153.8688
98	35	$142.2351	$149.0101	$152.5654	$156.2107	$159.9468	$163.7761	$167.7021	$171.7246	$175.8501	$180.0770
	36	$138.2841	$144.8709	$148.3274	$151.8715	$155.5038	$159.2268	$163.0437	$166.9545	$170.9654	$175.0749
	37.5	$132.7527	$139.0761	$142.3943	$145.7967	$149.2837	$152.8577	$156.5220	$160.2763	$164.1268	$168.0719
	40	$124.4557	$130.3838	$133.4947	$136.6844	$139.9535	$143.3041	$146.7393	$150.2590	$153.8688	$157.5674
99	35	$145.6220	$152.5654	$156.2107	$159.9468	$163.7761	$167.7021	$171.7246	$175.8501	$180.0770	$184.4095
	36	$141.5769	$148.3274	$151.8715	$155.5038	$159.2268	$163.0437	$166.9545	$170.9654	$175.0749	$179.2871
	37.5	$135.9138	$142.3943	$145.7967	$149.2837	$152.8577	$156.5220	$160.2763	$164.1268	$168.0719	$172.1156
	40	$127.4192	$133.4947	$136.6844	$139.9535	$143.3041	$146.7393	$150.2590	$153.8688	$157.5674	$161.3583

2027 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))										
Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
1	$26,646.96	$27,862.80	$28,501.44	$29,154.00	$29,824.80	$30,510.96	$31,212.96	$31,936.08	$32,676.48	$33,433.44
2	$27,256.80	$28,501.44	$29,154.00	$29,824.80	$30,510.96	$31,212.96	$31,936.08	$32,676.48	$33,433.44	$34,209.36
3	$27,879.36	$29,154.00	$29,824.80	$30,510.96	$31,212.96	$31,936.08	$32,676.48	$33,433.44	$34,209.36	$35,006.88
4	$28,517.76	$29,824.80	$30,510.96	$31,212.96	$31,936.08	$32,676.48	$33,433.44	$34,209.36	$35,006.88	$35,821.68
5	$29,168.64	$30,510.96	$31,212.96	$31,936.08	$32,676.48	$33,433.44	$34,209.36	$35,006.88	$35,821.68	$36,659.04
6	$29,838.00	$31,212.96	$31,936.08	$32,676.48	$33,433.44	$34,209.36	$35,006.88	$35,821.68	$36,659.04	$37,516.56
7	$30,528.24	$31,936.08	$32,676.48	$33,433.44	$34,209.36	$35,006.88	$35,821.68	$36,659.04	$37,516.56	$38,394.24
8	$31,233.36	$32,676.48	$33,433.44	$34,209.36	$35,006.88	$35,821.68	$36,659.04	$37,516.56	$38,394.24	$39,295.44
9	$31,951.68	$33,433.44	$34,209.36	$35,006.88	$35,821.68	$36,659.04	$37,516.56	$38,394.24	$39,295.44	$40,220.88
10	$32,694.24	$34,209.36	$35,006.88	$35,821.68	$36,659.04	$37,516.56	$38,394.24	$39,295.44	$40,220.88	$41,168.16
11	$33,453.36	$35,006.88	$35,821.68	$36,659.04	$37,516.56	$38,394.24	$39,295.44	$40,220.88	$41,168.16	$42,137.76
12	$34,228.80	$35,821.68	$36,659.04	$37,516.56	$38,394.24	$39,295.44	$40,220.88	$41,168.16	$42,137.76	$43,132.80
13	$35,026.32	$36,659.04	$37,516.56	$38,394.24	$39,295.44	$40,220.88	$41,168.16	$42,137.76	$43,132.80	$44,151.84
14	$35,841.36	$37,516.56	$38,394.24	$39,295.44	$40,220.88	$41,168.16	$42,137.76	$43,132.80	$44,151.84	$45,194.64
15	$36,678.96	$38,394.24	$39,295.44	$40,220.88	$41,168.16	$42,137.76	$43,132.80	$44,151.84	$45,194.64	$46,268.40
16	$37,538.16	$39,295.44	$40,220.88	$41,168.16	$42,137.76	$43,132.80	$44,151.84	$45,194.64	$46,268.40	$47,365.68
17	$38,415.36	$40,220.88	$41,168.16	$42,137.76	$43,132.80	$44,151.84	$45,194.64	$46,268.40	$47,365.68	$48,489.36
18	$39,318.00	$41,168.16	$42,137.76	$43,132.80	$44,151.84	$45,194.64	$46,268.40	$47,365.68	$48,489.36	$49,643.76
19	$40,242.48	$42,137.76	$43,132.80	$44,151.84	$45,194.64	$46,268.40	$47,365.68	$48,489.36	$49,643.76	$50,826.48
20	$41,189.04	$43,132.80	$44,151.84	$45,194.64	$46,268.40	$47,365.68	$48,489.36	$49,643.76	$50,826.48	$52,038.24
21	$42,161.04	$44,151.84	$45,194.64	$46,268.40	$47,365.68	$48,489.36	$49,643.76	$50,826.48	$52,038.24	$53,281.20
22	$43,154.88	$45,194.64	$46,268.40	$47,365.68	$48,489.36	$49,643.76	$50,826.48	$52,038.24	$53,281.20	$54,552.48
23	$44,175.36	$46,268.40	$47,365.68	$48,489.36	$49,643.76	$50,826.48	$52,038.24	$53,281.20	$54,552.48	$55,857.12
24	$45,221.04	$47,365.68	$48,489.36	$49,643.76	$50,826.48	$52,038.24	$53,281.20	$54,552.48	$55,857.12	$57,194.64
25	$46,293.36	$48,489.36	$49,643.76	$50,826.48	$52,038.24	$53,281.20	$54,552.48	$55,857.12	$57,194.64	$58,566.96
26	$47,392.56	$49,643.76	$50,826.48	$52,038.24	$53,281.20	$54,552.48	$55,857.12	$57,194.64	$58,566.96	$59,970.96
27	$48,516.96	$50,826.48	$52,038.24	$53,281.20	$54,552.48	$55,857.12	$57,194.64	$58,566.96	$59,970.96	$61,411.44
28	$49,673.76	$52,038.24	$53,281.20	$54,552.48	$55,857.12	$57,194.64	$58,566.96	$59,970.96	$61,411.44	$62,887.68
29	$50,853.84	$53,281.20	$54,552.48	$55,857.12	$57,194.64	$58,566.96	$59,970.96	$61,411.44	$62,887.68	$64,400.16
30	$52,066.80	$54,552.48	$55,857.12	$57,194.64	$58,566.96	$59,970.96	$61,411.44	$62,887.68	$64,400.16	$65,951.28
31	$53,310.96	$55,857.12	$57,194.64	$58,566.96	$59,970.96	$61,411.44	$62,887.68	$64,400.16	$65,951.28	$67,541.52
32	$54,583.68	$57,194.64	$58,566.96	$59,970.96	$61,411.44	$62,887.68	$64,400.16	$65,951.28	$67,541.52	$69,171.36
33	$55,888.32	$58,566.96	$59,970.96	$61,411.44	$62,887.68	$64,400.16	$65,951.28	$67,541.52	$69,171.36	$70,842.48
34	$57,225.12	$59,970.96	$61,411.44	$62,887.68	$64,400.16	$65,951.28	$67,541.52	$69,171.36	$70,842.48	$72,555.12
35	$58,602.00	$61,411.44	$62,887.68	$64,400.16	$65,951.28	$67,541.52	$69,171.36	$70,842.48	$72,555.12	$74,310.48

2027 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))										
Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
36	$60,006.72	$62,887.68	$64,400.16	$65,951.28	$67,541.52	$69,171.36	$70,842.48	$72,555.12	$74,310.48	$76,107.84
37	$61,446.24	$64,400.16	$65,951.28	$67,541.52	$69,171.36	$70,842.48	$72,555.12	$74,310.48	$76,107.84	$77,953.20
38	$62,924.40	$65,951.28	$67,541.52	$69,171.36	$70,842.48	$72,555.12	$74,310.48	$76,107.84	$77,953.20	$79,841.52
39	$64,440.00	$67,541.52	$69,171.36	$70,842.48	$72,555.12	$74,310.48	$76,107.84	$77,953.20	$79,841.52	$81,780.00
40	$65,991.84	$69,171.36	$70,842.48	$72,555.12	$74,310.48	$76,107.84	$77,953.20	$79,841.52	$81,780.00	$83,764.80
41	$67,580.64	$70,842.48	$72,555.12	$74,310.48	$76,107.84	$77,953.20	$79,841.52	$81,780.00	$83,764.80	$85,800.72
42	$69,212.64	$72,555.12	$74,310.48	$76,107.84	$77,953.20	$79,841.52	$81,780.00	$83,764.80	$85,800.72	$87,886.56
43	$70,882.80	$74,310.48	$76,107.84	$77,953.20	$79,841.52	$81,780.00	$83,764.80	$85,800.72	$87,886.56	$90,025.20
44	$72,596.88	$76,107.84	$77,953.20	$79,841.52	$81,780.00	$83,764.80	$85,800.72	$87,886.56	$90,025.20	$92,215.68
45	$74,352.48	$77,953.20	$79,841.52	$81,780.00	$83,764.80	$85,800.72	$87,886.56	$90,025.20	$92,215.68	$94,460.88
46	$76,152.24	$79,841.52	$81,780.00	$83,764.80	$85,800.72	$87,886.56	$90,025.20	$92,215.68	$94,460.88	$96,763.44
47	$77,995.68	$81,780.00	$83,764.80	$85,800.72	$87,886.56	$90,025.20	$92,215.68	$94,460.88	$96,763.44	$99,124.08
48	$79,887.84	$83,764.80	$85,800.72	$87,886.56	$90,025.20	$92,215.68	$94,460.88	$96,763.44	$99,124.08	$101,545.92
49	$81,823.68	$85,800.72	$87,886.56	$90,025.20	$92,215.68	$94,460.88	$96,763.44	$99,124.08	$101,545.92	$104,024.88
50	$83,814.48	$87,886.56	$90,025.20	$92,215.68	$94,460.88	$96,763.44	$99,124.08	$101,545.92	$104,024.88	$106,565.52
51	$85,849.20	$90,025.20	$92,215.68	$94,460.88	$96,763.44	$99,124.08	$101,545.92	$104,024.88	$106,565.52	$109,169.76
52	$87,937.92	$92,215.68	$94,460.88	$96,763.44	$99,124.08	$101,545.92	$104,024.88	$106,565.52	$109,169.76	$111,841.92
53	$90,076.56	$94,460.88	$96,763.44	$99,124.08	$101,545.92	$104,024.88	$106,565.52	$109,169.76	$111,841.92	$114,579.60
54	$92,270.40	$96,763.44	$99,124.08	$101,545.92	$104,024.88	$106,565.52	$109,169.76	$111,841.92	$114,579.60	$117,382.80
55	$94,518.48	$99,124.08	$101,545.92	$104,024.88	$106,565.52	$109,169.76	$111,841.92	$114,579.60	$117,382.80	$120,259.92
56	$96,820.80	$101,545.92	$104,024.88	$106,565.52	$109,169.76	$111,841.92	$114,579.60	$117,382.80	$120,259.92	$123,207.60
57	$99,182.64	$104,024.88	$106,565.52	$109,169.76	$111,841.92	$114,579.60	$117,382.80	$120,259.92	$123,207.60	$126,228.96
58	$101,603.04	$106,565.52	$109,169.76	$111,841.92	$114,579.60	$117,382.80	$120,259.92	$123,207.60	$126,228.96	$129,327.12
59	$104,086.08	$109,169.76	$111,841.92	$114,579.60	$117,382.80	$120,259.92	$123,207.60	$126,228.96	$129,327.12	$132,498.00
60	$106,628.64	$111,841.92	$114,579.60	$117,382.80	$120,259.92	$123,207.60	$126,228.96	$129,327.12	$132,498.00	$135,726.48
61	$109,232.88	$114,579.60	$117,382.80	$120,259.92	$123,207.60	$126,228.96	$129,327.12	$132,498.00	$135,726.48	$138,815.28
62	$111,905.04	$117,382.80	$120,259.92	$123,207.60	$126,228.96	$129,327.12	$132,498.00	$135,726.48	$138,815.28	$141,978.24
63	$114,645.60	$120,259.92	$123,207.60	$126,228.96	$129,327.12	$132,498.00	$135,726.48	$138,815.28	$141,978.24	$145,218.00
64	$117,454.56	$123,207.60	$126,228.96	$129,327.12	$132,498.00	$135,726.48	$138,815.28	$141,978.24	$145,218.00	$148,543.20
65	$120,331.68	$126,228.96	$129,327.12	$132,498.00	$135,726.48	$138,815.28	$141,978.24	$145,218.00	$148,543.20	$151,946.64
66	$123,280.56	$129,327.12	$132,498.00	$135,726.48	$138,815.28	$141,978.24	$145,218.00	$148,543.20	$151,946.64	$155,439.60
67	$126,302.88	$132,498.00	$135,726.48	$138,815.28	$141,978.24	$145,218.00	$148,543.20	$151,946.64	$155,439.60	$159,018.48
68	$129,398.88	$135,726.48	$138,815.28	$141,978.24	$145,218.00	$148,543.20	$151,946.64	$155,439.60	$159,018.48	$162,685.20
69	$132,579.84	$138,815.28	$141,978.24	$145,218.00	$148,543.20	$151,946.64	$155,439.60	$159,018.48	$162,685.20	$166,446.24
70	$135,802.08	$141,978.24	$145,218.00	$148,543.20	$151,946.64	$155,439.60	$159,018.48	$162,685.20	$166,446.24	$170,299.92

2027 King County Standardized Annual/FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule (3.75% General Wage Increase (GWI))										
Pay Range Number	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
71	$138,888.96	$145,218.00	$148,543.20	$151,946.64	$155,439.60	$159,018.48	$162,685.20	$166,446.24	$170,299.92	$174,247.20
72	$142,054.80	$148,543.20	$151,946.64	$155,439.60	$159,018.48	$162,685.20	$166,446.24	$170,299.92	$174,247.20	$178,298.16
73	$145,296.96	$151,946.64	$155,439.60	$159,018.48	$162,685.20	$166,446.24	$170,299.92	$174,247.20	$178,298.16	$182,447.76
74	$148,622.16	$155,439.60	$159,018.48	$162,685.20	$166,446.24	$170,299.92	$174,247.20	$178,298.16	$182,447.76	$186,701.76
75	$152,033.04	$159,018.48	$162,685.20	$166,446.24	$170,299.92	$174,247.20	$178,298.16	$182,447.76	$186,701.76	$191,059.68
76	$155,524.80	$162,685.20	$166,446.24	$170,299.92	$174,247.20	$178,298.16	$182,447.76	$186,701.76	$191,059.68	$195,528.96
77	$159,103.92	$166,446.24	$170,299.92	$174,247.20	$178,298.16	$182,447.76	$186,701.76	$191,059.68	$195,528.96	$200,109.60
78	$162,774.96	$170,299.92	$174,247.20	$178,298.16	$182,447.76	$186,701.76	$191,059.68	$195,528.96	$200,109.60	$204,805.68
79	$166,537.20	$174,247.20	$178,298.16	$182,447.76	$186,701.76	$191,059.68	$195,528.96	$200,109.60	$204,805.68	$209,617.20
80	$170,391.84	$178,298.16	$182,447.76	$186,701.76	$191,059.68	$195,528.96	$200,109.60	$204,805.68	$209,617.20	$214,550.64
81	$174,345.60	$182,447.76	$186,701.76	$191,059.68	$195,528.96	$200,109.60	$204,805.68	$209,617.20	$214,550.64	$219,607.20
82	$178,396.56	$186,701.76	$191,059.68	$195,528.96	$200,109.60	$204,805.68	$209,617.20	$214,550.64	$219,607.20	$224,788.08
83	$182,550.96	$191,059.68	$195,528.96	$200,109.60	$204,805.68	$209,617.20	$214,550.64	$219,607.20	$224,788.08	$230,101.92
84	$186,803.76	$195,528.96	$200,109.60	$204,805.68	$209,617.20	$214,550.64	$219,607.20	$224,788.08	$230,101.92	$235,546.08
85	$191,165.04	$200,109.60	$204,805.68	$209,617.20	$214,550.64	$219,607.20	$224,788.08	$230,101.92	$235,546.08	$241,129.44
86	$195,638.64	$204,805.68	$209,617.20	$214,550.64	$219,607.20	$224,788.08	$230,101.92	$235,546.08	$241,129.44	$246,849.12
87	$200,221.20	$209,617.20	$214,550.64	$219,607.20	$224,788.08	$230,101.92	$235,546.08	$241,129.44	$246,849.12	$252,711.12
88	$204,919.44	$214,550.64	$219,607.20	$224,788.08	$230,101.92	$235,546.08	$241,129.44	$246,849.12	$252,711.12	$258,721.44
89	$209,736.24	$219,607.20	$224,788.08	$230,101.92	$235,546.08	$241,129.44	$246,849.12	$252,711.12	$258,721.44	$264,882.00
90	$214,670.16	$224,788.08	$230,101.92	$235,546.08	$241,129.44	$246,849.12	$252,711.12	$258,721.44	$264,882.00	$271,198.32
91	$219,729.60	$230,101.92	$235,546.08	$241,129.44	$246,849.12	$252,711.12	$258,721.44	$264,882.00	$271,198.32	$277,668.96
92	$224,914.80	$235,546.08	$241,129.44	$246,849.12	$252,711.12	$258,721.44	$264,882.00	$271,198.32	$277,668.96	$284,303.52
93	$230,230.80	$241,129.44	$246,849.12	$252,711.12	$258,721.44	$264,882.00	$271,198.32	$277,668.96	$284,303.52	$291,103.20
94	$235,680.24	$246,849.12	$252,711.12	$258,721.44	$264,882.00	$271,198.32	$277,668.96	$284,303.52	$291,103.20	$298,072.56
95	$241,264.32	$252,711.12	$258,721.44	$264,882.00	$271,198.32	$277,668.96	$284,303.52	$291,103.20	$298,072.56	$305,217.84
96	$246,986.16	$258,721.44	$264,882.00	$271,198.32	$277,668.96	$284,303.52	$291,103.20	$298,072.56	$305,217.84	$312,538.80
97	$252,854.88	$264,882.00	$271,198.32	$277,668.96	$284,303.52	$291,103.20	$298,072.56	$305,217.84	$312,538.80	$320,047.20
98	$258,867.84	$271,198.32	$277,668.96	$284,303.52	$291,103.20	$298,072.56	$305,217.84	$312,538.80	$320,047.20	$327,740.16
99	$265,032.00	$277,668.96	$284,303.52	$291,103.20	$298,072.56	$305,217.84	$312,538.80	$320,047.20	$327,740.16	$335,625.36

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September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance
Title: 2026 - 2027 Non-Represented General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: All
Note Prepared By: Grey Lewis
Date Prepared: 7/25/25
Note Reviewed By: Yan Gao
Date Reviewed: 7/29/25

Description of request:

Authorizes a 3.75% percent general wage increase (GWI) each year for 2026 and 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited employees in non-represented county positions.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
CURRENT EXPENSE SUB-FUND	10		$ 22,911,919	-	-
COUNTY ROAD FUND	1030		$ 425,352	-	-
VETERANS RELIEF	1060		$ 53,377	-	-
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	1070		$ 185,221	-	-
DCHS ADMINISTRATION	1080		$ 622,392	-	-
RECORDER'S O & M FUND	1090		$ 14,912	-	-
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE E911	1110		$ 60,869	-	-
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	1120		$ 1,337,496	-	-
MIDD	1135		$ 648,931	-	-
VETERANS SENIORS & HUMAN SERVICES LEVY	1143		$ 193,220	-	-
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE	1190		$ 274,955	-	-
SHARED SERVICES FUND	1210		$ 2,178,081	-	-
SURFACE WATER MGT FUND	1211		$ 87,094	-	-
AUTO FINGERPRINT IDENT FD	1220		$ 23,506	-	-
YTH AMATEUR SPRTS FUND	1290		$ 13,949	-	-
NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL	1311		$ 280,765	-	-
HEALTH THROUGH HOUSING FUND	1320		$ 51,021	-	-
KC EMPLOYEE DEFERRED COMP ADMIN	1330		$ 17,371	-	-
PERMITTING DIVISION FUND	1340		$ 232,209	-	-
DEPT OF LOCAL SERVICES	1350		$ 450,441		
COMMUNITY SERVICES OPERATING FUND	1421		$ 70,131	-	-
ANIMAL SERVICES FND	1431		$ 91,807	-	-
PARKS OPERATING LEVY	1451		$ 1,579,989	-	-
CRISIS CARE CENTERS	1460		$ 198,463	-	-
HISTORCL PRSRVTN & H PRGM	1471		$ 58,696	-	-
BEST STARTS FOR KIDS LEVY	1480		$ 80,990	-	-
PUGET SOUND EMERGENCY RADIO NETWORK LEVY	1511		$ 5,876	-	-
KC FLD CNTRL OPR CONTRACT	1561		$ 70,844	-	-
DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND PARKS ADMINISTRATION	1600		$ 550,902	-	-
PUBLIC HEALTH	1800		$ 6,178,819	-	-
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH FUND	1850		$ 745,468	-	-
PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION FUND	1890		$ 1,081,269	-	-
GRANTS FUND	2140		$ 204,686	-	-
EMPLOYMENT & EDUCATN RESOURCES FD	2240		$ 207,364	-	-
FED HOUSNG & COMM DEV FND	2460		$ 243,766	-	-
PARKS REC OPEN SPACE	3160		$ 10,007	-	-
PUGET SOUND EMERGENCY RADIO NETWORK CAPITAL	3361		$ 23,882	-	-
RADIO COMM SRVS CIP	3473		$ 6,474	-	-
PARKS CAPITAL FUND	3581		$ 20,185	-	-
HMC CAPITAL PROGRAM 2020 PROP 1	3750		$ 20,240	-	-
UNINCORP KING COUNTY CAPITAL	3760		$ 10,005	-	-
OIRM CAPITAL PROJECTS	3771		$ 101,200	-	-
SOLID WASTE OPERATING	4040		$ 491,512	-	-
AIRPORT OPERATING	4290		$ 335,428	-	-
RADIO COMM OPRTING	4501		$ 16,855	-	-
WATER QUALITY OPERATING	4611		$ 479,490	-	-
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OP	4641		$ 4,926,248	-	-
SAFETY & WORKERS' COMPENSATION	5420		$ 150,310	-	-
FINANCE & BUS OPERATIONS	5450		$ 1,177,710	-	-
KING COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS	5481		$ 8,318	-	-
BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER	5490		$ 659,345	-	-
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PROGRAM	5500		$ 204,174	-	-
CONSTRUCTION & FACILITIES MANAGEMENT	5511		$ 849,936	-	-
INSURANCE	5520		$ 469,042	-	-
KING COUNTY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES	5531		$ 1,110,873	-	-
PUBLIC WORKS EQUIPMENT RENTAL	5570		$ 306,130	-	-
TOTAL			**52,809,513**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Regular Salary (All Departments)	$ 46,468,679	-	-
Retirement Plan (PERS 2)/FICA/PFML	$ 6,340,834	-	-
TOTAL	**52,809,513**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:
1. Wage Adjustments and Effective Dates: Expenditures based on January 1, 2026, effective GWI increase of 3.75%, and a January 1, 2027, effective GWI increase of 3.75%.

2. Other Wage-Related Factors:

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	9	**Name:**	Wendy K. Soo Hoo
Proposed No.:	2025-0304	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0304 would authorize the issuance of unlimited tax general obligation bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $1.5 billion to finance improvements at Harborview Medical Center.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0304 would authorize the Finance Director to issue unlimited tax general obligation (UTGO) bonds not to exceed $1.5 billion. The proceeds would finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements at the Harborview Medical Center in accordance with the Proposition 1 ballot measure passed by voters in 2020 and subsequent legislation adopted by Council.

The Council previously authorized the Finance Director to issue up to $1.5 billion in UTGO bonds for this purpose, but only $243.6 million has been issued to date. The Finance Director's current authority is set to expire in 2026; under this proposed ordinance, the Finance Director would be authorized to issue new UTGO bonds or refinance bonds through December 31, 2030.

BACKGROUND

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds. Unlimited tax general obligation (UTGO) bonds are voter-approved bonds with the full faith and credit of King County and must be approved by 60% of the voters, with a voter turnout equal to at least 40% of those who voted in the most recent general election.[1]

Harborview Medical Center (HMC) Bond Proposition. Ordinance 19117, adopted by Council in June 2020, placed Proposition 1 on the November 2020 ballot authorizing the County to issue $1.74 billion in capital UTGO bonds to fund public health, safety,

[1] Municipal Research and Services Center, *Types of Municipal Debt*

and seismic improvements for HMC. King County voters approved this bond levy with more than 76% of the vote.

Ordinance 19325 Authorizing Harborview Bond Issuances. Following voter approval of the Harborview bond measure, in 2021, the Council adopted Ordinance 19325, authorizing the County Finance Director to issue up to $1.74 billion in UTGO bonds to finance the improvements at HMC. The County has issued three series of UTGO bonds for HMC totaling $243.6 million, leaving $1.5 billion in unissued funds. The Finance Director's current authority to issue bonds for HMC bond projects is set to expire in 2026.

Ordinance Workgroup (OWG) Recommendations in Motion 16435. Following a 2022 cost study report which showed a $900 million gap between anticipated revenues and updated costs, the Council passed an ordinance[2] calling for a workgroup to develop a recommended program plan that could be built within the bond proceeds. The ordinance workgroup (OWG) report recommended prioritizing the project scope shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1.
Ordinance Workgroup (OWG) 2023 Project Scope Recommendation

Item	Project Component	Description
1.	Seven finished inpatient floors	• Estimated minimum 224 beds • 32 beds per floor x 7 floors = 224 new beds • Usable upon completion
2.	Three shelled inpatient floors	• Completed but unfinished floors • Floors, windows, walls, some infrastructure (e.g., plumbing, HVAC) • Will be completed as additional funds become available
3.	12 operating rooms (ORs)	• Additional ORs • Including perioperative support (e.g., post anesthesia care unit, prep/holding and OR support spaces)
4.	Expanded single floor emergency department (ED)	• Expanded ED with additional single patient treatment rooms and allowing for modern models of emergency care
5.	Expanded Behavioral Health Services	• Psychiatric Emergency Services (PES): renovated & expanded by up to six new single patient rooms • New Crisis Stabilization Unit (CSU): 23-hour observation unit with approximately 18 recliner chairs and single patient quiet rooms
6.	Observation Unit	• For patients requiring less than a 24-hour stay for medical care
7.	Right-sized essential services	• Pharmacy, lab, clinical engineering, environmental services, kitchen
8.	Parking	• Minimum 350 replacement parking spots for

[2] Ordinance 19583

		View Park Garage spots that will be lost to make room for new tower
9.	Helicopter pads	• Minimum two pads; potentially a third if feasible
10.	Involuntary Treatment Act Court	Additional space for courtrooms, admin, attorney workspace, client areas, and public entry
11.	Medical Examiner's Office	Additional cooler space, offices, and education rooms
12.	TB Clinic	Additional space for outreach, staff offices, and a conference room/break room
13.	Sexual Health Clinic	Additional clinic and office space

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0304 would authorize the Finance Director to issue unlimited general obligation tax bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $1.5 billion to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, as authorized by voters in November 2020. The proposed ordinance would also allow the Finance Director to periodically refund, or refinance, outstanding debt to achieve savings on debt service payments. The Finance Director's authority would expire December 31, 2030.

Table 2 below shows the anticipated UTGO debt issuances and the associated annual debt service based on assumptions in the transmitted fiscal note of 20-year debt at 3.65%.

Table 2.
Expected UTGO Issuances and Associated Debt Service

Planned UTGO Series	Amount Estimated to be Financed	Associated Annual Debt Service at 3.65% and 20 Years
2025	$100,000,000	$7,132,000
2026	$150,000,000	$10,698,000
2027	$200,000,000	$10,698,000
2028	$200,000,000	$10,698,000
2029	$200,000,000	$10,698,000
2030	$175,000,000	$12,481,000
2031	$175,000,000	$12,481,000
2032	$175,000,000	$12,481,000
2033	$96,429,985	$6,877,000

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0304 (and its attachments)
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0304.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds of the county in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds, as authorized by county ordinance and approved by the qualified electors of the county at an election held on November 3, 2020; authorizing the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation refunding bonds to refund outstanding unlimited tax general obligations of the county, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds; providing for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds; establishing funds for the receipt and expenditure of bond proceeds and for the payment of the bonds; and providing for the annual levy of taxes to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon.

PREAMBLE:

At an election held in King County, Washington ("the county") on November 3, 2020, the number and proportion of the qualified electors of

the county required by law for the adoption thereof voted in favor of a proposition authorizing the county to issue its general obligation bonds in the aggregate principal amount of not to exceed $1,740,000,000 or so much thereof as may be issued under the laws governing the indebtedness of counties (the "Bond Authorization"), for the purpose of providing funds to pay for public health, safety and seismic improvements for Harborview Medical Center (the "Improvements," as authorized by and defined in Ordinance 19117 of the county, passed by the Metropolitan King County Council (the "county council") on June 23, 2020 (the "Election Ordinance")).

Pursuant to the Bond Authorization, the Election Ordinance, and Ordinance 19325 of the county, passed by the county council on September 7, 2021, the county has issued three series of its unlimited tax general obligations, and deposited into the Harborview Medical Center Capital Program 2020 Proposition 1 Fund (the "Capital Improvements Fund") a portion of the sale proceeds thereof in the total amount of $243,570,015.00, leaving up to $1,496,429,985.00 in unissued funds remaining under the Bond Authorization.

The county council deems it necessary and advisable that the county now issue and sell, from time to time, one or more additional series of the voter-authorized bonds in the aggregate principal amount of not to exceed $[1,496,429,985] (the "Improvement Bonds") to finance the Improvements and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds.

In addition, the county may have opportunities to refund, including by purchase or exchange, or defease all or portions of its currently outstanding unlimited tax general obligations and/or any unlimited tax general obligation bonds issued in the future, in each case to effect a savings to the county or when necessary or in the best interest of the county to modify debt service requirements, sources of payment, covenants or other terms of such bonds.

It is necessary and advisable for the county to issue and sell, from time to time, one or more series of its unlimited tax general obligation refunding bonds (the "Refunding Bonds," and, together with the Improvement Bonds, the "Bonds") to effect any such refunding, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds and accomplishing the refunding.

It is in the best interest of the county to designate, pursuant to RCW 39.46.040 and other authority of the county, the county's Finance Director to serve as its designated representative to accept offers to purchase the Bonds on behalf of the county consistent with terms and parameters established by this ordinance and county debt policy.

As designated representative, the county's Finance Director may sell the Bonds in one or more series, by competitive bid or negotiated sale, or to the federal government or another direct purchaser, as provided in this ordinance.

The sale of any series of the Bonds shall be reported to the county council and the Executive Finance Committee, as part of the annual report provided in this ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Definitions. The following capitalized words and terms as used in this ordinance have the following meanings for all purposes of this ordinance, unless some other meaning is plainly intended:

"Beneficial Owner" means, with respect to a Bond, the owner of the beneficial interest in that Bond.

"Bond Account" means, with respect to each Series of Bonds, the bond redemption account established therefor pursuant to section 15 of this ordinance.

"Bond Purchase Agreement" means any bond purchase agreement for the sale of a Series of Bonds approved by the Finance Director pursuant to section 12.B. of this ordinance.

"Bond Register" means the registration books maintained by the Registrar for purposes of identifying ownership of the Bonds.

"Bonds" means the county's Improvement Bonds, Refunding Bonds, or both, authorized to be issued under this ordinance.

"Capital Improvements Fund" means the "the Harborview Medical Center Capital Program 2020 Proposition 1 Fund," as set forth in section 16 of this ordinance

"Certificate of Award" means any certificate of award for the sale of a Series of Bonds approved by the Finance Director pursuant to section 12.A. of this ordinance.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the date of issuance of a Series of Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds or, except as otherwise referenced herein, as it may be amended to apply to obligations issued on the date of issuance of the Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds, together with applicable proposed, temporary, and final regulations promulgated, and applicable official public guidance published, under the Code.

"County council" means the Metropolitan King County Council.

"Debt Service Fund" means the "King County Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Redemption Fund," as set forth in section 15 of this ordinance.

"DTC" means The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York.

"Election Ordinance" means Ordinance 19117, passed by the county council on June 23, 2020.

"Fair Market Value" means the price at which a willing buyer would purchase an investment from a willing seller in a bona fide, arm's-length transaction, except for specified investments as described in Treasury Regulation § 1.148-5(d)(6), including United States Treasury obligations, certificates of deposit, guaranteed investment contracts and investments for yield-restricted defeasance escrows. Fair Market Value is generally determined on the date on which a contract to purchase or sell an investment becomes binding, and, to the extent required by the applicable regulations under the Code, the term "investment" will include a hedge.

"Federal Tax Certificate" means the certificate executed by the Finance Director setting forth the requirements of the Code for maintaining the tax status of the applicable Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds, and attachments thereto.

"Finance Director" means the director of the finance and business operations division of the department of executive services of the county or any other county officer who succeeds to the duties now delegated to that office or the designee of such officer.

"Government Obligations" means "government obligations," as defined in chapter 39.53 RCW, as such chapter may be hereafter amended or restated, except as such definition is further limited in the Sale Document.

"Improvement Bonds" means the unlimited tax general obligation bonds of the county authorized by this ordinance to be issued in one or more series, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $[1,496,429,985], to finance the Improvements, and any bond anticipation notes, commercial paper or other interim financing issued in advance thereof to be repaid from the proceeds of such bonds, as provided in this ordinance.

"Improvements" means the health and safety improvements for Harborview Medical Center authorized by the Election Ordinance, including without limitation new construction and renovation of existing buildings, seismic improvements, mechanical and electrical upgrades, street improvements and demolition.

"Letter of Representations" means the Blanket Issuer Letter of Representations dated May 1, 1995, by and between the county and DTC, as it may be amended from time to time, and any successor or substitute letter relating to the operational procedures of the Securities Depository.

"Loan Agreement" means any loan agreement or direct purchase agreement for the sale of a Series of Bonds approved by the Finance Director pursuant to section 12.C. of this ordinance

"MSRB" means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board or any successor to its functions.

"Official Notice of Bond Sale" means, with respect to each Series of Bonds sold by competitive bid, the official notice of sale therefor prepared pursuant to section 12.A of this ordinance.

"Owner" means, with respect to a Bond, without distinction, the Beneficial Owner or the Registered Owner.

"RCW" means the Revised Code of Washington.

"Record Date" means, except as otherwise set forth in the applicable Sale Document, for an interest or principal payment date or for a maturity date, the 15th day of the calendar month next preceding that date. With respect to redemption of a Bond prior to its maturity, "Record Date" means the Registrar's close of business on the date on which the Registrar sends notice of the redemption.

"Refunded Bonds" means, for each Series of Refunding Bonds, all or a portion of the Refunding Candidates that will be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, with proceeds of that Series of Bonds, as determined by the Finance Director pursuant to sections 12 and 17 of this ordinance and set forth in a closing certificate or a Refunding Agreement in accordance with section 17 of this ordinance.

"Refunding Account" means any account authorized to be created pursuant to Section 17 of this ordinance to provide for the refunding of any Refunded Bonds.

"Refunding Agreement" means a refunding trust agreement entered into between the county and a Refunding Trustee in connection with the refunding of Refunded Bonds.

"Refunding Bonds" means the unlimited tax general obligation bonds of the county authorized by this ordinance to be issued in one or more series to refund the Refunded Bonds, including by purchase or exchange, as provided in this ordinance.

"Refunding Candidates" means any unlimited tax general obligation bonds of the county and any bond anticipation notes, commercial paper or other interim financing issued in advance thereof to be repaid from the proceeds of such bonds identified by the Finance Director as Refunding Candidates, whether currently outstanding or issued after the effective date of this ordinance, including any Series of Bonds issued under this ordinance.

"Refunding Trustee" means each corporate trustee chosen pursuant to the provisions of Section 17 of this ordinance to serve as refunding trustee or escrow agent in connection with the refunding of Refunded Bonds.

"Registered Owner" means, with respect to a Bond, the person in whose name that Bond is registered on the Bond Register.

"Registrar" means, except as may be set forth in the Sale Document, the fiscal agent of the State appointed from time to time by the Washington State Finance Committee pursuant to chapter 43.80 RCW, serving as the registrar, authenticating agent, paying agent and transfer agent for the Bonds.

"Rule" means Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Sale Document" means the Bond Purchase Agreement, Certificate of Award or Loan Agreement, as applicable, for a Series of Bonds.

"Securities Depository" means DTC, any successor thereto, any substitute securities depository selected by the county that is qualified under applicable laws and regulations to provide the services proposed to be provided by it, or the nominee of any of the foregoing.

"Series" or "Series of Bonds" means a series of Bonds issued pursuant to this ordinance.

"State" means the State of Washington.

"Taxable Bonds" means the Bonds of any Series determined to be issued on a taxable basis pursuant to section 12 of this ordinance.

"Tax-Advantaged Bonds" means the Bonds of any Series determined to be issued on a tax-advantaged basis pursuant to section 12 of this ordinance.

"Tax-Exempt Bonds" means the Bonds of any Series determined to be issued on a tax-exempt basis pursuant to section 12 of this ordinance.

"Term Bonds" means those Bonds identified as such in the Sale Document, the principal of which is amortized by a schedule of mandatory redemptions.

SECTION 2. Findings. The county council hereby makes the following findings:

A. The Improvements will serve a county purpose for which the county and its residents will receive benefits, including contributing to the health, safety and welfare of county residents.

B. The issuance of unlimited tax general obligation bonds of the county, payable from property taxes or other revenues and money of the county legally available for such purposes, to provide financing for the Improvements and to pay the costs of

issuing the Improvement Bonds, will reduce the overall costs of borrowing such funds and is in the best interests of the county and its residents.

C. It is necessary and advisable that the county now issue and sell from time to time one or more series of its unlimited tax general obligation bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $[1,496,429,985] to provide financing for the Improvements (the "Improvement Bonds"), and to pay the costs of issuing the Improvement Bonds.

D. Because conditions in the capital markets vary and provide opportunities for debt service savings from time to time, it is in the best interests of the county that the county retain the flexibility to refund all or a portion of the Refunding Candidates, including by purchase or exchange, in order to effect a savings to the county or, when necessary or in the best interest of the county, to refinance interim financing into long-term debt and/or modify debt service requirements, sources of payment, covenants or other terms of the Refunded Bonds.

E. It is necessary and advisable for the county to issue and sell from time to time one or more series of Refunding Bonds for such refunding opportunities, and to pay the costs of issuing such Refunding Bonds, as provided in this ordinance

F. In accordance with RCW 36.46.040, the Finance Director is authorized to serve as the county's designated representative to accept offers to purchase the Bonds on behalf of the county. This authorization includes the Finance Director's authority to sell the Bonds in one or more Series, by competitive bid or negotiated sale, or to the federal government or other purchaser, and to identify any Refunding Candidates to be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, in consultation with the county's financial advisors,

and consistent with terms and parameters established by this ordinance and county debt policy.

SECTION 3. Purpose, Authorization and Description of Bonds.

A. Purpose and Authorization of Bonds. To provide funds to finance costs of the Improvements authorized by the Election Ordinance and the qualified electors of the county at an election held on November 3, 2020, together with incidental costs and costs related to the issuance and sale of the Improvement Bonds including capitalized interest, the county shall now issue and sell its unlimited tax general obligation Improvement Bonds in an aggregate principal amount of not to exceed $[1,496,429,985].

To provide funds to refund the Refunded Bonds, including by purchase or exchange, the county is authorized to issue one or more Series of Refunding Bonds in principal amounts to be established as provided in Sections 12 and 17.

B. Description of Bonds. The Bonds may be issued in one or more Series, in principal amounts to be established within the parameters provided in section 12.D. of this ordinance. Each Series of Bonds will be designated "King County, Washington, Unlimited Tax General Obligation [[and] Refunding] [Bonds] [Bond Anticipation Notes]," with an applicable year and Series designation, all as established by the related Sale Document.

The Bonds shall be fully registered as to both principal and interest; shall be in the denomination of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof within a Series and maturity, except as provided in the Sale Document, provided that no Bond shall represent more than one maturity within a Series; shall be numbered separately in such manner and with any additional designation as the Registrar deems necessary for purposes of

identification; and shall be dated the date and mature on the dates, in the years and in the amounts approved by the Finance Director, subject to the parameters set forth in section 12.D. of this ordinance.

Each Series of Bonds shall bear interest, computed, unless otherwise provided in the Sale Document, on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, from their dated date, payable on interest payment dates and at the rate or rates approved by the Finance Director, subject to the parameters set forth in section 12.D. of this ordinance and set forth in the Sale Document.

SECTION 4. Registration, Exchange and Payments.

A. Registrar/Bond Register. Unless otherwise specified in the Sale Document, the county, in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 4.84, adopts for the Bonds the system of registration specified and approved by the Washington State Finance Committee, which utilizes the fiscal agent of the State as the Registrar. The Registrar shall keep, or cause to be kept, at its designated corporate trust office, the Bond Register, which shall be open to inspection by the county at all times. The Bond Register shall contain the name and mailing address of the Registered Owner of each Bond and the principal amount and number of each of the Bonds held by each Registered Owner. The Registrar is authorized, on behalf of the county, to authenticate and deliver Bonds transferred or exchanged in accordance with the provisions of the Bonds and this ordinance, to serve as the county's paying agent for the Bonds and to carry out all of the Registrar's powers and duties under this ordinance.

The Registrar shall be responsible for the representations contained in its Certificate of Authentication on the Bonds. The Registrar may become the Owner of the

Bonds with the same rights it would have if it were not the Registrar and, to the extent permitted by law, may act as depository for and permit any of its officers or directors to act as members of, or in any other capacity with respect to, any committee formed to protect the rights of Owners.

B. Registered Ownership. The Bonds shall be issued only in registered form as to both principal and interest and shall be recorded on the Bond Register. The county and the Registrar, each in its discretion, may deem and treat the Registered Owner of each Bond as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes, and neither the county nor the Registrar shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. Payment of each Bond shall be made as described in section 4.D. of this ordinance, but registration of ownership of each Bond may be transferred as provided herein. All payments made as described in section 4.D. of this ordinance shall be valid and shall satisfy and discharge the liability of the county upon such Bond to the extent of the amount or amounts so paid.

C. Use of Depository. Unless otherwise specified in the Sale Document, the Bonds initially shall be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC. Each Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository shall be held fully immobilized in book-entry only form by the Securities Depository in accordance with the provisions of the Letter of Representations. Neither the county nor the Registrar shall have any obligation to participants of any Securities Depository or the persons for whom they act as nominees regarding the accuracy of any records maintained by the Securities Depository or its participants. Neither the county nor the Registrar shall be responsible for any notice that is permitted or required to be given to the Registered Owner of any

Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository except such notice as is required to be given by the Registrar to the Securities Depository.

For so long as the Bonds are registered in the name of the Securities Depository, the Securities Depository shall be deemed to be the Registered Owner for all purposes hereunder, and all references to Registered Owners shall mean the Securities Depository and shall not mean the Beneficial Owners. Registered ownership of any Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository may not be transferred except: (a) to any successor Securities Depository; (b) to any substitute Securities Depository appointed by the county; or (c) to any person if the Bond is no longer to be held by a Securities Depository.

Upon the resignation of the Securities Depository, or upon a termination of the services of the Securities Depository by the county, the county may appoint a substitute Securities Depository. If: (a) the Securities Depository resigns and the county does not appoint a substitute Securities Depository, or (b) the county terminates the services of the Securities Depository, the Bonds no longer shall be held in book-entry only form and the registered ownership of each Bond may be transferred to any person as provided in this ordinance.

D. Place and Medium of Payment. Principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are payable in lawful money of the United States of America. Principal of and premium, if any, and interest on each Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository are payable in the manner set forth in the Letter of Representations. Unless otherwise specified in the Sale Document, interest on each Bond not registered in the name of the Securities Depository is payable by electronic transfer on the interest

payment date, or by check or draft of the Registrar mailed on the interest payment date to the Registered Owner at the address appearing on the Bond Register on the Record Date. The county is not required to make electronic transfers except pursuant to a request by a Registered Owner in writing received on or prior to the Record Date and at the sole expense of the Registered Owner. Unless otherwise specified in the Sale Document, principal of and premium, if any, on each Bond not registered in the name of the Securities Depository are payable upon presentation and surrender of the Bond by the Registered Owner to the Registrar at maturity or upon prior redemption in full.

E. Transfer or Exchange of Registered Ownership; Change in Denominations. The registered ownership of any Bond may be transferred or exchanged, but no transfer of any Bond shall be valid unless it is surrendered to the Registrar with the assignment form appearing on such Bond duly executed by the Registered Owner or such Registered Owner's duly authorized agent in a manner satisfactory to the Registrar. Upon such surrender, the Registrar shall cancel the surrendered Bond and shall authenticate and deliver, without charge to the Registered Owner or transferee therefor, a new Bond, or Bonds, at the option of the new Registered Owner, of the same Series, date, maturity and interest rate and for the same aggregate principal amount in any authorized denomination, naming as Registered Owner the person or persons listed as the assignee on the assignment form appearing on the surrendered Bond, in exchange for such surrendered and canceled Bond. Any Bond may be surrendered to the Registrar and exchanged, without charge, for an equal aggregate principal amount of Bonds of the same Series, date, maturity and interest rate, in any authorized denomination. The Registrar shall not be obligated to exchange or transfer any Bond after the Record Date for any principal

payment or redemption date, or, in the case of any proposed redemption of a Bond, after mailing of notice of the call of the Bond for redemption.

SECTION 5. Redemption Provisions; Purchase of Bonds.

A. Optional Redemption. All or some of the Bonds may be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity dates at the option of the county at the times and on the terms set forth in the Sale Document.

B. Mandatory Redemption. The county shall redeem any Term Bonds, if not redeemed under the optional redemption provisions set forth in the Sale Document or purchased under the provisions set forth herein, randomly, or in such other manner as set forth in the Sale Document or as the Registrar shall determine, at par plus accrued interest on the dates and in the years and principal amounts as set forth in the Sale Document.

If the county redeems Term Bonds under the optional redemption provisions set forth in the Sale Document or purchases for cancellation or defeases Term Bonds, the Term Bonds so redeemed, purchased or defeased, irrespective of their redemption or purchase prices, shall, unless otherwise provided in the Sale Document, be credited against one or more scheduled mandatory redemption amounts for those Term Bonds. The county shall determine the manner in which the credit is to be allocated and shall notify the Registrar in writing of its allocation.

C. Partial Redemption. Whenever less than all of the Bonds of a single maturity of a Series are to be redeemed, the Securities Depository shall select the Bonds registered in the name of the Securities Depository to be redeemed in accordance with the Letter of Representations, and the Registrar shall select all other Bonds to be redeemed

randomly, or in such other manner set forth in the Sale Document or as the Registrar shall determine.

Portions of the principal amount of any Bond, in integral amounts of $5,000 within a Series and maturity, may be redeemed, unless otherwise provided in the Sale Document. If less than all of the principal amount of any Bond is redeemed, upon surrender of that Bond to the Registrar, there shall be issued to the Registered Owner, without charge therefor, a new Bond, or Bonds, at the option of the Registered Owner, of the same Series, maturity and interest rate in any authorized denomination in the aggregate total principal amount of such Bond remaining outstanding.

D. Purchase. The county reserves the right and option to purchase, for cash or exchange consideration, any or all of the Bonds offered to the county at any time at any price acceptable to the county plus accrued interest to the date of purchase.

SECTION 6. Notice and Effect of Redemption. Notice of redemption of each Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository shall be given in accordance with the Letter of Representations. Notice of redemption of each other Bond, unless waived by the Registered Owner, shall be given by the Registrar not less than 20 nor more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the Registered Owner at the address appearing on the Bond Register on the Record Date, except as otherwise set forth in the Sale Document. The requirements of the preceding sentences shall be deemed to have been fulfilled when notice has been mailed as so provided, whether or not it is actually received by any Owner. Notice of redemption shall also be mailed or sent electronically within the same period to the MSRB, to any nationally recognized rating agency then maintaining a rating on the

Bonds at the request of the county, and to such other persons and with such additional information as the Finance Director shall determine, but such further notice shall not be a condition precedent to the redemption of any Bond.

In the case of an optional redemption, the notice of redemption may state that the county retains the right to rescind the redemption notice and the redemption by giving a notice of rescission to the affected Registered Owners at any time on or prior to the date fixed for redemption. Any notice of optional redemption that is so rescinded shall be of no effect, and each Bond for which a notice of optional redemption has been rescinded shall remain outstanding.

Interest on each Bond called for redemption shall cease to accrue on the date fixed for redemption, unless either the notice of optional redemption is rescinded as set forth above, or money sufficient to effect such redemption is not on deposit in the Bond Account or in a trust account established to refund or defease the Bond, as applicable.

SECTION 7. Form and Execution of Bonds. The Bonds issued shall be in substantially the form set forth in Attachment A to this ordinance. The Bonds shall be signed by the county executive and the clerk of the county council, either or both of whose signatures may be manual or in facsimile, and the seal of the county or a facsimile reproduction thereof shall be impressed or printed thereon.

Only a Bond bearing a Certificate of Authentication in the form set forth in Attachment A to this ordinance and manually signed by the Registrar, shall be valid or obligatory for any purpose or entitled to the benefits of this ordinance. The authorized signing of a Certificate of Authentication shall be conclusive evidence that the Bond so

authenticated has been duly executed, authenticated and delivered and is entitled to the benefits of this ordinance.

If any officer whose manual or facsimile signature appears on a Bond ceases to be an officer of the county authorized to sign bonds before the Bond bearing the officer's manual or facsimile signature is authenticated by the Registrar or issued or delivered by the county, that Bond nevertheless may be authenticated, issued and delivered and, when authenticated, issued and delivered, shall be as binding on the county as though that person had continued to be an officer of the county authorized to sign bonds. Any Bond also may be signed on behalf of the county by any person who, on the actual date of signing of the Bond, is an officer of the county authorized to sign bonds, although such officer did not hold the required office on the dated date of the Bond.

SECTION 8. Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Bonds. If any Bond is lost, stolen or destroyed, the Registrar may authenticate and deliver a new Bond or Bonds of like amount, date, Series, interest rate and tenor to the Registered Owner thereof upon the Registered Owner's paying the expenses and charges of the county and the Registrar in connection therewith and upon filing with the Registrar evidence satisfactory to the Registrar that such Bond was actually lost, stolen or destroyed and of registered ownership thereof, and upon furnishing the county and the Registrar with indemnity satisfactory to the Finance Director and the Registrar.

SECTION 9. Pledge of Taxation and Credit. The county hereby irrevocably covenants and agrees that, for as long as any of the Bonds are outstanding and unpaid, it will make annual levies of taxes without limitation as to rate or amount upon all of the property in the county subject to taxation in amounts sufficient, together with all other

revenues and money of the county legally available for such purposes, to pay such principal and interest when due and will pay the same into the Debt Service Fund.

The full faith, credit and resources of the county are hereby irrevocably pledged for the annual levy and collection of said taxes and for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds when due.

SECTION 10. Federal Tax Law Covenants. The county will take all actions necessary to assure the tax-advantaged status of the Tax-Advantaged Bonds, or the exclusion of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds from the gross income of the owners of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to the same extent as such interest is permitted to be excluded from gross income under the Code as in effect on the date of issuance of the Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds, as applicable and as set forth in the Federal Tax Certificate, including but not limited to the following to the extent applicable:

A. The county will ensure that the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Bonds are not so used as to cause the Tax-Exempt Bonds issued as governmental bonds to satisfy the private business tests of Section 141(b) of the Code or the private loan financing test of Section 141(c) of the Code or to cause any other Tax-Exempt Bonds to fail to qualify as exempt private activity bonds.

B. The county will not sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of (i) any personal property components of the projects financed or refinanced with proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Bonds (the "Tax-Exempt Projects") other than in the ordinary course of an established government program under Treasury Regulation § 1.141-2(d)(4) or (ii) any real property components of the Tax-Exempt Projects, unless it has received an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that such disposition will not affect

the treatment of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds as excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, as applicable.

C. The county will not take any action or permit or suffer any action to be taken, if the result of such action would be to cause any of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be "federally guaranteed" within the meaning of Section 149(b) of the Code.

D. The county will take any and all actions necessary to assure compliance with Section 148(f) of the Code, relating to the rebate of excess investment earnings, if any, to the federal government.

E. The county will not take, or permit or suffer to be taken, any action with respect to the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Bonds, which if such action had been reasonably expected to have been taken, or had been deliberately and intentionally taken, on the date of issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds would have caused the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of Section 148 of the Code.

F. The county will maintain a system for recording the ownership of each Tax-Exempt Bond that complies with the provisions of Section 149 of the Code until all Tax-Exempt Bonds have been surrendered and canceled.

G. The county will retain its records of all accounting and monitoring it carries out with respect to the Tax-Exempt Bonds for at least three years after the Tax-Exempt Bonds mature or are redeemed, whichever is earlier; however, if the Tax-Exempt Bonds are redeemed and refunded, the county will retain its records of accounting and monitoring at least three years after the earlier of the maturity or redemption of the obligations that refunded the Tax-Exempt Bonds.

H. In the event the county issues one or more Series of Tax-Advantaged Bonds eligible for federal tax credits, a federal interest subsidy, or other subsidy, the county will comply with the provisions of the Federal Tax Certificate setting forth or incorporating applicable requirements.

I. The county will comply with the provisions of the Federal Tax Certificate with respect to the applicable Tax-Exempt Bonds or Tax-Advantaged Bonds, which are incorporated herein as if fully set forth herein. In the event of any conflict between this section and the Federal Tax Certificate, the provisions of the Federal Tax Certificate will prevail. Additional tax covenants as necessary or desirable for any Series of Bonds may be set forth in the Sale Document or Federal Tax Certificate for that Series of Bonds.

The covenants of this section will survive payment in full or defeasance of the applicable Tax-Exempt Bonds or Tax-Advantaged Bonds.

SECTION 11. Refunding or Defeasance of Bonds. The Bonds are designated as Refunding Candidates for purposes of ordinances of the county authorizing the issuance of bonds to refund outstanding obligations of the county. The county may issue refunding obligations pursuant to the laws of the State or use money available from any other lawful source to pay when due the purchase price, principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds of any Series, or any portion thereof included in a refunding or defeasance plan and to redeem and retire, refund, including by purchase or exchange, or defease all or a portion of such then-outstanding Bonds of such Series (hereinafter collectively called the "Defeased Bonds"), and to pay the costs of the refunding or defeasance.

If noncallable Government Obligations maturing at such time or times and bearing interest to be earned thereon in amounts, together with such money, if necessary, sufficient to redeem and retire, refund or defease the Defeased Bonds in accordance with their terms are set aside in a special trust or escrow fund or account irrevocably pledged to that redemption, retirement or defeasance of Defeased Bonds (hereinafter called the "trust account"), then the Defeased Bonds will be deemed not to be outstanding hereunder, no further payments need be made into the related Bond Account for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Defeased Bonds and the Registered Owners of the Defeased Bonds will cease to be entitled to any covenant, pledge, benefit or security of this ordinance. The Registered Owners of Defeased Bonds will have the right to receive payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Defeased Bonds from the trust account.

The county will provide or cause to be provided notice of defeasance of such Defeased Bonds to the MSRB in accordance with the undertaking for ongoing disclosure to be adopted pursuant to section 14 of this ordinance.

SECTION 12. Sale of Bonds. The county hereby authorizes the sale of the Bonds. The Finance Director is authorized to proceed with the sale of the Bonds pursuant to subsections A., B. or C. of this section to refund the Refunded Bonds, and/or finance the costs of the Improvements. The Finance Director is further authorized to proceed under this ordinance with the sale of the Refunding Bonds to refund any Refunding Candidate(s), including by purchase or exchange, pursuant to the sale provisions set forth in this section and without regard to the requirements of any prior bond ordinance that authorized the financing of the Refunding Candidate(s).

The Bonds will be sold in one or more Series, any of which may be sold in a combined offering with other bonds or notes of the county, at the option of the Finance Director. The Finance Director will determine, in consultation with the county's financial advisors, the principal amount of each Series of the Improvement Bonds, which of the Refunding Candidates will be refunded, whether such Refunding Candidates will be refunded by purchase or exchange, whether any Series of Improvement Bonds or Refunding Bonds will be sold separately or in one or more combined Series, whether each Series of Bonds will be sold by competitive bid, negotiated sale or otherwise and for current or future delivery, whether such Series of Bonds will be issued and sold as Tax-Advantaged Bonds, Tax-Exempt Bonds or Taxable Bonds, and whether any Series will be designated as "green bonds," social impact bonds, sustainability bonds, or otherwise.

A. Competitive Bid. If the Finance Director determines that any Series of Bonds will be sold by competitive bid, bids for the purchase of such Series of Bonds will be received at such time and place and by such means as the Finance Director will direct. The Finance Director is authorized to prepare an Official Notice of Bond Sale for each Series of Bonds to be sold pursuant to competitive bid, which notice will be filed with the clerk of the county council. The Official Notice of Bond Sale will specify whether the Bonds of such Series are being issued and sold as Tax-Exempt Bonds, Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Taxable Bonds and whether any Series will be designated as "green bonds," social impact bonds, sustainability bonds, or otherwise, and will identify the year and any applicable Series designation, date, principal amounts and maturity dates, interest payment dates, redemption and purchase provisions and delivery date for such Series of Bonds.

Upon the date and time established for the receipt of bids for a Series of the Bonds, the Finance Director or the Finance Director's designee will review the bids received, cause the bids to be mathematically verified and accept the winning bid by executing the Certificate of Award, which shall designate any Term Bonds, subject to the parameters set forth in subsection D. of this section. The county, acting through the Finance Director, reserves the right to reject any and all bids for such Bonds.

B. Negotiated Sale. If the Finance Director determines that any Series of Bonds will be sold by negotiated sale, the Finance Director will, in accordance with applicable county procurement procedures, solicit one or more underwriting firms or other financial institutions with which to negotiate the sale of such Bonds. Subject to the parameters set forth in subsection D. of this section, the Bond Purchase Agreement for such Series of Bonds will specify whether the Bonds of such Series are being issued and sold as Tax-Exempt Bonds, Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Taxable Bonds, and whether any Series of Bonds are designated as "green bonds," social impact bonds, sustainability bonds, or otherwise, and will also identify any Term Bonds and the year and any applicable Series designation, date, principal amounts and maturity dates, interest rates and interest payment dates, redemption and purchase provisions and delivery date for such Series of Bonds.

C. Other Sales. If the Finance Director determines that any Series of Bonds will be sold to the federal government or other purchaser to evidence a loan from that purchaser, the Finance Director will negotiate the sale of such Bonds and the terms of the Loan Agreement with the purchaser. Subject to the parameters set forth in subsection D. of this section, the Loan Agreement for such Series of Bonds will specify whether the

Bonds of such Series are being issued and sold as Tax-Exempt Bonds, Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Taxable Bonds, and whether any Series of Bonds are designated as "green bonds," social impact bonds, sustainability bonds, or otherwise, and will also identify any Term Bonds and the year and any applicable Series designation, date, principal amounts and maturity dates, interest rates and interest payment dates, redemption and purchase provisions and delivery date for such Series of Bonds.

D. Sale Parameters. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this subsection, the Finance Director is hereby authorized to approve the issuance and sale of any Series of the Bonds upon the Finance Director's approval of the final interest rates, maturity dates, aggregate principal amount, principal maturities and redemption rights for each Series of the Bonds in accordance with the authority granted by this section so long as:

1. The aggregate principal amount for the Series of Improvement Bonds does not cause the aggregate principal amount all Improvement Bonds issued under this ordinance to exceed $1,496,429,985;

2. The aggregate principal amount of the Series of Refunding Bonds to be issued does not exceed the aggregate principal amount of the Refunded Bonds to be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, with such Series of Refunding Bonds, plus the amount deemed by the Finance Director as reasonably required to effect such refunding as described in RCW 39.53.050, including amounts reasonably required to acquire or pay the redemption price of the Refunded Bonds, and pay costs of issuance and the refunding;

3. The final maturity date for the Series of the Improvement Bonds to be issued is not later than 20 years after its date of issuance;

4. The final maturity date for the Series of the Refunding Bonds to be issued is not later than the end of the fiscal year that includes the final maturity date for the series of the Refunded Bonds to be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, with such Series of Refunding Bonds; provided, that the final maturity date for any Series of the Refunding Bonds to be issued to refund any bond anticipation notes, commercial paper, or other interim financing issued in advance of any Improvement Bonds and to be repaid from the proceeds of such bonds is not later than 20 years after the date of issuance of the interim financing;

5. The Series of the Bonds to be issued are sold, in the aggregate, at a price not less than 95 percent;

6. The true interest cost for the Series of Bonds does not exceed 5.5% if the Series of Bonds are issued as Tax-Exempt Bonds;

7. The true interest cost for the Series of Bonds does not exceed 7.5% if the Series of Bonds are issued as Taxable or Tax-Advantaged Bonds; and

8. The Series of Bonds conforms to all other terms of this ordinance.

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this section, the Finance Director is hereby authorized to execute each Sale Document to be dated the date of sale of the applicable Series of Bonds. The signature of the Finance Director shall be sufficient to bind the county.

The Finance Director shall provide an annual report to the Executive Finance Committee and county council describing the sale of any series of Bonds approved pursuant to the authority delegated in this section. The report must be transmitted by March 31 of each year. The annual report shall be electronically filed with the clerk of the county council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers. The requirement for an annual report provided by this subsection expires three years after the effective date of this ordinance.

The authority granted to the Finance Director by this subsection D. to execute Sale Documents shall expire December 31, 2030; provided that an amendment to a Sale Document may be executed, and performance pursuant to any Sale Document may be completed, at any time. If a Sale Document for a Series of the Bonds has not been executed by December 31, 2030, the authorization for the issuance of the Bonds shall be rescinded and the Bonds shall not be issued nor their sale approved unless such Bonds shall have been reauthorized by ordinance of the county council. The ordinance reauthorizing the issuance and sale of such Bonds may be in the form of a new ordinance repealing this ordinance in whole or in part or may be in the form of an amendatory ordinance approving a bond purchase agreement, certificate of award or loan agreement or establishing terms and conditions for the authority delegated under this section.

The authority of the county to sell bonds, e.g., enter into a bond purchase agreement, accept a bid to sell any bonds or enter into a loan or other agreement for the sale of the bonds, as defined in and pursuant to Ordinance 19325, will terminate on the effective date of this ordinance. All other provisions of Ordinance 19325 will remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 13. Preliminary Official Statement and Final Official Statement; Invitation to Tender. The county hereby authorizes and directs the Finance Director: (a) to review and approve the information contained in any preliminary official statement (each, a "Preliminary Official Statement") prepared in connection with the sale of each Series of Bonds; and (b) for the sole purpose of compliance by the purchasers of such Series of Bonds with subsection (b)(1) of the Rule, to "deem final" the related Preliminary Official Statement as of its date, except for such omissions as are permitted under the Rule. After each Preliminary Official Statement has been reviewed and approved in accordance with the provisions of this section, the county hereby authorizes the distribution of such Preliminary Official Statement to prospective purchasers of such related Series of Bonds.

Following the sale of each Series of Bonds, the Finance Director is hereby authorized to review and approve on behalf of the county a final official statement with respect to such Series of Bonds. The county agrees to cooperate with the successful bidder for each Series of Bonds to deliver or cause to be delivered, within seven business days from the date of the Sale Document and in sufficient time to accompany any confirmation that requests payment from any customer of such successful bidder, copies of a final official statement pertaining to such Series of Bonds in sufficient quantity to allow compliance with paragraph (b)(4) of the Rule and the rules of the MSRB.

The county further authorizes and directs the Finance Director to review and approve the information contained in any invitation to tender bonds prepared in connection with the county's acquisition of Refunding Candidates by purchase or exchange.

SECTION 14. Undertaking to Provide Ongoing Disclosure. The Finance Director is authorized to enter into an undertaking to provide ongoing disclosure with respect to each Series of Bonds, as required by subsection (b)(5) of the Rule, in the Sale Document for the Series of Bonds.

SECTION 15. Debt Service Fund. There has heretofore been created in the office of the Finance Director the Debt Service Fund, which is a special fund known as the "King County Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Redemption Fund," to be drawn upon for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the unlimited tax general obligation bonds of the county. There is hereby authorized to be created within said fund a special account for each Series of Bonds to be known as the "Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Redemption Account, [Year][, Series __]" (each, a "Bond Account").

Any accrued interest on any Series of Bonds will be deposited in the related Bond Account at the time of delivery of such Series of Bonds and will be applied to the payment of interest thereon.

The taxes hereafter levied for the purpose of paying principal of and interest on each Series of Bonds and other funds to be used to pay such Series of Bonds will be deposited in the related Bond Account no later than the date such funds are required for the payment of principal of and interest on such Series of Bonds; provided, however, that if the payment of principal of and interest on any Series of Bonds is required prior to the receipt of such levied taxes, the county may make an interfund loan to the related Bond Account pending actual receipt of such taxes. Each Bond Account will be drawn upon for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the related Series of Bonds.

Each Bond Account will be a second tier fund in accordance with Ordinance 7112 and K.C.C. chapter 4.10.

SECTION 16. Deposit of Improvement Bond Proceeds. The county has heretofore created the "Harborview Medical Center Improvements 2021 Proceeds Subfund" within the Capital Improvements Fund. This subfund is a first tier fund managed by the director of the facilities management division of the department of executive services of the county, or any successor to the functions thereof. Proceeds of the sale of the Improvement Bonds, exclusive of accrued interest, if any, which shall be paid into the Bond Account and used to pay interest on the Bonds, shall be deposited into the subfund and applied to pay the costs of the Improvements authorized by the Election Ordinance and costs of issuance of the Improvement Bonds. None of such funds shall be used for the replacement of equipment or for any other than a capital purpose. As authorized by Ordinance 18232 passed by the county council on February 8, 2016, the University of Washington provides certain project management services for the capital improvements to Harborview Medical Center that are financed by proceeds of the Improvement Bonds. So long as the Agreement for Project Management Services dated February 25, 2016, between the county and the Harborview Medical Center Board of Trustees and the University of Washington remains in full force and effect, proceeds of the Improvement Bonds may be disbursed in accordance with the provisions of such agreement.

SECTION 17. Refunding Account; Plan of Refunding.

A. Refunding Account; Refunding Authorization. The Finance Director is hereby authorized to determine whether to (i) transfer the proceeds of the sale of a Series

of the Bonds to the Registrar on or prior to the redemption date for payment of the purchase price, principal of and interest coming due on the Refunding Candidates selected for redemption, including by purchase or exchange, or (ii) establish one or more special accounts of the county to be maintained with the Refunding Trustee, each to be known as a "King County [year and series designation] Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds Refunding Account." Each Refunding Account will be drawn upon for the sole purpose of paying the purchase price, principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the applicable Refunded Bonds and of paying costs of issuing that Series of Refunding Bonds and refunding the applicable Refunded Bonds. Proceeds of the sale of any Refunding Bonds, together with other county funds that may be designated for that purpose, will be transferred to the Registrar or deposited into the applicable Refunding Account to provide for refunding the applicable Refunded Bonds, including by purchase or exchange, in accordance with the ordinances authorizing the Refunded Bonds, and to pay the costs of issuing the Refunding Bonds.

The Finance Director is authorized to determine, in consultation with the county's financial advisors, which of the Refunding Candidates, if any, are to be refunded or purchased, for cash or exchange consideration, and whether such refunding shall be a current refunding, i.e., the redemption, purchase, or exchange of Refunded Bonds paid for with proceeds of a Series of Bonds issued 90 days or fewer prior to the redemption date of the Refunded Bonds, or an advance refunding, i.e., the redemption, purchase, or exchange of Refunded Bonds paid for with proceeds of a Series of Bonds issued more than 90 days prior to the redemption date of the Refunded Bonds. The Finance Director is authorized to negotiate and approve terms for the acquisition of Refunding Candidates

by purchase or exchange, and to negotiate, approve and execute any offer, dealer manager agreements, or other documents in connection therewith, including amendments thereto from time to time.

In determining which of the Refunding Candidates, if any, should be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, under this ordinance in order to effect a savings to the county, the county council intends that the Finance Director adhere to the applicable present value savings targets identified in the adopted debt management policy of the county in effect at the time of sale. These requirements do not apply to the refunding of any Refunded Bonds, including by purchase or exchange, when necessary or in the best interest of the county to modify debt service or reserve requirements, sources of payment, covenants or other terms of the Refunded Bonds.

B. Plan of Refunding. Each plan of refunding and call for redemption, purchase, or exchange of Refunded Bonds shall be set forth in the Refunding Agreement or set forth in a closing certificate. Bond proceeds held by the county may be invested for a period not to exceed 30 days prior to the transfer of such funds to the Registrar to accomplish the redemption, purchase, or exchange, and shall be invested by the county pending such transfer in any investments permitted for funds of the county consistent with the Federal Tax Certificate or otherwise as approved by the county's bond counsel. Money in each Refunding Account shall be used immediately upon receipt thereof to defease the applicable Refunded Bonds and discharge the other obligations of the county relating thereto under the ordinances that authorized the Refunded Bonds, by providing for the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Refunded Bonds as set forth in such agreement. The county will defease such bonds and discharge

such obligations by the use of the money in each Refunding Account to purchase Government Obligations (should the purchase of such obligations be deemed by the Finance Director as being in the best interest of the County, and if so purchased, "Acquired Obligations") bearing interest and maturing as to principal in such amounts and at such times that, together with any necessary beginning cash balance, will provide for the payment of such Refunded Bonds, as set forth in the Refunding Agreement. Such Acquired Obligations shall be purchased at a yield not greater than the yield permitted by the Code and regulations relating to the obligations acquired in connection with refunding bond issues.

In connection with the issuance of each Series of Refunding Bonds, to carry out the refunding and defeasance of Refunded Bonds, the Finance Director is hereby authorized to appoint a Refunding Trustee qualified by law to perform the duties described herein. Any beginning cash balance and the Acquired Obligations will be irrevocably deposited with the Refunding Trustee in an amount sufficient to defease the Refunding Bonds in accordance with this section and the applicable Refunding Agreement.

The county will take such actions as are found necessary to see that all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the Refunding Trustee are paid when due. The proper officers and agents of the county are directed to negotiate an agreement with each Refunding Trustee setting forth the duties, obligations and responsibilities of the Refunding Trustee in connection with the redemption and retirement of the Refunded Bonds as provided herein and setting forth provisions for the payment of the fees, compensation and expenses of the Refunding Trustee as are satisfactory to it. To carry

out the Refunding Account purposes of this section, the Finance Director is authorized and directed to execute and deliver to each Refunding Trustee a Refunding Agreement and, if requested, a costs of issuance agreement, in forms approved by the county's bond counsel.

C. Required Findings. The Refunding Agreement or closing certificate shall set forth the findings of the Finance Director, made on behalf of the county, that the sale of the Refunding Bonds accomplishes:

1. savings and defeasance with regards to the Refunded Bonds authorized to be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, from the proceeds of each Series of Refunding Bonds; or

2. the best interest of the county from modifying debt service or reserve requirements, sources of payment, covenants or other terms of the Refunded Bonds authorized to be refunded from the proceeds of each Series of Refunding Bonds.

SECTION 18. Investment of and Accounting for Bond Proceeds. Funds deposited in the funds and accounts described in sections 15, 16 and 17 of this ordinance will be invested as permitted by law for the sole benefit of such funds and accounts. Irrespective of the general provisions of Ordinance 7112 and K.C.C. chapter 4.10, the county current expense fund will not receive any earnings attributable to such funds and accounts. Money other than proceeds of the Bonds may be deposited in the funds and accounts described in sections 15, 16 and 17 of this ordinance; provided, however, that proceeds of each Series of Bonds that are issued as Tax-Exempt Bonds or Tax-Advantaged Bonds and the earnings thereon will be accounted for separately for purposes of the arbitrage rebate computations required to be made under the Code and will be

acquired and disposed of at Fair Market Value. For purposes of such computations, Bond proceeds will be deemed to have been expended first, and then any other funds.

SECTION 19. General Authorization. The appropriate county officials, agents and representatives are hereby authorized and directed to do everything necessary for the prompt sale, issuance, execution and delivery of each Series of Bonds and for the proper use and application of the proceeds of the sale thereof.

SECTION 20. Contract; Severability. The covenants applicable to the Bonds contained in this ordinance constitute a contract between the county and the Registered Owner of each Bond. If any court of competent jurisdiction determines that any covenant or agreement provided in this ordinance to be performed on the part of the county is contrary to law, then such covenant or agreement shall be null and void and shall be deemed separable from the remaining covenants and agreements of this ordinance and

shall in no way affect the validity of the other provisions of this ordinance or of the Bonds.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: A. Form of Bond

ATTACHMENT A
FORM OF BOND

No. R-_____ **$_____**

Unless this certificate is presented by an authorized representative of The Depository Trust Company, a New York corporation ("DTC"), to the County or its agent for registration of transfer, exchange, or payment, and any certificate issued is registered in the name of Cede & Co. or in such other name as is requested by an authorized representative of DTC (and any payment is made to Cede & Co. or to such other entity as is requested by an authorized representative of DRC), **ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE, OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL** inasmuch as the registered owner hereof, Cede & Co., has an interest herein.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF WASHINGTON

KING COUNTY

UNLIMITED TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION [[AND] REFUNDING] [BOND][BOND ANTICIPATION NOTE], [YEAR], SERIES _____

Interest Rate:	**Maturity Date:**	**CUSIP No.:**
_____%	**_____**	**_____**

Registered Owner: **CEDE & CO.**

Principal Amount: **_____ AND NO/100 DOLLARS**

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON (the "County"), hereby acknowledges itself to owe and for value received promises to pay to the Registered Owner identified above, or registered assigns, on the Maturity Date specified above, the Principal Amount specified above and to pay interest thereon (computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months) from the date of this bond, or the most recent date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for, until payment of this bond, at the Interest Rate specified, payable on _____, and semiannually thereafter on each succeeding _____ and _____.

Both principal of and interest on this bond are payable in lawful money of the United States of America. For so long as this bond is registered in the name of Cede & Co., as the nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), principal of and premium, if any, and interest on this bond are payable in the manner set forth in the Blanket Issuer Letter of Representations by and between the County and DTC. When this bond is not registered in the name of the Securities Depository, interest on this bond is payable by electronic transfer on the interest payment date, or

by check or draft of the fiscal agent of the State of Washington (as the same may be designated by the State of Washington from time to time, the "Registrar") mailed on the interest payment date to the Registered Owner at the address appearing on the Bond Register on the Record Date. The County is not required to make electronic transfers except pursuant to a request by a Registered Owner in writing received on or prior to the Record Date and at the sole expense of the Registered Owner. When this bond is not registered in the name of the Securities Depository, principal of and premium, if any, on this bond are payable upon presentation and surrender of this bond by the Registered Owner to the Registrar at maturity or upon prior redemption in full.

This bond is one of an authorized issue of bonds in the aggregate principal amount of $_____ (the "Bonds"), and is issued to provide funds necessary to pay costs of public health, safety, and seismic improvements for Harborview Medical Center.

The Bonds are issued under and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and applicable statutes of the State of Washington (the "State"), the County Charter and applicable ordinances duly adopted by the County, including Ordinance ____ (the "Bond Ordinance"). Capitalized terms used in this bond and not defined herein have the meanings given such terms in the Bond Ordinance.

The Bonds are [not] subject to redemption [as provided in the Sale Document].

The County has irrevocably covenanted that it will make annual levies of taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, upon all of the property in the County subject to taxation and in amounts sufficient, together with all other revenues and money of the county legally available for such purposes, to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds when due. The full faith, credit and resources of the county are irrevocably pledged for the annual levy and collection of said taxes and for the prompt payment of such principal and interest.

The pledge of tax levies for repayment of principal of and interest on the Bonds may be discharged prior to the maturity of the Bonds by making provision for the payment thereof on the terms and conditions set forth in the Bond Ordinance.

This bond will not be valid or become obligatory for any purpose or be entitled to any security or benefit under the Bond Ordinance until the Certificate of Authentication hereon has been manually signed by the Registrar.

It is hereby certified that all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and statutes of the State and the Charter and ordinances of the County to exist and to have happened, have been done and performed precedent to and in the issuance of this bond do exist and have happened, been done and performed and that the issuance of this bond and the Bonds does not violate any constitutional, statutory or other limitation upon the amount of bonded indebtedness that the County may incur.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the County has caused this bond to be executed by the manual or facsimile signature of the County Executive, to be attested by the manual or facsimile signature

of the Clerk of the County Council, and the seal of the County to be impressed or imprinted hereon, all as of _____.

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

By _____
King County Executive

ATTEST:

_____
Clerk of the County Council

Date of Authentication: _____.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

This is one of the fully registered Unlimited Tax General Obligation [[and] Refunding] [Bonds][Bond Anticipation Notes], [Year], Series _____, of King County, Washington, dated _____, described in the within mentioned Bond Ordinance.

WASHINGTON STATE FISCAL AGENT
as Registrar

By _____
Authorized Signer

ASSIGNMENT

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the undersigned hereby sells, assigns and transfers unto PLEASE INSERT SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF TRANSFEREE

_____

(Please print or typewrite name and address, including zip code of Transferee)

_____

the within bond and does hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint _____ or its successor, as Registrar to transfer this bond on the books kept for registration thereof with full power of substation in the premises.

DATED: _____, 20__.

_____

NOTE: The signature on this Agreement on this Assignment must correspond with the name of the registered owner as it appears upon the face of the within bond in every particular, without alteration or enlargement or any change whatever.

SIGNATURE GUARANTEED:

_____

NOTICE: Signatures must be guaranteed pursuant to law.

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2025 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: UTGO Bond Authorization PO 2025-XXXX
Title: Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Ordinance
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: DES-FBOD / DES-HMC
Note Prepared By: Chris McGowan
Date Prepared: 8/28/2025
Note Reviewed By: Carol Basile
Date Reviewed: 8/28/2025

Description of request:

The proposed Ordinance reauthorizes the issuance of additional Unlimited Tax General Obligation (UTGO) Bonds as approved by King County Voters in the 2020 HMC Prop. 1 Levy.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
DES	8500	Bond Proceeds	100,000,000	350,000,000	400,000,000
TOTAL			**100,000,000**	**350,000,000**	**400,000,000**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
DES	8500	DES/FBOD	0	149,772,000	185,432,000
TOTAL			**0**	**149,772,000**	**185,432,000**

Expenditures by Categories

	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
Principal Payments		60,791,000	111,664,000
Interest Payments	0	88,981,000	73,768,000
TOTAL	**0**	**149,772,000**	**185,432,000**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? NO

Notes and Assumptions:

King County 2020 Prop. 1 authorized the issuance of up to $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds to fund a new tower and other improvements on the Harborview Medical Center Campus.

The County Previously issued 3 UTGO Series totaling $203,570,015.

The Remaining authority will be issued in additional increments through 2033.

The following Debt Service assumes Tax-Exempt bonds are issued for 3.65% Interest Rates and 20 Year Maturity.

Annual Debt Service

UTGO Series	Amount Finaced	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
2025	**$100,000,000**	$0	$7,132,000			
2026	**$150,000,000**	$0	$7,132,000	$10,698,000		
2027	**$200,000,000**	$0	$7,132,000	$10,698,000	$14,264,000	
2028	**$200,000,000**	$0	$7,132,000	$10,698,000	$14,264,000	$14,264,000
2029	**$200,000,000**	$0	$7,132,000	$10,698,000	$14,264,000	$14,264,000
2030	**$200,000,000**	$0	$7,132,000	$10,698,000	$14,264,000	$14,264,000
2031	**$175,000,000**	$0	$7,132,000	$10,698,000	$14,264,000	$14,264,000

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	10	**Name:**	April Sanders
Proposed No.:	2025-0330	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

A motion supporting the Executive's determination that the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel is surplus to the needs of the County and authorizing the Executive to negotiate the sale of the motel and ground lease.

SUMMARY

The former Kent Econo Lodge Motel was purchased by King County on March 10, 2020, for approximately $4.1 million using FEMA dollars through the COVID 1 supplemental appropriation ordinance. This was the first motel or hotel purchased for isolation/quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic. It ceased operation as an isolation/quarantine site in June 2022. The County owns only the personal property of the former motel and not the real property of the ground beneath it.

The proposed motion would support the Executive's determination that the motel is surplus to the County needs. It would further authorize the Executive to negotiate the sale of the former motel and ground lease as surplus personal property.

BACKGROUND

Kent Econo Lodge Purchase. The former Kent Econo Lodge Motel, located at 1233 Central Ave. N., was purchased by King County on March 10, 2020, for approximately $4.1 million using FEMA dollars through the COVID 1 supplemental appropriation ordinance (Ordinance 19066). This was the first motel or hotel purchased for isolation/quarantine during the COVID-19 pandemic.

FEMA waived all requirements for the disposition of the motel under the COVID-19 declaration, so the County does not need to report a sale or reimburse FEMA. There is also no requirement for the use of proceeds for any other federal program.

Additionally, the County continues to incur costs each month. As of July 2025, the County spent approximately $1.6 million in operating costs and the cost of the ground lease. This includes $65,000 per month in operating costs, approximately $11,000 for monthly lease payments, and $54,000 in security and other facility-related costs. Note

that the subtenant Bowen Scarf Ford subleases a portion of the property for approximately $9,000 per month, offsetting monthly costs. Remaining facility costs are paid for by the General Fund.

It was used as an isolation and quarantine site from March 2020 until June 2022. Apart from the portion of the property utilized by the sublessee, the facility has been vacant since June 2022.

Note that while the County is the owner of the former motel, the land under the motel is not owned by the County but rather is subject to a ground lease that ends on May 11, 2049. The ground lease specifies that, upon expiration of the lease, the building goes back into the possession of the landowner for use as a motel.

Surplus of Personal Property. King County Code (KCC) 4.56.040 requires the Council to approve by motion the sale of surplus personal property with a depreciated value of $250,000 or more.

ANALYSIS

Proposed Motion 2025-0330 would support the Executive's determination that the motel is surplus to the County needs. It would further authorize the Executive to negotiate the sale of the former motel and ground lease as surplus personal property. The ground lease would be assigned to the purchaser of the personal property as a condition of the sale, and all rights and conditions under the lease succeed each assignee.

The County would utilize a broker to list the personal property on the public market. Proceeds from such a sale would go into the General Fund. The property summary transmitted with the motion indicates an appraised value of $3.52 million.

Approval of this motion would satisfy the requirements of KCC 4.56.040 and Executive staff are confident that the value of the personal property is in excess of $250,000, thereby requiring Council approval by motion.

Executive staff state that the sublessee would be notified of the County's intent to sell upon approval of this motion. The County has also been in frequent communication with the City of Kent, and Executive staff indicate that they are supportive of the County proceeding with a sale.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Motion 2025-0330 (and its attachments)
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Motion

Proposed No. 2025-0330.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

A MOTION supporting the executive's determination that the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel is surplus to the needs of the county.

WHEREAS, the county is the owner of the personal property located at 1233 Central Ave N, known as the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel, for COVID-19 isolation and quarantine, and

WHEREAS, the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel is sited on leased land that is not owned by the county and is subject to a ground lease that ends on May 11, 2049, and

WHEREAS, the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel and ground lease must be declared as surplus personal property to allow for the sale of the personal property and to relieve the county's ongoing ground lease monthly rent payments as well as maintenance and security costs, and

WHEREAS, after the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel and ground lease are declared surplus personal property, the county will procure a broker to market the surplus personal property and the county will review offers received, select the best offer, and negotiate and execute a purchase and sale agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT MOVED by the Council of King County:

A. The council approves of the executive's plan to declare the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel and ground lease as surplus personal property and to sell the surplus personal property to provide cost savings to the county.

B. The executive is authorized to negotiate a sale of the former Kent Econo Lodge Motel and ground lease as surplus personal property subject to the provisions of K.C.C. chapter 4.56.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: A. Personal Property Summary Former Kent Econo Lodge Motion to Surplus

Personal Property Summary for Motion to Surplus

Photo of Property



Address	1233 Central Ave. N, Kent, WA
Appraised Value	$3,520,000
Leasehold Area	2.42 acres
Assessor's Parcel	132204-9158 and 132204-9220
Zoning	General Commercial
Council District	District Five
Funding Source	COVID-19 FEMA funds
Declared Surplus	N/A
Template Status:	N/A

Property Information

In March of 2020, King County purchased the (former) Kent Econo Lodge hotel facility to provide isolation and quarantine services during the COVID-19 Pandemic utilizing FEMA funds. The purchase was for the facility only, the sale did not include the land on which the

facility stands, so a ground lease lasting until May 11, 2049, was included. At the conclusion of the ground lease, the ownership of the building will revert back to the ground lessor. It is a requirement of the ground lease that upon the end of the lease, the facility is to be used as a functioning commercial hotel which limits the ability of the County to repurpose to affordable housing, as well as the City of Kent's zoning code does not allow for residential use at this location.

Context

After the quarantine and isolation operations ceased in June of 2022, the property and facility were no longer needed by the County and remain unused and vacant today. This vacancy requires 24-hour security to protect the asset. The County currently has a month-to-month agreement with Bowen Scarf Ford to allow parking of overflow vehicles. Because the County no longer has a use for the property consistent with the terms of the ground lease and the local permitting jurisdiction, the asset is surplus to the needs of the County. This surplus is not subject to affordable housing because the facility is considered to be a surplus of personal property since the County does not own the land on which the facility stands. KCC 4.56.040 requires surplus of personal property to be approved by the King County Council via motion if over $250,000. The Fleet Services Division Director has delegated to FMD's Real Estate Services Section (RES) to determine the best course of action and facilitate this disposition with support as needed provided by Fleet Services.

Rationale for transaction: The County does not have a need for this type of property and there are significant monthly costs that come with holding this facility.

Policy considerations : N/A

Political considerations: The City of Kent desires this location to be used as intended by the original ground lease for the purposes of an operating hotel.

Community considerations or partnerships: Returning this property to a functioning hotel would support the local Kent economy and businesses.

Fiscal considerations: The purchase price of the personal property and initial improvements were $4,096,923.37 and was purchased using FEMA COVID-19 funds. FEMA waived all requirements for the property disposition for the (former) Kent Econo Lodge under the COVID-19 declaration. The County does not need to report the sale or reimburse FEMA. Additionally, due to the waiver, there is no requirement for the use of any proceeds for any other federal program. As of July 2025, the County spent approximately $1,619,297 in additional operating costs since 2020. The month-to-month subtenant, Bowen Scarf Ford, subleases a portion of the property in the amount of $8,968.75 per month to offset monthly costs.

Other considerations: N/A

CIP/operational impacts: Under the current conditions, the County continues to incur operating costs in the amount of approximately $65,000 per month to keep this personal property and ground lease in its portfolio. The monthly operational costs include ground lease rent, utilities, repair and maintenance, staff labor, and 24/7 security.

Change in property use: The property will revert to the intended use as a hotel since it is no longer needed for a COVID-19 isolation and quarantine site.

SEPA Review Required yes/no: No

King County Strategic Plan impact: N/A

Equity and Social Justice impact: In accordance with Real Property Asset Management Plan (RAMP) policy, the Facilities Management Division reviewed this legislation for Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) impacts. This sale of personal property is not expected to negatively impact low-income communities, communities of color, or limited English proficient communities.

Surplus Process

Interest from other county agencies?	NA
Property suitable for affordable housing?	NA, this is not real property
Property determined to be surplus?	N/A

Marketing and Sale

Indicate whether the property was marketed or not, and if so, how it was marketed:

☐	MLS
☐	Commercial Broker
☐	County Website (number of website views:_____)
☐	Social Media
☐	Onsite Signage
☒	Not Marketed (Council motion required prior to marketing)

Appraisal Process

Summary

Date of valuation:	February 28, 2025
Appraised by:	Integra Realty Resources-Seattle
Appraisal factors:	The market value as is of the leasehold interest in the subject property as of the effective date of the appraisal, February 7, 2025
Comps analysis:	Sales comparison approach and income capitalization approach were used to determine the reconciled value.
Estimated FMV:	$3,520,000

Appraisal Summary Chart

Reconciliation and Conclusion of Value

Reconciliation involves the weighting of alternative value indications, based on the judged reliability and applicability of each approach to value, to arrive at a final value conclusion. Reconciliation is required because different value indications result from the use of multiple approaches and within the application of a single approach. The leasehold value conclusions indicated by our analyses are as follows:

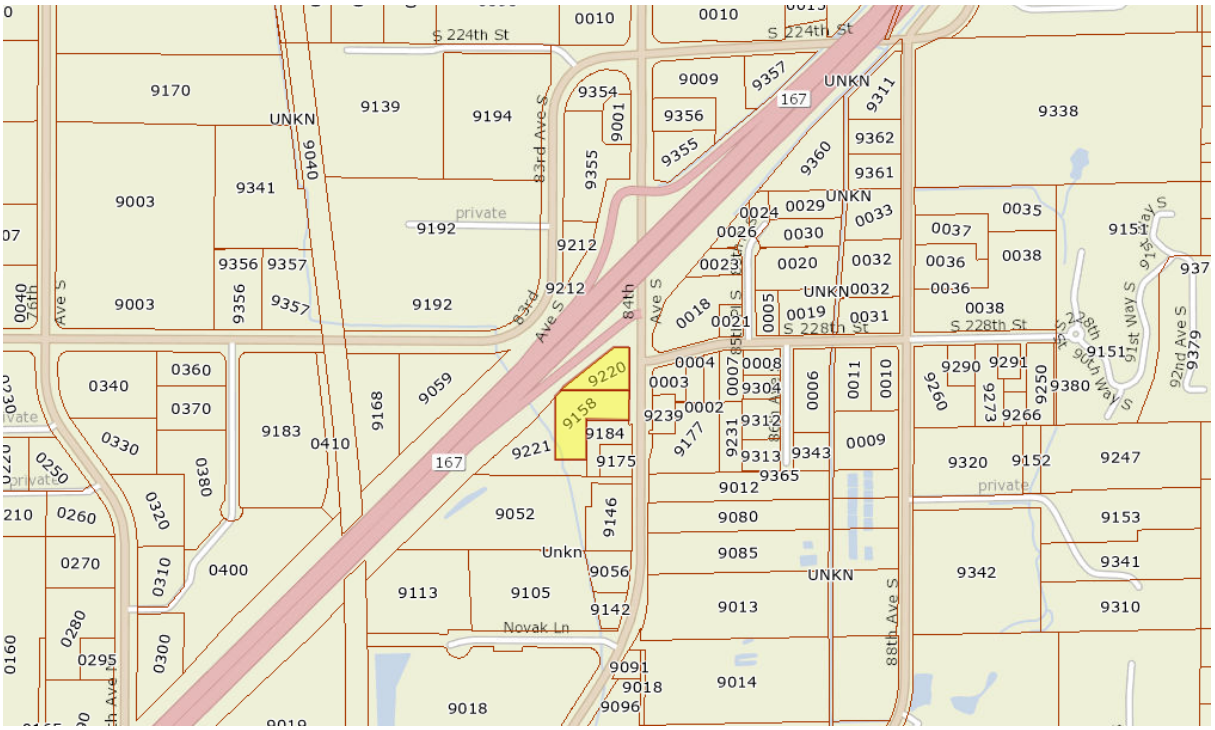
Summary of Value Conclusions-Leasehold Interest

	Market Value of the Going Concern As If Rehabbed/Stabilized-Hypothetical Condition	Market Value As Is
Cost Approach	Not Used	Not Used
Sales Comparison Approach	$4,300,000	$3,530,000
Income Capitalization Approach	$4,280,000	$3,520,000
Reconciled	$4,280,000	$3,520,000

Vicinity View Map



Parcel Map



King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

October 2, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay**:**

This letter transmits a proposed Motion that, if enacted, will enable King County to surplus the personal property facility located at 1233 Central Ave. N, Kent, Washington in support of the provision of King County operations and services. This facility, the former Kent Econo Lodge hotel, was originally purchased for use as an isolation and quarantine site for the COVID-19 response.

The County does not own the land on which this facility stands and is subject to a ground lease that ends on May 11, 2049. In addition, city zoning codes do not allow for any use other than a hotel facility.

This Motion is recommended per the rationale and considerations provided in the attached property summary.

Thank you for your consideration of this proposed Motion.

If your staff have any questions, contact Drew Zimmerman, Acting Director, Facilities Management Division at 206-263-5935.

Sincerely,



for

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Lorraine Patterson-Harris, County Administrative Officer, Department of Executive Services (DES)
Drew Zimmerman, Acting Director, Facilities Management Division (FMD), DES
Julie Ockerman, Manager, Real Estate Services, FMD, DES

Simple Form Data Entry

- In the highlighted cells, enter the information requested In this form.
- A fiscal note for the property sale/lease will be generated based on this information (see Fiscal Note tab).

Simple data entry field
Dropdown menu data entry

1. General Transaction Information

Financial Plan Element	Description/Guidance on Requested Information	Data Entry Field
Description of Request:		Motion to surplus the former Kent Econo Lodge
Title:	*Include property name and related agency/service/function.*	Former Kent Econo Lodge - King County
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	*Applicable division and department names.*	King County
Legal Transaction Type:	*Sale, lease renewal, new lease for new service, relocation, other.*	Other - Motion
Fiscal Transaction Type:	*1st/2nd/3rd omnibus, biennial review, stand alone ordinance, other.*	Stand Alone
Note Prepared By:	*FMD finance manager and property agent.*	Shireen Hayre
Date Prepared:	*Date in XX/XX/XX text format (i.e., 'XX/XX/XX)*	8/21/2025
Transaction Duration:	*The term of the lease/agreement or capital investment. Property sale = NA.*	NA
Fair Market Value:	*If not a sale = NA.*	$ 3,520,000
Current Year:	*First year of current biennium (in XXXX format, should be odd number).*	2025

Appropriation Units Impacted: *All impacted appropriation unit names and numbers and department initials.*

Appropriation Unit Name	Appr. Unit Number	Department	Fund Number

Projects Impacted: *Project numbers impacted by this transaction (enter as 7 digit number with', i.e., 'XXXXXXX).*

2. Financial Impacts - Net Present Value

*An NPV analysis **should be performed for** transactions that:*
- Result in long term financial impacts , especially including instances where a transaction represents an upfront cost to be recouped in later years
- Where the transaction represents a change in policy or opertions , and
- Where there are viable alternatives with different , benefits and costs that should be considered.
Examples include vacating a owned space for a leased space, selling a currently operating facility, entering into a long term agreement to lease out a property, relocating from one leased space to another.

An explanation of the NPV analysis, including major assumptions and supporting information, should be provided in the "Notes" section . If no NPV was performed, the rationale for not providing this information should be provided below.

Financial Plan Element	Description/Guidance on Requested Information	Data Entry Field
Was an Net Present Value calculation performed?	*Indicate whether a NPV analysis has been performed. If no NPV, then indicate why below.*	N
Net Present Value to King County:	*The NPV of the transaction to King County as a whole. NA = not performed.*	
Net Present Value to Impacted Agency:	*The NPV of the transaction to the primary customer of the transaction. NA = not performed.*	
If an NPV analysis was not performed for either the County or the Agency or both, state rationale here:		An NPV analysis was not performed because ...

3. Financial Impacts - Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

- Provide the estimated revenue and expenditure impacts to each KC appropriation unit and project combination.

- Impacts should represent the complete revenue/expenditure impacts of the transaction, whether or not there is a corresponding need for supplemental appropriation. Not all the costs included in the NPV will be represented below. For instance, ongoing maintenance costs in a KC building vacated by a KC agency may be included in the KC NPV, but would not be included below because the transaction does not impact these costs.

- For transactions with mid-year impacts, the fiscal note should represent the best estimate of the effective date of the transaction as of the date prepared.

- The sum of outyear impacts for revenue and expenditures includes all revenues/expenditures for the duration of the lease/other agreement or life of the capital investment.

- Values represented below should be net values (combined impact of cost savings and additional costs, revenue loss and new revenues). Overall, positive values indicate an increase in revenues/expenditures while negative values indicate a reduction in expenditures/revenues. De minimus cost savings, such as minor reductions in maintenance costs, do not need to be included.

- A detailed explanation of revenue and expenditure impacts analysis, including workload impacts, major assumptions, and other supporting data, should be provided in the property summary.

3.1. Revenue Impacts:

Is the cost of the transaction partially or entirely covered by **fund balance**? N — If yes, indicate fund balance amount: (enter as text, including $ and ,)

Is the activity partially or entirely covered by **reallocation of grants**? N — If yes, indicate grant amount: (enter as text, including $ and ,)

*Indicate new revenue provided to KC appropriation units as a result of this transaction. Fund balance and reallocated grant revenue **ARE NOT** new revenue.*

Appropriation Unit Name	Project	Revenue Account Code and Source/Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Sum of Outyear Impacts	Sum of Revenues Prior to 2025
			$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		

3.2. Expenditures Impacts:

Indicate expenditure impacts in the categories indicated and defined below that result from this transaction.

Descriptions of Expenditure Categories:

Real Estate Services Labor Costs	*Labor costs that RES has incurred associated with this transaction.*
King County Project Management	*Project management to be incurred in association with this transaction.*
Lease Payments/Associated O&M	*Lease payments as well as associated O&M for the life of the agreement.*
Service Costs (Appraisal, Title, Move)	*Moving/relocation costs, appraisal costs, title fees, and other services provided in support of the transaction.*
Tenant and Other Improvements	*Tenant improvements , other capital costs, furnishings, equipment, etc.*
10% Art for General Fund Transactions	
Other Transaction Costs	*Items that do not fit in the above categories. Contact the PSB budget analyst for this transaction if other costs exceed 20% of total expenditures.*

Appropriation Unit/Project Combination #1
Appropriation Unit: — Project Number:

Expenditure Category	Expenditure Notes	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Sum of Outyear Impacts	Sum of Expenditures Prior to 2025
Real Estate Services Labor Costs									$ -	
King County Project Management										
Lease Payments/Associated O&M										
Service Costs (Appraisal, Title, Move)										
Tenant and Other Improvements										
10% Art for General Fund Transactions										
Other Transaction Costs										

Appropriation Unit/Project Combination #2
Appropriation Unit: — Project Number:

Expenditure Category	Expenditure Notes	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Sum of Outyear Impacts	Sum of Expenditures Prior to 2025
Real Estate Services Labor Costs										
King County Project Management										
Lease Payments/Associated O&M										
Service Costs (Appraisal, Title, Move)										
Tenant and Other Improvements										
10% Art for General Fund Transactions										
Other Transaction Costs										

4. Appropriation Impacts

- Indicate if either one of the following statements applies to this transaction.
- If neither of these statements apply, provide the estimated appropriation impacts (i.e., change to adopted appropriation budget) to each KC appropriation unit and project combination.
- A positive value indicates an increase in expenditure authority. A negative value indicates a dissappropriation.
- If the transaction has potential capital appropriation impacts within the 6-year CIP but outside of the current biennium, indicate the estimated planning-level costs in the appropriate cells.

The transaction was anticipated in the adopted budget(s) so no appropriation impact is anticipated. N
The transaction results in expenditures, but impacts can be absorbed within the current budget appropriation(s). N

Appropriation Unit	Project	Appropriation Notes	2025 Allocation Change	NA		Total 6-Year CIP Outyear Planning-Level Costs

5. Notes

Is the transaction a sale that primarily generates revenue?	N
Is the transaction backed by new revenue? (if above is Y, mark this as N)	Y
Does the new revenue include grant revenue?	N
If the project has been grant backed, has the grant been awarded?	N
If the transaction is backed by new revenue, has the revenue been received?	N
If revenue has not been received, when and how will it be received?	The new revenue will be received by …

- Below, add information as necessary to describe major assumptions, workload impacts, and supporting information for the net present value, revenue/expenditure, and appropriation impacts.
- The major assumptions discussion should include:
- the discount rate used and rationale for that rate
- the term of the lease used in the NPV
- the anticipated effective dates of a lease or other activities impacting costs
- whether a sale of a vacated space is anticipated in the NPV and fiscal note
- whether parking agreements are included
- and any other pertinent information on related transactions or dependencies

- This is a motion request for Council to approve the marketing and sale of the Personal Property (Building) and assignment of the associated ground lease. All sales amounts are estimated and actual revenue from the sale will be based on the market response to this offering and final negotiated purchase price.

- This is the surplus of former Kent Econo Lodge, which was purchased by King County in March of 2020, utilizing FEMA funds, for providing quarantine and isolation services during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Enter additional notes as necessary directly in fiscal note form.

The transaction involves the sale of a property and the expenditures associated with this sale are limited to transaction costs. No long-term expenditures requiring resource backing are associated with this transaction.
The transaction is backed by new revenue.
The new revenue does not include grant revenue.

The new revenue has not been received.
The new revenue will be received by …
Some deminimus costs, such as minor reductions in maintenance costs, may not be included in this fiscal note.

- Y
- N
-
-
-
-

NA

300
NA

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	11	**Name:**	Olivia Brey
Proposed No.:	2025-0303	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance to establish the behavioral health administrative services organization fund.

SUMMARY

The King County Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) is authorized by the Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA) to administer state non-Medicaid behavioral health programs. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0303 would establish the BHASO fund to account for proceeds of the BHASO grant from the HCA and to administer behavioral health crisis services in King County.

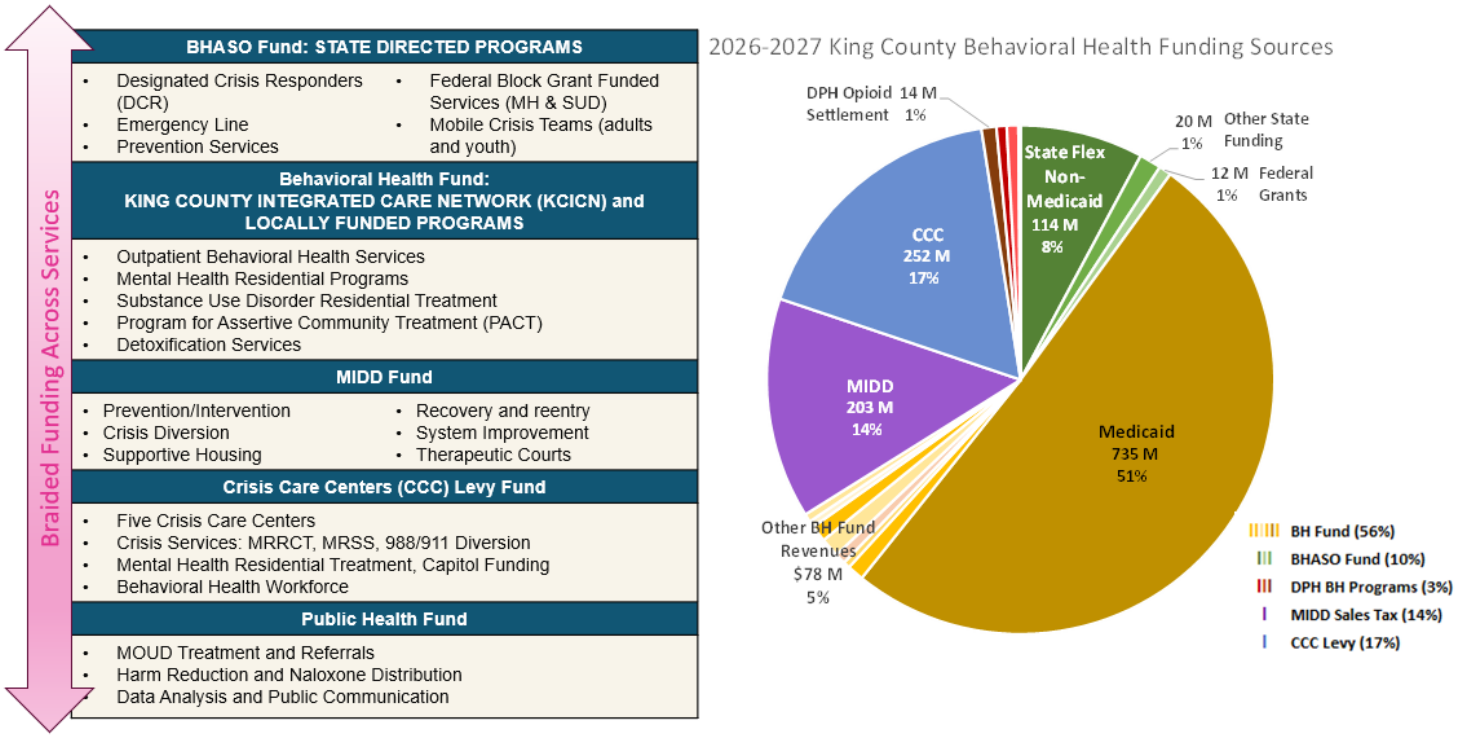
A technical line amendment has been prepared to expand the definition of allowable expenses by the BHASO fund to include behavioral health services and associated administrative support.

BACKGROUND

In 2019, King County transitioned from a Behavioral Health Organization to a BHASO authorized by the HCA to administer state non-Medicaid behavioral health programs, including the Involuntary Treatment Act system. The purpose of a BHASO is to provide services that help clients navigate mental health or substance abuse disorder treatment services, regardless of their insurance status or income level.[1] BHASOs are funded through state non-Medicaid funds that support the crisis system, as well as Federal Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Block Grants. The funding structure for King County's Behavioral Health programs is shown in Figure 1.

[1] Washington State Health Care Authority, BHASO Fact Sheet
https://www.hca.wa.gov/assets/program/bhaso-fact-sheet.pdf

Figure 1. Behavioral Health Funding Structure
Source: Department of Community and Human Services



To date, the Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) has managed King County's BHASO funding and expenditures through the Behavioral Health appropriation unit. In 2024, the HCA completed a regularly scheduled On-Site Fiscal Monitoring Review which resulted in multiple findings related to financial reconciliations, provider visits, and areas that the HCA required corrective action plans. Executive staff indicate that creating a separate BHASO fund will support DCHS in better meeting the required reporting and tracking requirements the HCA noted were not being met.

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0303 would establish a first-tier,[2] special revenue fund to be managed by the Director of the Department of Community and Human Services. This fund would account for proceeds of the BHASO grant from the HCA. Eligible expenses from the account would be expenses to administer behavioral health crisis services in King County.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 would make technical changes to allow for eligible expenses of the BHASO fund to include any behavioral health services, as well as associated administrative support.

[2] A "first tier" fund means a fund that is invested for its own benefit per KCC 4A.10.280.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0303
2. Amendment 1
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0303.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE establishing the behavioral health administrative services organization fund; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. As one part of a broader transition in state contracting for behavioral health services in response to Chapter 225, Laws of 2014, King County transitioned in 2019 from a Behavioral Health Organization ("BHO") to a Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization ("BHASO"), becoming the single regional entity managing the King County regional service area's continuum of behavioral health crisis services through the County's contract with the Washington state Health Care Authority ("HCA").

2. BHASOs, funded through state funding and federal block grant funding, provide services that help residents navigate through mental health or substance use disorder crisis services when needed, regardless of insurance status.

3. In state fiscal year 2025, the HCA's BHASO contract with King County provided $64 million in state general funds and $15 million in other moneys, including block grant funding.

4. As of January 2025, BHASO funds administered by King County include approximately thirty-four unique state general fund proviso awards, two flexible state general fund awards, twelve unique block grant awards, and eight unique special program awards.

5. King County must report quarterly to the state HCA on its BHASO contract, with accurate and timely revenue and expenditure accounting at the individual award level, including cash balances for each award and for the total grant.

6. Creating a separate fund, independent of the existing behavioral health fund, improves King County's ability to manage state BHASO funds accurately and efficiently, and to comply with the state HCA's reporting requirements.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

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

A. There is hereby created the behavioral health administrative services organization fund.

B. The fund shall be a first tier fund. It is a special revenue fund.

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

D. The fund shall account for the proceeds of the behavioral health administrative services organization grant from the state Health Care Authority or its successor. The grant proceeds are for the express purpose of paying eligible expenses to administer

behavioral health crisis services for the King County regional service area as provided in chapter 71.24 RCW.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

11/4/2025
Technical Amendment 1

1

[O.Brey]

Sponsor: Dembowski

Proposed No.: 2025-0303

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0303, VERSION 1

On page 3, line 43, after "health" strike "crisis"

Beginning on page 3, line 43, after "services" strike "for the King County regional service area as provided in chapter 71.24 RCW" and insert "and associated administrative support for the King County regional service area"

EFFECT prepared by *O. Brey*: *Amendment would allow for eligible expenses to include any behavioral health services, as well as associated administrative support.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization Fund Creation Ordinance
Title: Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization Fund Creation
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS)
Note Prepared By: Ryan Black
Date Prepared: June 1, 2025
Note Reviewed By: Nicholas Makhani
Date Reviewed: June 17, 2025

Description of request:

This proposed ordinance would create a new fund to manage Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is needed to respond to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	0		
Supplies	0		
Other Operating Charges	0		
Central Rates	0		
Interfund Transfers	0		
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions: This legislation creates a new fund but does not incur new revenues or expenditures. It has no fiscal impact.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	12	**Name:**	Nick Bowman
Proposed No.:	2025-0309	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0309 would increase fees for a variety of civil filing services that are provided by the King County Sheriff's Office.

SUMMARY

The Proposed Ordinance would increase civil process fees to account for inflationary increases to the cost of providing associated services. The projected revenue increase over existing fee collections is expected to be approximately $232,000 and would accrue to the County General Fund.

State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The proposed fee increases are intended to reflect the 19.8% increase in the consumer price index since the last increase.

As proposed in the Executive's 2026-2027 Proposed Budget, the increased revenue that would result from this ordinance will accrue to the County's General Fund and be appropriated in the Sheriff's Office.

BACKGROUND

The King County Sheriff's Office, under state law, is responsible for providing services to citizens seeking to enforce civil court orders or processes. The services range from the service of summonses, subpoenas, and warrants, serving writs, and posting notices of sale. Additionally, the Sheriff can recover the costs in support of these civil court duties, such as notarizing documents, postage, and fingerprint services.

The costs of providing civil process services are driven by the cost of labor, supplies, central services, and equipment. Services subject to this fee increase include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

State law establishes a base level for these fees to allow the Sheriff to recover the costs of providing required services.[1] However, the statute allows the fees to be adjusted in order "to cover the costs of administration and operation."[2]

The County last authorized adjustments to Sheriff's civil process fees in 2020 and in 2016.[3]

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0309 would increase Sheriff's Office civil process fees by an average of 20.2% to reflect the 19.8% rise in inflation since the last fee increase which took effect in 2021. The projected revenue increase over existing collections is expected to be approximately $232,000 and would be appropriated to the Sheriff's Office under the 2026-2027 Executive proposed budget.

Table 1 below describes each fee and the proposed increase.

Table 1.
Proposed KCSO Civil Process Fee Increase

Fee Type	Category	Current Rate	Proposed Rate	Proposed Increase
Service of civil process, service, summons and complaint, notice of complain, summons and petition, and notice of small claim	Serve one defendant	$36.00	$43.00	$7.00
	Serve two or more defendants, same address	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	All returns	$29.00	$35.00	$6.00
	Nonresident returns	$29.00	$35.00	$6.00
Attachment, writ – personal property	Levy, per hour	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Serve, each defendant	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Return to court	$29.00	$35.00	$6.00
Attachment, write – real property	Levy (per hour)	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Notice of levy	$7.00	$8.00	$1.00
	Filing with auditor and auditor's filing fee	$36.00	$43.00	$7.00
	Serve defendant (if required)	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Return to court	$29.00	$35.00	$6.00
Execution – personal property	Levy (per hour)	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Posting of each notice	$19.00	$23.00	$4.00

[1] RCW 36.18.040
[2] RCW 36.18.040(3)
[3] Ord. 19192 & Ord. 18400

	Conducting sales (per hour)	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Bill of sale (each)	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Return to court	$29.00	$35.00	$6.00
	Serve defendant	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Serve notice (defendant)	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Postponement notice (each)	$19.00	$23.00	$4.00
Warrants	Serve (each)	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Return to court	$29.00	$35.00	$6.00
Subpoena	Serve (each)	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Return to court	$29.00	$35.00	$6.00
Execution – order of sale of real property	Levy (per hour)	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Recording with auditor	$36.00	$43.00	$7.00
	Conducting sale (per hour)	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Certificate of sale	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Return to court	$28.00	$34.00	$6.00
	Posting of notice (each)	$19.00	$23.00	$4.00
	Affidavit of posting	$19.00	$23.00	$4.00
	Postponement (each notice)	$19.00	$23.00	$4.00
Writ of garnishment	Serve garnishee	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Return to court	$28.00	$34.00	$6.00
	Serve defendant (if required)	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
Writ of replevin – affidavit, claim, and delivery	Serve defendant with write – affidavit and bond	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Serve summons and complaint (one)	$36.00	$43.00	$7.00
	Serve summons and complaint (two or more)	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Levy (per hour)	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Return to court	$28.00	$34.00	$6.00
Write of restitution or write of assistance, or both	Service with aid of county	$107.00	$128.00	$21.00
	Cost per hour after first hour	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
	Return to court	$28.00	$34.00	$6.00
Redemption	Serve notice of intent	$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
	Certificate of redemption	$81.00	$97.00	$16.00

Deed issuance		$81.00	$97.00	$16.00
Internal-only criminal history record check		$19.00	$23.00	$4.00
All other documents and supporting papers for which no other fee is provided in this section		$48.00	$58.00	$10.00
Fingerprinting	Noncriminal purpose up to two sets	$19.00	$23.00	$4.00
	Each additional set	$7.00	$8.00	$1.00

Follow up from October 29, 2025 BFM Meeting. At the October 29, 2025 Budget and Fiscal Management Committee meeting, Councilmembers asked questions regarding fee levels and the relationship between the fees and the cost of providing associated services. The responses to those questions are provided below.

Question: Does the Council have the authority to waive fees for certain individuals/entities?

Answer: RCW 36.18.040 requires that the Sheriff collect fees for their official services and does not provide the authority for local jurisdictions to waive the collection of these fees.

Question: Do the proposed fees provide full cost recovery to KCSO for the services provided?

Answer from Executive staff: No, the proposed civil fees are not set at a level that provides full cost recovery of the service provided by KCSO.

KCSO has reviewed the possibility of full cost recovery for civil services in the past and determined that this would have made the fees prohibitively high. Instead, KCSO looked at comparisons with other larger Sheriff's offices and made sure its rates were reasonable and consistent with those of other jurisdictions. KCSO estimates that setting fees at a level that would provide full cost recovery would likely result in roughly tripling the current fees and believes that the current fee rates balance the need to recover some costs with access to the public.

Question: Does the Council have the authority to set fee rates at different levels for different parties? For instance, can the Council charge commercial entities more than individuals?

Answer: RCW 36.18.040(3) provides the discretion to set different rates for administrative fees; however, the amount of fees should be reasonably related to the services rendered or costs associated with the administration. Currently, KCSO does not differentiate between the various parties receiving services subject to civil process fees and would therefore be unable to demonstrate whether services provided to certain parties would warrant a higher fee over others.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 is a technical amendment which would add an effective date of January 1, 2026.

Title Amendment T1 would conform the title to the changes made by Amendment 1.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance Strategy and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0309
2. Amendment 1
3. Title Amendment T1
4. Transmittal Letter
5. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0309.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

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

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

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

B. These fees are assessed under RCW 36.18.040(1), which sets the base level fees that the sheriff's office collects for its official services.

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

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

The following fees apply as provided in this chapter:

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

1. Serve one defendant	$((~~36.00~~)) 43.00
2. Serve two or more defendants, same address	$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
3. All returns	$((~~29.00~~)) 35.00
4. Nonresident returns	$((~~29.00~~)) 35.00

5. Notary fee		$10.00
6. Mileage (per mile)		Federal standard mileage rate
B. Attachment, writ – personal property:		
1. Levy, per hour		$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
2. Serve, each defendant		$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
3. Return to court		$((~~29.00~~)) 35.00
4. Mileage (per mile)		Federal standard mileage rate
C. Attachment, writ – real property:		
1. Levy (per hour)		$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
2. Notice of levy		$((~~7.00~~)) 8.00
Per Location		$2.00
3. Filing with auditor and auditor's filing fee		$((~~36.00~~)) 43.00
4. Serve defendant (if required)		$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
5. Return to court		$((~~29.00~~)) 35.00
6. Mileage (per mile)		Federal standard mileage rate
D. Execution – personal property:		
1. Levy (per hour)		$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
2. Posting of each notice		$((~~19.00~~)) 23.00
3. Conducting sales (per hour)		$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
4. Bill of sale (each)		$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
5. Return to court		$((~~29.00~~)) 35.00
6. Serve defendant		$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
7. Serve notice (defendant)		$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00

8. Postponement notice (each)	$((~~19.00~~)) 23.00
9. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
10. Mailing	Actual costs of postage
E. Warrants:	
1. Serve (each)	$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
2. Return to court	$((~~29.00~~)) 35.00
3. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
F. Subpoena:	
1. Serve (each)	$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
2. Return to court	$((~~29.00~~)) 35.00
3. Mileage	Federal standard mileage rate
G. Postage for mailing, required by statute whether regular, certified or registered:	Actual cost of postage
H. Mileage fee, each mile actually and necessarily traveled in going to or returning from any place of service or attempted service:	Federal standard mileage rate
I. Execution – order of sale of real property:	
1. Levy (per hour)	$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
2. Notice to publisher	$2.00
3. Recording with auditor	$((~~36.00~~)) 43.00
4. Conducting sale (per hour)	$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
5. Certificate of sale	$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
6. Return to court	$((~~28.00~~)) 34.00

7. Posting of notice (each)	$((~~19.00~~)) 23.00
8. Affidavit of posting	$((~~19.00~~)) 23.00
9. Postponement (each notice)	$((~~19.00~~)) 23.00
10. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
11. Mailing	Actual cost of postage
J. Writ of garnishment:	
1. Serve garnishee	$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
2. Return to court	$((~~28.00~~)) 34.00
3. Serve defendant (if required)	$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
4. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate
5. Mailing	Actual cost of postage
K. Writ of replevin – affidavit, claim and delivery:	
1. Serve defendant with writ – affidavit and bond	$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
2. Serve summons and complaint (one)	$((~~36.00~~)) 43.00
3. Serve summons and complaint (two or more)	$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
4. Levy (per hour)	$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
5. Return to court	$((~~28.00~~)) 34.00
6. Mileage (per hour)	Federal standard mileage rate
L. Writ of restitution or writ of assistance, or both:	
1. Service with aid of county	$((~~107.00~~)) 128.00
2. Cost per hour after first hour	$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
3. Return to court	$((~~28.00~~)) 34.00
4. Mileage (per mile)	Federal standard mileage rate

M. Redemption:	
1. Serve notice of intent	$((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
2. Certificate of redemption	$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
N. Deed issuance	$((~~81.00~~)) 97.00
O. Internal-only criminal history record check:	$((~~19.00~~)) 23.00
P. Notarizing documents:	$10.00
Q. All other documents and supporting papers for which no other fee is provided in this section:	((~~48.00~~)) 58.00
R. Fingerprinting:	
1. Noncriminal purpose up to two sets	$((~~19.00~~)) 23.00
2. Each additional set	$((7~~.00~~)) 8.00
S. Copies when sufficient copies are not furnished	

102	For first page	$1.00
103	Each additional page	$0.50

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

1

October 23, 2025
Effective Date

Sponsor: Dembowski

[NB]

Proposed No.: 2025-0309

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0309, VERSION 1

On page 6, after line 103, insert:

"SECTION 3. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2026."

EFFECT: Technical amendment adding an effective date of January 1, 2026.

T1

October 23, 2025
AMD T1

Sponsor: Dembowski

NB

Proposed No.: 2025-0309

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0309, VERSION 1

On page 1, strike lines 1 through 3, and insert:

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

EFFECT: ***Conforms the title to changes made by Amendment 1.***

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

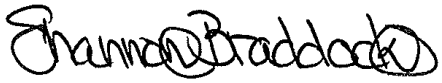
Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,



Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	
Title:	Civil Unit Fee Adjustment
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	King County Sheriff's Office
Note Prepared By:	Jason King
Date Prepared:	7/28/2025
Note Reviewed By:	Andrew Bauck
Date Reviewed:	8/4/2025

Description of request:

This proposed Ordinance increases existing civil process fees to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last update took effect January 1, 2021. Services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court ordered evictions, family law actions and notice of small claims.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
KCSO	000000010	Civil Fees	231,660	231,660	231,660
TOTAL			**231,660**	**231,660**	**231,660**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? Yes/No

Notes and Assumptions:

This change reflects the 19.8% increase in the CPI over the 4-year period since the last increase. The CPI factor was multiplied by the budgeted baseline revenues and then reduced by (10%) for estimated lower demand.

No expenditure changes are expected with the fee adjustment.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	13	**Name:**	Nick Bowman
Proposed No.:	2025-0306	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

An Ordinance increasing the Roads right-of-way construction permit inspection fee.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0306 would raise the hourly fee for utility right-of-way inspections from $176 to $187, a 6.3% increase, to provide for the full cost recovery of these inspections.

BACKGROUND

When a public or private utility provider operating under a franchise agreement[1] with King County does work within the road right-of-way, it is charged an hourly fee for inspections to ensure the work is performed in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Roads Utility Inspectors perform these inspections to ensure that the road right-of-way is safe. Every provider with a franchise utility agreement with the County that has a permit to perform construction work within the right-of-way pays the fee. This includes, but is not limited to, water, sewer, gas, power, and telecom providers. The utility's work is monitored to ensure that it is performed in compliance with the construction permit and that the right-of-way is properly restored to maintain the public's investment in the infrastructure.

The current $176 per hour fee has been in effect since January 1, 2015.

[1] In this context, a franchise is a special privilege to do certain things that is conferred by government on an individual, organization, group, or corporation and which does not belong to citizens generally of common right, e.g., a right granted to offer Cable Television service. A franchise differs from a license, which is merely a personal privilege or temporary permission to do something or a lease, which is a contract for the possession and profits of property in exchange for the payment of rent.

ANALYSIS

The proposed increase in the hourly fee for utility right-of-way inspections is meant to provide for full cost recovery. If the proposed increase is not approved, a $180,000 biennial revenue shortfall would require a subsidy from the Road Fund.

The proposed increase to $187 covers 7 FTEs (1 supervising engineer and 6 engineers). The Road Services Division reports that its projection of 7,778 billable hours annually assumes that 6 inspectors will charge 5.5 hours and one supervisor will charge 1.0 hour per day on utility inspection for an average of 217 days each year (excluding holidays and vacation). The non-billable time between the daily scheduled hours and the billable hours accounts for administrative functions such as training, staff meetings, responding to citizen inquiries, complaints and claim investigations, payroll, supervision, recordkeeping, and other administrative functions. In addition, the total hours assumes 400 hours billed for inspection overtime.

Primary cost drivers are increased labor costs, including salaries, benefits and retirement since 2015.

A history of the inspection fee is provided below:

Year Implemented	Fee	% Increase
1999	$102	
2003	$116	14%
2009	$149	28%
2015	$176	18%
2025 (proposed)	$187	6.3%

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 is a technical amendment which would add an effective date of January 1, 2026.

Title Amendment T1 would conform the title to the changes made by Amendment 1.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance Strategy and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0306
2. Amendment 1
3. Title Amendment T1
4. Transmittal Letter
5. Fiscal Note

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0306.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE changing the right-of-way construction permit inspection fee; and amending Ordinance 7025, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.1000.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 7025, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.1000 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Applicants for the construction of permits within the King County right-of-way shall pay an inspection fee at the rate of one hundred ((~~seventy-six~~)) eighty-seven dollars per hour of utility inspection to the department of local services, road services division. The fee is in addition to any other county fees and is nonrefundable.

B. The fee shall be collected in accordance with administrative procedures developed by the department of local services, road services division.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

1

October 23, 2025
Effective Date

Sponsor: Dembowski

[NB]

Proposed No.: 2025-0306

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0306, VERSION 1

On page 2, on line 12, after line 12, insert:

"SECTION 2. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2026."

EFFECT: Technical amendment adding an effective date of January 1, 2026.

T1

October 23, 2025
AMD T1

Sponsor: Dembowski

NB

Proposed No.: 2025-0309

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0309, VERSION 1

On page 1, strike lines 1 through 3and insert:

"AN ORDINANCE changing the right-of-way construction permit inspection fee; amending Ordinance 7025, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.7090.1000 and establishing an effective date."

EFFECT: ***Conforms the title to changes made by Amendment 1.***

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2025-XXXX

Title: Amending Title 4A to change Right-of-way construction permit inspection fee.

Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Road Services Division

Note Prepared By: Bonnie L. Fluckinger, Office of Performance, Strategy & Budget

Date Prepared: 8/1/2025

Note Reviewed By: T.J. Stutman, Office of Performance, Strategy & Budget

Date Reviewed: 8/21/2025

Description of request:

This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee at the current rate from one $176 per hour of utility inspection, to the rate of $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3%.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
County Road Fund	1030	Fee payer	180,000	180,000	180,000
TOTAL			**180,000**	**180,000**	**180,000**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
			0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:

This assumes $187 per hour applied to 7,778 billable hours plus 63 percent overhead recovery.

A consistent number of billable hours is projected as available over the six years.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	14	**Name:**	Andy Micklow
Proposed No.:	2025-0301	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0301 would raise the Noxious Weed Control Program assessment as prescribed in King County Code (K.C.C.) 4A.670.200.

SUMMARY

The Noxious Weed Control program, through the King County Noxious Weed Control Board, is a County program aimed at eradicating, controlling, and preventing the spread of noxious weeds countywide. The Noxious Weed Control Program provides services for public outreach and education, property owner assistance and identification, field surveying of sites, and weed control and eradication.

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0301 would increase the Noxious Weed Control Program assessment per parcel and per acre. The Executive's 2026-2027 proposed budget estimates $3 million in revenue resulting from the assessment increase.

BACKGROUND

Noxious Weeds. Noxious weeds are plant species that are highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control. Noxious weeds are regulated under Chapter 17.10 RCW and Chapter 16-175 WAC to reduce economic loss and adverse impact to agricultural, natural, and human resources resulting from noxious weeds.

The King County Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a Noxious Weed List[1] consistent with the list established by Washington State. Noxious weeds are categorized into three regulated classes and one non-regulated category. Under RCW 17.10.090, the County is required to regulate all Class A weeds, regionally designated Class B weeds, and any other Class B or Class C weeds selected by the King County Noxious Weed Control Board. King County agencies are also responsible for controlling noxious weeds on 40,000 acres of King County-owned property, 390 linear miles of trails, and 1,500 linear miles of right-of-way.

[1] The King County Noxious Weed List is available at https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dnrp/nature-recreation/environment-ecology-conservation/noxious-weeds/identification-control/noxious-weeds-list

Noxious Weed Control Program. The Noxious Weed Control Program, established in 1995, focuses both on prevention through education and technical assistance as well as field surveying and working with landowners to achieve weed control. The Noxious Weed Control Program provides the following services to residents:

- Plant identification
- Direct assistance and cost share for priority noxious weeds
- Informational publications and reports
- Workshops, meetings, and educational sessions
- Information on the best methods for control or eradication
- Facilitating weed management efforts by working with volunteer and landowner groups
- Annual surveys on roads and other areas of the county for early detection of noxious weeds

In 2024, 9,118 regulated noxious weed infestations were inspected, and 8,267 were controlled, covering 170 acres. The Program also held 22 online trainings, 19 in-person presentations, and 16 field trainings to teach about the impacts of noxious weeds, plant identification techniques, appropriate removal methods, and reporting methods.

Noxious Weed Tax Assessment and Comparison. The Noxious Weed Control Program is funded through an assessment of all properties in King County. The County imposes two rates: a rate for all properties except forest land and a rate for forest land.[2] The assessment is calculated based on base rate plus an acreage rate. Table 1 identifies the assessment increase from 1996 to the present.

Table 1. Historic Noxious Weed Assessment Increases Between 1996 and Present

Year	All Properties, Except Forest Land	Forest Land
1996	$0	$0
1998	$0.85 + $0.09 per acre	$0.085 + $0.009 per acre
2002	$1.50 + $0.09 per acre	$0.15 + $0.009 per acre
2008	$2.10 + $0.15 per acre	$0.21 + $0.015 per acre
2015	$3.171 + $0.2265 per acre	$0.317 + $0.02265 per acre
2019	$5.32 + $0.380 per acre	$0.532 + $0.0380 per acre
2023	$6.20 + $0.4429 per acre	$0.620 + $0.0443 per acre
2026 (proposed)	$8.122 + $0.58 per acre	$0.812 + $0.058 per acre

Table 2 identifies the noxious weed assessments across counties.

[2] Forest land is defined in RCW 84.33.035 as "any parcel of land that is five or more acres or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total five or more acres that is or are devoted primarily to growing and harvesting timber." Forest land is charged at 1/10th of the rate consistent with RCW 17.10.240 due to a dense canopy cover that typically inhibits the growth of noxious weeds, thus requiring less control on these properties.

Table 2. Current Noxious Weed Control Program Assessment County Comparison (Base Rate, Non-Forest)

Jurisdiction	Fee	Jurisdiction	Fee
Pierce	$1.79	King	$6.20
Spokane	$4.00	Klickitat	$12.00
Kitsap	$2.00	San Juan	$9.25
Columbia	$3.00	Yakima	$7.16
Jefferson	$4.00[3]	Franklin	$8.00
Thurston	$4.40[4]	Okanogan	$12.74
Cowlitz	$8.00	Lincoln	$15.00
Stevens	$5.00	Ferry	$12.00
Benton	$5.00	Grant	$14.00

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0301. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0301 would increase the noxious weed control program assessment by 31%. For all properties (except forest lands), the base rate would increase by $1.922 plus $0.1371 per acre. Table 3 identifies the existing and proposed rates for property within King County.

Table 3. 2023-2025 Noxious Weed Assessment and 2026-2027 Proposed

Parcel Type	2023-2025 Rate	Proposed 2026-2027 Rate	$ Change
Regular – Non-forest	$6.20 per parcel + $0.4429 per acre	$8.122 per parcel + $0.58 per acre	$1.922 per parcel + $0.1371 per acre
Forest	$0.62 per parcel + $0.0443 per acre	$0.812 per parcel + $0.058 per acre	$0.192 per parcel + $0.0137 acre

The Executive has proposed to sustain the current level of service provided by the King County Noxious Weeds Program. Executive staff shared that the proposed increase is a necessary step to maintain a positive fund balance through 2027. The Noxious Weed special assessment has not been increased since the 2023-2024 budget cycle. Executive staff shared that a rate increase was postponed, with the understanding that a larger increase would be needed in 2026-2027, given the shorter annual budget cycle in 2025 and sufficient fund balance (including reserves) to sustain the Program through 2025.

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0301 is anticipated to generate approximately $3 million in revenues. Approximately $2 million would be used to address the Program's expenditure growth that has occurred since 2022 and replenish the Program's reserves. Approximately $0.5 million would address labor inflation, and $0.5 million would cover increased overhead. The Program's total assessment revenues, including the rate increase and a technical revenue adjustment, would be approximately $12.4 million.

[3] Jefferson County base rate will be increased to $5.50 per acre, effective January 1, 2026.
[4] Thurston County base rate proposed to be increased to $5.50 as part of the 2026–27 Thurston County budget process.

If the proposed special assessment increases in the ordinance are not approved, in whole or in part, the proposed 2026-2027 Noxious Weed Control Program budget expenditures would need to be adjusted. According to Executive staff, without a fee increase, the Noxious Weed fund would be short $3 million at the end of 2027.

Noxious Weed Control Board. The King County Noxious Weed Control Board sets county weed control priorities, annually adopts the county weed list, and administers the Noxious Weed Control Program throughout the County in accordance with the requirements of the State Noxious Weed Law, RCW 17.10. Executive staff anticipate that the Noxious Weed Control Board will pass a motion at its upcoming meeting on October 29, 2025, and subsequently transmit a letter in support of the proposed increase to the County Executive.

Follow up from the October 29, 2025 BFM meeting: At the October 29, 2025 Budget and Fiscal Management Committee meeting, Councilmembers asked the following questions, and responses are provided below.

Question 1: Can you share more about the work plan for the upcoming biennium?

Answer: Executive staff shared the following work plan for the 2026-2027 biennium.

Inspect, Monitor, and Provide Technical Assistance for Regulated Noxious Weeds

- Inspections (initial site visits): 8100 total infestations
  - 1100 Class A Weeds
  - 7000 Class B & C Designate Weeds
- Control target for Class A Weeds: 98%
- Control target for Class B & C Designate Weeds: 85%
- Provide technical assistance on 30% of parcels.

Manage Riparian Areas for Healthy Habitats

- Survey 50 river miles for invasive knotweed, control all known infestations, and prevent spreading along identified sections of the Green, Cedar, Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers.
- Protect 725 acres of floodplain from invasive knotweed

Leverage Noxious Weed Expertise to Support the Public

- Respond to all public reports of noxious weeds via email, phone, and online reporting apps.
- Host 40 trainings on noxious weed identification, prevention, and control. Provide a combination of lectures, online webinar, and field trainings.
- Host an educational table/booth at 14 in-person events, develop connections with community groups.
- Engage the County-wide audience with monthly articles about weeds through the Noxious Weed News blog and the Noxious Weed News newsletter.
- Maintain knotweed injector kit loaner program and provide training to the public to control knotweed on their properties.

Leverage Noxious Weed Expertise on Conservation Lands

- Survey noxious weeds on 15 sites.
- Control weeds on conservation lands with a target of 70 acres.

Question 2: What is the utilization rate for the program?

Answer: Executive staff noted that the term "utilization rate" is not defined by the program, but program's expenditures can be a proxy for its utilization. In that context, as of Q3, the projections for 2025 are as follows:

Revenues	$4.823 million
Expenditures	$5.555 million
Difference	($0.732 million)

The additional $0.732 million will draw down majority of the fund balance, leaving only $0.057 million.

Question 3: Related to the proposed 31 percent increase, Have the fees been under the cost and we are catching up or are costs increasing?

Answer: Executive staff shared that the decision to forgo an increase in 2025, coupled with utilizing one-time fund balance to buy down the level of increase proposed in 2023-2024, are the primary factors that resulted in utilizing nearly all the reserve balance in 2025. Executives staff shared that the proposed increase is a necessary step to maintain a positive fund balance through 2027. The proposed increase would generate approximately $3 million in revenue and would be used to address two main contributing factors:

Closing the rate gap: The Noxious Weed special assessment has not been increased since the 2023-2024 budget cycle. Given the shorter annual budget cycle and sufficient fund balance (including reserves) to sustain the program through 2025, a rate increase was postponed with the understanding that a larger increase would be needed in 2026-2027. Approximately $2 million would be used to address the program's expenditure growth that has occurred since 2022 (including the compounding effect of the market-based adjustment for the Noxious Weed Specialist classification over the last 3 years) and replenish the program's reserves.

Addressing inflation: Approximately $0.5 million would address labor inflation, and $0.5 million would cover increased overhead.

Executive staff also noted that, given the forecasted 2026 beginning fund balance, proposed 2026-2027 revenues, and forecasted 2026-2027 revenues, the proposed fee is the minimum increase necessary to maintain a positive balance, including the fund policy's 30-day reserve requirement. Without a fee increase, the fund would be short $3 million at the end of 2027.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 would add serial commas to the proposed ordinance.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0301
2. Amendment 1
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0301.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE regarding the King County noxious weed control program; revising King County noxious weed control program assessments; amending Ordinance 13325, Sections 1 and 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.670.200 and establishing an effective date.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. Since the last noxious weed parcel assessment increase in 2022 under Ordinance 19535, there have been increases in the costs of providing noxious weed prevention and control services and increases in the number and acreage of noxious weed sites in King County that are mandated for control by chapter 17.10 RCW. The noxious weed control program continues to discover higher numbers of infested sites each year. There have been ten additions to the State and County Noxious Weed List across eight hundred fifteen new sites since 2022, requiring research and new surveying techniques by county staff to ensure compliance with new regulations. In addition, widespread nonregulated invasive weeds are creating increasingly adverse effects to farms, forests, and urban greenspaces, and additional resources are needed to identify and achieve higher levels of control of these damaging species, especially to

underserved communities and in areas being protected by conservation efforts.

2. There was no fee increase sought during the 2025 annual budget cycle, thereby utilizing a portion of the program's thirty-day fund reserve. The proposed rate restores the fund reserve and covers three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing level of service. The King County noxious weed control budget for 2026 and 2027 is included in the King County budget for 2026 and 2027, submitted to the King County council by the King County executive, and based on this budget, an increase in the noxious weed control program assessment is warranted on all property not classified as forest land from six dollars and twenty cents to eight dollars and twelve and two one-thousandths cents per parcel and from forty-four and twenty-nine one thousandths cents to fifty-eight cents per acre on all property not classified as forest land shall be imposed annually. Property classified as forest land, as defined in RCW 84.33.035, that is used solely for the planting, growing, or harvesting of trees and that is typified by canopies so dense as to prohibit the growth of an understory, shall be increased from sixty-two cents to eighty-one and two one-thousandths cents per parcel and from four and forty-three one-thousandths cents to five and eight one-thousandths cents per acre fee, in order to address the increases in noxious weed species listed, their area of infestation, and their impacts.

3. Lands owned by the federal government or by federally recognized

tribes or members of such tribes that are located within the historical boundaries of a reservation shall not be assessed for the noxious weed control program.

4. It is in the public interest, and is necessary for the protection of health, safety, and welfare for the residents of King County that the necessary costs of providing noxious weed control program services continue to be paid, and that such costs continue to be charged against those parcels benefitting from these services.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. Section 2 of this ordinance proposes to revise the noxious weed control program assessments.

B. These assessments are authorized under RCW 17.10.240.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 13325, Sections 1 and 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.670.200 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. An assessment for the King County noxious weed control program of ((~~six dollars and twenty~~)) eight dollars and one hundred twenty-two one thousandths cents per parcel and ((~~forty-four and twenty-nine one thousandth~~)) fifty-eight cents per acre on all property not classified as forest land shall be imposed annually. Property classified as forest land, as defined in RCW 84.33.035, that is used solely for the planting, growing or harvesting of trees and that is typified by canopies so dense as to prohibit the growth of an understory shall be assessed at the rate of ((~~sixty-two~~)) eighty-one and two one-thousandths cents per parcel and ((~~four and forty-three one-thousandths~~)) five and eight one-thousandths cents per acre.

B. The amount of the assessment shall constitute a lien against any property for which the assessment has not been paid by the date it is due, as provided in RCW 17.10.240. A notice of lien shall be sent to each owner of such a property.

C. Lands owned by the federal government or lands owned by federally recognized tribes or members of such tribes as are located within the historical

boundaries of a reservation shall not be assessed for the noxious weed control program.

SECTION 3. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2026.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

10-23-25
NW SC

A. Micklow

Sponsor: Dembowski

Proposed No.: 2025-0301

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0301, VERSION 1

On page 3, line 61, after "growing" insert ","

EFFECT prepared by *Andy Micklow*: *Adds a serial comma to the proposed ordinance section that is being codified.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2026-XXXX
Title: 2026 – 2027 Noxious Weed Assessment Increase
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Water and Land Resources Division, Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Note Prepared By: Bennett Armstrong
Date Prepared: 6/27/2025
Note Reviewed By: ˙ Nitin Chadha Elena Davert
Date Reviewed: 6/27/2025 8/24/2025

Description of request:

This is an assessment increase for the Noxious Weed Control program of $1.922, or 31%, from $6.20 per parcel to $8.122 per parcel. This increase will cover inflationary cost increases and maintain current service levels.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Water and Land Resource Division	1311	Nox Weed Assessment	2,924,976	2,948,422	2,972,057
TOTAL			**2,924,976**	**2,948,422**	**2,972,057**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? Yes/No

Notes and Assumptions:

Increase in the out years includes an estimated 0.40% annual parcel growth forecast.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	15	**Name:**	Andy Micklow
Proposed No.:	2025-0302	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0302 would raise surface water management service charges in unincorporated King County through the process prescribed in King County Code (K.C.C.) 9.08.070.

SUMMARY

The Proposed Ordinance would increase the surface water management service charge by 4.99% for all rate classifications[1] in unincorporated King County. For a single-family residence, the proposed service charge would increase from $361 to $379. Revenues collected from the proposed rate increase would fund a number of programs and projects in the Executive's proposed 2026-2027 budget.

BACKGROUND

Surface Water Management History. King County is required to provide surface water management services under the 1972 federal Clean Water Act. The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) administers the Clean Water Act on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency through the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Under its NPDES Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit, King County is responsible for reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent feasible through prevention, control, and treatment.

The King County Council adopted Ordinance 7590 in 1986, initiating the Surface Water Management (SWM) program. The SWM program was established to provide a comprehensive approach to surface water and drainage issues, including basin planning, land use regulation, construction of facilities, maintenance, and public education, and provided limited services to the urban-designated areas of the adopted 1985 King County Comprehensive Plan.

[1] Nine rate classifications are listed in K.C.C. 9.08.070, including one class for residential properties, seven classes for non-residential property (ranging from very light to very heavy impervious surface coverage), and two classes for roads and highways.

SWM Rate Structure and Service Charge History. A rate structure and service charges were established with the creation of the SWM program in 1986 for property in unincorporated King County.[2] SWM service charges fund management and maintenance of County-owned stormwater facilities, restoration of ecological habitat along streams, addressing chronic drainage and flooding issues, and compliance with the requirements of the NPDES permit.

This rate structure (shown below in Table 1) generally has remained the same since 1986, although actual rates have changed since the program was established. The six non-residential classes are based on impervious surface coverage and are classified as very light, light, moderate, moderately heavy, heavy, and very heavy. Mobile home parks are charged at the residential rate multiplied by the number of mobile home spaces. SWM service rates for the two other categories, county roads and state highways, are limited to a maximum of 30% of the rate of a comparable property as set by RCW 90.03.525.

Table 1. Current SWM Rate Structure and Charges

Rate Classification	Percent Impervious Surface	2025 Rate
1 Residential	N/A	$361.00 / parcel
2 Very Light	10% or less	$361.00 / parcel
3 Light	10.1% - 20%	$1,003.69 / acre
4 Moderate	20.1% - 45%	$1,878.75 / acre
5 Moderately Heavy	45.1% - 65%	$3,206.03 /acre
6 Heavy	65.1% - 85%	$4,466.12 / acre
7 Very Heavy	85.1% - 100%	$5,495.07 / acre
County Roads	N/A	RCW 90.03.525
State Highways	N/A	RCW 90.03.525

In the last 39 years, between 1986 at the program's inception and 2025, rates have risen from $26.07 to $361.00 for a single-family residential property, as shown in Table 2. The increase is historically due to inflation, annexations, maintenance needs, and increasingly stringent federal and state requirements on surface water quantity and quality.

Table 2. Historic SWM Service Charge Increases Between 1986 and 2025

Year	SWM Service Charge	Dollar Increase	Percent Increase
1986	$26.07	--	--
1992	$85.02	$58.95	226%
2002	$102.00	$16.98	20.0%
2007	$111.00	$9.00	8.8%
2011	$133.00	$22.00	19.8%

[2] RCW 36.89.080 establishes statutory authority to collect SWM service charges.

2013	$151.00	$18.00	13.5%
2014	$171.50	$20.50	13.6%
2017	$240.44	$68.94	40.2%
2019	$289.00	$48.56	20.2%
2022	$323.00	$34.00	11.8%
2024	$361.00	$38.00	11.8%

Current Discounts and Exemptions. The SWM program provides discounts and exemptions to qualifying residential and non-residential properties:

- Households qualifying for a low-income senior or disabled exemption under RCW 84.36.381 are entirely exempt from the SWM service charge.
- Households with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines are eligible for a 50% discount.
- Non-residential properties that qualify as open space under K.C.C. 9.08.010 are charged only for the area of impervious surface at the rate the parcel is classified under for total acreage.
- Non-residential properties that manage and mitigate stormwater using flow control facilities, water quality treatment facilities, flow control best management practices[3] or infiltration facilities, or include additional compliance required by the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) are eligible for discounted rates ranging between 4% and 20%.
- Residential properties that are served by flow control or water quality treatment facilities and that implement applicable best management practices are eligible for a 50% discount.
- Properties that are at least 65% forested, covered with no more than 20% impervious surface, and that meet dispersal and water quality standards receive an 80% discount.
- School district properties, where the school district provides activities that benefit the surface water management program, such as a curriculum specific to the issues and problems of surface and storm water management or activities that expose students to efforts required to restore, monitor, or enhance the stormwater system. Service charges may be adjusted based on the cost of those activities.
- Properties owned by federally recognized tribe or member of such tribe and is located within the historic boundaries of a reservation is exempt from charges.

SWM Rate Regional Comparison. In 2025, the average SWM service charge for a single-family residential property in the region is $300.15. King County's current 2025 rate is $361 per parcel. Table 3 identifies the 2025 SWM service charges in the region.

[3] Flow control best management practices disperse, infiltrate, or otherwise reduce and prevent development-related runoff increases. Examples of flow control best management practices are full stormwater dispersion over a vegetated area, rock pads, gravel-filled trenches, and native vegetated landscape.

Table 3. 2025 SWM Service Charge for Single-Family Residential Property Regional Rate Comparison

Jurisdiction[4]	2025 Rate	Jurisdiction	2025 Rate
Snohomish County	$140.07	Issaquah	$248.58
Carnation	$149.76	Des Moines	$375.75
North Bend	$148.32	Lake Forest Park	$311.49
SeaTac	$149.84	Kirkland	$282.25
Federal Way	$198.38	Black Diamond	$234.00
Pierce County	$167.14	Mercer Island	$300.84
Kent	$191.76	Kenmore	$358.56
Lynnwood	$194.94	Duvall	$344.64
Burien	$221.08	**King County**	**$361.00**
Algona	$186.00	Shoreline	$384.00
Milton	$447.48	Pacific	$288.00
Renton	$211.68	Snoqualmie	$360.00
Auburn	$231.72	Covington	$369.00
Redmond	$203.64	Tacoma	$404.64
Maple Valley	$218.66	Newcastle	$397.47
Bothell	$237.51	Everett	$459.36
Tukwila	$279.82	Bellevue	$603.30
Woodinville	$222.00	Sammamish	$474.99
Normandy Park	$375.24	Seattle	$672.93
		AVERAGE	**$300.15**

King County is one of six jurisdictions[5] that are NPDES Phase I municipal stormwater permittees. These jurisdictions are generally subject to a more stringent set of conditions and timelines issued with the Phase I municipal stormwater permit compared to all other jurisdictions in Washington State, which are subject to Phase II permits. As identified in Table 3, both Pierce and Snohomish Counties assess lower SWM service charges than King County, whereas the Cities of Seattle and Tacoma assess higher service charges.

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0302. The proposed ordinance would increase the SWM service charge by 4.99% for all rate classifications. Table 4 illustrates the current and 2026-2027 proposed SWM rates for unincorporated King County property owners.

[4] Some jurisdictions charge varying rates for single-family residences based on lot size or impervious surface. Where this occurs, the middle rate or average option is shown in this table. Seattle is calculated using a 5,499 square foot lot size. Bellevue is calculated using a 5,499 square foot lot size.
[5] Other Phase I jurisdictions are Snohomish County, Pierce County, Clark County, City of Seattle and City of Tacoma

Table 4. 2025 SWM Rates and 2026-2027 Proposed SWM Rates

Rate Classification	Percent Impervious Surface	2025 Rate	2026-2027 Proposed Rate
1 Residential	N/A	$361.00 / parcel	$379.00 / parcel
2 Very Light	10% or less	$361.00 / parcel	$379.00 / parcel
3 Light	10.1% - 20%	$1,003.69 / acre	$1,053.74 / acre
4 Moderate	20.1% - 45%	$1,878.75 / acre	$1,972.43 / acre
5 Moderately Heavy	45.1% - 65%	$3,206.03 /acre	$3,365.89/acre
6 Heavy	65.1% - 85%	$4,466.12 / acre	$4,688.81 / acre
7 Very Heavy	85.1% - 100%	$5,495.07 / acre	$5,769.06 / acre

The proposed SWM service charge increase would generate approximately $5.1 million in additional SWM revenues. Table 5 identifies the percentage of revenue generated by each rate classification. The first two classifications, Residential and Very Light (non-residential) are assessed a flat charge per parcel. The remaining classifications, Light to Very Heavy non-residential properties, are charged based on parcel acreage size.

Table 5. Percent Revenue Generated by Rate Classification based on 2025 SWM Billings

Rate Classification	Percent Impervious Surface	Number of Billable Parcels	Percent Revenue Generated
1 Residential	N/A	84,321	69.4%
2 Very Light	10% or less	4,110	3.5%
3 Light	10.1% - 20%	503	5.4%
4 Moderate	20.1% - 45%	750	7.0%
5 Moderately Heavy	45.1% - 65%	1,743	5.4%
6 Heavy	65.1% - 85%	1,132	4.7%
7 Very Heavy	85.1% - 100%	577	4.6%

Surface Water Management Revenue Needs and Permit Obligations. The SWM program pays for the cost of planning, designing, constructing, maintaining, and operating stormwater control facilities under county and state law.[6] Similarly, K.C.C. 9.08.070 states that "revenue needs of the program are based upon all or any part, as determined by the council, of the cost of meeting stormwater permit obligations of state and federal law and the cost of surface and storm water management services and to pay or secure the payment of all or any portion of any issue of general obligation or revenue bonds issued for that purpose."

A new NDPES Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit was issued on July 1, 2024, which impacted on the County's obligations for stormwater management services and the

[6] RCW 36.89.080 through 36.89.120 and K.C.C. Chapter 9.08.

SWM rate. According to Executive staff, at a high level, the proposed SWM fee increase is primarily to keep pace with inflation to sustain existing levels of service and adjust as needed to comply with the NPDES permit.

Executive Proposed 2026-2027 Budget. The Executive has proposed program and project additions as part of the 2026-2027 budget using SWM fund revenues. Table 6 shows the decision packages within Local Drainage Services and WLRD Shared Services appropriation units that would be funded by the existing SWM fee or the proposed SWM fee increase.[7]

Table 6. Proposed SWM Increase Program and Project Additions in Local Drainage Services

Description	Budget Request	SWM Funded	New or Existing SWM Funds
SWM Grant Pool. Add one-time appropriation authority to support grant funding for surface water management programs.	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	Existing
Redmond Ridge Deferred Maintenance (Final Phase). Add one-time budget for deferred maintenance of 46 Redmond Ridge Urban Planned Developments sites.	$1,505,807	$1,505,807	New
Mowing Crew Program Chief. Add position authority for a supervisor to establish and manage a Mowing Crew for Stormwater Asset Management Unit. Funds for the position would come from the mowing program budget, which originally paid for contract services to complete the work.	($1)	($1)	Existing
Stormwater Inspection Training Development. Add one-time budget to develop training for private facility owners throughout Washington and King County department leads. This will be a partnership with other jurisdictions and the Washington Stormwater Center.	$100,000	$100,000	New
Records Management and Enforcement Support. Add position authority for an Administrative Specialist to support Stormwater Asset Management Unit with Records Management.	$0	$0	Existing

[7] In addition to the discrete decision packages in the table, there are inflationary increases associated with the programs funded through the SWM fee.

Integrated Drainage Program Manager. 1 FTE, program/project manager position, to establish and manage the Integrated Drainage Program. The request is consistent with a recommendation of WLRD's Rural Flooding Assessment Report.	$403,613	$403,613	New

Table 7. Proposed SWM Increase Program and Project Additions in WLRD Shared Services

Description	Budget Request	SWM Funded	New or Existing SWM Funds
Human Resources Labor Relations and Analysts. Three FTEs to ensure compliance with labor laws, and align with King County's True North Values, ESJ Strategic Plan, and WLRD ESJ Action Plan.	$1,066,281	$426,512	New
Old Growth Corridor Strategy. Add appropriation to complete the Old Growth Corridor strategy in the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Action 4. This budget request would fund external support for plan development.	$100,000	$100,000	New
Capital Project Archaeologist and Admin Support. Two FTEs to support cultural resources investigations and regulatory reviews for capital projects, accelerating project schedules and reducing reliance on consultants. The Administrative Specialist position would replace the current temporary position supporting the Capital Delivery Section.	$355,577	-	Existing
Habitat Restoration and Mitigation Reserve Program Support. Add two environmental scientists to support ongoing capital project planning, design and implementation for salmon habitat restoration and the King County Mitigation Reserves Program (MRP).	$754,102	$754,102	New
Habitat Restoration Maintenance and Monitoring Program Manager and Service Cost Increases. Add an Environmental Scientist position to manage the Monitoring & Maintenance Program and add funding to the program to meet increasing service costs.	$722,080	$722,080	New
Leadership and Equity Training. Establish a central budget in the Division Director's office to deliver leadership and equity training across Water and Land Resources Division. This is a	-	-	Existing

net-zero request that would not require additional budget appropriation.			

According to the transmittal letter for Proposed Ordinance 2025-0302, the increase in SWM fees would support ongoing efforts to improve and maintain stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety. If the proposed rate increases are not approved, in whole or in part, the proposed 2026-2027 operating and capital budget expenditures in several agency divisions would need to be adjusted, or fund balance would need to be used.

Follow up from the October 29, 2025 BFM meeting: At the October 29, 2025 Budget and Fiscal Management Committee meeting, Councilmembers asked the following questions, and responses are provided below.

Question 1: Does the increase relate to new programmatic work or just inflation?

Answer: In addition to the discrete decision packages in Tables 6 and 7, there are inflationary increases associated with the programs funded through the SWM fee. Executive staff shared that, at a high level, the proposed SWM fee increase is primarily to keep pace with inflation to sustain existing levels of service and adjust as needed to comply with the NPDES permit. Following COVID, there was no SWM fee increase in the 2021-2022 budget cycle and the following two budget cycles required increases higher than inflationary forecasts. While there were other factors driving some of those increases, a proposed 5 percent increase is more in line with current inflationary forecasts, which helps keep the future rate increases more modest as well.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 would add serial commas to the proposed ordinance.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0302
2. Amendment 1
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0302.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

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

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. King County works in partnership with property owners and state and federal agencies to minimize the impacts of storm and surface runoff on the water quantity and quality of the waters of the state.

2. King County charges property owners within its surface water management service area, which is unincorporated King County, a graduated fee based on six nonresidential rate classes tied to relative amount of impervious surface and one uniform rate class for all residential parcels.

3. In 1986, Ordinance 7590 established the surface water management program to provide a comprehensive approach to surface and storm water problems including "basin planning, land use regulation, construction of facilities, maintenance and public education." In 1991, Ordinance 10187 increased the services provided by the surface water management program and set a rate structure and service charges. In 2001, Ordinance 14261 acknowledged that the costs to provide surface water management had

increased due to the ordinary impacts of inflation and due to increased and more stringent federal and state requirements for the proper management of surface water quality and quantity. In 2006, Ordinance 15638 acknowledged that the then soon to be effective new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit would require King County's compliance with more stringent requirements. In 2010, Ordinance 16958 acknowledged that costs had increased to comply with the stringent requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and to meet the ordinary impacts of inflation. In 2012, Ordinance 17451 acknowledged that the surface water management program had increased capital construction needs, increased costs of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit compliance, and revenue losses from annexations of unincorporated county areas to cities. It also acknowledged that the King County road services program had identified construction needs to mitigate stormwater impacts and that these capital projects were necessary to protect life and property as well as to maintain or restore water quality and ecological functions in receiving waters. Ordinance 17451 also incorporated changes to the rate adjustment program that provided incentives to property owners to improve on-site control of stormwater through the granting of additional discounts. In 2016, Ordinance 18401 acknowledged the residential parcel fee charged by King County was insufficient to meet the projected revenue requirements needed to provide necessary surface water management

services to protect public health and safety. In 2018, Ordinance 18836 acknowledged that the residential parcel fee charged by King County did not provide an adequate level of funding to mitigate the impacts of degrading stormwater infrastructure comprised of grey and green elements and that the proposed increase would help continue improving stormwater infrastructure to a higher level of service. In 2022, Ordinance 19543 acknowledged that the residential parcel fee was inadequate to cover inflationary increases in the surface water management fund and it did not provide an adequate level of funding to continue to build upon ongoing efforts to mitigate the impacts of degrading stormwater infrastructure comprised of grey, which are facilities and systems, and green, which are natural lands, forests, bioswales, and rain gardens. In 2024, Ordinance 19847 acknowledged that the residential parcel fee was inadequate to cover inflationary increases in the surface water management fund, and it did not provide an adequate level of funding to implement the requirements of the new National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit or to address deferred maintenance of existing stormwater facilities to prevent failures in the system.

4. The current rate of three hundred and sixty-one dollar per single family residential parcels is inadequate to cover inflationary increases in the surface water management fund to continue ongoing efforts to mitigate the impacts of degrading stormwater infrastructure comprised of grey, which are facilities and systems, and green, which are natural lands, forests,

bioswales, and rain gardens. The proposed increase of approximately four and ninety-nine hundredths will help continued efforts to improve the stormwater infrastructure to sustain existing level of service.

5. An increase in the base amount of the surface water management charge from three hundred sixty-one dollars to three hundred and seventy-nine dollars per residential parcel in 2026, an eighteen dollar increase over 2025, and corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of nonresidential property, are needed to provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

6. It is in the public interest, and is necessary for the protection of health, safety, and welfare of the residents of King County, that the necessary costs of providing surface water management services continue to be funded and that such costs continue to be charged against those parcels either benefitting from such services or contributing to the increase of surface water runoff, or both, which the King County surface water management program must address.

7. Parcels owned by federally recognized tribes or members of such tribes that are located within the historical boundaries of a reservation are not subject to the surface water management charges provided for in K.C.C chapter 9.08.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 7590, Section 8, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.08.070 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The service charges shall be based on the relative contribution of increased surface and storm water runoff from a given parcel to the surface and storm water management system. The percentage of impervious surfaces on the parcel, the total parcel acreage and any mitigating factors as provided in K.C.C. 9.08.080 shall be used to indicate the relative contribution of increased surface and storm water runoff from the parcel to the surface and storm water management system. The relative contribution of increased surface and storm water runoff from each parcel determines that parcel's share of the service charge revenue needs. The service charge revenue needs of the program are based upon all or any part, as determined by the council, of the cost of meeting stormwater permit obligations of state and federal law and the cost of surface and storm water management services and to pay or secure the payment of all or any portion of any issue of general obligation or revenue bonds issued for that purpose.

B. The division shall determine the service charge for each parcel within the service area by the following methodology:

Residential and very lightly developed nonresidential parcels shall receive a flat rate service charge for the reasons in K.C.C 9.08.060. Light to very heavily developed parcels shall be classified into the appropriate rate category by their percentage of impervious surface coverage. Land use codes or data collected from parcel investigations, or both shall be used to determine each parcel's percentage of impervious surface coverage. After a parcel has been assigned to the appropriate rate category, the service charge for the parcel shall be calculated by multiplying the total acreage of the parcel times the rate for that category.

C. There is hereby imposed upon all developed properties in the service area

annual service charges as follows:

SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT SERVICE CHARGES

Class	Impervious Surface %	Rate
Residential	NA	((~~$361.00~~)) $379.00/parcel/year
Very Light	0 to less than or equal to 10%	((~~$361.00~~)) $379.00/parcel/year
Light	greater than 10% to less than or equal to 20%	((~~$1,003.69~~)) $1,053.74/acre/year
Moderate	greater than 20% to less than or equal to 45%	((~~$1,878.75~~)) $1,972.43/acre/year
Moderately Heavy	greater than 45% to less than or equal to 65%	((~~$3,206.03~~)) $3,365.89/acre/year
Heavy	greater than 65% to less than or equal to 85%	((~~$4,466.12~~)) $4,688.81/acre/year
Very Heavy	greater than 85% to less than or equal to 100%	((~~$5,495.07~~)) $5,769.06/acre/year
County Roads	NA	Set in accordance with RCW 90.03.525
State Highways	NA	Set in accordance with RCW 90.03.525

The minimum service charge in any class shall be three hundred ((~~sixty-one~~)) seventy-nine dollars per parcel per year. Mobile home parks' maximum annual service charges in any class shall be three hundred ((~~sixty-one~~)) seventy-nine dollars times the number of mobile home spaces.

D. The county council shall review the surface water management services charges biennially to ensure the long-term fiscal viability of the program and to guarantee

that debt covenants are met. The program shall use equitable and efficient methods to determine service charges.

E. When a parcel with impervious surface is divided by the boundary of the service area and a portion of the parcel's impervious surface drains into the service area, the parcel shall be charged as otherwise provided herein on the basis of the lands and impervious surfaces that drain into the service area. When the director has determined that the impervious surface of a parcel, divided by the boundary of the service area, completely drains outside of the service area, the parcel is exempt from the rates and charges of this chapter.

F. The King County council by ordinance may supplement or alter charges within specific basins and subbasins of the service area so as to charge properties or parcels of one basin or subbasin for improvements, studies or maintenance that the council deems to

provide service or benefit the property owners of one or more basins or subbasins.

SECTION 2. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2026.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

10-23-25
SWM SC

A. Micklow

Sponsor: Dembowski

Proposed No.: 2025-0302

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0302, VERSION 1

On page 5, line 93, after "acreage" insert ","

On page 7, line 147, after "studies" insert ","

EFFECT prepared by *Andy Micklow*: *Adds serial commas to the proposed ordinance section that is being codified.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	
Title:	2026-2027 Surface Water Management Fee
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	Water and Land Resource Division, DNRP and Roads Division, DLS
Note Prepared By:	Omar Ibrahim
Date Prepared:	6/27/2025
Note Reviewed By:	Nitin Chadha Elena Davert
Date Reviewed:	6/27/2025 8/24/2025

Description of request:

Increase of Surface Water Management fee by approximately 5% or $18 from $361 per single family residential parcel to $379 per single family residential parcel. This represents an increase in revenue of $5,069,694 for the 2026-2027 biennium.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Water and Land Resource Division	1211	SWM Fee	5,069,694	5,069,694	3,899,924
TOTAL			**5,069,694**	**5,069,694**	**3,899,924**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? Yes/No

Notes and Assumptions:

- Current Rate/Fee Amount: $361.00 per single family residential parcel
- Proposed Rate/Fee Amount: $379.00 per single family residential parcel
- $ and % Difference: $18.00 or ~5%, estimated revenue increase of $5,069,694 during 2026-2027 biennium.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	16	**Name:**	Gene Paul
Proposed No.:	2025-0307	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0307 would increase existing landing, fuel flowage, and aircraft parking fees; establish administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits at the King County International Airport (KCIA); and make technical changes to Title 15 of the King County Code (K.C.C.).

SUMMARY

This item was initially briefed at the October 29, 2025, meeting of the Budget and Fiscal Management Committee. Updates to the staff report are in blue font.

King County International Airport (KCIA or "the Airport") is a self-supporting enterprise operation. Although real estate leases, which are the Airport's largest revenue, have adjusted over time, the existing fees for landing, aircraft parking, and fuel flowage have not been increased since 2014. The proposed ordinance would adjust these fees closer to the rates recommended by a fee study performed in 2025 for the Airport. The proposed ordinance would also establish fees for the Airport to administer the existing security badge program, and a new operator permit program. The total adjusted rates would generate $6 million in additional revenues forecasted for the Airport for the next biennium.

BACKGROUND

King County International Airport (KCIA or "the Airport") is a self-supporting enterprise operation partially funded by grants from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The FAA classifies KCIA as a Class IV, Primary, Commercial Service, Non-Hub Reliever Airport, meaning it handles limited commercial passenger traffic and has been designated by the FAA to relieve congestion from Seattle-Tacoma International Airport and provide general aviation access to the community. KCIA averages 180,000 takeoffs and landings a year and currently serves more than 150 tenants, including small commercial passenger airlines, cargo carriers, private aircraft owners, helicopters, corporate jets, military aircraft, and the Boeing Company.

Airport owners or sponsors agree to certain obligations (or "assurances") when they accept federal grant funds or federal property transfers for airport purposes through the FAA. These grant assurances must be maintained for 20 years after accepting FAA funding or the funding must be paid back. The FAA enforces these obligations through its Airport Compliance Program. The Airport Compliance Program Manual states that the rates, rentals, landing fees, and other charges that airports impose on aeronautical users:

- Be "fair and reasonable";
- Not unjustly discriminate against aeronautical users;
- Be part of a fee structure that, in the circumstances of the airport, makes the airport as financially self-sustaining as possible; and
- Generate revenues that may only be used for airport capital and operating costs and certain other facilities directly and substantially related to air transportation.[1]

Federal law does not prescribe a single approach to rate-setting. Airports may utilize their preferred methodology as long as that methodology is applied consistently to similarly situated aeronautical users and conforms to other requirements outlined in the FAA's Rates and Charges Policy.

KCIA has existing fees for landing, aircraft parking, and fuel flowage. These fees, which provide revenues for both Airport operations and infrastructure, were last updated in September 2014.[2] Since the last update, Executive staff have noted that operational costs for utilities, wages, and services and supplies have increased between 63% to 189%.[3] At the same time, the Airport has identified upcoming capital projects, like the main runway rehabilitation and Taxiway B safety project, that will require significant investment of Airport capital funds. Although real estate leases, the Airport's largest revenue, have adjusted over time, Executive staff expressed that adjustments to other fees like landing, parking, and fuel flowage would put an end to large Airport tenants bearing the full burden of additional costs.

In order to determine the proposed rates, the Airport carried out a fee study. Consultants originally performed an airport fee study to research fees at comparable airports and provide recommendations for updating the Airport's fees in 2022. That study was updated in 2025.[4] The updated fee study compared fees at KCIA to four different groups of comparable airports. These four groups included:

- 14 airports throughout the nation with similar activity and aircraft levels, with control towers and instrument approaches, and comparable total acreage;

[1] "18.5 Key Concepts," Airport Compliance Program Manual, page 18-3, (link)
[2] Ordinance 17919
[3] Utilities increased 63% [from $4.1 million in 2015-2016 to $6.7 million in 2023-2024]; wages increased 78% [$10.3 million in 15-16 to $18.3 million in 23-24]; and Services/Supplies increased 189% [$2.8 million in 15-16 to $8.1 million in 23-24]
[4] Provided as Attachment 6 to this staff report.

- 11 airports throughout the nation which accommodate aircraft final assembly plants;
- Seven airports within 45 miles of the airport identified as potential market competitors; and
- Nine airports, predominantly in Washington, identified by the Lease Framework Working Group for analysis.[5]

Executive staff at the Airport examined the fee study recommendations and used them to put forward the fee increases contained in the proposed ordinance. Executive staff also met with Airport tenants, users, and business partners to discuss the proposed fee updates and indicated that they did not receive any concerns with the proposed rates. Those meetings included the Airport Roundtable, the National Business Aviation Association, regular meetings with Airport tenants, UPS, Friends of Boeing Field, and the Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association.

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0307 would increase the existing landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees and establish administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits at the King County International Airport (KCIA). According to the fiscal note, these updated fees are expected to generate $6 million of the $7.3 million in additional revenues forecasted for the Airport for the next biennium.

Fuel Flowage Fees. Fuel flowage fees are assessed based on the amount and type of fuel that an aviation user obtains at the Airport. In the 2026-2027 Biennial Budget, fuel flowage fees are forecasted to generate $6.6 million. Of this $6.6 million, $3.1 million is identified in the fiscal note as additional revenue generated by the proposed fee increases. [6]

The existing fees differentiate between two types of aviation fuel. The first, Jet A, is the fuel used by the turbine engines that commercial, private, and military jet aircraft utilize. The second fuel type, aviation gas, or AvGas, is a fuel used by the piston-driven engines found in smaller general aviation aircraft typically flown by private pilots and flight instruction schools.[7]

While KCIA has historically assessed a fee for Jet A and AvGas, the proposed new rates would also include distinct fees for two newer fuel types that generate fewer emissions. The first fuel type is Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel. According to the proposed ordinance, Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel would be defined as an alternative aviation fuel made from non-petroleum feedstocks that reduces emissions from air transportation.[8] The second newer fuel would be unleaded AvGas, as traditional AvGas

[5] The Lease Framework Working Group met between August 2015 and October 2016 to develop and deliver recommendations to improve hangar and long-term leasing practices at KCIA. (Link)
[6] Fiscal Note provided with Proposed Ordinance 2025-0307.
[7] "Explained: Jet A vs. AvGas," Airways Magazine (Link).

is considered a "low lead" fuel. The proposed new rates would distinguish between these fuel types to incentivize the use of fuels with lower emissions. Table 1 provides the existing, fee study recommended, and proposed fuel flowage fees.

Table 1. Fuel Flowage Fees

Fuel Type	Existing Fuel Flowage Fee[9]	Fee Study Recommendation	Proposed Fee
Jet A	8 cents per gallon	22 cents per gallon	15 cents per gallon
Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel	N/A	N/A	10 cents per gallon
AvGas 100LL[10]	5 ½ cents per gallon	22 cents per gallon	10 cents per gallon
Unleaded AvGas	N/A	N/A	1 cent per gallon

Although the fee study identified that KCIA is significantly below market rates for fuel flowage and recommended an increase to $0.22 per gallon, Executive staff provided that the proposed fees were under the study's recommended rate out of consideration of the impacts on Airport customers.

Landing Fees. Landing fees are assessed based on an aircraft's maximum gross landing weight. This gross landing weight is published in the manufacturer's operating manual for each aircraft. The fee is currently computed to the nearest $.05 and there is a minimum fee of $5. In the 2026-2027 Biennial Budget, landing fees are forecasted to generate $5.6 million. Of this $5.6 million, $2.8 million is identified in the fiscal note as additional revenue generated by the proposed fee increases. Table 2 provides the existing and proposed landing fees.

Table 2. Landing Fees

Existing Landing Fee[11]	Fee Study Recommendation	Proposed Fee
$1.50 per 1,000 lbs. of max gross landing weight	$3.00 per 1,000 lbs. of max gross landing weight	$3.00 per 1,000 lbs. of max gross landing weight

Exemptions for Landing Fees. K.C.C. 15.64.070 contains five exemptions for aircraft having to pay a landing fee. The proposed ordinance would preserve the existing exemptions for humanitarian flights, and any flight already exempt because of State or federal law. There are three existing exemptions that would be modified by the proposed ordinance. Those existing exemptions include:

- General aviation aircraft based at the Airport, regardless of weight and with a King County airport lease, agreement or permit;

[8] To qualify for the Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel fuel flowage fee, the blend ratio between Jet A and Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel shall be greater than 25% Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel on delivery.
[9] Fuel flowage fees found in K.C.C. 4A.700.860
[10] Avgas 100LL is a low-lead aviation fuel with an octane rating of 100.
[11] Landing fees found in K.C.C. 4A.700.870

- General aviation aircraft that are not Airport based but are using the Airport, and that are 12,500 lbs. and under and are not for hire or provided compensation or engaged in commercial business activity; and
- Aircraft based at the Airport and operated by flight schools or operated for the purpose of flight instruction and performing "touch and go landings."[12]

These three exemptions would be replaced with the following proposed new landing fee exemptions:

- All General aviation aircraft, regardless of based location, with a maximum gross landing weight under 8,000 lbs.; and
- Aircraft based at the Airport that are owned or operated by a tenant in a lease with King County and that are not operated for hire or compensation or engaged in business or commerce.

In effect, these proposed changes would allow all aircraft under 8,000 lbs. to land for no fee regardless of where they were based or whether they belonged to a revenue generating business (i.e. flight schools). The changes would lower the general aviation weight limit exemption from 12,500 lbs. to 8,000 lbs. for aircraft not based at the Airport though. Finally, because the proposed changes would make the existing exemption for "flight instruction touch and go landings" no longer necessary, that language would be removed for clarity. Executive staff expressed their belief that 99% of light general aviation would land for no fee with these proposed changes.

Aircraft Parking Fees. Aircraft parking fees are currently assessed based on aircraft weight and the duration of time that an aircraft is parked on County-operated ramps. In the 2026-2027 Biennial Budget, aircraft parking fees are forecasted to generate $3.2 million. Of this $3.2 million, ~~$2.8 million~~ $50,000 is identified in the fiscal note as additional revenue generated by the proposed fee increases.

Although the current fee structure is based on aircraft weight, Executive staff provided that this weight-based classification is outdated due to the evolution of aircraft design and is considered non-standard in the aviation industry. The FAA has a standard classification, called the Airplane Design Group, that categorizes aircraft based on their wingspan.[13] The updated parking fees would utilize these standard classes in the rate structure to make the Airport parking fees more consistent with industry practices. The current and proposed aircraft parking fees are described in Table 3.

[12] A "touch and go landing" is when an aircraft lands and departs on a runway without stopping or exiting the runway. This exemption does not apply if a flight school aircraft exits the runway.
[13] Table 1-2, p. 14, FAA AC 150/5300-13 Airport Design (link)

Table 3. Existing and Proposed Aircraft Parking Fees

Existing Aircraft Parking Fees[14]				Proposed Aircraft Parking Fees		
Aircraft Weight / Aircraft Model (most common)	**0-12 Hours**	**Day Rate**	**Monthly Rate**	**Aircraft Group / Wingspan**	**Daily Rate (0-12 hours)**	**Overnight Rate (> 12 hours)**
0 - 12,500 lbs. (Light GA Aircraft)	$5	$10	$110	Transient Tie Down / <40 ft	Free	$10
12,501 - 20,000 lbs. (GA Aircraft)	$15	$21	$137	Group I / <49 ft	$20	$30
20,001 - 80,000 lbs. (Corporate Aircraft)	$25	$35	$229	Group II / 49 to 79 ft	$50	$75
80,001 - 275,000 lbs. (Narrow Body Jet)	$35	$49	$314	Group III / 79 to 118 ft	$400	$600
>275,001 lbs. (Wide Body Jet)	$61	$86	$544	Group IV[15] / 118 to 171 ft	$600	$900
				Group V / 171 to 214 ft	$800	$1,200
				Group VI / 214 to 262 ft	$1,000	$1,500
				Helicopter	$20	$30

The proposed aircraft parking rates are generally aligned with the fee study recommendations. As part of the rate update, the proposed ordinance would remove the monthly parking rate that currently exists as any aircraft that would be parked for over 30 days at the Airport would actually be required to use a monthly tie down or hangar parking spot. These spots are handled through the real estate leasing process rather than this aircraft parking fee.

Exemption for Aircraft Parking Fees. K.C.C. 15.52.060 currently provides an exemption for short-term, transient aircraft parking provided adjacent to the terminal building for aircraft weighing 0-12,500 lbs., which can park for free for the first hour. Because the new proposed rates would allow smaller (non-revenue generating) aircraft to use the transient tie down for free for up to 12 hours, this existing exemption is proposed to be removed. The existing free one hour, followed by a $5 fee, is considered by Executive staff to be an administrative loss for such a nominal fee. The fee was also frequently paid in cash, which Executive staff identified as having fewer internal controls than electronic payments. The proposed ordinance would also require that pilots coordinate this parking in advance of arrival. According to Executive staff, electronic formats to reserve parking are now used and it is considered industry standard to coordinate parking prior to arrival.

[14] Aircraft Parking Fees found in K.C.C. 4A.700.850. For table spacing, the aircraft weight and aircraft model columns were combined and the 12-24 hour rate column was also removed. The 0-12 and 12-24 hour existing rates combined are the same as the day rate that is shown in the third column.
[15] Executive staff indicated that the typical UPS wide body aircraft would be Group IV.

Administrative Fee for Security Badge Program. The proposed ordinance would establish new fees for issuing, renewing, and reprinting airport security badges, issuing security keys, processing fingerprints, and establishing mobile credentialing. The proposed ordinance would also modify the existing code in K.C.C. 15.96.010 that describes the security program to include the new fee descriptions. The proposed security program fees are described in Table 4.

Table 4. Proposed Security Badge Program Fees

Security Fees	Rate
New badge processing	$25
Renewal badge processing	$25
Badge reprinting	$25
Security key	$10
Fingerprint processing	$50
Mobile credentialing	$10

The proposed ordinance would also establish fees for replacing both security badges and security keys. The fees for replacing the security badges would begin at $100 and then escalate to $150 for the second occurrence, and $200 for the third occurrence. The third badge replacement would also require the approval of the Airport Manager. Fees for replacing security keys would begin at $10 and then escalate to $20 and $30 for the second and third occurrences respectively. In neither case would a fourth replacement be permitted.

The proposed ordinance would similarly establish fees for Airport tenants and contractors who fail to return security badges and keys. The rate of $100 for each badge or key would be the same for Airport tenants and contractors but the timelines for the beginning of the fee would be different. Tenants would have 30 calendar days from the termination of their lease. Employees of Airport tenants would be required to return their badge or key on their final day of work. Contractors would be required to return their badge or key upon project completion or closeout. Overall, Executive staff expressed that the package of new security administrative fees are set up to be as close to cost recovery as possible, while also keeping in mind the impact that they would have on Airport customers.

Administrative Fee for Operator Permit. The proposed ordinance would also establish new operator permits and associated fees for issuance and renewal. These proposed permits would be associated with businesses that operate at the Airport but do not have a lease with the County. Examples of these businesses include an aircraft detailing business with a sublease or a mobile business at the Airport. The proposed fees are delineated in Table 5.

Table 5. Proposed Airport Operator Permit Fees

Permit Type	Issuance Rate	Annual Renewal Rate
Specialized Aviation Service Operator Permit	$1,000	$500
Independent Service Operator Permit	$200	$100

Executive staff provided that no permit is currently required for these types of operators and it is possible that the continued operation of these types of workers without Airport knowledge or vetting does pose a risk. The proposed fees would cover the costs of Airport staff that would provide legal review, risk assessment, draft the permit, and ensure proper insurance for the operator's work on Airport property. According to Executive staff, the larger issuance fee for specialized aviation operators reflects that these operators are generally larger businesses with more risk associated with the work being conducted. The independent operators are usually small businesses with a single employee, which comes with a lower risk factor.

Other changes contained in Proposed Ordinance 2025-0307. In addition to the fee changes, the proposed ordinance would make other technical changes. These changes include:

- Adding the FAA definition for "based aircraft" to the definitions listed in K.C.C. chapter 15.08. A "based aircraft" means aircraft that are operational and airworthy that are hangered or tied down at the airport for more than six months per calendar year;
- Adding serial commas where appropriate;
- Clarifying that the Airport's fees are available on the County website rather than "available upon request from the office of the Airport Manager;"
- Making fees payable within 30 days of receipt of invoice instead of prior to aircraft departure. This change would reflect the electronic process that has been in place for years and reduce the handling of cash at the Airport;
- Editing terminology for accuracy and preference, such as replacing the FAA Airport identifier "B.F.I." with "the airport;"
- Addressing a Code Reviser's note and removing a sentence in K.C.C. 15.64.020 that was intended to be removed by Ordinance 17919 in 2014;
- Repealing K.C.C. 15.64.030, which required aircraft owners and/or operators to provide monthly reports to the Airport Manager to assist with determining fees. This section of Code from 1972 does not reflect the electronic reporting process currently in place; and
- Removing the passenger terminal user fee, which is not currently permitted by the FAA, while preserving the right to institute it should FAA regulations change.

Potential Impacts to the 2026-2027 Proposed Biennial Budget. Although according to the financial plan contained in the proposed budget the Airport operating fund has an estimated fund balance of over $28.6 million to begin the 2026-2027 biennium, most of that is dedicated to the required rainy day reserve and only $843,000 is considered undesignated. Should the Council decide to amend or not adopt the proposed fees, this fund balance may be insufficient to support the current level of expenditures and there may be a need to adjust the Airport's operating expenditures.

Follow up from the October 29, 2025 BFM meeting: At the October 29, 2025 Budget and Fiscal Management Committee meeting, Councilmembers asked the following questions, and responses are provided below.

1. What are the plans moving forward for updating these fees? Are we going to have a schedule instead of waiting another 10 years?

According to Executive staff, the Airport is committed to moving toward regular fee updates with each biennial budget (as needed) to meet their obligations to be self-sustaining and provide smaller increases for customers versus updates that have greater intervals and lead to larger increases.

2. Should the unleaded AvGas fuel flowage fee be "0" to further incentivize this fuel source? Is the 1 cent per gallon rate worth it?

According to Executive staff, the reasons for charging 1 cent per gallon of unleaded AvGas are:

- The Airport maintains rates and fees to generate revenue for the Airport and while this fee will not generate significant revenue it maintains the current charging structure for the Airport while aggressively incentivizing the use of unleaded fuel.
- The Airport does not want to take the fee out of the fee structure since it is one of ways to generate revenue for the airport. Additionally, these fees are paid by the fuel providers who pay the revenue based on how much of that fuel type is delivered to the Airport. The only administrative time on the Airport side is the fuel audit which will be conducted regardless of the fee as it is done for all fuel deliveries.
- Additionally, the Airport methodology moving forward for rate increases during the biennial budget is planned to be based on a percentage increase; percentage increases on zero would not support the planned methodology.

3. Can Airport funds be used to benefit the surrounding community for air quality in other ways than have been imagined/implemented so far?

Executive staff expressed that with the exemption of a noise abatement program, fees generated on the Airport generally must stay on the Airport. This limits what the Airport

can do with Airport funds for air quality, and all the allowable uses are being implemented. Some examples of those existing uses are:

- The Airport has installed and maintains air quality monitors around the airfield that are available for live data to the public on our website;
- The Airport is reducing fuel emissions by electrifying their fleet and installing electric vehicle charging stations;
- Small and heavy equipment that utilize diesel has switched to using renewable diesel;
- As part of this proposed ordinance, the Airport is proposing fuel fees that incentivize the use of sustainable aviation fuel and unleaded AvGas; and
- Airport capital projects follow Green Building and Strategic Climate Action Plan initiatives.

AMENDMENTS

Striking Amendment S1 would keep all proposed changes from Proposed Ordinance 2025-0307 Version 1 and include the following additional changes:

- Establish annual increases to the aircraft parking, landing, and fuel flowage fees based on the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, CPI-U, as calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the twelve-month period ending in June. The Airport Manager would be responsible for calculating these annual increases and ensuring they are published on the Airport's website. These annual increases would go into effect on January 1 of the following year.
- Increase the proposed fuel flowage fees from 15 cents to 22 cents per gallon for Jet A and from 10 cents to 22 cents per gallon for AvGas 100LL for the period of June 10, 2026, to July 10, 2026. This one month period would coincide with the FIFA World Cup.
- Require the Executive to provide an annual report and any proposed ordinance for increasing the fuel flowage fees for JetA and AvGas type fuels up to the twenty-two cents per gallon rates recommended in the February 2025 fee study. The report should include recommendations for increasing the fees for the following year, the justification for those recommendations, the timeline and estimated future fees needed to implement the twenty-two cents per gallon rate by January 2031 or earlier, and feedback on the recommendations from the Airport Roundtable. The report should be delivered by September 1 annually until the recommended fuel flowage fees from the 2025 fee study are adopted.
- Establish January 1, 2026, as the effective date for all sections of the ordinance except the section implementing the one month of increased fuel flowage fees from June 10, 2026, to July 10, 2026.

Title Amendment T2 would correct the title to comport with the changes in Striking Amendment S1.

Amendment 1 to Version 1 of the proposed ordinance is a technical amendment that would establish January 1, 2026, as the effective date of the ordinance. Title Amendment T1 would correct the title to comport with establishing this effective date. If Striking Amendment S1 is approved, Amendments 1 and T1 are not needed.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0307
2. Striking Amendment S1
3. Title Amendment T2
4. Amendment 1
5. Title Amendment T1
6. Transmittal Letter
7. Fiscal Note
8. 2025 Airport Fee Study Update

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0307.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE relating to fees at the King County International Airport/Boeing Field; amending Ordinance 17919, Section 3 as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.850, Ordinance 17919, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.700.860, Ordinance 17919, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.700.870, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 1, and K.C.C. 15.52.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 2, and K.C.C. 15.52.020, Ordinance 10500, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.060, Ordinance 17919, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.52.065, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 9, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.090, Ordinance 1159, Article XIV, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.56.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XV, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.60.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.020, Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.64.040, Ordinance 3382, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.060, Ordinance 3382, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.070, and Ordinance 16217, Section 68, and K.C.C. 15.96.010, adding a new section to

K.C.C. chapter 4A.700, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 15.08, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 15.52, and repealing Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 3, and K.C.C. 15.64.030.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

NEW SECTION. SECTION 1. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 4A.700 a new section to read as follows:

A.1. The following administrative security fees described in K.C.C. 15.96.010 for issuing, renewing, and reprinting airport security badges, issuing security keys, processing fingerprints, and establishing mobile credentialing shall apply:

Security Fees	Rate
New badge processing	$25
Renewal badge processing	$25
Badge reprinting	$25
Security key	$10
Fingerprint processing	$50
Mobile credentialing	$10

2. The security fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Security fees shall be imposed on the sponsoring company. If there is not a sponsoring company, then the security fee shall be imposed on the individual seeking the security device or service;

b. The renewal badge processing fee shall be imposed when a security badge is renewed. F.A.A. guidelines shall dictate when a security badge shall be renewed; and

c. The badge reprinting fee shall apply to badges reprinted outside the badge renewal process for circumstances, including but not limited to, an individual or company name change, a damaged badge, or a new photo request.

B.1. The following administrative security device replacement fees described in K.C.C. 15.96.010 for replacing lost or stolen security badges and security keys shall apply:

Security Device Replacement Fees				
Type	**First Replacement**	**Second Replacement**	**Third Replacement**	**Fourth Replacement**
Security badge	$100	$150	$200 and requires airport manager approval	Not Allowed
Security key	$10	$20	$30	Not Allowed

2. The security device replacement fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Security device replacement fees shall be imposed on the sponsoring company. If there is not a sponsoring company, then the security device replacement fee shall be imposed on the individual seeking to replace the security device. The security device replacement fee shall be paid prior to issuing the replacement security device; and

b. The security device replacement period shall reset on the date that the security badge or security key is renewed.

C.1. The following administrative unreturned security device fees described in K.C.C. 15.96.010 for failing to return security badges and security keys shall apply:

Unreturned Security Device Fees	
Airport Tenants	$100 for each security badge or security key not returned within 30 calendar days of lease termination, or the employee's final day of work
Contractor	$100 for each security badge or security key not returned upon project completion or close-out

2. The unreturned security device fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following: unreturned security device fees shall be imposed on the airport tenant or contractor who failed to return the security device.

D.1. The following administrative airport permit fees described in section 8 of this ordinance shall apply:

Airport Permit Fees		
Permit Type	**Issuance Rates**	**Annual Renewal Rates**
Specialized Aviation Service Operator Permit	$1,000	$500
Independent Service Operator Permit	$200	$100

2. The administrative airport permit fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Airport permit fees shall be imposed on the individual or company seeking the airport permit; and

b. Airport permits shall be renewed one year from the date of issuance.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 17919, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.850 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Except as otherwise provided under K.C.C. 15.52.060, the following aircraft parking rates shall apply:

((~~B.F.I.~~)) Aircraft Parking((~~/Storage~~)) Fees <u>on Airport-Operated Ramps</u>

((~~Aircraft Weight (weight in pounds)~~	~~0-12 Hours~~	~~Next 12 Hours~~	~~Day Rate~~	~~Monthly Rate~~	~~Aircraft Model Category (most common models listed)~~
~~0 - 12,500 lbs.~~	~~$5.00~~	~~$5.00~~	~~$10.00~~	~~$110.00~~	~~Light GA Aircraft~~
~~12,501 - 20,000 lbs.~~	~~$15.00~~	~~$6.00~~	~~$21.00~~	~~$137.00~~	~~GA Aircraft~~
~~20,001 - 80,000 lbs.~~	~~$25.00~~	~~$10.00~~	~~$35.00~~	~~$229.00~~	~~Corporate Aircraft~~
~~80,001 - 275,000 lbs.~~	~~$35.00~~	~~$14.00~~	~~$49.00~~	~~$314.00~~	~~Narrow Body Jets~~
~~275,001 lbs. and above~~	~~$61.00~~	~~$25.00~~	~~$86.00~~	~~$544.00~~	~~Wide Body Jets~~))

<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>Wingspan</u>	<u>Daily Rate (0-12 hours)</u>	<u>Overnight Rate (> 12 hours)</u>

Transient Tie Down	< 40 feet (< 12.2 meters)	Free	$10
Group I	< 49 feet (< 14.9 meters)	$20	$30
Group II	49 feet to < 79 feet (14.9 meters to < 24.1 meters)	$50	$75
Group III	79 feet to < 118 feet (24.1 meters to < 36.0 meters)	$400	$600
Group IV	118 feet to < 171 feet (36.0 meters to < 52.1 meters)	$600	$900
Group V	171 feet to < 214 feet (52.1 meters to < 65.2 meters)	$800	$1,200
Group VI	214 feet to < 262 feet (65.2 meters to < 79.9 meters)	$1,000	$1,500
Helicopter		$20	$30

SECTION 3. Ordinance 17919, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.700.860 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A.1. The fuel ((~~field use~~)) flowage fee ((~~charge~~)) prescribed in K.C.C. 15.56.010 shall be ((~~eight cents for JetA type fuel and five and one-half cents per gallon for AvGas type fuel~~)) as follows:

Fuel Type	**Fuel Flowage Fee**
Jet A	15 cents per gallon
Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel	10 cents per gallon

Avgas 100LL	10 cents per gallon
Unleaded Avgas	1 cent per gallon

2. The fuel flowage fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Jet A is a kerosene-based aviation fuel derived from crude oil;

b. Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel is an alternative aviation fuel made from non-petroleum feedstocks that reduces emissions from air transportation. To qualify for the Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel fuel flowage fee, the blend ratio between Jet A and Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel shall be greater than twenty-five percent Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel on delivery;

c. Avgas 100LL is a low-lead aviation fuel with an octane rating of one hundred; and

d. Unleaded Avgas is an aviation fuel without lead additives.

B. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed under K.C.C. 15.56.010 shall be in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 17919, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.700.870 are hereby amended to read as follows:

The landing fee under K.C.C. 15.64.020 is ((~~one~~)) three dollars ((~~and fifty cents~~)) per thousand pounds of the aircraft's certificated maximum gross landing weight as published in the manufacturer's aircraft operating manual, computed to the nearest five cents, with a minimum of five dollars per landing ((~~plus outside storage charge on all aircraft parked on county property~~)).

NEW SECTION. SECTION 5. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 15.08 a new section to read as follows:

"Based aircraft" means aircraft that are operational and airworthy that are hangered or tied down at the airport for more than six months per calendar year.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 1, and K.C.C. 15.52.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Rentals, rates, charges, and conditions for use of the airport and its public facilities shall be those specified in this chapter and may be amended from time to time by the King County council.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 2, and K.C.C. 15.52.020 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A complete copy of all ((~~existing,~~)) current rates, fees, and charges applicable to ((~~B.F.I.~~)) the airport is available ((~~upon request from the office of the airport manager~~)) on the airport's website.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 8. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 15.52 a new section to read as follows:

Administrative fees shall be imposed for issuing and annually renewing airport permits as specified in section one of this ordinance. Payment of airport permit fees is due within thirty calendar days of the invoice date. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in a loss of use of airport facilities and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

SECTION 9. Ordinance 10500, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.060 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Charges shall be made for ((~~storage of~~)) parking aircraft on ((~~county property, except that short-term, transient aircraft parking provided adjacent to the terminal building for aircraft weighing zero to twelve thousand five hundred pounds shall be free for the first hour~~)) airport-operated ramps as specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.850. Before arrival, ((~~T~~))the pilot shall notify the airport operations office ((~~upon arrival~~)) to arrange parking. ((~~All other aircraft parking shall have the rates specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.850.~~))

SECTION 10. Ordinance 17919, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.52.065 are hereby amended to read as follows:

All airport facilities used by the general public, tenants, and public and private organizations, including governmental units and agencies, may be assessed a market rental rate or charge for the use of facilities. For the purpose of this section, "facilities" include, but are not limited to, rooms, public areas, parking lots, aircraft ramps, and terminal building, as well as water, storm water, or other utility systems.

SECTION 11. Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 9, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.090 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Payment of ((~~monthly~~)) parking fees specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.850 and 15.52.060 is due ((~~and payable in advance on the first day of each calendar month. Payment of daily parking fees shall be made prior to departure of aircraft, unless arrangements have been approved by the airport manager~~)) within thirty calendar days of the invoice date. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount of one

and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees ((~~or rents~~)) may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in a loss of use of airport facilities and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

SECTION 12. Ordinance 1159, Article XIV, Section 1, as amended and K.C.C. 15.56.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Oil companies or fuel distributor companies, or both, engaged in the business of selling or delivering aviation fuel to any individual, business firm, United States government, or organization on ((~~B.F.I.~~)) the airport, or selling aviation fuel to any individual, business firm, United States government, or organization to be used in aircraft located on or being serviced to take off from ((~~B.F.I.~~)) the airport, shall pay a fuel ((~~field use~~)) flowage fee ((~~charge~~)) in an amount specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.860.A. ((~~This charge~~)) The fee shall be collected by the oil companies or fuel distributor companies, or both, making the sale or delivery and reported in a form prescribed by and acceptable to the airport manager with remittance made to the airport on or before the twentieth of each month. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.860.B. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees ((~~or rents~~)) may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in a loss of use of airport facilities and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

SECTION 13. Ordinance 1159, Article XV, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.60.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

No person shall allow any aircraft owned by the person or under the person's control to land, take off, use ((~~B.F.I.~~)) airport facilities ((~~or~~)), be parked, or be tied down

on ((~~B.F.I.~~)) the airport without causing all applicable landing, tie-down, or other fees respecting such aircraft or use of ((~~B.F.I.~~)) airport facilities to be paid. Any such fees that become due and owing shall constitute a lien on such aircraft. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees ((~~or rents~~)) may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in ((~~either~~)) a loss of use of airport facilities ((~~or~~)) and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees ((~~, or both the loss of use and legal action~~)).

SECTION 14. Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.020 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Aircraft operating in accordance with this chapter are subject to a landing fee in an amount specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.870. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees ((~~or rents~~)) may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in a loss of use of airport facilities and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees. ((~~Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges or fees. Failure to pay airport rates, charges and fees or rents shall result in a loss of use of airport facilities.~~))

SECTION 15. Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 3, and K.C.C. 15.64.030 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 16. Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.64.040 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Payment of charges pursuant to this chapter shall be made ((~~prior to the departure of aircraft, unless arrangements have been approved by the airport manager~~)) within thirty calendar days of the invoice date.

SECTION 17. Ordinance 3382, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.060 are hereby amended to read as follows:

((~~A passenger terminal user fee in the amount of one dollar per deplaning passenger shall be charged to the owner or operator of aircraft with a passenger seating capacity of ten or greater operating pursuant to this chapter. This fee shall apply to passenger deplanement made through or into the passenger terminal building or buildings on B.F.I.~~)) The King County council reserves the right to charge a passenger facility charge in accordance with the current F.A.A. regulations.

SECTION 18. Ordinance 3382, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.070 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Aircraft, based or not based at the airport, ((~~and operated for hire or compensation or engaged in commercial business activity, regardless of weight,~~)) shall pay a landing fee based on the aircraft certificated maximum gross landing weight as published in the manufacturer's aircraft operating manual.

B. The following exemptions to the landing fee apply:

1. General aviation aircraft ((~~based at the airport, regardless of weight and with a King County airport lease, agreement or permit are exempt from the landing fee~~)) with a maximum gross landing weight under eight thousand pounds as published in the manufacturer’s aircraft operating manual;

2. ((~~General aviation aircraft that are not airport based but are using the airport, and that are twelve thousand five hundred pounds and under as published in the manufacturer's aircraft operating manual and are not for hire or provided compensation or engaged in commercial business activity, such as scheduled and other certificated air carriers, aircraft charters, air taxi, air cargo, air courier, air travel clubs and air ambulance are exempt from the landing fee~~)) Aircraft based at the airport that are owned or operated by a tenant in a lease with King County and that are not operated for hire or compensation, or engaged in business or commerce;

3. ((~~Aircraft based at the airport and operated by flight schools or operated for the purpose of flight instruction and performing "touch and go landings" by which an aircraft lands and departs on a runway without stopping or exiting the runway shall be charged a landing fee only if the aircraft exits the runway;~~

~~4.~~)) Humanitarian flights, also known as angel flights, which are operated as not-for-profit or nonrevenue generating flights for humanitarian, medical, or disaster relief purposes are exempt from the landing fee; ((~~and~~)) or

((~~5.~~)) 4. Any aircraft exempt under state or federal statute or regulatory code is exempt from the landing fee.

SECTION 19. Ordinance 16217, Section 68, and K.C.C. 15.96.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

The airport shall maintain a security program in compliance with F.A.A. and Transportation Security Administration guidance. The airport shall maintain an access control system for airfield and building security. The airfield and building access control system shall include a security badge and security key system, fingerprint processing, and

mobile credentialing for employees, tenants, tenant employees, vendors, suppliers, and contractors ((~~and guests~~)). Airport employees, tenants, and other personnel are required to obtain and display an airport issued photo identification badge while at the airport and in airport regulated buildings. All security badges and security keys are the property of the airport and shall be returned to the airport operations and compliance office upon termination of leases, employment, or other activity. The airport ((~~may~~)) shall impose an administrative fee as ((~~part of the annual county budget process for issuing airport badges. The airport shall impose an administrative fee of twenty-five dollars for replacement of lost, stolen or nonreturned security badges~~)) specified in section 1 of this ordinance for issuing, renewing, reprinting, replacing, and failing to return airport

security badges and security keys, for processing fingerprints, and issuing mobile credentialing.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

S1

11/4/2025
Airport Fee Ordinance Striking Amendment

Sponsor: Mosqueda

[G. Paul]

Proposed No.: 2025-0307

STRIKING AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0307, VERSION 1

On page 2, beginning on line 25, strike everything through page 15, line 239, and insert:

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

NEW SECTION. SECTION 1. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 4A.700 a new section to read as follows:

A.1. The following administrative security fees described in K.C.C. 15.96.010 for issuing, renewing, and reprinting airport security badges, issuing security keys, processing fingerprints, and establishing mobile credentialing shall apply:

Security Fees	Rate
New badge processing	$25
Renewal badge processing	$25
Badge reprinting	$25
Security key	$10
Fingerprint processing	$50
Mobile credentialing	$10

2. The security fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Security fees shall be imposed on the sponsoring company. If there is not a sponsoring company, then the security fee shall be imposed on the individual seeking the security device or service;

b. The renewal badge processing fee shall be imposed when a security badge is renewed. F.A.A. guidelines shall dictate when a security badge shall be renewed; and

c. The badge reprinting fee shall apply to badges reprinted outside the badge renewal process for circumstances, including but not limited to, an individual or company name change, a damaged badge, or a new photo request.

B.1. The following administrative security device replacement fees described in K.C.C. 15.96.010 for replacing lost or stolen security badges and security keys shall apply:

Security Device Replacement Fees				
Type	**First Replacement**	**Second Replacement**	**Third Replacement**	**Fourth Replacement**
Security badge	$100	$150	$200 and requires airport manager approval	Not Allowed
Security key	$10	$20	$30	Not Allowed

2. The security device replacement fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Security device replacement fees shall be imposed on the sponsoring company. If there is not a sponsoring company, then the security device replacement fee

shall be imposed on the individual seeking to replace the security device. The security device replacement fee shall be paid prior to issuing the replacement security device; and

b. The security device replacement period shall reset on the date that the security badge or security key is renewed.

C.1. The following administrative unreturned security device fees described in K.C.C. 15.96.010 for failing to return security badges and security keys shall apply:

Unreturned Security Device Fees	
Airport Tenants	$100 for each security badge or security key not returned within 30 calendar days of lease termination, or the employee's final day of work
Contractor	$100 for each security badge or security key not returned upon project completion or close-out

2. The unreturned security device fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following: unreturned security device fees shall be imposed on the airport tenant or contractor who failed to return the security device.

D.1. The following administrative airport permit fees described in section 8 of this ordinance shall apply:

Airport Permit Fees		
Permit Type	**Issuance Rates**	**Annual Renewal Rates**
Specialized Aviation Service Operator Permit	$1,000	$500
Independent Service Operator Permit	$200	$100

2. The administrative airport permit fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Airport permit fees shall be imposed on the individual or company seeking the airport permit; and

b. Airport permits shall be renewed one year from the date of issuance.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 17919, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.850 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Except as otherwise provided under K.C.C. 15.52.060, the following aircraft parking rates shall apply:

((~~B.F.I.~~)) Aircraft Parking((~~/Storage~~)) Fees <u>on Airport-Operated Ramps</u>

((~~Aircraft Weight (weight in pounds)~~	~~0-12 Hours~~	~~Next 12 Hours~~	~~Day Rate~~	~~Monthly Rate~~	~~Aircraft Model Category (most common models listed)~~
~~0 - 12,500 lbs.~~	~~$5.00~~	~~$5.00~~	~~$10.00~~	~~$110.00~~	~~Light GA Aircraft~~
~~12,501 - 20,000 lbs.~~	~~$15.00~~	~~$6.00~~	~~$21.00~~	~~$137.00~~	~~GA Aircraft~~
~~20,001 - 80,000 lbs.~~	~~$25.00~~	~~$10.00~~	~~$35.00~~	~~$229.00~~	~~Corporate Aircraft~~
~~80,001 - 275,000 lbs.~~	~~$35.00~~	~~$14.00~~	~~$49.00~~	~~$314.00~~	~~Narrow Body Jets~~
~~275,001 lbs. and above~~	~~$61.00~~	~~$25.00~~	~~$86.00~~	~~$544.00~~	~~Wide Body Jets~~))

<u>Aircraft</u>	**<u>Wingspan</u>**	**<u>Daily Rate (0-12 hours)</u>**	**<u>Overnight Rate (> 12</u>**

			hours)
Transient Tie Down	< 40 feet (< 12.2 meters)	Free	$10
Group I	< 49 feet (< 14.9 meters)	$20	$30
Group II	49 feet to < 79 feet (14.9 meters to < 24.1 meters)	$50	$75
Group III	79 feet to < 118 feet (24.1 meters to < 36.0 meters)	$400	$600
Group IV	118 feet to < 171 feet (36.0 meters to < 52.1 meters)	$600	$900
Group V	171 feet to < 214 feet (52.1 meters to < 65.2 meters)	$800	$1,200
Group VI	214 feet to < 262 feet (65.2 meters to < 79.9 meters)	$1,000	$1,500
Helicopter		$20	$30
Note: The fees in this table will be adjusted annually in accordance with subsection B of this section. A complete copy of all current rates, fees, and charges applicable to the airport is available on the airport's website.			

B. The aircraft parking fees shall annually increase at an amount equal to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, CPI-U, for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Area calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the twelve-month period ending in June. The airport manager shall calculate these annual increases and round the updated fees to the nearest cent. The airport manager shall include the updated fees with

the rates, fees, and charges applicable to the airport that are available on the airport's website. The annual increases shall take effect on January 1 of the subsequent year.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 17919, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.700.860 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A.1. The fuel ((~~field use~~)) flowage fee ((~~charge~~)) prescribed in K.C.C. 15.56.010 shall be ((~~eight cents for JetA type fuel and five and one-half cents per gallon for AvGas type fuel~~)) as follows:

Fuel Type	**Fuel Flowage Fee**
Jet A	15 cents per gallon
Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel	10 cents per gallon
Avgas 100LL	10 cents per gallon
Unleaded Avgas	1 cent per gallon
Note: The fees in this table will be adjusted annually in accordance with subsection A.3. of this section. A complete copy of all current rates, fees, and charges applicable to the airport is available on the airport's website.	

2. The fuel flowage fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Jet A is a kerosene-based aviation fuel derived from crude oil;

b. Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel is an alternative aviation fuel made from non-petroleum feedstocks that reduces emissions from air transportation. To qualify for the Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel fuel flowage fee, the blend ratio between Jet A and Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel shall be greater than twenty-five percent Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel on delivery;

c. Avgas 100LL is a low-lead aviation fuel with an octane rating of one hundred; and

d. Unleaded Avgas is an aviation fuel without lead additives.

3. The fuel flowage fees shall annually increase at an amount equal to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, CPI-U, for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Area calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the twelve-month period ending in June. The airport manager shall calculate these annual increases and round the updated fees to the nearest half cent per gallon. The airport manager shall include the updated fees with the rates, fees, and charges applicable to the airport that are available on the airport's website. The annual increases shall take effect on January 1 of the subsequent year.

B. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed under K.C.C. 15.56.010 shall be in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

SECTION 4. A. Section 5 of this ordinance takes effect June 10, 2026.

B. Section 5 of this ordinance expires July 10, 2026.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 17919, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.700.860 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A.1. The fuel flowage fee prescribed in K.C.C. 15.56.010 shall be as follows:

Fuel Type	**Fuel Flowage Fee**
Jet A	((~~15~~)) 22 cents per gallon
Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel	10 cents per gallon
Avgas 100LL	((~~10~~)) 22 cents per gallon
Unleaded Avgas	1 cent per gallon

Note: The fees in this table will be adjusted annually in accordance with subsection A.3 of this section. A complete copy of all current rates, fees, and charges applicable to the airport is available on the airport's website.

2. The fuel flowage fee categories and rates are subject to, and defined by, the following:

a. Jet A is a kerosene-based aviation fuel derived from crude oil;

b. Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel is an alternative aviation fuel made from non-petroleum feedstocks that reduces emissions from air transportation. To qualify for the Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel fuel flowage fee, the blend ratio between Jet A and Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel shall be greater than twenty-five percent Jet A Sustainable Aviation Fuel on delivery;

c. Avgas 100LL is a low-lead aviation fuel with an octane rating of one hundred; and

d. Unleaded Avgas is an aviation fuel without lead additives.

3. The fuel flowage fees shall annually increase at an amount equal to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, CPI-U, for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Area calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the twelve-month period ending in June. The airport manager shall calculate these annual increases and round the updated fees to the nearest half cent per gallon. The airport manager shall include the updated fees with the rates, fees, and charges applicable to the airport that are available on the airport's website. The annual increases shall take effect on January 1 of the subsequent year.

B. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed under K.C.C. 15.56.010 shall be in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

NEW SECTION SECTION 6. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 4A.700 a new section to read as follows:

The executive shall transmit an annual report related to increasing the fuel flowage fees for JetA and AvGas type fuels up to the recommended twenty-two cents per gallon rates from the Aviation Management Consulting Group Supplemental Letter – Airport Fee Study Update, dated February 13, 2025 "2025 fee study" and any proposed fee ordinance. The report and proposed ordinance shall be submitted to the council by September 1 each year for council review, starting in September 2026, and continuing annually until the recommended fuel flowage fees from the 2025 fee study are adopted. The annual report shall include but not be limited to:

A. The recommended increase, if any, to the fuel flowage fees for JetA and AvGas type fuels for the subsequent year;

B. The justification for the recommended fees;

C. The estimated subsequent recommendations for fuel flowage fees and the timeline for achieving the twenty-two cents per gallon rates from the 2025 fee study by January 2031 or earlier; and

D. Any recommendations from the Airport Roundtable related to fuel flowage fees.

The executive shall electronically file the report with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff, and the lead staff for the budget and fiscal management committee,

or its successor. The ordinance that adopts the recommended twenty-two cents per gallon rate for JetA and AvGas type fuels should repeal this reporting requirement.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 17919, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.700.870 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The landing fee under K.C.C. 15.64.020 is ((~~one~~)) three dollars ((~~and fifty cents~~)) per thousand pounds of the aircraft's certificated maximum gross landing weight as published in the manufacturer's aircraft operating manual, computed to the nearest five cents, with a minimum of five dollars per landing ((~~plus outside storage charge on all aircraft parked on county property~~)).

B. The landing fee shall annually increase at an amount equal to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, CPI-U, for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Area calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the twelve-month period ending in June. The airport manager shall calculate these annual increases and round the updated fee to the nearest cent. The airport manager shall include the updated fee with the rates, fees, and charges applicable to the airport that are available on the airport's website. The annual increases shall take effect on January 1 of the subsequent year.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 8. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 15.08 a new section to read as follows:

"Based aircraft" means aircraft that are operational and airworthy that are hangered or tied down at the airport for more than six months per calendar year.

SECTION 9. Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 1, and K.C.C. 15.52.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Rentals, rates, charges, and conditions for use of the airport and its public facilities shall be those specified in this chapter and may be amended from time to time by the King County council.

SECTION 10. Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 2, and K.C.C. 15.52.020 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A complete copy of all ((~~existing,~~)) current rates, fees, and charges applicable to ((~~B.F.I.~~)) the airport is available ((~~upon request from the office of the airport manager~~)) on the airport's website.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 11. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 15.52 a new section to read as follows:

Administrative fees shall be imposed for issuing and annually renewing airport permits as specified in section one of this ordinance. Payment of airport permit fees is due within thirty calendar days of the invoice date. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in a loss of use of airport facilities and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

SECTION 12. Ordinance 10500, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.060 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Charges shall be made for ((~~storage of~~)) parking aircraft on ((~~county property, except that short-term, transient aircraft parking provided adjacent to the terminal building for aircraft weighing zero to twelve thousand five hundred pounds shall be free for the first hour~~)) airport-operated ramps as specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.850. Before

arrival, ((~~T~~))the pilot shall notify the airport operations office ((~~upon arrival~~)) to arrange parking. ((~~All other aircraft parking shall have the rates specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.850.~~))

SECTION 13. Ordinance 17919, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.52.065 are hereby amended to read as follows:

All airport facilities used by the general public, tenants, and public and private organizations, including governmental units and agencies, may be assessed a market rental rate or charge for the use of facilities. For the purpose of this section, "facilities" include, but are not limited to, rooms, public areas, parking lots, aircraft ramps, and terminal building, as well as water, storm water, or other utility systems.

SECTION 14. Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 9, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.090 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Payment of ((~~monthly~~)) parking fees specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.850 and 15.52.060 is due ((~~and payable in advance on the first day of each calendar month. Payment of daily parking fees shall be made prior to departure of aircraft, unless arrangements have been approved by the airport manager~~)) within thirty calendar days of the invoice date. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees ((~~or rents~~)) may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in a loss of use of airport facilities and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

SECTION 15. Ordinance 1159, Article XIV, Section 1, as amended and K.C.C. 15.56.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Oil companies or fuel distributor companies, or both, engaged in the business of selling or delivering aviation fuel to any individual, business firm, United States government, or organization on ((~~B.F.I.~~)) the airport, or selling aviation fuel to any individual, business firm, United States government, or organization to be used in aircraft located on or being serviced to take off from ((~~B.F.I.~~)) the airport, shall pay a fuel ((~~field use~~)) flowage fee ((~~charge~~)) in an amount specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.860.A. ((~~This charge~~)) The fee shall be collected by the oil companies or fuel distributor companies, or both, making the sale or delivery and reported in a form prescribed by and acceptable to the airport manager with remittance made to the airport on or before the twentieth of each month. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.860.B. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees ((~~or rents~~)) may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in a loss of use of airport facilities and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees.

SECTION 16. Ordinance 1159, Article XV, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.60.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

No person shall allow any aircraft owned by the person or under the person's control to land, take off, use ((~~B.F.I.~~)) airport facilities ((~~or~~)), be parked, or be tied down on ((~~B.F.I.~~)) the airport without causing all applicable landing, tie-down, or other fees respecting such aircraft or use of ((~~B.F.I.~~)) airport facilities to be paid. Any such fees that become due and owing shall constitute a lien on such aircraft. Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges, or fees. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees ((~~or rents~~)) may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in ((~~either~~)) a loss of use of

airport facilities ((~~or~~)) and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees ((~~, or both the loss of use and legal action~~)).

SECTION 17. Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.020 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Aircraft operating in accordance with this chapter are subject to a landing fee in an amount specified in K.C.C. 4A.700.870. Failure to pay airport rates, charges, and fees ((~~or rents~~)) may, at the sole discretion of the airport manager, result in a loss of use of airport facilities and legal action to recover unpaid rates, charges, or fees. ((~~Airport late fees and penalties shall be assessed in the amount of one and one-half percent per month for unpaid rates, charges or fees. Failure to pay airport rates, charges and fees or rents shall result in a loss of use of airport facilities.~~))

SECTION 18. Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 3, and K.C.C. 15.64.030 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 19. Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.64.040 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Payment of charges pursuant to this chapter shall be made ((~~prior to the departure of aircraft, unless arrangements have been approved by the airport manager~~)) within thirty calendar days of the invoice date.

SECTION 20. Ordinance 3382, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.060 are hereby amended to read as follows:

((~~A passenger terminal user fee in the amount of one dollar per deplaning passenger shall be charged to the owner or operator of aircraft with a passenger seating capacity of ten or greater operating pursuant to this chapter. This fee shall apply to~~

~~passenger deplanement made through or into the passenger terminal building or buildings on B.F.I.~~)) The King County council reserves the right to charge a passenger facility charge in accordance with the current F.A.A. regulations.

SECTION 21. Ordinance 3382, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.070 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Aircraft, based or not based at the airport, ((~~and operated for hire or compensation or engaged in commercial business activity, regardless of weight,~~)) shall pay a landing fee based on the aircraft certificated maximum gross landing weight as published in the manufacturer's aircraft operating manual.

B. The following exemptions to the landing fee apply:

1. General aviation aircraft ((~~based at the airport, regardless of weight and with a King County airport lease, agreement or permit are exempt from the landing fee~~)) with a maximum gross landing weight under eight thousand pounds as published in the manufacturer's aircraft operating manual;

2. ((~~General aviation aircraft that are not airport based but are using the airport, and that are twelve thousand five hundred pounds and under as published in the manufacturer's aircraft operating manual and are not for hire or provided compensation or engaged in commercial business activity, such as scheduled and other certificated air carriers, aircraft charters, air-taxi, air cargo, air courier, air travel clubs and air ambulance are exempt from the landing fee~~)) Aircraft based at the airport that are owned or operated by a tenant in a lease with King County and that are not operated for hire or compensation, or engaged in business or commerce;

3. ((~~Aircraft based at the airport and operated by flight schools or operated for the purpose of flight instruction and performing "touch and go landings" by which an aircraft lands and departs on a runway without stopping or exiting the runway shall be charged a landing fee only if the aircraft exits the runway;~~

~~4.~~)) Humanitarian flights, also known as angel flights, which are operated as not-for-profit or nonrevenue generating flights for humanitarian, medical, or disaster relief purposes are exempt from the landing fee; ((~~and~~)) or

((~~5.~~)) 4. Any aircraft exempt under state or federal statute or regulatory code is exempt from the landing fee.

SECTION 22. Ordinance 16217, Section 68, and K.C.C. 15.96.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

The airport shall maintain a security program in compliance with F.A.A. and Transportation Security Administration guidance. The airport shall maintain an access control system for airfield and building security. The airfield and building access control system shall include a security badge and security key system, fingerprint processing, and mobile credentialing for employees, tenants, tenant employees, vendors, suppliers, and contractors ((~~and guests~~)). Airport employees, tenants, and other personnel are required to obtain and display an airport issued photo identification badge while at the airport and in airport regulated buildings. All security badges and security keys are the property of the airport and shall be returned to the airport operations and compliance office upon termination of leases, employment, or other activity. The airport ((~~may~~)) shall impose an administrative fee as ((~~part of the annual county budget process for issuing airport badges. The airport shall impose an administrative fee of twenty-five dollars for~~

~~replacement of lost, stolen or nonreturned security badges~~)) specified in section 1 of this ordinance for issuing, renewing, reprinting, replacing, and failing to return airport security badges and security keys, for processing fingerprints, and issuing mobile credentialing.

SECTION 23. A. Sections 1 through 4 and 6 through 23 of his ordinance take effect January 1, 2026."

EFFECT prepared by G. Paul: ***Would keep all proposed changes from Proposed Ordinance 2025-0307 Version 1 and include the following additional changes:***

- ***Establish annual increases to the aircraft parking, landing, and fuel flowage fees based on the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers, CPI-U, as calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the twelve-month period ending in June. The Airport Manager would be responsible for calculating these annual increases and ensuring they are published on the Airport's website. These annual increases would go into effect on January 1 of the following year.***
- ***Increase the proposed fuel flowage fees from 15 cents to 22 cents per gallon for Jet A and from 10 cents to 22 cents per gallon for AvGas 100LL for the period of June 10, 2026, to July 10, 2026. This one month period would coincide with the FIFA World Cup.***
- ***Require the Executive to provide an annual report and any proposed ordinance for increasing the fuel flowage fees for JetA and AvGas type fuels up to the twenty-two cents per gallon rates recommended in the February 2025 fee study. The report should include recommendations for increasing the fees for the***

following year, the justification for those recommendations, the timeline and estimated future fees needed to implement the twenty-two cents per gallon rate by January 2031 or earlier, and feedback on the recommendations from the Airport Roundtable. The report should be delivered by September 1 annually until the recommended fuel flowage fees from the 2025 fee study are adopted.

- ***Establish January 1, 2026, as the effective date for all sections of the ordinance except the section implementing the one month of increased fuel flowage fees from June 10, 2026, to July 10, 2026.***

T2

11/5/2025
Title Amendment for S1

Sponsor: Mosqueda

[G. Paul]

Proposed No.: 2025-0307

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0307, VERSION 2

On page 1, strike lines 1 through 24, and insert:

"AN ORDINANCE relating to fees at the King County International Airport/Boeing Field; amending Ordinance 17919, Section 3 as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.700.850, Ordinance 17919, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.700.860, Ordinance 17919, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.700.860, Ordinance 17919, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.700.870, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 1, and K.C.C. 15.52.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 2, and K.C.C. 15.52.020, Ordinance 10500, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.060, Ordinance 17919, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.52.065, Ordinance 1159, Article XIII, Section 9, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.52.090, Ordinance 1159, Article XIV, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.56.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XV, Section 1, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.60.010, Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.020,

Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 4, and K.C.C. 15.64.040, Ordinance 3382, Section 21, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.060, Ordinance 3382, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 15.64.070, and Ordinance 16217, Section 68, and K.C.C. 15.96.010, adding new sections to K.C.C. chapter 4A.700, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 15.08, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 15.52, repealing Ordinance 1159, Article XVI, Section 3, and K.C.C. 15.64.030, establishing effective dates, and establishing an expiration date."

EFFECT prepared by *G. Paul*: *Would amend the title to comport with the changes made in Striking Amendment S1.*

1

10/20/2025
Effective Date

Sponsor: Dembowski

[G. Paul]

Proposed No.: 2025-0307

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0307, VERSION 1

On page 15, after line 239, insert:

"SECTION 20. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2026."

EFFECT prepared by *G. Paul*: *Would establish January 1, 2026, as the effective date of the ordinance.*

T1

10/20/25
Title Amendment

[G. Paul]

Sponsor: Dembowski

Proposed No.: 2025-0307

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0307, VERSION 1

On page 2, line 23, after "15.52," strike "and"

On page 2, line 24, after "and K.C.C. 15.64.030" insert ", and establishing an effective date"

EFFECT prepared by *G. Paul*: *Would correct the title to comport with the changes in Amendment 1.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
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TTY Relay: 711
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September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: KCIA Airport Fees
Title: Airport Fees
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Department of Executive Services, King County International Airport
Note Prepared By: Kristin Cline, Finance Manager
Date Prepared: 6/10/2025
Note Reviewed By: Justin Grover
Date Reviewed: 8/27/2025

Description of request:

Increase rates for landing fees, fuel flowage fees and aircraft parking fees also amends and establishes fees associated with administrative work for badging, changes and operator fees.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
King County International Airport	4290	Landing Fees 34461	2,810,374	2,810,374	2,810,374
King County International Airport	4290	Fuel Flowage 34462	3,111,500	3,111,500	3,111,500
King County International Airport	4290	Parking Fees 36256	50,000	50,000	50,000
King County International Airport	4290	Other rents/use charges 36290	30,000	30,000	30,000
TOTAL			**6,001,874**	**6,001,874**	**6,001,874**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
N/A					
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
N/A			
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:

Landing fees and fuel flowage fees assume consistent rates of use in outyears. Other rents and use charges are new fees and estimated on assumed use as these transactions have not been previoulsy tracked.

Supplemental Letter – Airport Fee Study Update

King County

Boeing Field/King County International Airport

February 13, 2025

February 13, 2025

Brian Bartley, PMP/C.M., ACE
Project Manager
King County International Airport
7277 Perimeter Road S.
Seattle, Washington 92108

RE: Supplemental Letter – Airport Fee Study Update

Dear Brian:

In accordance with your request and authorization, Aviation Management Consulting Group (AMCG) has prepared an *Airport Fee Study Update* for the Boeing Field/King County International Airport (Airport) for your review and consideration. The aeronautical-related fees researched include fuel flowage fees, transient aircraft fees, landing/departure fees, based aircraft fees, transient parking fees, percentage of gross receipts fees, aeronautical permit fees, and airport access fees. In addition, AMCG researched administrative fees including construction permit fees, vehicle parking fees, filming fees, late fees/interest charges, lease assignment fees, and staff hourly rates.

Based on the aeronautical fees analyzed from comparable airports, airports with aircraft final assembly plants, competitive airports, and airports identified by the lease framework working group, AMCG provided a recommendation for how such fees should be updated (as necessary) to the Aeronautical Fee Schedule (Table 11 of the 2022 *Airport Fee Study*).

AMCG is pleased to have been called on to conduct the *Airport Fee Study Update*. Please contact me if you have any questions pertaining to this analysis or the recommendations provided.

Helping your aviation management excellence,

David C. Benner, C.M.
Managing Principal
AMCG

I. SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Consistent with the project approach as stated in the Proposal (dated January 27, 2025) and *Preliminary List of Airports* (dated January 31, 2025), aeronautical and administrative related fees at comparable airports, airports with aircraft final assembly plants, competitive airports, and lease framework working group airports were analyzed.

A. Comparable Airports

The selection of comparable airports was based on historical reported activity levels, total reported based aircraft, the presence of a control tower and precision instrument approach, runway length, total airport acreage, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) *National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems* (NPIAS) classification, and FAA *General Aviation Airport Asset Study* classification. Parameters were then established in each of these areas to facilitate the selection process. In addition, Centennial Airport, Teterboro Airport, and Van Nuys have been included due to the similar markets served within a metropolitan area.

Based on the criteria and parameters identified, AMCG developed a preliminary list of 14 airports which, in the opinion of AMCG, are considered comparable to the Airport, as follows:

Comparable Airports		
Airport	**Identifier**	**Location**
Centennial Airport	APA	Centennial, Colorado
Dekalb-Peachtree Airport	PDK	Atlanta, Georgia
Fort Worth Meacham International Airport	FTW	Fort Worth, Texas
Hayward Executive Airport	HWD	Hayward. California
Long Beach Airport-Daugherty Field	LGB	Long Beach, California
McClellan-Palomar Airport	CRQ	Carlsbad, California
Orlando Executive Airport	ORL	Orlando, Florida
Portland-Hillsboro Airport	HIO	Portland, Oregon
Republic Airport	FRG	Farmingdale, New York
Sarasota/Bradenton International Airport	SRQ	Sarasota/Bradenton, Florida
Scottsdale Airport	SDL	Scottsdale, Arizona
Teterboro Airport	TEB	Teterboro, New York
Van Nuys Airport	VNY	Van Nuys, California
Westchester County Airport	HPN	White Plains, New York

Aeronautical-related and administrative fees as well as related information were gathered from each comparable airport. A summary of findings is provided in Table 2.

parable Airports Summary

Airports	Aeronautical Fees								Administrative Fees				
	Fuel Flowage Fees	Transient Aircraft Fees	Landing/ Departure Fees	Based Aircraft Fee	Transient Parking Fees	Percentage of Gross Receipts	Aeronautical Permit Fees	Airport Access Fees	Construction Permit Fees	Vehicle Parking Fees	Filming Fees	Late Fees / Interest Charges	Lease Assignment Fee
rt	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
e Airport	Yes	N/A	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes (Late fee)	No
cham ort	Yes	No	No	No	Yes*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
ive Airport	No	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes (Late Fee)	Yes
ort-	Yes	N/A	Yes (Landing)	N/A	Yes*	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No
ar Airport	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
ve Airport	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
o Airport	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes*	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes*	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (Late Fee)	N/A
nton ort	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	N/A	Yes	N/A	No
rt	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
t	Yes	N/A	Yes (Departure)	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
t	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
unty Airport	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	No	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
of Airports arging Fee	12	None	9	None	9	3	9	10	3	4	4	3	1
Range	$0.05 - $0.29	N/A	$1.00 - $3.68 per 1,000lbs MGLW	N/A	$5.00 - $150.00 per day	5.50% to 17%	$50.00 - $1,200.00	$20.00 - $150.00	Based on negotiation/ agreement	$20.00 to $34.73	Dependent on crew size	5.00% to 10.00%	$1,000.00

* Monthly Rate only

N/A indicates relevant and usable information was not available

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Significant findings follow:

- Fuel Flowage Fees
  - 1 of the 12 airports charges a fuel flowage fee of $0.18 per gallon for commercial operators and $0.29 per gallon for non-commercial operators regardless of fuel type
- Landing Fees
  - 8 airports charge a landing fee based on MGLW ranging from $1.00 to $3.68 per 1,000 MGLW
- Departure Fees
  - 1 airport charges a departure fee as follows:
    - less than 6,000 lbs. MGLW - $21.25
    - 6,000 lbs. to 12,499 lbs. MGLW - $31.25
    - 12,5000 – to 79,999 lbs. - $44.38 per 1,000 pounds of MGLW
    - 80,000 lbs. or more - $8.15 per 1,000 MGLW is charged.
- Transient Parking Fees
  - 4 of the 9 airports charge a daily aircraft parking fee ranging from $5.00 to $150.00 per day (a mean of $41.42 per day)
  - 1 airport charges an aircraft parking fee of $1.29 per 1,000 MGLW
  - 1 airport charges aircraft parking fees based on weight (pounds) as follows:
    - 6,500 and under - $15
    - 6,501 - 10,500 - $20
    - 10,501 - 12,500 - $25
    - 12,501 to 18,000 - $30
    - 18,001 - 60,000 - $40
    - 60,001-100,000 - $60
    - 100,001 - 300,000 - $120
    - 300,001 and over -$150
- Percentage of Gross Receipts Fee
  - 3 airports charge a percentage of gross receipts fee ranging from 5.50% to 20%
- Aeronautical Permit Fees
  - 1 airport charges a temporary aeronautical permit fee of $50.00
  - 1 airport charges a permit fee of $1,200.00
- Airport Access Fee
  - 10 airports charge an Airport Access Fee
  - 1 airport charges an Airport Access Fee for media of $150.00
  - 1 airport charges an Airport Access Fee for non-tenants of $43.00
  - 8 airports charge airport access fees ranging from $20.00 to 75.00 (mean of $33.75)
- Filming Fees
  - Dependent on crew size (typically maxing out at $2,000)

B. Airports with Aircraft Final Assembly Plants Airports

The Airport accommodates final preparation of certain Boeing Company aircraft prior to delivery. Due to the unique nature of this activity, 11 airports within the United States which accommodate aircraft final assembly plants have been included in the analysis as well.

Airports with Aircraft Final Assembly Plants		
Airport	**Identifier**	**Manufacturer**
Bill and Hillary Clinton National Airport / Adams Field	LIT	Dassault
Charleston Airforce Base / International Airport	CHS	Boeing
Duluth International Airport	DLH	Cirrus
Independence Municipal Airport	IDP	Cessna
Melbourne International Airport	MLB	Embraer
Mobile Downtown Airport	BFM	Airbus
Renton Municipal Airport	RNT	Boeing
Rocky Mountain Metropolitan Airport	BJC	Pilatus
Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport	SAV	Gulfstream
Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field)	PAE	Boeing
Vero Beach Regional Airport	VRB	Piper

Aeronautical-related and other fees as well as related information were gathered from 10 airports with aircraft final assembly plants. A summary of findings is provided in Table 3.

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rts with Aircraft Final Assembly Plants Summary

rcraft Final Plants	Aeronautical Fees								Administrative Fees				
	Fuel Flowage Fees	Transient Aircraft Fees	Landing/ Departure Fees	Based Aircraft Fee	Transient Parking Fees	Percentage of Gross Receipts	Aeronautical Permit Fees	Airport Access Fees	Construction Permit Fees	Vehicle Parking Fees	Filming Fees	Late Fees / Interest Charges	Lease Assignment Fee
linton / Adams	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	N/A
rce Base / ort	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
nal Airport	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
lunicipal	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
national	Yes	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
n Airport	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
l Airport	Yes	No	Yes (Departure)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
ort	Yes	No	No	No	Yes*	No	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes
Head ort	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
nty Airport	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	N/A
ional	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	No	N/A
of Airports arging Fee	8	None	4	None	4	None	1	7	None	Yes	1	None	1
Range	$0.03 - $0.17 per gallon	N/A	$2.00 - $4.90 per 1,000lbs MGLW	N/A	$8.00 - $350.00 per day	N/A	$150.00	$20.00 - $250.00	N/A	$15.00 - $35.00 per day	$500.00 - $2,000.00	N/A	$500.00

* Monthly Rate only

N/A indicates relevant and usable information was not available

- Fuel Flowage Fees
  - 1 of 8 airports charges fuel flowage fee specifically for non-commercial self-fueling of $0.17 per gallon for Jet A.
- Landing Fees
  - 3 airports charge landing fees based on MGLW ranging from $3.06 to $4.90 per 1,00 pounds MGLW
- Departure Fee
  - 1 airport charges a departure fee of $2.00 per 1,000 pounds for aircraft over 5,000 pounds MGLW
- Transient Parking Fees
  - 3 airports charge daily aircraft parking fees ranging from $8.00 to $350.00 per day (mean of $183.78 per day)
  - 1 airport charges a parking fee based on aircraft weight as follows:
    - 12,499 and under - $18.02
    - 12,500 - 49,999 - $76.32
    - 50,000 - 99,999 - 152.64
    - 100,000+ $312.70
  - 1 airport charges a monthly aircraft parking fee of $140.00
- Filming Fees
  - 1 airports charges filming fees with amount being dependent on hours needed at the airport

C. Competitive Airports

Typically, an airport is considered competitive if located in proximity to the airport and serves a similar market. Each airport identified is then compared to the Airport based on (1) infrastructure and (2) available products, services, and facilities.

For the purposes of this study, 7 airports within 45 nautical miles of the Airport were identified as being potentially competitive airports.

Competitive Airports		
Airport	**Identifier**	**Location**
Arlington Municipal Airport	AWO	Arlington, Washington
Auburn Municipal Airport	S50	Auburn, Washington
Olympia Regional Airport	OLM	Olympia, Washington
Renton Municipal Airport	RNT	Renton, Washington[1]
Seattle-Tacoma International Airport	SEA	Seattle, Washington
Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field)	PAE	Everett, Washington[1]
Tacoma Narrows Airport	TIW	Tacoma, Washington

Aeronautical-related and other fees as well as related information were gathered from each competitive airports. A summary of findings is provided in Table 4.

[1] It is significant to note Renton Municipal Airport and Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field) were identified as an Airports with Aircraft Final Assembly Plants and a competitive airport. Fees and related information from these airports will be included in both sets of data which is reflective of the similar use and relative proximity of to the subject airport.

petitive Airports Summary

Airports	Aeronautical Fees								Administrative Fees				
	Fuel Flowage Fees	Transient Aircraft Fees	Landing/ Departure Fees	Based Aircraft Fee	Transient Parking Fees	Percentage of Gross Receipts	Aeronautical Permit Fees	Airport Access Fees	Construction Permit Fees	Vehicle Parking Fees	Filming Fees	Late Fees / Interest Charges	Lease Assignment Fee
cipal	Yes	No	No	No	Yes*	No	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	Yes	No
al Airport	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
nal	Yes	N/A	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	No	No	No	N/A	No
al Airport	Yes	No	Yes (Departure)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
a rport	No	N/A	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
unty Field	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	N/A
ws Airport	Yes	N/A	No	No	Yes*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
of Airports arging Fee	5	None	4	None	6	None	2	4	None	None	None	1	1
Range	$0.05 - $0.14 per gallon	N/A	$1.50 - $4.90 per 1,000lbs MGLW	N/A	$3.00 - $500.00 per day	N/A	$75.00 to $1,500.00	$25.00 to $50.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	5%	$25.00

* Monthly Rate only

N/A indicates relevant and usable information was not available

- Fuel Flowage Fees
  - 1 airport charge a fuel flowage fee of $0.05 per gallon regardless of fuel type
- Landing Fees
  - 3 airports charge landing fees based on MGLW ranging from $1.50 to $4.90 per 1,000 pounds MGLW
- Departure Fee
  - 1 airport charges a departure fee of $2.00 per 1,000 lbs. for aircraft over 5,000 pounds MGLW
- Aeronautical Permit Fee
  - 1 airport charges an annual license fee of $1,000 for aircraft fueling operators
- Transient Parking Fees
  - 3 airports charge daily aircraft parking fees ranging from $3.00 to $500.00 per day (a mean of $113.00 per day)
  - 3 airports charge a monthly aircraft parking fee ranging from $40.00 to $61.76 a month

D. Lease Framework Working Group Airports

The following nine airports identified by the Lease Framework Working Group have been analyzed as well.

Lease Framework Working Group Airports		
Airport	**Identifier**	**Location**
Auburn Municipal Airport	S50	Auburn, Washington
Bellingham International Airport	BLI	Bellingham, Washington
Bremerton National Airport	PWT	Bremerton, Washington
Norman Y Mineta San Jose International Airport	SJC	San Jose, California
Portland-Hillsboro Airport	HIO	Portland, Oregon
Reid-Hillview of Santa Clara County Airport	RHV	San Jose, California
Renton Municipal Airport	RNT	Renton, Washington
Skagit Regional Airport	BVS	Burlington, Washington
Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field)	PAE	Everett, Washington

Aeronautical-related and administrative fees as well as related information were gathered from 7 lease framework working group airports. A summary of findings is provided in Table 5.

e Framework Working Group Airports Summary

rk Working orts	Aeronautical Fees								Administrative Fees				
	Fuel Flowage Fees	Transient Aircraft Fees	Landing/ Departure Fees	Based Aircraft Fee	Transient Parking Fees	Percentage of Gross Receipts	Aeronautical Permit Fees	Airport Access Fees	Construction Permit Fees	Vehicle Parking Fees	Filming Fees	Late Fees / Interest Charges	Lease Assignment Fee
bal Airport	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
ernational	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
ional	No	N/A	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
eta San nal	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
oro	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes*	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes*	N/A	N/A	N/A
f Santa irport	Yes	N/A	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
bal Airport	Yes	No	Yes (Departure)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
l Airport	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes*	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes*	No	No	No
unty Field)	Yes	No	Yes (Landing)	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	N/A
of Airports arging Fee	5	None	4	None	7	1	4	5	None	4	None	1	1
Range	$0.06 - $0.14 per gallon	N/A	$1.15 to $4.90 per 1,000 pounds MGLW	N/A	$8.00 to $350.00 per day	10%	$75.00 to $1,500.00	$25.00 to $70.00	N/A	$25.00 - $594.89 per month	N/A	$40.00 (Aircraft Storage) 10% (FBO Late Fees)	$1,000 per agreement

* Monthly Rate only

N/A indicates relevant and usable information was not available

BFM Meeting Material
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Significant findings follow:

- Landing Fees
  - 3 airports charge landing fees based on MGLW ranging from $1.15 to $4.90 per 1,000 pounds MGLW
- Departure Fee
  - 1 airport charges a departure fee of $2.00 per 1,000 lbs. for aircraft over 5,000 pounds MGLW
- Transient Parking Fees
  - 4 airports charge a daily aircraft parking fee ranging from $8.00 to $350.00 per day (mean of $73.36 per day)
  - 3 airports charge a monthly aircraft parking fee ranging from $35.00 a month to $85.92 (mean of $64.36)
  - 1 airport charges a daily aircraft parking fees as follows:
    - Single-Engine - $12
    - Twin - $25
    - Small Jet - $50
- Percentage of Gross Receipts Fee
  - 1 airport charges a percentage of gross receipts fee of 10% for rental car operations
- Aeronautical Permit Fees
  - 1 airport charges a Skydiving annual permit fee of $14,627
- Vehicle Parking Fee
  - 1 airport charges a vehicle parking of $18.00 a day
  - 1 airport charges a monthly vehicle parking fee as follows:
    - Up to 25 feet - $46.73 (temporary)
    - 25 feet and greater $63.07 (temporary)
    - Up to 25 feet - $467.21 (long term)
    - 25 feet and greater $594.89 (long term)

II. AERONAUTICAL FEE SCHEDULE

AMCG recommends the County establish and implement the following Aeronautical Fee Schedule for the Airport to help recover the costs being incurred by the County relating to the planning, development, operation (including maintenance and repair), management, and marketing of the Airport (that are not covered by federal or state AIP funds).

Table 5 – Aeronautical Fee Schedule

TYPE OF FEE	BASIS		FEE
Fuel Flowage Fee			
Avgas	Per Gallon Delivered		$0.22
Jet Fuel			$0.22
Landing Fee			
Transient Arrivals (over 12,500 lbs. MGLW)	*Per 1,000 lbs. MGLW*		$3.00
Transient Arrivals (5,000 lbs. MGLW - 12,500 lbs. MGLW			$3.00
Based Aircraft Fee*			
Single-Engine Piston	Annual		$215.00
Multi-Engine Piston			$540.00
Turboprop (Group I)			$720.00
Turboprop (Group II)			$900.00
Jet (Group I)			$1,450.00
Jet (Group II)			$2,150.00
Jet (Group (III)			$7,200.00
Helicopter			$540.00
Military			N/A
Glider/Ultralightt			$215.00
General Aviation Aircraft Parking Fee*			
Aircraft Type	Collection	Daily (4 to 12 hours)	Overnight (more than 12 hours per day)
Single-Engine Piston	*Upon Arrival*	$20.00	$30.00
Multi-Engine Piston		$30.00	$45.00
Turboprop (Group I)		$45.00	$67.50
Turboprop (Group II)		$50.00	$75.00
Jet (Group I)		$100.00	$150.00
Jet (Group II)		$150.00	$225.00
Jet (Group III)		$400.00	$600.00
Helicopter		$20.00	$30.00
Aeronautical Permit Fee			
Fixed Base Operator			$2,750.00
Aircraft Maintenance Operator			$1,500.00
Avionics or Instrument Maintenance Operator			$1,500.00
Aircraft Rental or Flight Training Operator			$1,500.00
Aircraft Charter or Aircraft Management Operator			$1,500.00
Aircraft Sales Operator			$1,500.00
Other Commercial Aeronautical Activities			$1,500.00
Independent Specialized Aviation Service Operator			$1,500.00
Self-Fueling Permittee			$1,500.00
Airport Access Fee			
Per Application (2-year term)			$125.00

* Commercial operators with an agreement to collect may retain an administrative fee of the fees collected

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	17	**Name:**	Erin Auzins
Proposed No.:	2025-0311	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0311 would modify development permit fees for 2026 and 2027.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0311 would modify development permit fees in Title 27 of the King County Code (K.C.C.), which governs fees charged for development permits and approvals. The Executive proposes increasing permit fees by 11.8%, plus a 3.6% surcharge for the biennium for replacing the Permitting Division's permit tracking software, to propose new fees, and to modify and clarify several permit fee categories.

Striking Amendment S1 would modify the permit fee increase from 11.8% to 10.4%, modify how fees are charged for application screening, and make technical corrections.

BACKGROUND

The Permitting Division of the Department of Local Services is primarily funded through permitting fee revenues. Fees are established for each type of development permit, from preapplication through final inspection.

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0311 would raise permitting fees by 11.8% for 2026-2027. Table 1 shows the breakdown of the fee increase with the revenue projection for each portion of the increase.

Table 1. 2026-2027 Proposed Fee Breakdown

Description of Increase	Projected New Revenue	% of the increase
Central Rates (including additions to the Cost Allocation for Local Services Administration)	$2,519,000	7.50%
Labor Costs, Geneal Wage Increase	$1,193,000	3.50%
Supplies/Services	$249,000	0.70%
KCIT Charges	$36,000	0.10%
2026-2027 Projected Fee Revenue with Fee Increase	**$3,997,000**	**11.80%**
Increases from new Application Screening Fee	$1,000,000	n/a
Contributions from surcharge for IT project	$1,208,000	3.50%
2026-2027 Revenue with Surcharge and Application Screening Fee	**$6,169,000**	**15.30%**

Other changes in the Proposed Ordinance include:

- As noted in Table 1, a new application screening fee is proposed.
- New permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Permit fee increases have coincided with the County's budgets. Table 2 shows the history of permit fee increases since 2015.

Table 2. Percentage of Permanent and Temporary Fee Increases by Biennium

Budget	Permanent	Temporary
2026-2027	11.8%	3.5%
2025	49.0%	0%
2023-2024	13.7%	2.5%
2021-2022	2.4%	0%
2019-2020	6.2%	0%
2017-2018	14.4%	1.7%
2015-2016	4.3%	4.8%

Follow up from October 29, 2025 BFM Meeting. At the October 29, 2025 Budget and Fiscal Management Committee meeting, Councilmembers asked questions about a fee comparison to other jurisdictions, and community engagement related to the proposed fee increase. Executive staff provided the following responses:

Question: Do you have any information on how the County's current and proposed fees compare to our neighboring jurisdictions?

Answer from Executive staff: The following table shows 2025 adopted fees for neighboring jurisdictions, as well as 2026 fee proposals where known/available. Since

there are many different types of permits, the permit fee for a new 3600 square foot home was selected for consistency across the jurisdictions.

New 3600sf Home	2025 Adopted	2026 Proposed
Seattle	$ 10,708	$ 13,331
Snohomish County	$ 11,096	unknown
Pierce County***	$ 13,700	$ 14,111
Federal Way	$ 14,818	unknown
Bellevue	$ 18,753	$ 19,271
King County	$ 18,949	$ 21,746
Issaquah*	$ 20,996	$ 21,626
Tacoma**	$ 27,533	unknown
Average Fee	$ 17,069	$ 18,017
*City of Issaquah adopted budget authorizes a CPI increase, estimated 3% in table.		
**Tacoma fee estimator lists total fees of $28,999.10 but without cost itemization; additional cost could be impact fees		
***Based on jusidiction telephone estimate		
Note: some jurisdictions may subsidize permits from other funding sources; research is on-going. To the extent possible impact fees were not included.		

For context, the City of Seattle's permitting fee proposal cites reasons for its fee increases that are similar to those in the County's proposal: "The 2026 Endorsed Budget includes a 6.5% annual inflationary fee adjustment to recover the costs of permitting and inspections. Recognizing that additional permitting staff layoffs would affect permit issuance timelines, the 2026 Proposed Budget legislation includes an additional 18% increase in value-based building development plan review and permit fees to compensate for an expected decline in major building permit applications." Despite a permitting fee increase, the City of Seattle is proposing to reduce their permitting FTE count by 10.

Question: Did any community engagement or discussion with interested parties (especially housing developers) occur for the proposed fees?

Answer from Executive staff: Through the course of regular quarterly meetings with the Master Builders Associations of King and Snohomish Counties, Permitting discussed the permitting system modernization project and the associated temporary surcharge. However, the inflationary/volume driven fee increase was not discussed.

AMENDMENT

Striking Amendment S1 would:

1. Lower the fee increase from 11.8% to 10.4%.
2. Embed the 3.5% surcharge for permit tracking software replacement into the fees to which it applies.
3. Require the Department of Local Services to provide bulletins on required fees on the Permitting Division's website.
4. Require that the application screening fee be credited towards the application review fee.
5. Modify the fees for critical area designations to match the applicability requirements in the critical area ordinance.
6. Make other technical corrections, including using the correct version of the underlying code and adding serial commas.
7. Add an expiration date for the new fees of January 1, 2027, and requiring a proposed ordinance be transmitted no later than October 1, 2026, to propose fees for 2027. This proposed ordinance is required to be responsive to the recommendations in the permit funding and staffing model proviso in the 2026-2027 biennial budget ordinance.

Title Amendment T1 would conform the title to the changes made in Striking Amendment S1.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0311
2. Striking Amendment S1
3. Title Amendment T1
4. Transmittal Letter
5. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0311.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE relating to development permitting fees; amending Ordinance 10662, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.050, Ordinance 10662, Section 47, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.060, Ordinance 13332, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.06.010, Ordinance 13332, Section 17, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.020, Ordinance 17923, Section 45, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.035, Ordinance 17923, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.037, Ordinance 13332, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.050, Ordinance 13332, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.070, Ordinance 18000, Section 83, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.075, Ordinance 13332, Section 23, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.080, Ordinance 13332, Section 24, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.090, Ordinance 13332, Section 28, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.130, Ordinance 13332, Section 30, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.150, Ordinance 13332, Section 31, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.160, Ordinance 13332, Section 32, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.170, Ordinance 13332, Section 33, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.180, Ordinance

13332, Section 34, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.190, Ordinance 13332, Section 35, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.200, Ordinance 13332, Section 36, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.210, Ordinance 13332, Section 37, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.220, Ordinance 13332, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.320, Ordinance 13332, Section 42, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.350, Ordinance 13332, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.360, Ordinance 13332, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.380, Ordinance 17224, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.425, Ordinance 13332, Section 53, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.510, Ordinance 13332, Section 54, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.550, Ordinance 17682, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.560, and Ordinance 17682, Section 48, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.580, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.02, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.06, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.10, and establishing an effective date.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. Sections 2 through 33 of this ordinance update fees currently charged related to the department of local services, permitting division and road services division, and the department of natural resources and parks.

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

SECTION 2. Ordinance 10662, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.050 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Unless otherwise required by this title, fees shall be assessed at the fee rate in effect at the time the application for a permit or decision is deemed complete or the request for other service is accepted by the department, but only if the application is approved or permit is issued within twelve months of the date that the application is deemed complete or otherwise accepted by the department. For services rendered after twelve months from the date the application is deemed complete or otherwise accepted by the department, any additional fees shall be assessed based on the rates in current effect.

B. Fees for application processing are due upon application submittal.

C. Fees for application review are due upon application acceptance.

((~~C.~~)) D. Fees for expedited review are due when an expedited review request is accepted by the department.

((~~D.~~)) E. Fees owed for the resubmittal of plans or applications are due at the time of resubmittal.

((~~E.~~)) F. Fees for permits, inspection or monitoring are due upon permit issuance. The director may grant exceptions in cases where the basis as prescribed in this title for calculating fees for a permit, inspection or monitoring was amended after an application was completed but before permit issuance.

((~~F.~~)) G. Fees for reinspection of construction work or site conditions are due by the date indicated on the department's invoice or before final construction approval, whichever is earlier, and shall be assessed at the fee rate in effect at the time of

reinspection.

((~~G.~~)) H. Unless otherwise allowed by this title, the department shall not accept payment of fees before fees are due.

((~~H.~~)) I. Changes in the ownership of an application or permit shall not revoke the fees incurred by the application or permit, or the requirement to post financial guarantees for permitted construction.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 10662, Section 47, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.060 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Fees for processing an application submittal or pre-application service request are not refundable once invoiced by the County and paid by the applicant.

B. Fees for ((~~processing or~~)) review of an application are refundable in proportion to the amount of work performed as of the date of application withdrawal or cancellation if, within sixty days after the date that fees were paid, the applicant in writing withdraws, cancels or otherwise terminates the application and requests a refund.

((~~B.~~)) C. Fees for ((~~processing or~~)) inspection of a permit are refundable if, prior to expiration of the permit, the permit holder in writing withdraws, cancels or otherwise terminates the permit and requests a refund before commencing construction or land disturbing activity authorized by the permit. Permit fees shall not be refunded after construction or land disturbing activity has commenced.

((~~C.~~)) D. The department shall refund a fee that has been paid but waived, or if other fees are owed, apply the payment to outstanding fees.

((~~D.~~)) E. Fees shall be refunded to the applicant of record.

((~~E.~~)) F. The department shall waive and refund the fee for filing an appeal when an applicant is the substantially prevailing party in an administrative appeal.

((~~F.~~)) G. Development permit and environmental review fees shall not be refunded except as provided for in this title.

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

A. A fee shall be charged for preapplication services as follows:

1.	Preapplication conference: already built construction for residential use	$((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,421.00
2.	Preapplication conference: already built construction for commercial use	$((~~5,084.00~~)) 5,684.00
3.	Preapplication conference: other development type, per county staff participant	$((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,421.00
4.	Cancellation of a conference without notification before its scheduled start time or failure to attend	$50.00

B. The total preapplication conference fee under subsection A.1. and 2. of this section shall be credited against any required application or permit fees for a subsequent permit application to address work commenced without permits, but only if the subsequent permit application is filed within one hundred eighty days of the preapplication conference or within sixty days of public health department or other agency approval required for a complete development permit application.

C. Twenty percent of the preapplication conference fee due for one County staff person according to subsection A.3. of this section shall be paid when the request for a pre-

application conference is submitted. The payment received shall be credited toward the total pre-application conference fees due when the request is accepted by the County.

D. The fee for a zoning certification letter confirming an existing zoning designation or development rights is ((~~four hundred twenty-three~~)) four hundred seventy-three dollars. The fee for zoning certification requiring historic research or review of other information is ((~~one thousand two hundred seventy-one~~)) one thousand four hundred twenty-one dollars.

((~~D.~~)) E. A fee of ((~~six hundred thirty-five~~)) seven hundred ten dollars shall be charged for each inspection of structures for housing code compliance, damage from flood, storm, fire or other natural disaster, or for each site visit conducted before permit application.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 13332, Section 17, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.020 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

	Valuation	Fee
1.	$1.00 to $25,000.00	$((~~90.00~~)) 100.00 plus $((~~24.00~~)) 27.00 for each $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $25,000.00

2.	$25,000.01 to $50,000.00	$((~~690.00~~)) 775.00 for the first $25,000.00 plus $((~~18.00~~)) 20.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $50,000.00
3.	$50,000.01 to $100,000.00	$((~~1,140.00~~)) 1,275.00 for the first $50,000.00 plus $((~~12.00~~)) 13.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $100,000.00
4.	$100,000.01 to $500,000.00	$((~~1,740.00~~)) 1,925.00 for the first $100,000.00 plus $((~~10.00~~)) 11.00 for each Additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $500,000.00
5.	$500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00	$((~~5,740.00~~)) 6,325.00 for the first $500,000.00 plus $((~~7.00~~)) 8.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $1,000,000.00
6.	$1,000,000.01 to $5,000,000.00	$((~~9,240.00~~)) 10,325.00 for the first $1,000,000.00 plus $((~~6.00~~)) 6.70 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $5,000,000.00
7.	$5,000,000.01 or more	$((~~33,240.00~~)) 37,125.00 for the first $5,000,000.00 plus $((~~5.00~~)) 5.60 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof

B. Fees shall be charged for reviewing applications to construct or modify buildings, structures, and equipment as follows:

1. Electronic communication antenna	$((~~2,944.00~~)) 3,292.00
2. Electronic communication tower or pole	$((~~5,489.00~~)) 6,137.00
3. Sign	$((~~1,398.00~~)) 1,563.00
4. Portable classroom, per group of three units or fraction thereof	$((~~4,612.00~~)) 5,156.00
5. Trail bridge, per lineal foot	$((~~37.00~~)) 41.00
6. Building change of use only	$((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

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

SECTION 6. Ordinance 17923, Section 45, and K.C.C. 27.10.035 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Building, zoning and site application review

1. Custom home	$((~~7,113.00~~)) 7,952.00
2. Modular home	$((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,367.00
3. Mobile or manufactured home	$((~~1,694.00~~)) 1,894.00
4. Accessory dwelling unit	$((~~3,987.00~~)) 4,457.00
5. Basic home permit	$((~~1,694.00~~)) 1,894.00
6. Registered basic home plan – building and	

mechanical plan review only $((~~4,664.00~~)) 5,214.00

B. Drainage, right-of-way or critical area review

1. Custom home $((~~4,060.00~~)) 4,539.00

2. Modular home $((~~4,060.00~~)) 4,539.00

3. Mobile or manufactured home $((~~4,060.00~~)) 4,539.00

4. Accessory dwelling unit $((~~3,166.00~~)) 3,540.00

5. Basic home $((~~2,201.00~~)) 2,461.00

C. Permit inspection

1. Custom home, per square foot $((~~2.16~~)) 2.41

2. Modular home $((~~1,874.00~~)) 2,095.00

3. Mobile or manufactured home $((~~1,545.00~~)) 1,727.00

4. Accessory dwelling unit, per square foot $((~~2.16~~)) 2.41

5. Basic home, per square foot $((~~2.16~~)) 2.41

D. Sprinkler system

1. Review $((~~979.00~~)) 1,095.00

2. Inspection $((~~1,748.00~~)) 1,954.00

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

F. Additional inspection or reinspection Minimum fee amount in K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 17923, Section 46, and K.C.C. 27.10.037 are hereby

amended to read as follows:

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

A. Building alteration or addition

1. Mechanical installation only Minimum fee amount in K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

2. In-kind building repair or replacement only:

Building plan review $((~~317.00~~)) 354.00

Building inspection $((~~490.00~~)) 548.00

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

Building plan review $((~~697.00~~)) 779.00

Building inspection $((~~1,076.00~~)) 1,203.00

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

Building plan review $((~~1,208.00~~)) 1,351.00

Building inspection $((~~1,857.00~~)) 2,076.00

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

Building plan review $((~~2,093.00~~)) 2,340.00

Building inspection $((~~3,223.00~~)) 3,603.00

6. Addition of deck, or accessory structure 500 square feet or smaller

Building plan review $((~~676.00~~)) 756.00

Building inspection, per square foot $((~~2.16~~)) 2.41

7. Addition of accessory structure larger than 500 square feet

Building plan review $((~~1,424.00~~)) 1,592.00

Building inspection, per square foot $((~~2.16~~)) 2.41

8. Addition of living space or garage, inclusive of alterations

Building plan review $((~~2,721.00~~)) 3,042.00

Building inspection, per square foot $((~~2.16~~)) 2.41

9. Building demolition, relocation $((~~490.00~~)) 548.00

B. Site development

1. Title or easement review only $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

2. Basic critical area or site review with standardized conditions $((~~1,779.00~~)) 1,989.00

3. Other site or critical area review, or combination thereof $((~~3,166.00~~)) 3,540.00

C. Sprinkler system

1. Review $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

2. Inspection $((~~1,015.00~~)) 1,135.00

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

E. Additional inspection or reinspection Minimum fee amount per K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

SECTION 8. Ordinance 13332, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.050 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Automatic sprinkler or fire alarm systems - new installation or alteration, per riser or system with more than 10 heads or devices: $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

B. Monitoring transmitter, each system $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

C. Tank installation, removal or abandonment, each: $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

D. All other system construction or installation, each system $((~~1,389.00~~)) 1,553.00

SECTION 9. Ordinance 13332, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.070 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Review of variance requests shall be charged fees as follows:

A. Road variance review

1. Department of local services, road services division (if required): $1,978.00

2. Department of local services, permitting division: $((~~2,712.00~~)) 3,032.00

3. Plan resubmittal: $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

B. Surface Water Design Manual adjustment review

1. Standard $((~~3,983.00~~)) 4,453.00

2. Complex or criteria exception $((~~8,645.00~~)) 9,665.00

SECTION 10. Ordinance 18000, Section 83, and K.C.C. 27.10.075 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Simple review: $((~~428.00~~)) 479.00

B. Medium review: $((~~854.00~~)) 955.00

C. Complex review: $((~~1,708.00~~)) 1,910.00

SECTION 11. Ordinance 13332, Section 23, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.080 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Plan review – basic or standard:

1. Minor repair, maintenance or drainage improvements not maintained by King County $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

2. Basic review with standardized conditions $((~~1,779.00~~)) 1,989.00

3. Standard review $((~~3,166.00~~)) 3,540.00

B. Plan review – complex

1. Nonengineered plans; minimal road improvements; minimal drainage review $((~~6,356.00~~)) 7,106.00

2. Engineered plans; private or minor public road

improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control best management practices, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof $((~~12,714.00~~)) 14,214.00

3. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention or water quality, or both $((~~19,071.00~~)) 21,321.00

4. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention infiltration or water quality, or any combination thereof $((~~25,425.00~~)) 28,425.00

5. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~38,138.00~~)) 42,638.00

6. Engineered plans; large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~50,849.00~~)) 56,849.00

7. Engineered plans; large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~63,562.00~~)) 71,062.00

SECTION 12. Ordinance 13332, Section 24, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.090 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Grading or clearing site plan review includes review for compliance with King

County grading and clearing code requirements. Grading or clearing site plan review fees shall be charged as follows:

A. Grading up to 2,000 square feet, or clearing up to 0.2 acre		$((~~849.00~~)) 949.00
B. Grading between 2,001 square feet and 0.2 acres		$((~~1,484.00~~)) 1,659.00
C. Grading or clearing from 0.21 to 1.0 acres		$((~~3,601.00~~)) 4,026.00
D. Grading or clearing from 1.01 to 20.0 acres: base fee		$((~~2,934.00~~)) 3,280.00
E. Grading or clearing from 1.01 to 20.0 acres: fee per acre		$((~~668.00~~)) 747.00
F. Grading or clearing over 20.0 acres		$((~~16,294.00~~)) 18,220.00
G. Periodic review of surface mine and material processing facility	Applicable fee in subsections A. through F. of this section	
H. Forest practices act - class IV review - residential		$((~~1,484.00~~)) 1,659.00
I. Forest practices act - class IV review - nonresidential		$((~~2,968.00~~)) 3,318.00
J. Forest practices act - release of moratorium, excluding engineering or critical areas review		$((~~12,714.00~~)) 14,214.00
K. Forest practices act - conversion option		$((~~2,545.00~~)) 2,845.00

harvest plan: base fee

L. Forest practices act - conversion option harvest plan: fee per acre $((~~212.00~~)) 237.00

M. Forest practices act - activities with approved forest management plan - 5 acres or less $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

N. Forest practices act - activities with approved forest management plan - more than 5 acres $((~~1,061.00~~)) 1,186.00

O. Hazard tree removal only, ten or fewer $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

P. Farm pad or agricultural drainage maintenance in accordance with county and state approved best management practices; significant tree retention; or street tree, critical area mitigation, recreation facility or landscape installation $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

SECTION 13. Ordinance 13332, Section 28, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.130 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for critical areas review, critical area designation, critical area alteration, flood hazard certification and variances for floodplain development or sea level rise risk area shall be charged as follows:

A. Critical areas review

1. Critical area notice on title only $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00
2. Nonresidential review, basic, per discipline $((~~2,327.00~~)) 2,602.00
3. Nonresidential review, complex, per discipline $((~~3,813.00~~)) 4,263.00
4. Stewardship planning $((~~3,390.00~~)) 3,790.00

B. Critical area designations

1. Minimum fee per application $((~~1,438.00~~)) 1,608.00

2. Fee per discipline if the parcel or parcels for which $((~~1,061.00~~)) 1,186.00 designations are requested have one or more critical areas, excepting critical aquifer recharge, seismic hazard, or erosion hazard area

3. Fee for resubmittal of critical area study, per Discipline $((~~1,061.00~~)) 1,186.00

C. Critical area alteration exception

1. Review, per discipline $((~~9,323.00~~)) 10,423.00

2. Base fee $((~~3,390.00~~)) 3,790.00

3. Extension of approval $((~~1,906.00~~)) 2,131.00

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

D. Flood plain development: flood hazard certificate review

((~~1.~~)) Section A $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

((~~2. Section B.1, FEMA floodway $284.00~~

~~3. Section B.2 $853.00~~))

E. Flood plain development: inspection $((~~635.00~~)) 710.00

F. Flood plain development review: floodway and channel migration zone

1. Screening and verification $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

2. Review of a request for FEMA floodway letter-of-map-amendment shall be charged at actual cost to the department including consultant costs, administrative costs and cost of review by other county departments and governmental agencies.

G. Flood plain development review: mapped flood plain $((~~212.00~~)) 237.00

H. Flood plain development review: unmapped flood plain

((~~1. Qualitative flood plain study~~)) $((~~212.00~~)) 237.00

((~~2. Minor flood plain study $284.00~~

~~3. Major flood plain study $853.00~~))

I. Review of variances for development in a floodplain or sea level rise risk area or for nonresidential elevation and dry floodproofing under K.C.C. 21A.24.228 shall be charged at actual cost to the department including consultant costs, administrative costs and cost of review by other county departments and governmental agencies.

SECTION 14. Ordinance 13332, Section 30, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.150 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Review of environmental checklists and preparation of threshold determinations of nonsignificance and mitigated determinations of nonsignificance and supplemental reviews shall be charged fees as follows:

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

1. Minor new construction, including single family $((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,367.00

residential and agricultural buildings

2. Class IV forest practices $((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,367.00

3. Minor clearing or grading permits $((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,367.00

4. Other construction $((~~5,933.00~~)) 6,633.00

B. Review of environmental checklists and preparation $((~~5,933.00~~)) 6,633.00

of threshold determinations of mitigated determinations of nonsignificance

C. Supplemental reviews

1. Addendum $((~~1,061.00~~)) 1,186.00

2. Expanded checklist $((~~1,906.00~~)) 2,131.00

D. Exemption $((~~741.00~~)) 828.00

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

SECTION 15. Ordinance 13332, Section 31, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.160 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

1. Repair and maintenance – programmatic $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

2. Repair and maintenance – other $((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,421.00

3. Agricultural activities $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

4. Timber harvest operations within the forest production district $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

5. Boring or moorage buoy $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

6. Stream-lined joint aquatic resources permit No Fee

application

7. Watershed restoration No Fee

8. Other $((~~2,545.00~~)) 2,845.00

9. Supplemental review of mitigation plan and amendment of conditions $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

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

1. Value of work: $10,000.00 or less $((~~11,184.00~~)) 12,504.00

2. Value of work: $10,000.01 to $100,000.00 $((~~11,610.00~~)) 12,980.00

3. Value of work: $100,000.01 to $500,000.00 $((~~12,883.00~~)) 14,403.00

4. Value of work: $500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00 $((~~14,152.00~~)) 15,822.00

5. Value of work: more than $1,000,000.00 $((~~15,846.00~~)) 17,716.00

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

7. Extension of approval $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

SECTION 16. Ordinance 13332, Section 32, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.170 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for use permits shall be charged as follows:

A. Conditional use permit

1. Residential or home industry $((~~5,677.00~~)) 6,347.00

2. Cell tower $((~~5,677.00~~)) 6,347.00

3. Commercial $((~~11,610.00~~)) 12,980.00

4. Industrial, institutional, or other $((~~15,846.00~~)) 17,716.00

B. Transfer of development rights sending site

Certification $((~~1,015.00~~)) 1,135.00

C. Special use permit $((~~15,846.00~~)) 17,716.00

D. Temporary Use Permit

1. Medical Hardship Mobile Home Placement $((~~212.00~~)) 237.00

2. Homeless Encampment $((~~4,536.00~~)) 5,071.00

3. Other $((~~9,067.00~~)) 10,137.00

4. Annual permit extension $((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,421.00

SECTION 17. Ordinance 13332, Section 33, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.180 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for zoning or Comprehensive Plan or map modification shall be charged as follows:

A. Variance

1. Review $((~~11,610.00~~)) 12,980.00

2. Extension of approval $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

B. Site-specific amendment of land use map, plan, code or shoreline environment redesignation $((~~3,875.00~~)) 4,332.00

C. Other zoning reclassification requests including Shoreline environment redesignation, deletion of special district overlay, or amendment or deletion of p-suffix conditions $((~~15,846.00~~)) 17,716.00

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

SECTION 18. Ordinance 13332, Section 34, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.190 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, simple $((~~34,187.00~~)) 38,221.00

B. Short plat - urban 2 to 4 lots, complex $((~~40,118.00~~)) 44,852.00

C. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots $((~~50,714.00~~)) 56,698.00

D. Short plat - rural $((~~40,118.00~~)) 44,852.00

E. Subdivision or binding site plan – base fee $((~~62,839.00~~)) 70,254.00

F. Subdivision – additional fee per lot $((~~212.00~~)) 237.00

G. Microsubdivision – urban 2 lots $((~~15,000.00~~)) 16,770.00

H. Minor plan revisions before or after preliminary approval

1. Microsubdivision – urban 2 lots $((~~1,800.00~~)) 2,012.00

2. Short plat $((~~3,601.00~~)) 4,026.00

3. Subdivision or binding site plan $((~~9,217.00~~)) 10,305.00

I. Extension of preliminary approval $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

SECTION 19. Ordinance 13332, Section 35, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.200 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Final plan review and approval

1. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, simple $((~~10,762.00~~)) 12,032.00
2. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, complex $((~~15,001.00~~)) 16,771.00
3. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots $((~~23,052.00~~)) 25,772.00
4. Short plat – rural $((~~15,001.00~~)) 16,771.00
5. Final plat or binding site plan $((~~23,052.00~~)) 25,772.00
6. Microplat – urban 2 lots $((~~5,000.00~~)) 5,590.00

B. Final plan resubmittal

1. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, simple $((~~1,484.00~~)) 1,659.00
2. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, complex $((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,367.00
3. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots $((~~4,239.00~~)) 4,739.00
4. Short plat - rural $((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,367.00
5. Final plat or binding site plan $((~~4,239.00~~)) 4,739.00
6. Microplat – urban 2 lots $((~~700.00~~)) 783.00

C. Alteration after recordation

1. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, simple $((~~7,204.00~~)) 8,054.00
2. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, complex $((~~10,169.00~~)) 11,369.00
3. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots $((~~15,466.00~~)) 17,291.00
4. Short plat - rural $((~~10,169.00~~)) 11,369.00
5. Final plat or binding site plan $((~~18,434.00~~)) 20,609.00
6. Microplat – urban 2 lots $((~~3,500.00~~)) 3,913.00

D. Subdivisional legal description review

1. 1-50 lots - base fee $((~~1,043.00~~)) 1,166.00

2. 1-50 lots - per lot $((~~250.00~~)) 279.50

3. 51-100 lots - base fee $((~~13,543.00~~)) 15,141.00

4. 51-100 lots - per lot $((~~101.00~~)) 113.00

5. More than 100 lots - base fee $((~~18,593.00~~)) 20,791.00

6. More than 100 lots - per lot $((~~24.00~~)) 26.80

7. Name change $((~~770.00~~)) 861.00

SECTION 20. Ordinance 13332, Section 36, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.210 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Innocent purchaser - review $((~~1,734.00~~)) 1,939.00

B. Separate lot

1. minimum review fee $((~~1,016.00~~)) 1,136.00

2. review fee per lot $((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,421.00

C. Miscellaneous lot exemption – review $((~~4,489.00~~)) 5,019.00

D. Condominium conversion – application $((~~3,983.00~~)) 4,453.00

SECTION 21. Ordinance 13332, Section 37, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.220 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Boundary line adjustment - basic – review $((~~6,271.00~~)) 7,011.00

B. Boundary line adjustment - complex – review $((~~9,660.00~~)) 10,800.00

C. Boundary line adjustment - deferred submittal of final, signed and notarized Mylar more than ninety days after approval of adjustment $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

D. Lot merger – review $((~~2,289.00~~)) 2,559.00

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

SECTION 22. Ordinance 13332, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.320 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

	Valuation	Fee
1.	1.00 to $25,000.00	$160.00 plus $((~~39.00~~)) 44.00 for each $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $25,000.00
2.	$25,000.01 to $50,000.00	$((~~1,135.00~~)) 1,260.00 for the first $25,000.00 plus $((~~27.00~~)) 30.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $50,000.00

3.	$50,000.01 to $100,000.00	$((~~1,810.00~~)) 2,010.00 for the first $50,000.00 plus $((~~19.00~~)) 21.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $100,000.00
4.	$100,000.01 to $500,000.00	$((~~2,760.00~~)) 3,060.00 for the first $100,000.00 plus $((~~15.00~~)) 17.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $500,000.00
5.	$500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00	$((~~8,760.00~~)) 9,860.00 for the first $500,000.00 plus $((~~12.00~~)) 13.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $1,000,000.00
6.	$1,000,000.01 to $5,000,000.00	$((~~14,760.00~~)) 16,360.00 for the first $1,000,000.00 plus $((~~9.00~~)) 10.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $5,000,000.00.
7.	$5,000,000.01 or more	$((~~50,760.00~~)) 56,360.00 for the first $5,000,000.00 plus $((~~6.50~~)) 7.20 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof.

B. Fees shall be charged for inspecting permits to construct or modify buildings, structures, and equipment as follows:

1. Electronic communication antenna	$((~~1,325.00~~)) 1,481.00
2. Electronic communication tower or pole	$((~~3,746.00~~)) 4,188.00

3. Sign		$((~~645.00~~)) 721.00
4. Portable classroom, per group of three units or fraction thereof		$((~~3,698.00~~)) 4,134.00
5. Trail bridge, per lineal foot		$((~~57.00~~)) 64.00
6. Building change of use only		$((~~367.00~~)) 410.00
7. Building demolition or relocation only		$((~~697.00~~)) 779.00
C. Additional inspection or reinspection of a building, fire, mechanical, or sign construction permit or demolition permit		minimum fee amount in K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

SECTION 23. Ordinance 13332, Section 42, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.350 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Automatic sprinkler or fire alarm systems – new installation or alteration	
1. Fee for each device, head or plug	$((~~21.00~~)) 23.50
2. Fee for each system or riser	$((~~1,015.00~~)) 1,135.00
B. Monitoring Transmitter, each system	$((~~849.00~~)) 949.00
C. Tank installation, removal or abandonment, each	$((~~849.00~~)) 949.00
D. All other system construction or installation, each system	$((~~1,497.00~~)) 1,674.00

SECTION 24. Ordinance 13332, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.360

are hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees shall be charged for reviewing applications and inspecting permits for special events, and building demolition, relocation and occupancy as follows:

A. Special event or fireworks display

1. Application fee $((~~423.00~~)) 473.00

2. Inspection fee, per site visit $((~~697.00~~)) 779.00

B. Building occupancy inspection, per building

per site visit $((~~367.00~~)) 410.00

C. Inspection for an operational permit under the International Fire Code

1. Initial permit, per code item $150.00

2. Permit renewal, per code item $100.00

SECTION 25. Ordinance 13332, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.380 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Inspection of land disturbing activity or site development not requiring engineered plan

1. Base fee $((~~854.00~~)) 955.00

2. Fee per acre $((~~419.00~~)) 468.00

B. Inspection of land disturbing activity or site development

requiring engineered plans

1. Minimal $((~~9,214.00~~)) 10,301.00

road improvements; minimal drainage review

2. Private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control BMPs, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof $((~~17,265.00~~)) 19,302.00

3. Private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention or water quality, or any combination thereof $((~~29,556.00~~)) 33,044.00

4. Private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention, infiltration or water quality, or any combination thereof $((~~40,783.00~~)) 45,595.00

5. Private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~49,048.00~~)) 54,836.00

6. Large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~60,490.00~~)) 67,628.00

7. Large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins $((~~71,930.00~~)) 80,418.00

C. Inspection of landscape, street tree, significant tree, $((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,421.00

recreation facility, or critical area mitigation installation only

D. Site condition inspection, $((~~635.00~~)) 710.00

additional inspection, or reinspection, per site visit

E. Monitoring inspections of surface

mines, material processing facilities and other

long-term industrial operations

1. Inactive sites $((~~2,225.00~~)) 2,488.00

2. Semiactive sites - 20 acres or less $((~~3,920.00~~)) 4,383.00

3. Semiactive sites - more than 20 acres $((~~9,006.00~~)) 10,069.00

4. Active sites - 20 acres or less $((~~9,006.00~~)) 10,069.00

5. Active sites - more than 20 acres $((~~19,175.00~~)) 21,438.00

SECTION 26. Ordinance 17224, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.425 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

B. Fees for residential buildings shall be charged as follows:

1. Interior alterations only $((~~697.00~~)) 779.00

2. Addition of deck or accessory structure

500 square feet or smaller $((~~676.00~~)) 756.00

3. Addition of accessory structure

larger than 500 square feet $((~~1,424.00~~)) 1,592.00

4. Garage or living space addition or conversion $((~~2,721.00~~)) 3,042.00

5. New accessory dwelling unit $((~~3,987.00~~)) 4,457.00

6. New mobile home $((~~1,694.00~~)) 1,894.00

7. New custom home $((~~7,113.00~~)) 7,952.00

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

1. Alterations to an existing structure $((~~1,694.00~~)) 1,894.00

2. New structure $((~~7,113.00~~)) 7,952.00

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

1. Minor drainage improvement not maintained by the county $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

2. Basic with standardized conditions $((~~1,779.00~~)) 1,989.00

3. Other $((~~3,166.00~~)) 3,540.00

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

1. Clearing less than 0.2 acre $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

2. Grading less than 2,000 square feet $((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

3. Grading between 2,000 square feet and 0.2 acre $((~~1,484.00~~)) 1,659.00

4. Grading or clearing more than 0.2 acre $((~~3,601.00~~)) 4,026.00

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

SECTION 27. Ordinance 13332, Section 53, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.510 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Certificates of compliance or completion shall require a fixed fee to cover the

administrative and clerical costs to the department of processing and issuing the certificate.

A. Temporary occupancy permit per building or tenant space	$((~~849.00~~)) 949.00
B. Occupancy permit when more than one building per permit	$((~~849.00~~)) 949.00
C. Occupancy permit for individual townhouses or other portions of building	$((~~387.00~~)) 433.00
D. Letter of completion for shell construction when more than one building per permit	$((~~849.00~~)) 949.00

SECTION 28. Ordinance 13332, Section 54, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.550 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

SECTION 29. Ordinance 17682, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.560 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Requests for address or road name changes where no site visit is required shall be charged ((~~one hundred sixty-eight~~)) one hundred eighty-eight dollars per address affected by the requested change.

SECTION 30. Ordinance 17682, Section 48, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.580 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees shall be charged for permit processing, clerical services, contractor

certification, title elimination, permit extension, review of resubmitted plans and permit revisions, expedited review and after-hours inspection as follows:

A. The department may charge a fee for its actual cost of reissuing a public notice.

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

C. The fee for annual certification of a tank removal contractor shall be the minimum fee amount in K.C.C 27.10.320.A.1.

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

E. The fee for extension of a permit shall be the minimum fee amount in K.C.C 27.10.320.A.1., except that the fee for extension of a single family residential mechanical installation permit shall be twenty-five percent of the minimum fee amount per K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

F. ((~~The fee for the third or subsequent intake screening of an application submittal prior to acceptance is fifty dollars for each screening.~~)) Unless otherwise specified in this title, the review of resubmitted plans or revisions to an issued building, fire, or grading permit shall be charged a fee of twenty-five percent of the original application fee.

G. The fee for expedited review of project permit applications for projects that are consistent with adopted development regulations, pursuant to RCW 36.70B.160 (1)(a),

shall be one hundred fifty percent of the regular review fee, and shall be charged in lieu of the regular review fee in this title.

H. When building or land use inspections outside regular business hours are required by the construction schedule or otherwise requested by a permit holder, excluding inspections for fireworks stands, fireworks displays and other special events, the overtime labor cost of county personnel shall be charged in addition to the regular inspection fees.

I. Permits for new single family residences served by exempt domestic wells shall be charged the following fees in accordance with RCW 90.94.030:

1. Washington state Department of Ecology $350.00

2. King County $150.00

J. Development proposals on parcels with cultural resources shall be charged the following fees for services provided by the King County historical preservation program:

1. Screening for cultural resource $150.00

2. Archeological review $450.00

NEW SECTION. SECTION 31. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 27.02 a new section to read as follows:

A. Except as otherwise provided in subsection B. of this section, the department shall assess a surcharge of three and five tenths percent on all fees established in K.C.C. chapters 27.06 and 27.10. The surcharge shall only be used to fund:

1. Replacement or upgrade of the permitting software or information systems used by the department.

2. The department's undesignated fund balance for working capital in order to achieve an undesignated fund balance of forty-five days of operating and maintenance expenses.

B. The following fees shall not be subject to the surcharge established in subsection A. of this section:

1. Road variance review under K.C.C. 27.10.070.A.1;

2. Stormwater facility engineering review under K.C.C. 27.10.082;

3. Road engineering review under K.C.C. 27.10.084;

4. Road constructability review under K.C.C. 27.10.085;

5. Stormwater facility constructability review under K.C.C. 27.10.087;

6. Stormwater facility site inspection under K.C.C. 27.10.385;

7. Road construction inspection under K.C.C. 27.10.395; and

8. Financial guarantee monitoring and administration under K.C.C. 27.10.570.

9. Fees established in New Section 33 of this ordinance.

C. The surcharge amount shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar for each fee that is a whole dollar amount.

D. The surcharge applies to fee assessments made between January 1, 2026, and December 31, 2027.

E. This section expires January 1, 2028.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 32. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 27.06 a new section to read as follows:

A. Fees shall be charged to process the submittal of an application for a permit or approval as follows:

1.	Basic house permit from a registered plan, boundary line adjustment, legal lot determination, lot merger, right of way permit, drainage adjustment, road variance, critical area designation, final survey review, shoreline exemption	$122.00
2.	Telecom antenna, registered house plan, single family residential remodel, commercial signage, commercial mechanical	$195.00
3.	Rezone, zoning variance, shoreline variance, shoreline permit, clearing/grading, conditional use permit, residential site development permit	$366.00
4.	Tenant improvement, commercial or school remodel or accessory structure, telecom tower, new single family residential dwelling, temporary use permit	$561.00
5.	New or addition to multifamily, school, or commercial building or commercial site development	$927.00
6.	Civil plan review, critical area alteration exception, preliminary subdivision	$976.00

B. Fees for application submittal processing in subsection A. of this section shall be paid when an application submittal is accepted by the Department. Fees are non-refundable.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 33. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 27.10

a new section to read as follows:

Fees for screening, processing, review, inspection, or monitoring of floodplain development permits by the King County river and floodplain management section shall be charged as follows:

A. Pre-application services

1. Consultation $285.00

2. Site Visit $569.00

3. Technical assistance with application for conditional letter of map revision $4,908.00

4. Technical assistance with application for Letter of map amendment or conditional letter of map amendment $427.00

B. Mapped floodplain permit

1. Application screening $427.00

2. Site visit $2,276.00

3. Technical review $2,205.00

C. Unmapped floodplain permit

1. Application screening $427.00

2. Technical review $1,921.00

D. Elevation certificate review $2,276.00

E. Postissuance permit compliance review and monitoring

1. Conditional letter of map revision $4,908.00

2. Letter of map revision $1,138.00

SECTION 34. **Severability.** If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

SECTION 35. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2026.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

S1

11/12/25
Permit Fee Striker

Sponsor: Perry

[E. Auzins]

Proposed No.: 2025-0311

STRIKING AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0311, VERSION 1

On page 2, beginning on line 40, strike everything through page 38, line 839, and insert:

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. A. Sections 2 through 33 of this ordinance update fees currently charged related to the department of local services, permitting division and road services division, and the department of natural resources and parks.

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

C. The department of local services shall provide informational bulletins on the permitting division's website that provides information on the amount of fees that will be required, and at what point in the process each portion of the fees due will be paid, to help meet a goal to provide clarity and informational materials to residents and customers on the fee changes adopted in this ordinance.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 10662, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.050 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Unless otherwise required by this title, fees shall be assessed at the fee rate in effect at the time the application for a permit or decision is deemed complete or the request for other service is accepted by the department, but only if the application is approved or

permit is issued within twelve months of the date that the application is deemed complete or otherwise accepted by the department. For services rendered after twelve months from the date the application is deemed complete or otherwise accepted by the department, any additional fees shall be assessed based on the rates in current effect.

B. Fees for application screening are due at the time of application submittal.

C. Fees for application review are due ((~~upon~~)) at the time of application acceptance.

((~~C.~~)) D. Fees for expedited review are due when an expedited review request is accepted by the department.

((~~D.~~)) E. Fees owed for the resubmittal of plans or applications are due at the time of resubmittal.

((~~E.~~)) F. Fees for permits, inspection, or monitoring are due ((~~upon~~)) at the time of permit issuance. The director may grant exceptions in cases where the basis as prescribed in this title for calculating fees for a permit, inspection, or monitoring was amended after an application was completed but before permit issuance.

((~~F.~~)) G. Fees for reinspection of construction work or site conditions are due by the date indicated on the department's invoice or before final construction approval, whichever is earlier, and shall be assessed at the fee rate in effect at the time of reinspection.

((~~G.~~)) H. Unless otherwise allowed by this title, the department shall not accept payment of fees before fees are due.

((~~H.~~)) I. Changes in the ownership of an application or permit shall not revoke the fees incurred by the application or permit, or the requirement to post financial guarantees for permitted construction.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 10662, Section 47, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.060 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Fees for preapplication service requests or application screening are not refundable once paid by the applicant.

B. Fees for ((~~processing or~~)) review of an application are refundable in proportion to the amount of work performed as of the date of application withdrawal or cancellation if, within sixty days after the date that fees were paid, the applicant in writing withdraws, cancels, or otherwise terminates the application and requests a refund.

((~~B.~~)) C. Fees for ((~~processing or~~)) inspection of a permit are refundable if, prior to expiration of the permit, the permit holder in writing withdraws, cancels, or otherwise terminates the permit, and requests a refund before commencing construction or land disturbing activity authorized by the permit. Permit fees shall not be refunded after construction or land disturbing activity has commenced.

((~~C.~~)) D. The department shall refund a fee that has been paid but waived, or if other fees are owed, apply the payment to outstanding fees.

((~~D.~~)) E. Fees shall be refunded to the applicant of record.

((~~E.~~)) F. The department shall waive and refund the fee for filing an appeal when an applicant is the substantially prevailing party in an administrative appeal.

((~~F.~~)) G. ((~~Development permit and environmental review f~~))Fees paid in accordance with this title shall not be refunded except as provided for in this title.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 4. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 27.02 a new section to read as follows:

A. Except as otherwise provided in subsection B. of this section, this ordinance has added a surcharge of three and five tenths percent on all fees established in K.C.C. chapters 27.06 and 27.10. The surcharge shall only be used to fund:

1. Replacement or upgrade of the permitting software or information systems used by the department.

2. The department's undesignated fund balance for working capital in order to achieve an undesignated fund balance of forty-five days of operating and maintenance expenses.

B. The following fees shall not be subject to the surcharge established in subsection A. of this section:

1. Road variance review under K.C.C. 27.10.070.A.1.;

2. Stormwater ((~~facility~~)) engineering and document review under K.C.C. 27.10.082;

3. Road engineering review under K.C.C. 27.10.084;

4. Road constructability review under K.C.C. 27.10.085;

5. Stormwater facility constructability review under K.C.C. 27.10.087;

6. Floodplain permits established in section 16 of this ordinance;

7. Stormwater facility site inspection and pre-site work engineering meetings under K.C.C. 27.10.385;

8. Road construction inspection and pre-site work engineering meetings under K.C.C. 27.10.395;

9. Financial guarantee processing, monitoring, extension, and administration under K.C.C. 27.10.570; and

10.. Title elimination in K.C.C. 27.10.580.D.

C. The surcharge applies to fees charged between January 1, 2026, and December 31, 2027. An ordinance will be required to remove the surcharge from the fees to which it applies.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 13332, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.06.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. A fee shall be charged for preapplication services as follows:

1. Preapplication conference: already built construction for residential use	$((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,448.00
2. Preapplication conference: already built construction for commercial use	$((~~5,084.00~~)) 5,791.00
3. Preapplication conference: other development type, per county staff participant	$((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,448.00
4. Cancellation of a conference without notification before its scheduled start time or failure to attend	$((~~50.00~~)) 57.00

B. The total preapplication conference fee under subsection A.1. and 2. of this section shall be credited against any required application or permit fees for a subsequent permit application to address work commenced without permits, but only if the subsequent permit application is filed within one hundred eighty days of the preapplication conference or within sixty days of public health department or other agency approval required for a complete development permit application.

C. Twenty percent of the preapplication conference fee due for one county staff person according to subsection A.3. of this section shall be paid when the request for a preapplication conference is submitted. The payment received shall be credited toward the total preapplication conference fees due when the request is accepted by the county.

D. The fee for a zoning certification letter confirming an existing zoning designation or development rights is ((~~four hundred twenty-three~~)) four hundred eighty-two dollars. The fee for zoning certification requiring historic research or review of other information is ((~~one thousand two hundred seventy-one~~)) one thousand four hundred forty-eight dollars.

((~~D.~~)) E. A fee of ((~~six hundred thirty-five~~)) seven hundred twenty-three dollars shall be charged for each inspection of structures for housing code compliance, damage from flood, storm, fire, or other natural disaster, or for each site visit conducted before permit application.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 6. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 27.10 a new section to read as follows:

A.1. One fee shall be charged to screen the submittal of an application for a permit or approval.

2. If not listed in this section, a fee to screen the submittal shall not be required.

3. If an application review fee is less than the application screening fee, then application review fee shall be paid at the time of application submittal.

4. Application screening fees are as follows:

1. Valuation-based plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.020.A.	$581
2. Non-valuation-based plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.020.B.1., 3.	$202

And 6.	
3. Non-valuation-based plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.020.B.2. and 4.	$581
4. Single-detached residence plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.035.A.1., 2., 3., and 4.	$581
5. Single-detached residence plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.035.A.5.	$126
6. Single-detached residence plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.035.A.6.	$202
7. Single-detached residence plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.037.A., for plan review only	$202
8. Road variance or drainage adjustment plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.070	$126
9. Temporary noise variance plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.075	$379
10. Grading or clearing plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.090	$379
11. Critical area review under K.C.C. 27.10.130.A.1, 2., 3.	$126
12. Critical area designation under K.C.C. 27.10.130.B.	$126
13. Critical area exceptions under K.C.C. 27.10.130.C.	$1,010
14. Floodplain development under K.C.C. 27.10.130.D., E., F., G., and H.	$126
15. Environmental review under K.C.C. 27.10.150	$379
16. Shoreline exemption plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.160.A.	$126
17. Shoreline permit review under K.C.C. 27.10.160.B.1., 2., 3., 4.,	$379

5., and 6.	
18. Conditional use permit review under K.C.C. 27.10.170.A.	$379
19. Special use permit and temporary use permit review under K.C.C. 27.10.170.C., D.2., and D.3.	$581
20. Zoning plan review under K.C.C. 27.10.180.A.1., B., and C.	$379
21. Preliminary subdivision review under K.C.C. 27.10.190.A., B., C., D., E., F., and G.	$1,010
22. Final plat review under K.C.C. 27.10.200.A. and C.	$126
23. Land division review under K.C.C. 27.10.210	$125
24. Boundary line adjustment review under K.C.C. 27.10.220	$126

B. Fees for application screening in subsection A. of this section shall be paid when an application is submitted to the department.

C. Fees required by this section shall be credited toward the total fee for application review that is due when the application is accepted by the county.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 13332, Section 17, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.020 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Valuation	Fee

1. $1.00 to $25,000.00	$((~~90.00~~)) 113.00 plus $((~~24.00~~)) 30.30 for each $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $25,000.00
2. $25,000.01 to $50,000.00	$((~~690.00~~)) 871.00 for the first $25,000.00 plus $((~~18.00~~)) 22.50 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $50,000.00
3. $50,000.01 to $100,000.00	$((~~1,140.00~~)) 1,433.00 for the first $50,000.00 plus $((~~12.00~~)) 14.70 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $100,000.00
4. $100,000.01 to $500,000.00	$((~~1,740.00~~)) 2,167.00 for the first $100,000.00 plus $((~~10.00~~)) 12.40 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $500,000.00
5. $500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00	$((~~5,740.00~~)) 7,123.00 for the first $500,000.00 plus $((~~7.00~~)) 9.00 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $1,000,000.00
6. $1,000,000.01 to $5,000,000.00	$((~~9,240.00~~)) 11,609.00 for the first $1,000,000.00 plus $((~~6.00~~)) 7.50 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $5,000,000.00
7. $5,000,000.01 or more	$((~~33,240.00~~)) 41,745.00 for the first

	$5,000,000.00 plus $((~~5.00~~)) 6.30 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof

B. Plan review ((~~F~~))fees shall be charged for ((~~reviewing applications to~~)) construction or ((~~modify~~)) modifications of buildings, structures, and equipment as follows:

1. Electronic communication antenna	$((~~2,944.00~~)) 3,701.00
2. Electronic communication tower or pole	$((~~5,489.00~~)) 6,900.00
3. Sign	$((~~1,398.00~~)) 1,757.00
4. Portable classroom, per group of three units or fraction thereof	$((~~4,612.00~~)) 5,797.00
5. Trail bridge, per ((~~lineal~~)) linear foot	$((~~37.00~~)) 46.00
6. Building change of use only	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00

C. Each plan ((~~R~~))resubmittal ((~~of plans~~)) or revisions to an issued permit shall be charged a ((~~fixed fee that is a~~)) fraction of the original building plan review fee proportionate to the changes from the original plan submittal, as determined by the department.

SECTION 8. Ordinance 17923, Section 45, and K.C.C. 27.10.035 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Building, zoning, and site ((~~application~~)) plan review

1. Custom home	$((~~7,113.00~~)) 8,941.00
2. Modular home	$((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,661.00

3. Mobile or manufactured home	$((~~1,694.00~~)) 2,129.00
4. Accessory dwelling unit	$((~~3,987.00~~)) 5,011.00
5. Basic home permit	$((~~1,694.00~~)) 2,129.00
6. Registered basic home plan – building and mechanical plan review only	$((~~4,664.00~~)) 5,862.00

B. Drainage, right-of-way, or critical area review

1. Custom home	$((~~4,060.00~~)) 5,103.00
2. Modular home	$((~~4,060.00~~)) 5,103.00
3. Mobile or manufactured home	$((~~4,060.00~~)) 5,103.00
4. Accessory dwelling unit	$((~~3,166.00~~)) 3,980.00
5. Basic home permit	$((~~2,201.00~~)) 2,767.00

C. Permit inspection

1. Custom home, per square foot	$((~~2.16~~)) 2.71
2. Modular home	$((~~1,874.00~~)) 2,355.00
3. Mobile or manufactured home	$((~~1,545.00~~)) 1,942.00
4. Accessory dwelling unit, per square foot	$((~~2.16~~)) 2.71
5. Basic home permit, per square foot	$((~~2.16~~)) 2.71

D. Sprinkler system

1. Review	$((~~979.00~~)) 1,231.00
2. Inspection	$((~~1,748.00~~)) 2,197.00

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

the department.

F. Additional inspection or reinspection: Minimum fee amount in K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

SECTION 9. Ordinance 17923, Section 46, and K.C.C. 27.10.037 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Building alteration or addition

1. Mechanical installation only	Minimum fee amount in K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.
2. In-kind building repair or replacement only((÷))	Building plan review: $((~~317.00~~)) 398.00 Building inspection: $((~~490.00~~)) 616.00
3. Alteration without addition, limited to either the roof or truss structure; or the foundation or footings; or the walls, ceiling, floor, beams, columns, doors, windows, stairs, or fireplace; or pool or spa	Building plan review: $((~~697.00~~)) 876.00 Building inspection: $((~~1,076.00~~)) 1,353.00
4. Alteration without addition, involving two of the structural elements listed in subsection A.3. of this section	Building plan review: $((~~1,208.00~~)) 1,519.00 Building inspection: $((~~1,857.00~~)) 2,334.00
5. Alteration without addition, involving all of the structural elements listed	Building plan review: $((~~2,093.00~~)) 2,631.00

in subsection A.3. of this section	Building inspection: $((~~3,223.00~~)) 4,051.00
6. Addition of deck((,)) or accessory structure 500 square feet or smaller	Building plan review: $((~~676.00~~)) 850.00 Building inspection, per square foot: $((~~2.16~~)) 2.71
7. Addition of accessory structure larger than 500 square feet	Building plan review: $((~~1,424.00~~)) 1,790.00 Building inspection, per square foot: $((~~2.16~~)) 2.71
8. Addition of living space or garage, inclusive of alterations	Building plan review: $((~~2,721.00~~)) 3,420.00 Building inspection, per square foot: $((~~2.16~~)) 2.71
9. Building demolition((,)) relocation	$((~~490.00~~)) 616.00

B. Site ((~~development~~))) review:

1. Title or easement review only	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00
2. ((~~Basic e~~))Critical area or site review with standardized conditions	$((~~1,779.00~~)) 2,236.00
3. Other site or critical area review, or combination thereof	$((~~3,166.00~~)) 3,980.00

C. Sprinkler system

1. Review	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
2. Inspection	$((~~1,015.00~~)) 1,276.00

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

E. Additional inspection or reinspection: Minimum fee amount per K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

SECTION 10. Ordinance 13332, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.050 are hereby amended to read as follows:

((~~A fee~~)) Fees shall be charged ((~~to cover the costs of the department to~~)) for reviewing fire systems and tank systems as follows:

A. Automatic sprinkler or fire alarm systems - new installation or alteration, per riser or system with more than 10 heads or devices((~~:~~))	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
B. Monitoring transmitter, each system	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
C. Tank installation, removal, or abandonment, each((~~:~~))	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
D. All other system construction or installation, each system	$((~~1,389.00~~)) 1,746.00

SECTION 11. Ordinance 13332, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.070 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Review of engineering variance or adjustment requests shall be charged fees as follows:

A. Road variance review

1. Department of local services, road services division (if required)	$1,978.00
2. Department of local services, permitting	$((~~2,712.00~~)) 3,409.00

division((:))	
3. Plan resubmittal((:))	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00

B. Surface Water Design Manual adjustment review

1. Standard	$((~~3,983.00~~)) 5,007.00
2. Complex or criteria exception	$((~~8,645.00~~)) 10,867.00

SECTION 12. Ordinance 18000, Section 83, and K.C.C. 27.10.075 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for ((~~T~~))temporary noise variance ((~~request review~~)) applications filed under K.C.C. 12.86.550.B. shall ((~~require the following fees~~)) be charged as follows:

A. Simple review((:))	$((~~428.00~~)) 538.00
B. Medium review((:))	$((~~854.00~~)) 1,074.00
C. Complex review((:))	$((~~1,708.00~~)) 2,147.00

SECTION 13. Ordinance 13332, Section 23, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.080 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Plan review – ((~~basic~~)) minor or standard:

1. Minor repair, maintenance, or drainage improvements not maintained by King County	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
2. ((~~Basic r~~))Review with standardized conditions	$((~~1,779.00~~)) 2,236.00
3. Standard review	$((~~3,166.00~~)) 3,980.00

B. Plan review – complex:

1. Nonengineered plans; minimal road improvements; minimal drainage review	$((~~6,356.00~~)) 7,989.00
2. Engineered plans; private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control best management practices, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof	$((~~12,714.00~~)) 15,981.00
3. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention or water quality, or both	$((~~19,071.00~~)) 23,972.00
4. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention infiltration or water quality, or any combination thereof	$((~~25,425.00~~)) 31,959.00
5. Engineered plans; private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~38,138.00~~)) 47,939.00
6. Engineered plans; large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~50,849.00~~)) 63,917.00
7. Engineered plans; large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~63,562.00~~)) 79,897.00

SECTION 14. Ordinance 13332, Section 24, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.090 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Grading or clearing site plan review includes review for compliance with King

County grading and clearing code requirements. Grading or clearing site plan review fees shall be charged as follows:

A. Grading up to 2,000 square feet, or clearing up to 0.2 acre	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
B. Grading between 2,001 square feet and 0.2 acres	$((~~1,484.00~~)) 1,856.00
C. Grading or clearing from 0.21 to 1.0 acres	$((~~3,601.00~~)) 4,527.00
D. Grading or clearing from 1.01 to 20.0 acres: base fee	$((~~2,934.00~~)) 3,688.00
E. Grading or clearing from 1.01 to 20.0 acres: fee per acre	$((~~668.00~~)) 840.00
F. Grading or clearing over 20.0 acres	$((~~16,294.00~~)) 20,485.00
G. Periodic review of surface mine and material processing facility	Applicable fee in subsections A. through F. of this section
H. Forest practices act - class IV review - residential	$((~~1,484.00~~)) 1,865.00
I. Forest practices act - class IV review - nonresidential	$((~~2,968.00~~)) 3,731.00
J. Forest practices act - release of moratorium, excluding engineering or critical areas review	$((~~12,714.00~~)) 15,981.00
K. Forest practices act - conversion option harvest plan: base fee	$((~~2,545.00~~)) 3,199.00
L. Forest practices act - conversion option harvest	$((~~212.00~~)) 266.00

plan: fee per acre	
M. Forest practices act - activities with approved forest management plan - 5 acres or less	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00
N. Forest practices act - activities with approved forest management plan - more than 5 acres	$((~~1,061.00~~)) 1,333.00
O. Hazard tree removal only, ten or fewer	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00
P. Farm pad or agricultural drainage maintenance in accordance with county and state approved best management practices; significant tree retention; or street tree, critical area mitigation, recreation facility, or landscape installation	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00

SECTION 15. Ordinance 13332, Section 28, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.130 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees for critical areas review, critical area designation, critical area alteration, flood hazard certification, and variances for floodplain development or sea level rise risk area shall be charged as follows:

A. Critical areas review:

1. Critical area notice on title only	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00
2. Nonresidential review, ((~~basic~~)) simple, per discipline	$((~~2,327.00~~)) 2,925.00
3. Nonresidential review, complex, per discipline	$((~~3,813.00~~)) 4,793.00
4. Stewardship planning	$((~~3,390.00~~)) 4,261.00

B. Critical area designations:

1. Minimum fee per application	$((~~1,438.00~~)) 1,808.00
2. Fee per discipline if the ((~~parcel or parcels~~)) site for which the designation((~~s are~~)) is requested ((~~have~~)) has one or more critical areas, excepting critical aquifer recharge, seismic hazard, or erosion hazard area	$((~~1,061.00~~)) 1,333.00
3. Fee for resubmittal of critical area study, per discipline	$((~~1,061.00~~)) 1,333.00

C. Critical area alteration exception and reasonable use exception:

1. Base fee	$4,261.00
((~~1.~~)) 2. Review, per discipline	$((~~9,323.00~~)) 11,719.00
((~~2. Base fee~~	((~~$3,390.00~~))
3. Extension of approval	$((~~1,906.00~~)) 2,396.00

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

D. Floodplain development: flood hazard certificate review ((~~1.~~)) Section A	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00
((~~2. Section B.1, FEMA floodway~~	~~$284.00~~
~~3. Section B.2~~	~~$853.00~~))
E. Floodplain development: inspection	$((~~635.00~~)) 798.00

F. Floodplain development review: floodway and channel migration zone

1. Screening and verification	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00

2. Review of a ((~~request for~~)) FEMA ((~~floodway letter of map amendment~~)) letter of map amendment shall be charged at actual cost to the department including consultant costs, administrative costs, and cost of review by other county departments and governmental agencies.

G. Floodplain development review: mapped floodplain	$((~~212.00~~)) 266.00
H. Floodplain development review: unmapped floodplain ((~~1. Qualitative floodplain study~~))	$((~~212.00~~)) 266.00
((~~2. Minor floodplain study~~	~~$284.00~~
~~3. Major floodplain study~~	~~$853.00~~))

I. Review of variances for development in a floodplain or sea level rise risk area or for nonresidential elevation and dry floodproofing under K.C.C. 21A.24.228 shall be charged at actual cost to the department including consultant costs, administrative costs, and cost of review by other county departments and governmental agencies.

NEW SECTION. SECTION 16. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 27.10 a new section to read as follows:

Fees for preapplication services, screening, review, inspection, or monitoring of floodplain development permits by the King County river and floodplain management section shall be charged as follows:

A. Preapplication services

1. Consultation	$285.00
2. Site Visit	$569.00
3. Technical assistance with application for	$4,908.00

conditional letter of map revision	
4. Technical assistance with application for letter of map amendment or conditional letter of map amendment	$427.00

B. Mapped floodplain permit

1. Application screening	$427.00
2. Site visit	$2,276.00
3. Technical review	$2,205.00

C. Unmapped floodplain permit

1. Application screening	$427.00
2. Technical review	$1,921.00
D. Elevation certificate review	$2,276.00

E. Post-issuance permit compliance review and monitoring

1. Conditional letter of map revision	$4,908.00
2. Letter of map revision	$1,138.00

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

Review of environmental checklists and preparation of threshold determinations of nonsignificance ((~~and~~)), mitigated determinations of nonsignificance, and supplemental reviews shall be charged fees as follows:

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

1. Minor new construction, including single	$((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,661.00

((~~family~~)) detached residential and agricultural buildings	
2. Class IV forest practices	$((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,661.00
3. Minor clearing or grading permits	$((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,661.00
4. Other construction	$((~~5,933.00~~)) 7,458.00
B. Review of environmental checklists and preparation of threshold determinations of mitigated determinations of nonsignificance	$((~~5,933.00~~)) 7,458.00

C. Supplemental reviews

1. Addendum	$((~~1,061.00~~)) 1,333.00
2. Expanded checklist	$((~~1,906.00~~)) 2,396.00
D. Exemption	$((~~741.00~~)) 931.00

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

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

A. ((~~Fees for r~~))Review of shoreline exemption applications shall be charged fees as follows:

1. Repair and maintenance – programmatic	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00
2. Repair and maintenance – other	$((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,598.00
3. Agricultural activities	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
4. Timber harvest operations within the forest production district	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00

5. Boring or moorage buoy	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
6. Stream-lined joint aquatic resources permit application	No Fee
7. Watershed restoration	No Fee
8. Other	$((~~2,545.00~~)) 3,199.00
9. Supplemental review of mitigation plan and amendment of conditions	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00

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

1. ((~~Value~~)) Valuation of work: $10,000.00 or less	$((~~11,184.00~~)) 14,059.00
2. ((~~Value~~)) Valuation of work: $10,000.01 to $100,000.00	$((~~11,610.00~~)) 14,594.00
3. ((~~Value~~)) Valuation of work: $100,000.01 to $500,000.00	$((~~12,883.00~~)) 16,194.00
4. ((~~Value~~)) Valuation of work: $500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00	$((~~14,152.00~~)) 17,789.00
5. ((~~Value~~)) Valuation of work: more than $1,000,000.00	$((~~15,846.00~~)) 19,919.00
6. If multiple ((~~permit~~)) applications are reviewed concurrently, one application shall be charged the fee required by this section; the other application or applications shall be charged fifty percent of the fee required by this section.	

7. Extension of approval	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00

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

Fees for use permits shall be charged as follows:

A. Conditional use permit:

1. Residential or home industry	$((~~5,677.00~~)) 7,136.00
2. Cell tower	$((~~5,677.00~~)) 7,136.00
3. Commercial	$((~~11,610.00~~)) 14,594.00
4. Industrial, institutional, or other	$((~~15,846.00~~)) 19,919.00
B. Transfer of development rights sending site certification	$((~~1,015.00~~)) 1,276.00
C. Special use permit	$((~~15,846.00~~)) 19,919.00

D. Temporary ((~~U~~))use ((~~P~~))permit

1. Medical Hardship Mobile Home Placement	$((~~212.00~~)) 266.00
2. Homeless Encampment	$((~~4,536.00~~)) 5,702.00
3. Other	$((~~9,067.00~~)) 11,397.00
4. Annual permit extension	$((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,598.00

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

Fees for zoning ((~~or~~)) variance, site-specific Comprehensive Plan or zoning map modification, or other zoning reclassification request shall be charged as follows:

A. Variance

1. Review	$((~~11,610.00~~)) 14,594.00

2. Extension of approval	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00
B. Site-specific amendment of land use map, plan, code, or shoreline environment redesignation	$((~~3,875.00~~)) 4,871.00
C. Other zoning reclassification requests, including shoreline environment redesignation, deletion of special district overlay, or amendment or deletion of p-suffix conditions	$((~~15,846.00~~)) 19,919.00

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

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

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

A. Short subdivision - urban 3 to 4 lots, simple	$((~~34,187.00~~)) 42,973.00
B. Short subdivision - urban 3 to 4 lots, complex	$((~~40,118.00~~)) 50,428.00
C. Short subdivision - urban 5 to 9 lots	$((~~50,714.00~~)) 63,747.00
D. Short subdivision - rural	$((~~40,118.00~~)) 50,428.00
E. Subdivision or binding site plan – base fee	$((~~62,839.00~~)) 78,989.00
F. Subdivision – additional fee per lot	$((~~212.00~~)) 266.00
G. Microsubdivision – urban 2 lots	$((~~15,000.00~~)) 18,855.00

H. Minor plan revisions before or after preliminary approval

1. Microsubdivision – urban 2 lots	$((~~1,800.00~~)) 2,262.00
2. Short subdivision	$((~~3,601.00~~)) 4,527.00
3. Subdivision or binding site plan	$((~~9,217.00~~)) 11,586.00
I. Extension of preliminary approval	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00

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

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

A. Final plan review and approval

1. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, simple	$((~~10,762.00~~)) 13,528.00
2. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, complex	$((~~15,001.00~~)) 18,856.00
3. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots	$((~~23,052.00~~)) 28,976.00
4. Short plat - rural	$((~~15,001.00~~)) 18,856.00
5. Final plat or binding site plan	$((~~23,052.00~~)) 28,976.00
6. Microplat – urban 2 lots	$((~~5,000.00~~)) 6,285.00

B. Final plan resubmittal

1. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, simple	$((~~1,484.00~~)) 1,865.00
2. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, complex	$((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,661.00
3. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots	$((~~4,239.00~~)) 5,328.00
4. Short plat - rural	$((~~2,117.00~~)) 2,661.00
5. Final plat or binding site plan	$((~~4,239.00~~)) 5,328.00
6. Microplat – urban 2 lots	$((~~700.00~~)) 880.00

C. Alteration after ((~~recordation~~)) recording

1. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, simple	$((~~7,204.00~~)) 9,055.00
2. Short plat - urban 3 to 4 lots, complex	$((~~10,169.00~~)) 12,782.00
3. Short plat - urban 5 to 9 lots	$((~~15,466.00~~)) 19,441.00
4. Short plat - rural	$((~~10,169.00~~)) 12,782.00
5. Final plat or binding site plan	$((~~18,434.00~~)) 23,171.00
6. Microplat – urban 2 lots	$((~~3,500.00~~)) 4,400.00

D. Subdivisional legal description review

1. 1-50 lots - base fee	$((~~1,043.00~~)) 1,311.00
2. 1-50 lots - per lot	$((~~250.00~~)) 314.00
3. 51-100 lots - base fee	$((~~13,543.00~~)) 17,023.00
4. 51-100 lots - per lot	$((~~101.00~~)) 127.00
5. More than 100 lots - base fee	$((~~18,593.00~~)) 23,375.00
6. More than 100 lots - per lot	$((~~24.00~~)) 30.00
7. Name change	$((~~770.00~~)) 968.00

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

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

A. Innocent purchaser - review	$((~~1,734.00~~)) 2,180.00

B. Separate lot

1. minimum review fee	$((~~1,016.00~~)) 1,277.00
2. review fee per lot	$((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,598.00

C. Miscellaneous lot exemption – review	$((~~4,489.00~~)) 5,643.00
D. Condominium conversion – application	$((~~3,983.00~~)) 5,007.00

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

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

A. Boundary line adjustment ((~~- basic -~~)) review, simple	$((~~6,271.00~~)) 7,883.00
B. Boundary line adjustment ((~~- complex -~~)) review, complex	$((~~9,660.00~~)) 12,143.00
C. Boundary line adjustment - deferred submittal of final, signed, and notarized ((~~M~~))mylar more than ninety days after approval of adjustment	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
D. Lot merger – review	$((~~2,289.00~~)) 2,877.00

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

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

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

~~fee charged~~)) Fees shall be based on the valuation established under this subsection as follows:

Valuation	Fee
1. $1.00 to $25,000.00	$((~~160.00~~)) 182.00 plus $((~~39.00~~)) 49.40 for each $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $25,000.00
2. $25,000.01 to $50,000.00	$((~~1,135.00~~)) 1,418.00 for the first $25,000.00 plus $((~~27.00~~)) 33.80 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $50,000.00
3. $50,000.01 to $100,000.00	$((~~1,810.00~~)) 2,262.00 for the first $50,000.00 plus $((~~19.00~~)) 23.60 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $100,000.00
4. $100,000.01 to $500,000.00	$((~~2,760.00~~)) 3,444.00 for the first $100,000.00 plus $((~~15.00~~)) 19.10 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $500,000.00
5. $500,000.01 to $1,000,000.00	$((~~8,760.00~~)) 11,078.00 for the first $500,000.00 plus $((~~12.00~~)) 14.70 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $1,000,000.00
6. $1,000,000.01 to	$((~~14,760.00~~)) 18,412360412.00 for the first

$5,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00 plus $((~~9.00~~)) 11.30 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof, to $5,000,000.00
7. $5,000,000.01 or more	$((~~50,760.00~~)) 63,416.00 for the first $5,000,000.00 plus $((~~6.50~~)) 8.10 for each additional $1,000.00, or fraction thereof.

B. Inspection ((~~F~~))fees shall be charged for ((~~inspecting permits to~~)) construction or ((~~modify~~)) modifications of buildings, structures, and equipment as follows:

1. Electronic communication antenna	$((~~1,325.00~~)) 1,665.00
2. Electronic communication tower or pole	$((~~3,746.00~~)) 4,709.00
3. Sign	$((~~645.00~~)) 811.00
4. Portable classroom, per group of three units or fraction thereof	$((~~3,698.00~~)) 4,648.00
5. Trail bridge, per ((~~lineal~~)) linear foot	$((~~57.00~~)) 72.00
6. Building change of use only	$((~~367.00~~)) 461.00
7. Building demolition or relocation only	$((~~697.00~~)) 876.00
C. Additional inspection or reinspection of a building, fire, mechanical, or sign construction permit, or demolition permit	minimum fee amount in K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

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

Fees shall be charged ((~~to cover the costs of physical~~)) for inspections to ((~~assure~~))

ensure that projects are constructed in accordance with approved plans as follows.

A. Automatic sprinkler or fire alarm systems – new installation or alteration

1. Fee for each device, head, or plug	$((~~21.00~~)) 26.00
2. Fee for each system or riser	$((~~1,015.00~~)) 1,276.00
B. Monitoring ((~~T~~))transmitter, each system	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
C. Tank installation, removal, or abandonment, each	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
D. ((~~All o~~))Other system construction or installation, each system	$((~~1,497.00~~)) 1,882.00

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

Fees shall be charged for reviewing applications and inspecting permits for special events, and building demolition, relocation, and occupancy as follows:

A. Special event or fireworks display

1. Application fee	$((~~423.00~~)) 532.00
2. Inspection fee, per site visit	$((~~697.00~~)) 876.00
B. Building occupancy inspection, per building per site visit	$((~~367.00~~)) 461.00

C. Inspection ((~~for~~)) of an operational permit under the International Fire Code:

1. Initial permit, per code item	$((~~150.00~~)) 171.00
2. Permit renewal, per code item	$((~~100.00~~)) 114.00

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

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

A. Inspection of land disturbing activity or site development not requiring engineered plan:

1. Base fee	$((~~854.00~~)) 1,074.00
2. Fee per acre	$((~~419.00~~)) 526.00

B. Inspection of land disturbing activity or site development requiring engineered plans:

1. Minimal road improvements; minimal drainage review	$((~~9,214.00~~)) 11,582.00
2. Private or minor public road improvements; small project drainage, dispersion, flow control BMPs, conveyance only or detention only, or any combination thereof	$((~~17,265.00~~)) 21,702.00
3. Private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention or water quality, or any combination thereof	$((~~29,556.00~~)) 37,152.00
4. Private or public road improvements; full drainage review with detention, infiltration, or water quality, or any combination thereof	$((~~40,783.00~~)) 51,264.00
5. Private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~49,048.00~~)) 61,654.00

6. Large private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~60,490.00~~)) 76,036.00
7. Large and complex private or public road improvements; full drainage review with multiple basins	$((~~71,930.00~~)) 90,416.00
C. Inspection of landscape, street tree, significant tree, recreation facility, or critical area mitigation installation only	$((~~1,271.00~~)) 1,598.00
D. Site condition inspection, additional inspection, or reinspection, per site visit	$((~~635.00~~)) 798.00

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

1. Inactive sites	$((~~2,225.00~~)) 2,797.00
2. Semiactive sites - 20 acres or less	$((~~3,920.00~~)) 4,928.00
3. Semiactive sites - more than 20 acres	$((~~9,006.00~~)) 11,321.00
4. Active sites - 20 acres or less	$((~~9,006.00~~)) 11,321.00
5. Active sites - more than 20 acres	$((~~19,175.00~~)) 24,103.00

SECTION 29. Ordinance 17224, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.425 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Whenever any work for which a permit or application approval required under K.C.C. Titles 16, 19A, 20, or 21A has commenced without first obtaining the required permit or application approval, or has proceeded without obtaining necessary inspections, a fixed fee shall be charged for investigation of work done without a required permit or

approval whether or not a permit or application approval is subsequently issued.

B. Fees for residential buildings shall be charged as follows:

1. Interior alterations only	$((~~697.00~~)) 876.00
2. Addition of deck or accessory structure 500 square feet or smaller	$((~~676.00~~)) 850.00
3. Addition of accessory structure larger than 500 square feet	$((~~1,424.00~~)) 1,790.00
4. Garage or living space addition or conversion	$((~~2,721.00~~)) 3,420.00
5. New accessory dwelling unit	$((~~3,987.00~~)) 5,011.00
6. New mobile or manufactured home	$((~~1,694.00~~)) 2,129.00
7. New custom home	$((~~7,113.00~~)) 8,941.00

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

1. Alterations to an existing structure	$((~~1,694.00~~)) 2,129.00
2. New structure	$((~~7,113.00~~)) 8,941.00

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

1. Minor drainage improvement not maintained by the county	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
2. ((~~Basic~~)) Review with standardized conditions	$((~~1,779.00~~)) 2,236.00
3. Other	$((~~3,166.00~~)) 3,980.00

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

1. Clearing less than 0.2 acre	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
2. Grading less than 2,000 square feet	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
3. Grading between 2,000 square feet and 0.2 acre	$((~~1,484.00~~)) 1,865.00

4. Grading or clearing more than 0.2 acre	$((~~3,601.00~~)) 4,527.00

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

SECTION 30. Ordinance 13332, Section 53, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.510 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

A. Temporary occupancy permit per building or tenant space	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
B. Occupancy permit when more than one building per permit	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00
C. Occupancy permit for individual townhouses or other portions of building	$((~~387.00~~)) 487.00
D. Letter of completion for shell construction when more than one building per permit	$((~~849.00~~)) 1,067.00

SECTION 31. Ordinance 13332, Section 54, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.550 are hereby amended to read as follows:

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

SECTION 32. Ordinance 17682, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.560 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Requests for address or road name changes where no site visit is required shall be charged ((~~one hundred sixty-eight~~)) two hundred eleven dollars per address affected by the requested change.

SECTION 33. Ordinance 17682, Section 48, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.580 are hereby amended to read as follows:

Fees shall be charged for permit processing, clerical services, contractor certification, title elimination, permit extension, review of resubmitted plans and permit revisions, expedited review, and after-hours inspection as follows:

A. The department may charge a fee for its actual cost of reissuing a public notice.

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

C. The fee for annual certification of a tank removal contractor shall be the minimum fee amount in K.C.C 27.10.320.A.1.

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

E. The fee for extension of a permit shall be the minimum fee amount in K.C.C 27.10.320.A.1., except that the fee for extension of a single ((~~family residential~~)) detached residence mechanical installation permit shall be twenty-five percent of the minimum fee amount per K.C.C. 27.10.320.A.1.

F. ((~~The fee for the third or subsequent intake screening of an application submittal prior to acceptance is fifty dollars for each screening.~~)) Unless otherwise specified in this title, the review of resubmitted plans or revisions to an issued building, fire, or grading permit shall be charged a fee of twenty-five percent of the original application fee.

G. The fee for expedited review of project permit applications for projects that are consistent with adopted development regulations, in accordance with RCW 36.70B.160(1)(a), shall be one hundred fifty percent of the regular review fee, and shall be charged in lieu of the regular review fee in this title.

H. When building or land use inspections outside regular business hours are required by the construction schedule or otherwise requested by a permit holder, excluding inspections for fireworks displays and other special events, the overtime labor cost of county personnel shall be charged in addition to the regular inspection fees.

I. Permits for a new single detached residence served by exempt domestic wells shall be charged the following fees in accordance with RCW 90.94.030:

1. Washington state Department of Ecology	$350.00
2. King County	$150.00

J. Development proposals on parcels with cultural resources shall be charged the following fees for services provided by the King County historical preservation program:

1. Screening for cultural resource	$150.00
2. Archeological review	$450.00

SECTION 34. **Severability.** If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

SECTION 35. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2026.

SECTION 36. Sections 2 through 33 of this ordinance expire January 1, 2027.

SECTION 37. A proposed ordinance that proposes development permitting fees for 2027 shall be transmitted to the council no later than October 1, 2026. The development permitting fees for 2027 shall be responsive to the recommendations Ordinance XXXXX (Proposed Ordinance 2025-0288), Section 17 (office of performance, strategy, and budget), Proviso P1 (permit funding and staffing model). The development permitting fee proposed ordinance shall also reorganize and streamline K.C.C. Title 27 to reduce the number of times an applicant pays a fee for the same application, improve readability, and put fees for the same type of review or permit in the same section of code."

EFFECT prepared by E. Auzins: Striking Amendment S1 would:

1. Lower the fee increase from 11.8% to 10.4%.
2. Embed the 3.5% surcharge for permit tracking software replacement into the fees to which it applies.
3. Require the Department of Local Services to provide bulletins on required fees on the Permitting Division's website.
4. Require that the application screening fee be credited towards the application review fee.
5. Modify the fees for critical area designations to match the applicability requirements in the critical area ordinance.
6. Make other technical corrections, including using the correct version of the underlying code and adding serial commas.
7. Add an expiration date for the new fees of January 1, 2027, and requiring a proposed ordinance be transmitted no later than October 1, 2026, to propose fees for 2027. This proposed ordinance is required to be responsive to the recommendations in the permit funding and staffing model proviso in the 2026-2027 biennial budget ordinance.

T1

11/12/25
Conform title to S1

[E. Auzins]

Sponsor: Perry

Proposed No.: 2025-0311

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0311, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 1, strike everything through page 2, line 39, and insert:

"AN ORDINANCE relating to development permitting fees; amending Ordinance 10662, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.050, Ordinance 10662, Section 47, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.02.060, Ordinance 13332, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.06.010, Ordinance 13332, Section 17, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.020, Ordinance 17923, Section 45, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.035, Ordinance 17923, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.037, Ordinance 13332, Section 20, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.050, Ordinance 13332, Section 22, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.070, Ordinance 18000, Section 83, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.075, Ordinance 13332, Section 23, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.080, Ordinance 13332, Section 24, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.090, Ordinance 13332, Section 28, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.130, Ordinance 13332, Section 30, as amended, and

K.C.C. 27.10.150, Ordinance 13332, Section 31, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.160, Ordinance 13332, Section 32, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.170, Ordinance 13332, Section 33, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.180, Ordinance 13332, Section 34, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.190, Ordinance 13332, Section 35, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.200, Ordinance 13332, Section 36, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.210, Ordinance 13332, Section 37, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.220, Ordinance 13332, Section 40, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.320, Ordinance 13332, Section 42, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.350, Ordinance 13332, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.360, Ordinance 13332, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.380, Ordinance 17224, Section 43, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.425, Ordinance 13332, Section 53, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.510, Ordinance 13332, Section 54, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.550, Ordinance 17682, Section 46, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.560, and Ordinance 17682, Section 48, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.10.580, adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 27.02, adding new sections to K.C.C. chapter 27.10, establishing an effective date, and establishing an expiration date."

EFFECT prepared by *E. Auzins*: *Conforms the title to the changes made in Striking Amendment S1.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
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TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:

Title: 2026 Title 27 Fee Update

Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Permitting Division of the Department of Local Services and Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Note Prepared By: Warren Cheney

Date Prepared: August 25, 2025

Note Reviewed By: Bonnie L. Fluckinger, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

Date Reviewed: August 25, 2025

Description of request:

A proposed Ordinance adds a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8% increase of existing fees. It also adds a 3.5% temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of DNRP for 2026-2027.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
DLS Permitting	1340	permit fees	6,171,000	4,988,000	4,988,000
DNRP-WLRD-SS	1210	permit fees	810,000	810,000	810,000
DNRP-HPP	1471	permit fees	10,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL			**6,991,000**	**5,808,000**	**5,808,000**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
	1340		0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? NO

Notes and Assumptions:

Pemitting: 2026-2027 baseline projected fee revenue without fee increase is $33.8m. 11.8% fee increase, 3.5% temporary surcharge, and new application fees in 2026 increases biennial revenue by $6.17m; outyear revenue impacts assume no change in permitting volume or future fee adjustments, and removes the 3.5% temporary surcharge.

DNRP: Outyear revenue impacts assume no change in permitting volume or future fee adjustments.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	18	**Name:**	Erin Auzins
Proposed No.:	2025-0320	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0320 would adopt the 2026 school impact fees and updated school district capital facility plans.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0320 would update certain school capital facilities plans and implement the collection of impact fees by the County on behalf of the school districts. If approved, the proposed impact fees would go into effect on January 1, 2026. School impact fees are updated yearly after School Technical Review Committee (STRC) review of the districts' capital facilities plans.

This is the final year that the school impact fees will be calculated based on two categories, single detached units and multiunit residential units. Starting next year, and for the fees starting in 2027, a new formula will split the fees based on unit type and number of bedrooms.

The Proposed Ordinance does implement the required maximum fee on multiunit residential units adopted by the Council this year, which impacts four school districts in 2026.

Amendment 1 would update the Northshore School District capital facility plan and corresponding school impact fee for multiunit residential units.

BACKGROUND

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes local jurisdictions to collect impact fees as a method of financing public facilities that are necessary as a result of new growth and development. All public facilities that are financed with impact fees are required to be part of the capital facilities element of a jurisdiction's comprehensive land use plan.

King County administers the school impact fees by assessing and collecting fees from residential developers in unincorporated King County, on behalf of each school district that chooses to participate. The fees are calculated every year based on a number of

factors including student enrollment rates, changes in a district's building plans, new residential growth, and state reimbursement.

The capital facilities plans are reviewed by the School Technical Review Committee, and impact fees based on those plans are adopted by the King County Council. School impact fees adopted by King County apply to developments that construct new dwelling units in unincorporated areas and do not apply to:

- Nonresidential development;
- Senior assisted living units;
- Reconstruction, remodeling, or replacement of existing dwelling units;
- Emergency housing uses and community residential facilities;
- Temporary dwellings for medical hardship; and
- Accessory dwelling units.

The underlying formula that establishes school impact fees is based on analysis that each school district completes based on providing enough capacity for elementary, middle, and high schools for the expected population growth. If there is not enough capacity, and capital improvements are needed to meet the growth, then the school districts are authorized to charge an impact fee using the adopted formula.

A major factor in the school impact fee formula is student generation rates. Student generation rates are based on actual or averaged counts of students generated from recent residential development for each type of school or grade span (elementary, middle, and high school). This generation rate is the basis for the fee, and is then multiplied by acquisition cost, construction costs (for permanent and temporary facilities), at each grade span. There are deductions for state credits and tax payment credits, and credits if a developer makes actual capital improvements. The resulting fee is divided in two, and the developer is responsible for their half.

Council should note that the 2026 school impact fees are the last year that the fees will only have two categories (single detached units and multiunit residential units). On August 26, 2025, the Council adopted Ordinance 19965, which implements Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill (ESSSB) 5258 for the County's school impact fee program.

The primary substantive change requires that student generation rates be established based on the size of the dwelling units and type of dwelling unit. The Ordinance includes six different categories for different sizes and types of dwelling units. Ordinance 19971, adopted in September 2025, authorized the Executive to sign new interlocal agreements with the school districts to implement the new formula.

ANALYSIS

The following table summarizes the existing and proposed fees by school district included in the Proposed Ordinance.

Table 1. School Impact Fee Changes for 2026

School District	Single Detached Fee		Multiunit Fee	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
Auburn	$4,584	$8,003	$8,966	$5,000
Enumclaw	$10,249	$12,619	$5,634	$5,000
Federal Way	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fife	$5,007	$5,595	$1,453	$1,747
Highline	$0	$0	$0	$0
Issaquah	$4,728	$0	$0	$0
Kent	$0	$0	$0	$0
Lake Washington	$5,972	$7,277	$0	$170
Northshore	$15,159	$16,550	$2,755	$5,000
Renton	$1,003	$0	$3,268	$0
Riverview	$5,747.93	$0	$410.14	$0
Snoqualmie Valley	$10,187.76	$13,126.84	$6,170.35	$5,000
Tahoma	$7,603	$3,465	$1,276	$1,568

The STRC review of the district capital facilities plans determined that the growth rates projected by each district are reasonable and reflect the use of appropriate student generation factors. An accompanying report that provides analysis on each school district was prepared by Executive staff and transmitted with the Proposed Ordinance.

Four school districts will be impacted by the maximum fee for multiunit residential units: Auburn, Enumclaw, Northshore, and Snoqualmie Valley.

The school capital facility plans and accompanying school impact fees appear to be consistent with the adopted laws.

AMENDMENT

Amendment 1 would attach an updated capital facilities plan for Northshore School Districts, correct the amount of the multiunit residential unit impact fee (subject to the maximum fee amount of $5,000 required by King County Code), and add a statement of fact regarding this change.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget
- Dan Cardwell, Chair, King County School Technical Review Committee

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0320 (and its attachments)
2. Amendment 1 and its attachments
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0320.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE relating to school impact fees and comprehensive planning; adopting the capital facilities plans of the Tahoma, Federal Way, Riverview, Issaquah, Snoqualmie Valley, Highline, Lake Washington, Kent, Northshore, Enumclaw, Fife, Auburn, and Renton school districts as subelements of the King County Comprehensive Plan capital facilities element to implement the school impact fee program; establishing school impact fees to be collected by King County on behalf of the districts; and amending Ordinance 18619, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.12.473, and Ordinance 10122, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.44.010.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. Chapter 36.70A RCW and chapter 82.02 RCW authorize the collection of impact fees for new development to provide public school facilities to serve the new development.

2. Chapter 82.02 RCW requires that impact fees may only be collected for public facilities that are addressed in a capital facilities element of a comprehensive land use plan.

3. King County adopted Ordinances 9785 and 10162 for the purposes of implementing chapter 82.02 RCW.

4. The Tahoma School District, Federal Way School District, Riverview School District, Issaquah School District, Snoqualmie Valley School District, Highline School District, Lake Washington School District, Kent School District, Northshore School District, Enumclaw School District, Fife School District, Auburn School District, and Renton School District have previously entered into interlocal agreements with King County for the collection and distribution of school impact fees. Each of those school districts, through this ordinance, seeks to renew its capital facilities plan for adoption as a subelement of the King County Comprehensive Plan capital facilities element.

5. Consistent with K.C.C. 21A.28.154, the school technical review committee met on June 6, 2025, to review each school district's capital facilities plan, enrollment projections, standard of service, and the district's overall capacity for the next six years to ensure consistency with the Growth Management Act, with the King County Comprehensive Plan, and adopted community and subarea plans and with the district's calculation and rationale for proposed impact fees. The committee concluded that the plans attached to this ordinance accurately reflect the status of the districts' facilities and concurred with the calculation and rationale for the impact fees documented in each district's capital facilities plan.

6. Ordinance 19965, enacted on September 8, 2025, requires impact fees for multifamily dwelling units to be no greater than five thousand dollars for fees adopted for 2026.

7. The 2026 capital facilities plans for the Auburn School District, Enumclaw School District, and Snoqualmie Valley School District include multifamily dwelling unit impact fees greater than five thousand dollars. The multifamily impact fees in this ordinance for these districts reflect the application of the maximum impact fee amount as imposed by Ordinance 19965.

8. Washington State Environmental Policy Act review of the capital facilities plans was conducted by each district as lead agency on behalf of King County, and each district issued a Determination of Nonsignificance. The environmental review conducted by each district adequately represents the environmental elements and supports the issuance of a Determination of Nonsignificance for a nonproject action.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. This ordinance is adopted to implement King County Comprehensive Plan policies, the Washington State Growth Management Act, and King County Ordinance 10162, with respect to the Tahoma School District, Federal Way School District, Riverview School District, Issaquah School District, Snoqualmie Valley School District, Highline School District, Lake Washington School District, Kent School District, Northshore School District, Enumclaw School District, Fife School District, Auburn School District, and Renton School District. This ordinance is necessary to

address identified impacts of development on the districts to protect the public health, safety and welfare, and to implement King County's authority to impose school impact fees under RCW 82.02.050 through 82.02.090.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 18619, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 20.12.473 are hereby amended to read as follows:

The following school district capital facilities plans are adopted as subelements of the King County Comprehensive Plan capital facilities element and are incorporated in this section by reference:

A. The Tahoma School District No. 409 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2024-2029~~)) 2025 to 2030, adopted ((~~June 11, 2024~~)) June 10, 2025, which is included in Attachment A to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

B. The Federal Way Public Schools Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2025~~)) 2026, adopted ((~~July 23, 2024~~)) June 10, 2025, which is included in Attachment B to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

C. The Riverview School District No. 407 ((~~2023~~)) Capital Facilities Plan 2025, adopted ((~~June 25, 2024~~)) June 24, 2025, which is included in Attachment C to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

D. The Issaquah School District No. 411 ((~~2024~~)) 2025 Capital Facilities Plan, adopted ((~~June 13, 2024~~)) June 10, 2025, which is included in Attachment D to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

E. The Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2024~~)) 2025, adopted ((~~June 13, 2024~~)) June 5, 2025, which is included in Attachment E to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

F. The Highline School District No. 401 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2024-2029~~)) 2025-2030, adopted ((~~July 10, 2024~~)) July 2, 2025, which is included in Attachment F to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

G. The Lake Washington School District No. 414 Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2024-2029~~)) 2025-2030, adopted ((~~June 24, 2024~~)) June 23, 2025, which is included in Attachment G to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

H. The Kent School District No. 415 Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2023-2024 through 2029-2030~~)) 2024-2025 through 2030-2031, adopted ((~~July 10, 2024~~)) June 25, 2025, which is included in Attachment H to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

I. The Northshore School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2024-30~~)) 2025-31, adopted ((~~June 24, 2024~~)) June 23, 2025, which is included in Attachment I to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

J. The Enumclaw School District No. 216 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2024-2029~~)) 2025-2030, adopted ((~~June 17, 2024~~)) June 30, 2025, which is included in Attachment J to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

K. The Fife School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2024-2030~~)) 2025-2031, adopted ((~~June 17, 2024~~)) July 28, 2025, which is included in Attachment K to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance;

L. The Auburn School District No. 408 Capital Facilities Plan ((~~2024 through 2030~~)) 2025 through 2031, adopted ((~~June 10, 2024~~)) June 9, 2025, which is included in Attachment L to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance; and

M. The Renton School District No. 403 ((~~2024~~)) 2025 Capital Facilities Plan, adopted ((~~June 26, 2024~~)) June 25, 2025, which is included in Attachment M to ((~~Ordinance 19859~~)) this ordinance.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 10122, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 27.44.010 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The following school impact fees shall be assessed for the indicated types of development:

SCHOOL DISTRICT	SINGLE ((~~FAMILY~~)) DETACHED per dwelling unit	((~~MULTIFAMILY~~)) MULTIUNIT per dwelling unit
Auburn, No. 408	$((~~4,584~~)) 8,003	((~~$8,966~~)) $5,000
Enumclaw, No. 216	((~~10,249~~)) 12,619	((~~5,634~~)) 5,000
Federal Way, No. 210	0	0
Fife, No. 417	((~~5,007~~)) 5,595	((~~1,453~~)) 1,747
Highline, No. 401	0	0
Issaquah, No. 411	((~~4,728~~)) 0	0
Kent, No. 415	0	0
Lake Washington, No. 414	((~~5,972~~)) 7,277	((~~0~~)) 170
Northshore, No. 417	((~~15,159~~)) 16,550	((~~2,755~~)) 3,023
Renton, No. 403	((~~1,003~~)) 0	((~~3,268~~)) 0
Riverview, No. 407	((5~~,747.93~~)) 0	((~~410.14~~)) 0

Snoqualmie Valley No. 410	((~~10,187.76~~)) 13,126.84	((~~6,170.35~~)) 5,000
Tahoma, No. 409	((~~7,603~~)) 3,465	((~~1,276~~)) 1,568

B. The school impact fees established in subsection A. of this section take effect January 1, ((~~2025~~)) 2026.

SECTION 4. **Severability.** If any provision of this ordinance or its application to

any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: A. Tahoma School District No. 409 Capital Facilities Plan 2025 to 2030, B. Federal Way Public Schools Capital Facilities Plan 2026, C. Riverview School District No. 407 Capital Facilities Plan 2025, D. Issaquah School District No. 411 2025 Capital Facilities Plan, E. Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410 Capital Facilities Plan 2025, F. Highline School District No. 401 Capital Facilities Plan 2025-2030, G. Lake Washington School District No. 414 Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan 2025-2030, H. Kent School District No. 415 Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan 2024-2025 through 2030-2031, I. Northshore School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan 2025-31, J. Enumclaw School District No. 216 Capital Facilities Plan 2025-2030, K. Fife School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan 2025 - 2031, L. Auburn School District No. 408 Capital Facilities Plan 2025 through 2031, M. Renton School District No. 403 2025 Capital Facilities Plan

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

2025 to 2030

Tahoma School District No. 409

Adopted: June 10, 2025

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TAHOMA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 409
2025
CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN - UPDATE

Summary:

In accordance with King County Code 21A.43, this update has been prepared to reflect current conditions in facility usage and needs. District Board Policy 6900 requires that "changing demographic factors shall be monitored in order that students' needs are met when the future becomes the present." A Facilities Planning Committee reviews facility availability and demographics to place students in an environment that meets the educational needs of the students and that is consistent with the educational philosophy and the instructional goals of the District.

Tahoma continues to have the largest number of public-school students per household of any school district in King County. The estimates from this year suggest that the District enrolls about 56 students for every 100 new housing units built.

Recent demographic trends suggest that growth has slowed. There are regional trends, for example, like births, population growth, and home sales that are likely to impact enrollment now and in the near future. The District intends to monitor enrollment and demographic trends closely and will include relevant information in the future updates to this CFP.

Following a period of modest growth, The Tahoma School District saw a small net increase in enrollment over the past year, but kindergarten enrollment came in lower than expected. The sluggish real estate market and the slow construction of new homes is likely contributing to this trend. Tahoma saw a small net gain of 51 students over the past year. Net gains over the past two years have been smaller than the trends we were seeing before the pandemic. However, elementary enrollment is still lower than it was prior to the pandemic. In 2015, the total student headcount was 7,913 and in October 2024 the count was 8,928, an increase of 11.4% percent. Current enrollment, along with projections presented herein, indicates that the enrollment growth overall will continue over the next six years, reaching a headcount total of 9,152 by the 2030-31 school year.

The District created a Housing Committee in 2020, composed of staff and community members, to review and propose solutions for long term capacity needs. The Committee delivered initial considerations to the District's Board of Directors in December 2022. Thereafter, the District formed a Bond Advisory Committee to consider the Housing Committee considerations along with other District planning needs. The BAC recommendations contemplate several capacity and non-capacity proposals. To address short-term enrollment growth and related capacity needs at the middle and high school levels, the District's Bond Advisory Committee (BAC) has discussed near term additions at Summit Trail Middle School and Tahoma High School. Other recommendations include a new elementary school as well as safety and security projects, playfield improvements, and equitable warm/safe/dry projects throughout the district. The Board reviewed the BAC recommendations and asked District administration for additional details and potential options.

In 2024 the Capital Facilities Committee (CFC) was formed to develop recommendations for a potential future construction bond proposal. The District anticipates that, subject to Board and voter approvals, the two additional projects would be constructed and complete within the six years planning period of this CFP.

The District's next Capital Facilities Plan update will provide updated information related to any final Board actions in response to the BAC and CFC recommendations. Based on current enrollment projections and capacity needs, the District anticipates the need for growth-related capacity at the secondary level. The BAC & Current CFC recommended planning solutions are identified in the Facilities Needs and Financial Plan section of this CFP.

SIX-YEAR ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

The District consulted with William L. ("Les") Kendrick Ph.D., an independent demographer, to gain a better understanding of the current reality for Tahoma. The demographer uses a modified cohort survival method to forecast future enrollment. The method considers a variety of factors to evaluate the potential student population growth for the years 2025 through 2034. These factors include: projected births, projected growth in the K-12 population, and a model which considers growth in population and housing within the District's boundaries. The 2025 updated projections remain fairly consistent with those prepared in 2024.

K-12 enrollment in the four-county Puget Sound area is still lower than it was before the pandemic. Over the past year, however, there was a net increase of over 2,900 students across the four counties (King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish). This is the largest increase in enrollment we have seen since before the pandemic. In King County specifically, enrollment grew by 873 students.

Tahoma remains the most "family-friendly" district in King County, with more K-12 public per household than any other district. Additionally, the District has a high "student generation rate" from new single-family homes with 93 students per 100 homes built. These factors suggest that as the housing market recovers, Tahoma will continue to see net gains in enrollment.

Calculations based on the updated enrollment data indicate that growth will occur over the next six years, but at a slower rate. Current enrollment of 8,928 (October 2024) is projected to increase to 8,964 (HC) in the 2025-26 school year – an increase of 0.5% percent. K-5 may see a slight overall decrease while 6-8 and 9-12 may experience enrollment growth.

The District will continue to monitor new residential development given the direct relationship to enrollment increases. Appendix A-1 includes the District's enrollment history and six-year enrollment projections.

STANDARD OF SERVICE AND AVAILABILITY OF SPACE

The Standard of Service identified by the Tahoma School District in keeping with Board Policy 6900 is to "...accommodate the educational needs of students and be consistent with the educational philosophy and instructional goals of the District." State legislation and contract agreement with the Tahoma Education Association identify the Certificated staff mandate for maximum classroom size.

The District's standard of service is based on funded implementation of K-3 class size reduction. The District has fully implemented All Day Kindergarten.

Standards of Service for Elementary School Students:

1. Class size for grades K-3 average 17 and 4-5 average 26.
2. Special Education is delivered through both pull-out services and self-contained classrooms at all elementary sites.
3. All students are provided Art, STEM, Music, FRS and Physical Education in self-contained classrooms.
5. Gifted education is offered as either pullout or self-contained classes (average class size is 20).
6. Remedial services are offered as pull-out models and utilize space available in each school.
7. The District has/will relocate students of one grade level to facilities of another grade level to take advantage of available excess capacity. The District will continue such actions as necessary.

Standards of Service for Senior and Middle School Students:

1. Class sizes for grades 6-8 average 30 and class sizes for grades 9-12 average 32.
2. Self-contained special education classes are offered in all buildings.
3. Advanced vocational classes have less than average number of enrollees.
4. Classes are utilized during the day for planning and student consultation.
5. Certain specialty classes, such as visual and performing arts, health and fitness, drama, band, and all vocational courses are not always conducive for scheduling general classes. The district utilizes these specialty areas to the greatest extent possible.
6. The District has/will relocate students of one grade level to facilities of another grade level to take advantage of available excess capacity. The District will continue such actions as necessary.

The District recently reviewed the utilization of its school facilities and has adjusted the total capacity numbers for each school to reflect actual building use.

At this time, enrollment figures show the District has facility capacity for the following schools:

Cedar River Elem	K-5	Is under capacity by 188 students in permanent facilities and is 280 students under capacity when considering relocatable facilities.
Glacier Park Elem	K-5	Is over capacity by 204 students in permanent facilities and 72 students under capacity when considering relocatable facilities.
Lake Wilderness Elem	K-5	Is under capacity by 37 students in permanent facilities and 129 students under capacity when considering relocatable facilities.
Rock Creek Elem	K-5	Is over capacity by 90 students in permanent facilities and 140 under capacity when considering relocatable facilities.
Shadow Lake Elem	K-5	Is under capacity by 53 students in permanent facilities and 145 students under capacity when considering relocatable facilities.
Tahoma Elem	K-5	Is over capacity by 69 students in permanent facilities and 69 students under capacity when considering relocatable facilities.
Maple View Middle *90%	6-8	Is under capacity by 70 students in permanent facilities.
Summit Trail Middle *90%	6-8	Is over capacity by 114 students in permanent facilities and under capacity by 43 students when considering relocatable facilities.
Tahoma High *80%	9-12	Is over capacity by 644 students in permanent facilities and over capacity by 533 students when considering relocatable facilities.

INVENTORY OF PERMANENT FACILITIES

Instructional Facilities

			Permanent Capacity	Temporary Capacity	October 24 Head Enrollment
Cedar River Elementary	K-5	22516 Sweeney Road SE Maple Valley, 98038	782	92	594
Glacier Park Elementary	K-5	23700 SE 280th Maple Valley, 98038	598	276	802
Lake Wilderness Elementary	K-5	24216 Witte Road SE Maple Valley, 98038	759	92	722
Rock Creek Elementary	K-5	25700 Maple Vly-Black Dmd Rd SE Maple Valley, 98038	598	230	688
Shadow Lake Elementary	K-5	22620 Sweeney Road SE Maple Valley, 98038	529	92	476
Tahoma Elementary	K-5	24425 S.E. 216th Maple Valley, 98038	621	138	690
Maple View Middle School	6-8	18200 SE 240th Kent, 98042	1,122	0	1,052
Summit Trail Middle School	6-8	25600 SE Summit-Landsburg Rd. Ravensdale, 98051	992	157	1,106
Tahoma High School	9-12	23499 SE Tahoma Way Maple Valley, 98038	2,154	111	2,798

Support Facilities

Central Services Center	25720 Maple Valley Black Diamond Rd SE Maple Valley, 98038
Transportation	22050 SE Petrovsky Road Maple Valley, 98038
Central Kitchen	25638 SR 169 Maple Valley, 98038
Technology and Maintenance	18200 SE 240th Kent, 98042

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY

To address K-5 capacity needs, new permanent modular classrooms were added at Cedar River Elementary School in the spring of 2022, increasing permanent capacity at that school by just over 200 students. Glacier Park Elementary added new temporary portable classrooms in the Summer of 2022 increasing temporary capacity at that school by about 50 students.

The District continues to review enrollment increases and related housing needs, as well as planned capacity improvements. The District currently anticipates capacity additions at Summit Trail Middle School and Tahoma High School. Future updates to this CFP will include any adopted adjustments as well as updated information from the Tahoma School Board related to planned new capacity. Action would be needed by the board to place a bond before the voters; leading to the voter's approval of the construction bond. The District will continue to use relocatable facilities to address growth needs and deficiencies. In particular, the District plans to closely monitor capacity needs and add or adjust (for example, moving portables from one grade level to another grade level, if possible based on site and facility conditions) relocatable capacity as necessary depending on actual enrollment growth. Note that the District uses relocatable capacity as a temporary remedy only.

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY (2025 - 2030)

Elementary (K-5)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Permanent Program Capacity	3,887	3,887	3,887	3,887	3,887	3,887
Total Relocatable Capacity	920	920	920	920	920	920
Total Capacity	4,807	4,807	4,807	4,807	4,807	4,807
Projected Enrollment	3907	3852	3765	3715	3660	3727
Available Capacity (Temp. & Perm. Facilities)	900	955	1042	1092	1147	1080

Middle Schools (6-8)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Permanent Program Capacity*	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,411^
Total Relocatable Capacity	157	157	157	157	157	157
Total Capacity	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,271	2,568
Projected Enrollment	2194	2272	2386	2363	2345	2209
Available Capacity (Temp. & Perm. Facilities)	77	-1	-115	-92	-74	359

*Assumes a 90% utilization factor
^Added permanent capacity for 300 students at Summit Trail Middle School

High School (9-12)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Permanent Program Capacity*	2,154	2,154	2,154	2,154	2,154	2,498^
Total Relocatable Capacity	111	111	111	111	111	111
Total Capacity	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,265	2,609
Projected Enrollment	2862	2898	2916	3051	3100	3215
Available Capacity (Temp. & Perm. Facilities)	-597	-633	-651	-786	-835	-606**

* Assumes an 80% utilization factor
^Added permanent capacity at Tahoma High School
**As needed, utilization factors may be changed and/or portable adjustments performed to address deficiencies.

For the District's internal planning review only, the following chart identifies the projected enrollment and capacity analysis for each grade band using the District's ten-year enrollment projections (through the 2034-35 school year). The chart assumes that the District will not add or adjust any new permanent or temporary capacity, nor adjust programmatic requirements, within the ten-year planning period. It also assumes that the enrollment projections included in Appendix A hold steady through the 2034-35 school year. However, enrollment projections are generally most accurate for the initial years of the forecast period. Moving further into the future, more assumptions about economic conditions, land use, and demographic trends in the area affect the projection. As such, the projected enrollment for 2034-35 should be viewed through that lens. The District will continue to update its projections on a regular basis. The projections below show a high utilization rate for the middle and high school levels. This means that during planning periods, those spaces would be used by another teacher, e.g. "teacher on a cart". It also includes temporary capacity, which is not intended to be a long-term or desired capacity solution.

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY @ 100% capacity (2034-35 school year)

	K-5	6-8	9-12
Projected Enrollment	4,046	2,283	3,174
Permanent Capacity	3,887	2,349	2,693
Total Capacity (Temp/Perm)	4,807	2,523	2,831
Available Capacity (Temp/Perm)	761	240	-343

A projection of space based on a more recognized capacity usage is shown below. At the middle and high school levels not every classroom is used 100% of the time for the duration of the school day. The available capacities below are shown using an 80% utilization for the high school level and 90% utilization for the middle school level, as this would provide for some teachers to access space during others' planning periods while also taking into consideration that some classrooms cannot accommodate "teacher on a cart" models, e.g. science, P.E., etc. This projection also relies on temporary capacity.

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY @ 90% (6-8) and 80% (9-12) capacity (2034-35 school year)

	K-5	6-8	9-12
Projected Enrollment	4,046	2,283	3,174
Permanent Capacity	3,887	2,114	2,154
Total Capacity (Temp/Perm)	4,807	2,271	2,265
Available Capacity (Temp/Perm)	761	-12	-909

FACILITY NEEDS AND FINANCIAL PLAN

Needs Forecast:

To meet expected enrollment increases and to address other facility needs, the District in recent years completed several bond projects and implemented grade reconfiguration. The District is now planning for additional capacity projects at all three grade levels. The middle and high school projects are growth related.

The District's voters funded a $195M bond in 2013. The District's completion of the 2013 bond projects and associated grade reconfiguration help to address continuing enrollment growth. Conversion of the former Tahoma High School to Maple Valley Middle School (grades 6-8), renaming of and grade reconfiguration at the former Tahoma Junior High School to Summit Trail Middle School (grades 6-8), complete in August 2017, resulted in a net 214 new seats at the 6-8 level. The construction, conversion, and grade reconfiguration at the former Tahoma Middle School (to Tahoma Elementary School) and former Cedar River Middle School (to Cedar River Elementary School) were complete in August 2017. The Tahoma Elementary School and Cedar River Elementary School, together with the new Lake Wilderness Elementary School, increased K-5 capacity by nearly 800 net new seats. Tahoma Senior High School and Regional Learning Center added nearly 1,450 net new seats at the 9-12 level when it opened in 2017. In the spring of 2022, the District opened a six-classroom permanent modular construction addition (204 new seats) at the Cedar River Elementary School campus (funded by school impact fee revenue).

The District qualified for SCAP funds for the listed projects initiated during the 2013 bond. The allocations for these projects were as follows: LWES with a budget of $14,155,422 and TSHS with $20,502,741. These projects met the eligibility criteria for SCAP funding, which included major new construction or modernization efforts. The District had secured local funding and demonstrated the necessary financial planning to support these initiatives, ensuring compliance with SCAP requirements. The State also provided a one-time capital budget allocation of $4,258,000 to assist with the acquisition of the property to build TSHS. The State does not normally fund school district property acquisition.

The District is poised to qualify for future SCAP funding for new projects. This preliminary estimate will be refined as planning progresses and following voter approval of bonds and/or levies. The District's commitment to meeting state eligibility criteria, including considerations for handicapped student counts, existing square footage, and enrollment data, ensures a strong potential for securing future SCAP funding.

ESTIMATE OF STATE ASSISTANCE - DRAFT - LONG RANGE PLANNING						
TAHOMA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 409						
EVALUATED: January 26, 2023						
	MULTIPLIED TOGETHER					
PROJECT	SQ. FTG.	CCA	%	ESTIMATE	12.5% SOFT COSTS	TOTAL ESTIMATED ELIGIBILITY
DISTRICT-WIDE POOL OF ELIGIBILITY FOR NEW K-8 SQ ST FOR **UNHOUSED** STUDENTS (NEGATIVE NUMBER INDICATES OVERHOUSED)	(31,068)	$246.83	62.36%	$0	$0	$0
DISTRICT-WIDE POOL OF ELIGIBILITY FOR K-8 **MODERNIZATION** OR **REPLACEMENT** (NEW-IN-LIEU) SQ FT (NEGATIVE NUMBER INDICATES NO ELIGIBILITY)	157,976	$246.83	62.36%	$24,316,170	$3,039,521	$27,355,691
DISTRICT-WIDE POOL OF ELIGIBILITY FOR NEW 9-12 SQ FT FOR **UNHOUSED** STUDENTS (NEGATIVE NUMBER INDICATES OVERHOUSED)	91,475	$246.83	62.36%	$14,080,124	$1,760,015	$15,840,139
DISTRICT-WIDE POOL OF ELIGIBILITY FOR 9-12 **MODERNIZATION** OR **REPLACEMENT** (NEW-IN-LIEU) SQ FT (NEGATIVE NUMBER INDICATES NO ELIGIBILITY)	91,475	$246.83	62.36%	$14,080,124	$1,760,015	$15,840,139
NOTES						$59,035,969
1	THIS IS A PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE ONLY. FUNDING ESTIMATES ARE REFINED AT D-4. FUNDING IS CONFIRMED ONLY AFTER JULY 15 OF RELEASE YEAR.					
2	ESTIMATES SHOWN HERE ARE CONSTRUCTION COSTS PLUS ASSUMED 12.5% ELIGIBLE SOFT COSTS.					
3	HANDICAPPED STUDENT COUNT IS PER 2014-2015 FORM 1066					
4	CCA: CONSTRUCTION COST ALLOWANCE FOR JULY 2022 RELEASE OF FUNDS.					
5	%: FUNDING ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE FOR 2022 FOR TAHOMA SCHOOL DISTRICT					
6	INVENTORY AND RECENTLY IMPROVED SF INFO IS BASED ON 2016 S&S UPDATE, SCHOOL WEBSITE INFO REGARDING GRADE LEVEL RE-ALIGNMENTS, AND AREA ANALYSIS FOR NEW LWES AND NEW HS.					
7	IF SCAP-FUNDED MODERNIZATION PROJECTS ARE BEING CONSIDERED, CONTACT REGIONAL COORDINATOR TO REVIEW ISSUES UNIQUE TO MODERNIZATIONS					
8	CONTACT REGIONAL COORDINATOR TO REVIEW POTENTIAL PROJECT SCHEDULE IMPACTS ON ELIGIBILITY					
9	TOTALS IN CHART ABOVE REPRESENT "POOL" OF ELIGIBILITY TO DRAW FROM. HOWEVER, AGE-ELIGIBILITY AND OTHER FACTORS MAY GOVERN FOR INDIVIDUAL MOD/NEW-IN-LIEU PROJECT.					
10	ABOVE CALCULATION SEES NEW HS AND LAKE WILDERNESS ES AS COMPLETED, WITH SQ FT CHANGES ACCOUNTED FOR IN SQ FT AND IMPROVED SQ FT INVENTORIES					

A District Bond Advisory Committee worked to develop and provide recommendations to the Board of Directors for a future bond to address capacity and facility needs throughout the District. The Committee was unable to bring a unified option to the board by the end of the 23/24 school year. The Board then authorized the creation of the Capital Facilities Committee which is now in phase 2 of a up to 3 phases of potentially bringing a bond package proposal to the Board review and action related to a future bond to follow. In the interim, the District is planning for capacity solutions to serve growth at the middle and high school levels, and to plan for long-term growth at the elementary school level. Projects are subject to final Board review. In addition, the Board would need to take action to place a bond before the voters; and the voters would need to approve the construction bond. Based on the current review and consideration, those solutions could include a new elementary school and additions at the high school and middle school levels. The Cedar River Elementary School addition continues to provide available capacity for growth in the interim. In addition, the District may add or relocate portables for growth-related needs during the six years of this Plan. Future updates to this Capital Facilities Plan will include information regarding the Advisory Committee's recommendations and any related Board actions, as well as the District's refined planning as a result of that work.

FINANCE PLAN

Capacity Projects

Facility	Proposed Start Date	Proposed/ Actual End Date	Location	Capacity Change∞	% of Facilities to Serve New Growth	Unsecured Local Funds^	Secured Funds+	Site Cost*	Estimated Construction Cost
STMS	2026	2029	25600 SE Summit Landsburg Rd, Ravensdale, WA 98051	330	100%	$35,000,000	TBD	N/A	$35,000,000
TSHS	2026	2029	23499 SE Tahoma Way, Maple Valley, WA 98038	430	100%	$40,000,000	TBD	N/A	$40,000,000
TOTAL									**$75,000,000**

∞ At 100% utilization.
^ Funding subject to future bond or capital levy proposal; future impact fee revenue may also be used to offset costs related to growth capacity.
* Previously purchased property paid from earlier bond issues unless otherwise noted.
+Includes expected State School Construction Assistance Program funds.

Non Capacity Projects

The District does not currently have any planned non-capacity projects.

Historic Levels of Funding:

The November 2013 bond measure passed by 69.5% of Tahoma voters in the amount of $195M. The funds from this measure were used to build the new Tahoma High School, replace the aging Lake Wilderness Elementary School, and perform a number of capital improvements throughout the district. The District has passed two of its three attempts to run Capital Projects (Technology) Levies over the last decade with the one failure occurring in February of 2018. The most recent Capital Levy was passed by 51.3% of Tahoma voters in February of 2024 in the amount of $9.4M. The funds from this measure were used to fund technology improvements, equipment, staffing, and training.

The District also received $38,916,163 in SCAP funds toward the 2013 Bond projects. The District expects that it will qualify for SCAP funds for the STMS and TSHS projects identified in this CFP.

King County Appraised Value by School District

As of November 16, 2023

				Property Type			
	District	No. of Properties	Total Appraised Value	Residential	Commercial	Condos/Apts	Total
1	Skykomish	1,977	592,710,000	95%	5%	0%	100%
2	Riverview	10,187	8,408,840,000	95%	4%	1%	100%
3	Vashon Island	7,841	5,419,060,000	94%	5%	1%	100%
4	Tahoma	17,089	12,970,060,000	91%	8%	2%	100%
5	Mercer Island	8,662	23,410,000,000	89%	5%	6%	100%
6	Snoqualmie Valley	18,002	17,472,210,000	87%	9%	4%	100%
7	Enumclaw	14,133	8,525,700,000	86%	11%	3%	100%
8	Issaquah	42,127	70,600,000,000	83%	7%	10%	100%
9	Shoreline	24,463	23,640,000,000	78%	11%	11%	100%
10	Northshore	30,054	36,340,000,000	75%	13%	12%	100%
11	Lake Washington	69,791	113,320,000,000	70%	14%	16%	100%
12	Federal Way	40,754	27,870,000,000	68%	16%	16%	100%
13	Highline	39,595	32,310,000,000	59%	26%	15%	100%
14	Kent	52,152	44,750,000,000	59%	28%	13%	100%
15	Renton	39,372	41,070,000,000	57%	29%	14%	100%
16	Bellevue	44,340	118,460,000,000	57%	27%	16%	100%
17	Auburn	25,349	20,030,000,000	55%	34%	12%	100%
18	Seattle	227,561	373,910,000,000	45%	35%	21%	100%
19	Tukwila	5,096	5,780,000,000	29%	50%	21%	100%

Data courtesy of King County Assessor's Office

https://localscape.property/#kingcountyassessor/Overview/Search/School%20District/409

FEE CALCULATIONS

School Impact Fees Under the Washington State Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes jurisdictions to collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional public facilities needed to accommodate new development. Impact fees cannot be used for the operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, or replacement of existing capital facilities used to meet existing service demands.

Methodology and Variables Used to Calculate School Impact Fees

The Tahoma School District calculates school impact fees pursuant to the formula adopted by King County Ordinance No. 10162 and under the authority of Chapter 21A.43 of the King County Code and the Washington State Growth Management Act. The formula calculates fees for single family dwelling units and multi-family dwelling units.

Impact fees are calculated based on the District's cost per dwelling unit for capacity projects that will serve the student from new development (including, as applicable, the purchase of land for school sites, making site improvements, constructing schools and purchasing/installing portable facilities). As required under GMA, credits have also been applied for State Match Funds to be reimbursed to the District and property taxes to fund the projects that will be proposed for future bond measures. Assessed values for single and multi-family housing in the Tahoma School District were provided by the King County Assessor in February 2025.

The King County Ordinance includes a fifty (50) percent "discount rate," which operates to set the final fee at 50% of the calculated unfunded need.

The District's impact fees are based on the planned growth-related projects at the middle and high school levels.

Appendix B includes the District's fee calculation. Single Family Housing will yield a fee of $3,645 and multi-family housing will yield a fee of $1,568.

STUDENT FACTORS

The student factor (or student generation rate), a significant factor in determining impact fees, is the average number of students generated by each housing type—single-family and multiple-family housing. The student factors are indicated below.

In the past, the District has both relied upon the composite average of student generation rates from other districts in King County and also calculated its own student generation factors. For this year's CFP, the District is using the composite average student generation rates for single family and multi-family dwelling units, consistent with K.C.C. 21A.06.1260. The District will continue to revisit this matter in future updates to the CFP and, if possible based on development data, will calculate its own student generation rates.

	Single Family SGR	Multi-Family SGR
Elementary	0.260	0.113
Middle	0.108	0.040
High	0.119	0.051
K-12	0.487	0.205

See also Appendix D.

APPENDIX A – ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Medium Range Forecast

Medium Range Forecast (Recommended at this Time)

Projected Births

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
King County	23,638	23,428	23,012	22,442	22,533	22,660	22,981	22,868	22,777	22,706
K Enroll as %	2.36%	2.37%	2.38%	2.42%	2.45%	2.46%	2.51%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%
City of Maple Valley	331	328	322	314	315	317	322	320	319	318
K Enroll % of City	168.7%	169.3%	169.7%	172.7%	174.9%	175.7%	179.0%	183.2%	183.5%	183.6%

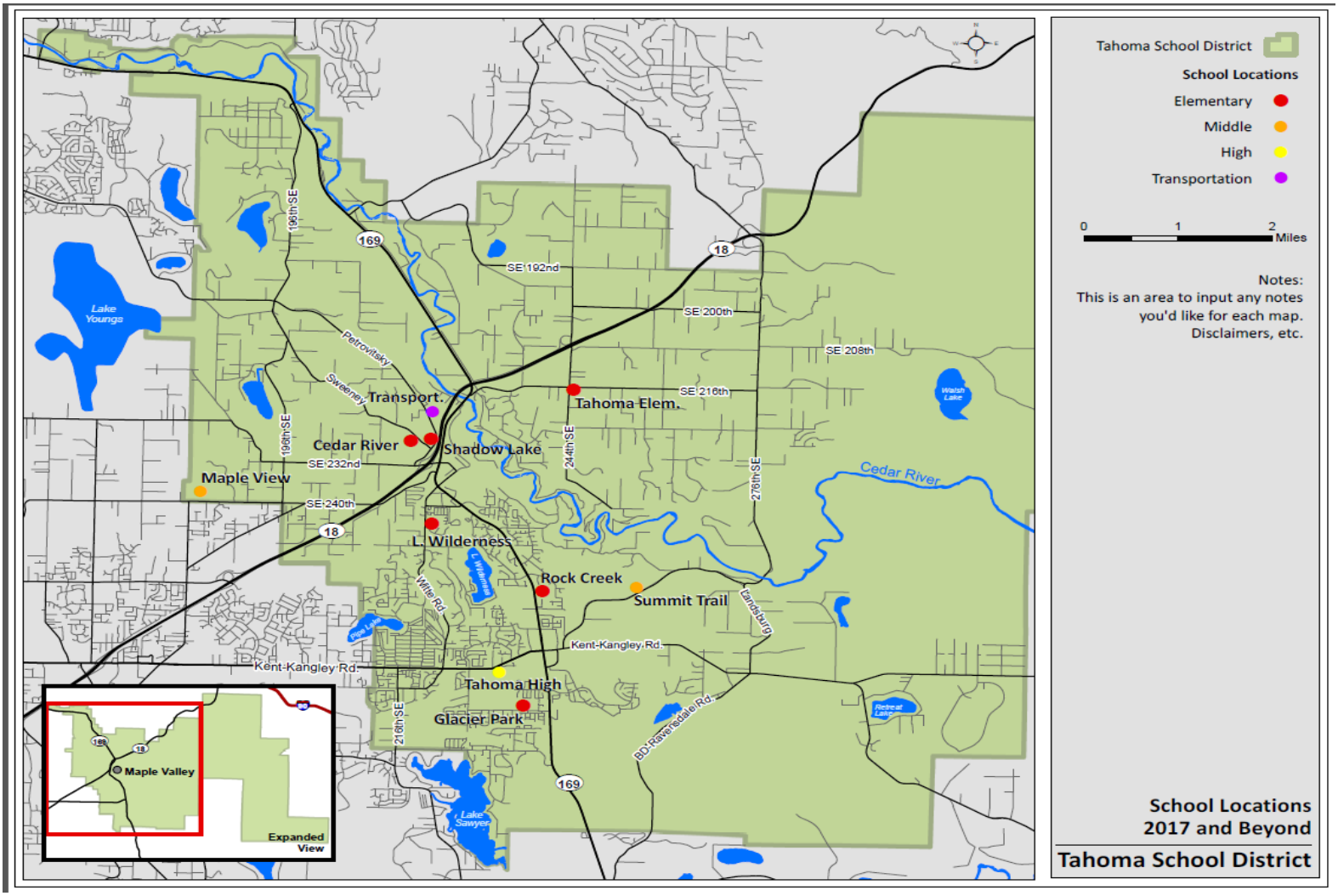
	Oct25	Oct26	Oct27	Oct28	Oct29	Oct30	Oct31	Oct32	Oct33	Oct34
K	558	555	547	543	552	557	576	587	585	583
1	532	585	583	573	568	580	586	614	627	631
2	650	559	615	612	601	598	611	626	657	677
3	675	680	587	644	640	631	629	651	668	707
4	745	700	706	610	667	666	657	664	688	713
5	747	773	727	733	632	695	694	694	702	735
6	765	763	790	743	748	649	713	722	723	732
7	701	787	786	812	763	772	671	747	757	758
8	728	722	810	808	834	788	797	703	782	793
9	809	772	766	858	855	886	838	850	752	840
10	715	815	780	773	863	864	896	850	864	766
11	700	662	755	721	714	801	802	838	801	813
12	638	649	615	699	668	664	744	752	790	755
Total	**8,964**	**9,022**	**9,067**	**9,128**	**9,104**	**9,152**	**9,213**	**9,298**	**9,397**	**9,503**

Change		36	58	44	62	-25	49	60	86	99	106
% Change		0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	-0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
	K-5	3,908	3,852	3,765	3,714	3,659	3,728	3,752	3,837	3,928	4,047
	6-8	2,195	2,272	2,386	2,363	2,345	2,209	2,180	2,171	2,262	2,282
	9-12	2,861	2,898	2,916	3,051	3,100	3,216	3,280	3,290	3,207	3,174

APPENDIX B – SCHOOL IMPACT FEE CALCULATION

School Site Acquisition Cost:							
((AcresxCost per Acre)/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor							
				Student	Student		
	Facility	Cost/	Facility	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	Acreage	Acre	Capacity	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	20.00	$0	204	0.260	0.113	$0	$0
Middle	35.00	$0	800	0.108	0.040	$0	$0
High	35.00	$0	2,693	0.119	0.051	$0	$0
						$0	$0
School Construction Cost:							
((Facility Cost/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor)x(Permanent/Total Sq Ft)							
				Student	Student		
	%Perm/	Facility	Facility	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	Total Sq.Ft.	Cost	Capacity	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	96.11%		204	0.260	0.113	$0	$0
Middle	96.11%	$ 35,000,000	330	0.108	0.040	$11,009	$4,077
High	96.11%	$ 40,000,000	430	0.119	0.051	$10,639	$4,560
						$21,648	$8,637
Temporary Facility Cost:							
((Facility Cost/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor)x(Temporary/Total Square Feet)							
				Student	Student	Cost/	Cost/
	%Temp/	Facility	Facility	Factor	Factor	SFR	MFR
	Total Sq.Ft.	Cost	Size	SFR	MFR		
Elementary	3.89%	$ -	20	0.260	0.113	$0	$0
Middle	3.89%	$ -	25	0.108	0.040	$0	$0
High	3.89%	$ -	25	0.199	0.051	$0	$0
					TOTAL	$0	$0
State Funding Assistance Credit:							
CCA x OSPI Square Footage x Funding Assistance % x Student Factor							
				Student	Student		
	Current	OSPI Square	District	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	CCA	Footage	Funding %	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	$ 375.00	90	0.00%	0.260	0.113	$0	$0
Middle	$ 375.00	108	66.38%	0.108	0.040	$2,903	$1,075
Sr. High	$ 375.00	130	66.38%	0.119	0.051	$3,851	$1,650
					TOTAL	$6,754	$2,726
Tax Payment Credit:						SFR	MFR
Average Assessed Value						$785,080	$273,615
Capital Bond Interest Rate						4.15%	4.15%
Net Present Value of Average Dwelling						$6,320,418	$2,202,783
Years Amortized						10	10
Property Tax Levy Rate						$1.26	$1.26
	Present Value of Revenue Stream					$7,964	$2,776
	Fee Summary:			Single	Multi-		
				Family	Family		
	Site Acquisition Costs			$0	$0		
	Permanent Facility Cost			$21,648	$8,637		
	Temporary Facility Cost			$0	$0		
	State Funding Credit			($6,754)	($2,726)		
	Tax Payment Credit			($7,964)	($2,776)		
	FEE (AS CALCULATED)			$6,930	$3,136		
	50% LOCAL SHARE			$3,465	$1,568		

APPENDIX C – SCHOOL DISTRICT MAP



APPENDIX D – COMPOSITE STUDENT GENERATION RATES

2025 Composite Student Generation Rates*

Single Family Dwelling Units:

	Auburn	Fife	Highline	Issaquah	Lake Washington	Northshore	Renton	Riverview	Average^
Elementary	0.331	0.295	0.155	0.329	0.346	0.294	0.108	0.218	**0.260**
Middle	0.118	0.129	0.053	0.135	0.196	0.111	0.045	0.073	**0.108**
High	0.161	0.115	0.091	0.150	0.175	0.108	0.065	0.090	**0.119**
Total	0.610	0.540	0.298	0.615	0.717	0.513	0.219	0.381	**0.487**

Multi-Family Dwelling Units:

	Auburn	Fife	Highline	Issaquah	Lake Washington	Northshore	Renton	Riverview	Average^
Elementary	*0.431*	0.084	0.251	0.097	0.041	0.062	0.131	0.128	**0.113**
Middle	*0.154*	0.038	0.085	0.046	0.017	0.018	0.038	0.039	**0.040**
High	*0.152*	0.040	0.107	0.046	0.017	0.033	0.046	0.070	**0.051**
Total	*0.735*	0.162	0.443	0.189	0.075	0.114	0.214	0.237	**0.205**

**Based on the King County countywide student generation rate average using the rates of those districts that prepared their own student generation rate data. See KCC 21A.06.1260. (Federal Way School District excepted from SF and MF average and Auburn School District excepted from MF average due to anomalous rates.)*

^Figures are rounded.

Attachment B

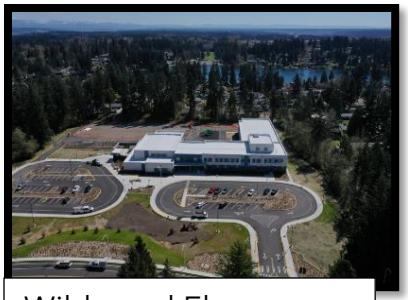
FEDERAL WAY
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Each Scholar: A voice. A dream. A **BRIGHT** future.



Lake Grove Elementary



Mirror Lake Elementary



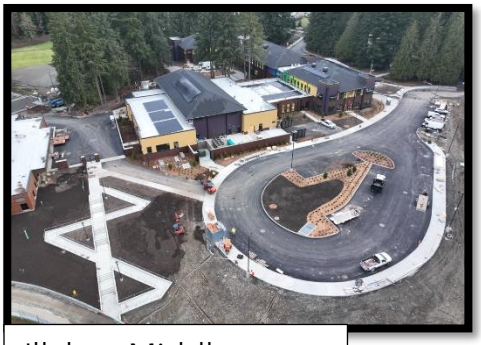
Wildwood Elementary



Star Lake Elementary/
Evergreen Middle School



Olympic View K-8



Illahee Middle



Thomas Jefferson High



Memorial Field Renovation

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN 2026

FEDERAL WAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
2026
CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

May 12, 2025

BOARD OF EDUCATION

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Jennifer Thomas, Student & Demographic Forecaster

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INTRODUCTION

In response to the requirements of the State of Washington Growth Management Act (SHB) 2929 (1990) and ESHB 1025 (1991)), and under the School Impact Fee Ordinances of King County Code 21A, City of Federal Way Ordinance No. 95-249 effective December 21, 1995 as amended, City of Kent Ordinance No.4278 effective June 2018, revised December 2021, and the City of Auburn Ordinance No. 5078 effective 1998, Federal Way Public Schools has updated its Capital Facilities Plan as of May 2025.

This plan will be submitted for consideration to each of the jurisdictions located within the Federal Way Public Schools' service area: King County, the City of Kent, City of Federal Way, and the City of Auburn and is incorporated in the Comprehensive Plans of each jurisdiction by reference. This plan is requested to be included in the Facilities Plan element of the Comprehensive Plans of each jurisdiction. To date, the City of Des Moines has not adopted a school impact fee ordinance. The City of Des Moines collects school mitigation fees as part of the SEPA process. Discussions with the City of Milton to adopt an ordinance for school impact fees for parcels located within the Federal Way School District's service area is in process.

The Growth Management Act requires the County to designate Urban Growth areas within which urban growth can be encouraged. The Growth Management Planning Council adopted and recommended to the King County Council Urban Growth Area Line Maps with designations for urban centers. A designation was made within the Federal Way planning area, which encompasses Federal Way Public Schools boundaries. King County will encourage and actively support the development of Urban Centers to meet the region's need for housing, jobs, services, culture, and recreation. This Plan's estimated population growth is prepared with this underlying assumption.

This Capital Facilities Plan will be used as documentation for any jurisdiction which requires its use to meet the needs of the Growth Management Act. This plan is not intended to be the sole planning tool for all of the District needs. The District may prepare interim plans consistent with Board policies or management need.

Currently Federal Way Public Schools is nearing the end of Phase 2 Bond projects supporting school expansion and replacement as authorized by the voters in 2017. Prior to the passage of the Phase 2 Bond the District formed a 100-member Facilities Planning Committee consisting of parents, community members and staff. This Committee was tasked with developing a recommendation to the Superintendent regarding Phase 2 of the District's plan for school construction, remodeling, and/or modernization for voter consideration in November 2017. The voters passed this $450M bond authorization with a 62% YES vote reflecting a commitment to invest in the modernization of our infrastructure. As of today, the District has completed Thomas Jefferson High School, Evergreen Middle School, Lake Grove Elementary, Mirror Lake Elementary, Star Lake Elementary, Wildwood Elementary, Olympic View K-8 and Memorial Field. Illahee Middle School is currently about 95% complete and will be ready to move in once school is out in June 2025.

INTRODUCTION, continued

The rebuilding of the schools has and will continue to create additional capacity for students at the elementary and high school levels.

The District continues to monitor factors that may have an impact on enrollment and capacity at our schools, including new single-family and multi-family residential developments and any impacts due to the COVID-19. In accordance with the McCleary decision, the State has provided funding to reduce K-3 class size to 17 and 4-12 class size to 25. Beginning in 2019-20 the legislature expected compliance with this funding adding pressure to the need for elementary capacity. In response to this need the district has acquired a commercial building to renovate into classrooms to provide permanent additional capacity.

The COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected brick and mortar enrollment in recent years, as well as increased enrollment in the Internet Academy. However, the District's 2022-23 enrollment was higher than projected. We have seen similar growth in the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 school years, although we have not yet reached our Pre-Covid enrollment numbers. We are anticipating continued enrollment growth, especially considering the City of Federal Way's plans to increase housing in the downtown core in conjunction with Sound Transit's Link Light Rail development.

The District has increased capacity at the elementary level over the past several years and shows no unhoused scholars based on the six-year enrollment projections (even with projected growth at that level). The 2026 Capital Facilities Plan shows fairly flat enrollment; however, we will monitor and adjust accordingly our projections yearly based on new housing developments currently being proposed to open in 2027 and beyond.

SECTION 1 - THE CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

The State Growth Management Act requires that several pieces of information be gathered to determine the facilities available and needed to meet the needs of a growing community.

This section provides information about current facilities, existing facility needs, and expected future facility requirements for Federal Way Public Schools. A Financial Plan that shows expected funding for any new construction, portables and modernization listed follows this.

INVENTORY OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (K-5)			
Adelaide	1635 SW 304th St	Federal Way	98023
Brigadoon	3601 SW 336th St	Federal Way	98023
Camelot	4041 S 298th St	Auburn	98001
Enterprise	35101 5th Ave SW	Federal Way	98023
Green Gables	32607 47th Ave SW	Federal Way	98023
Lake Dolloff	4200 S 308th St	Auburn	98001
Lake Grove	303 SW 308th St	Federal Way	98023
Lakeland	35827 32nd Ave S	Auburn	98001
Mark Twain	2450 S Star Lake Rd	Federal Way	98003
Meredith Hill	5830 S 300th St	Auburn	98001
Mirror Lake	625 S 314th St	Federal Way	98003
Nautilus (K-8)	1000 S 289th St	Federal Way	98003
Olympic View (K-8)	2626 SW 327th St	Federal Way	98023
Panther Lake	34424 1st Ave S	Federal Way	98003
Rainier View	3015 S 368th St	Federal Way	98003
Sherwood Forest	34600 12th Ave SW	Federal Way	98023
Silver Lake	1310 SW 325th Pl	Federal Way	98023
Star Lake	26812 40th Ave S, Bldg.B	Kent	98032
Sunnycrest	24629 42nd Ave S	Kent	98032
Twin Lakes	4400 SW 320th St	Federal Way	98023
Valhalla	27847 42nd Ave S	Auburn	98001
Wildwood	2405 S 300th St	Federal Way	98003
Woodmont (K-8)	26454 16th Ave S	Des Moines	98198
MIDDLE SCHOOLS (6-8)			
Federal Way Public Academy (6-10)	34620 9th Ave S	Federal Way	98003
Illahee	36001 1st Ave S	Federal Way	98003
Kilo	4400 S 308th St	Auburn	98001
Lakota	1415 SW 314th St	Federal Way	98023
Sacajawea	1101 S Dash Point Rd	Federal Way	98003
Sequoyah	3450 S 360th ST	Auburn	98001
Evergreen	26812 40th Ave S, Bldg.A	Kent	98032
TAF @ Saghalie (6-12)	33914 19th Ave SW	Federal Way	98023
HIGH SCHOOLS (9-12)			
Decatur	2800 SW 320th St	Federal Way	98023
Federal Way	30611 16th Ave S	Federal Way	98003
Thomas Jefferson	4248 S 288th St	Auburn	98001
Todd Beamer	35999 16th Ave S	Federal Way	98003
Career Academy at Truman	31455 28th Ave S	Federal Way	98003
ADDITIONAL SCHOOLS			
Internet Academy (K-12)	31455 28th Ave S	Federal Way	98003
Employment Transition Program (12+)	33250 21st Ave SW	Federal Way	98023
Federal Way Open Doors	31455 28th Ave S	Federal Way	98003
ES24 (Former DeVry Property) (K-8)	3600 S 344th Way	Federal Way	98001
ECEAP (Former Headstart Bldg)	31457 28th Ave S	Federal Way	98003

CURRENT INVENTORY NON-INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES

Developed Property

Central Kitchen	1214 S 332nd St	Federal Way	98003
Federal Way Memorial Field	1300 S 308th St	Federal Way	98003
Educational Services Center	33330 8th Ave S	Federal Way	98003
Support Services Center	1211 S 332nd St	Federal Way	98003

Leased Property

Early Learning Center at Uptown Square	1066 S 320th St	Federal Way	98003

Undeveloped Property

Site #	Location
75	SW 360th Street & 3rd Avenue SW – 9.2 Acres
65	S 351st Street & 52nd Avenue S – 8.8 Acres
60	E of 10th Avenue SW - SW 334th & SW 335th Streets - 10.04 Acres
73	N of SW 320th and east of 45th PL SW – 23.45 Acres
71	S 344th Street & 46th Avenue S - 17.47 Acres
82	1st Way S and S 342nd St – Minimal acreage
96	S 308th St and 14th Ave S – .36 Acres

Notes:

Not all undeveloped properties are large enough to meet school construction requirements. Properties may be traded or sold depending on what locations are needed to house students in the District.

NEEDS FORECAST - EXISTING FACILITIES

PHASE	EXISTING FACILITY	FUTURE NEEDS	ANTICIPATED SOURCE OF FUNDS
As needed	Purchase and Relocate Portables	Interim Capacity	Anticipated source of funds is Impact Fees.
II	Thomas Jefferson High School	Replaced Existing Building, Increased Capacity	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	Illahee Middle School	Replace Existing Building	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	Evergreen Middle School	Replaced Existing Building	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	Lake Grove Elementary	Replaced Existing Building, Increased Capacity	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	Mirror Lake Elementary	Replaced Existing Building, Increased Capacity	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	Olympic View K-8 School	Replaced Existing Building, Increased Capacity	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	Star Lake Elementary	Replaced Existing Building, Increased Capacity	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	Wildwood Elementary	Replaced Existing Building, Increase Capacity	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	Memorial Stadium	Replaced Existing Facility	Voter Approved Capital bond
II	ES24 (DeVry Property)	Temp Swing School Increase Capacity	SCAP and K-3 Class size reduction funding
III	Mark Twain Elementary	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD
III	Decatur High School	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD
III	Kilo Middle School	Replace Existing Building	TBD
III	Sacajawea Middle School	Replace Existing Building	TBD
III	Adelaide Elementary	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD
III	Brigadoon Elementary	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD
III	Camelot Elementary	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD
III	Lake Dolloff Elementary	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD
III	Nautilus K-8 School	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD
III	Twin Lakes Elementary	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD
III	Woodmont K-8 School	Replace Existing Building, Increase Capacity	TBD

NEEDS FORECAST - ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

NEW FACILITY	LOCATION	ANTICIPATED SOURCE OF FUNDS

FWPS has leased a portion of the Truman Campus property to Region X and Puget Sound Education Service District. Region X and PSESD built a Head Start building on this property which has served Federal Way 3- and 4-year-olds for the last twenty years. In the recent re-competition, the federal funding for a Head Start program at this location was lost. Subsequently the District has been using this facility for a state-funded Early Childhood Education (ECEAP) program and has secured the title to the building. The building will only be available for preschool activities.

SIX YEAR FINANCE PLAN

Secured Funding

Sources	
Impact Fees (1)	$196,285
Land Sale Funds (2)	$6,114,000
Bond or Levy Funds (3)	$11,014,000
K3-Class Size Reduction (4)	$5,064,000
School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) (5)	$25,533,000
TOTAL	**$47,921,285**

Projected Revenue

Sources	
School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) (6)	$18,827,000
K-3 Class Size Reduction (7)	$0
Bond Funds (8)	$0
Land Fund Sales (9)	$0
Impact Fees (10)	$0
TOTAL	**$18,827,000**

Actual and Planned Expenditures

Total Secured Funding and Projected Revenue	**$66,748,285**

NEW SCHOOLS	Estimated and Prior Years	Budget 2025-2026	2026 2026-2027	2027 2027-2028	2028 2028-2029	2029 2029-2030	2030 2030-2031	2031 2031-2032	Total 2025-2032	Total Cost
MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION										
Lake Grove Elementary (11)	**$39,780,000**								$0	**$39,780,000**
Mirror Lake Elementary (11)	**$42,200,000**								$0	**$42,200,000**
Star Lake Elementary (11)	**$39,623,000**								$0	**$39,623,000**
Wildwood Elementary (11)	**$41,290,000**								$0	**$41,290,000**
Olympic View K-8 School (11)	**$46,350,000**								$0	**$46,350,000**
Thomas Jefferson High School (11)	**$122,938,000**	$1,790,000							$1,790,000	**$124,728,000**
Evergreen Middle School (11)	**$65,688,000**								$0	**$65,688,000**
Illahee Middle School (11)	**$69,022,000**	$19,851,000							$19,851,000	**$88,873,000**
Memorial Stadium (11)	**$29,772,000**	$178,000							$178,000	**$29,950,000**
									$0	**$0**
									$0	**$0**
SITE ACQUISITION										
Former DeVry/ES 24 (12)	**$30,314,000**	$1,422,000	$1,424,000	$1,422,000	$1,423,000				$5,691,000	**$36,005,000**
TEMPORARY FACILITIES										
Portables (13)	**$3,500,000**	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$3,500,000	**$7,000,000**
TOTAL	**$530,477,000**	**$23,741,000**	**$1,924,000**	**$1,922,000**	**$1,923,000**	**$500,000**	**$500,000**	**$500,000**	**$31,010,000**	**$561,487,000**

NOTES:

1. These fees are currently being held in a King County, City of Federal Way, City of Auburn, and City of Kent impact fee account, and will be available for use by the District for system improvements. This is year end balance on 12/31/24.
2. This is year end balance on 12/31/24.
3. This is the 12/31/24 balance of bond funds and capital levy funds. This figure includes interest earnings.
4. This represents the K3-CSR revnue received but not spent as of 12/31/2024.
5. This represents the balance of SCAP funding but no spent as of 12/31/2024.
6. This is anticipated SCAP for the future projects authorized by the voters in 2017.
7. This is the remaining K-3 Class size reduction grant revenue.
8. In November 2017, the District passed a $450M bond measure. All bonds authorized have been issued.
9. There are no projected sale of surplus properties.
10. In this current plan, there are no projected impact fees.
11. Project budgets are updated as of December 2024.
12. A former private university campus located in Federal Way was purchased in 2019 to provide up to 43 additional permanent elementary classrooms. Prior to creating new permanent capcity this location will be used as a temporary housing. These costs are excluded from impact fee calculations.
13. These fees represent the cost of purchasing and installing new portables. The portable expenditure in future years may replace existing portables that are not functional. These may not increase capacity and are not included in the capacity summary.

TEN-YEAR BOND/CAPTIAL ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Year	Dollars Budgeted	Items Budgeted
2024	$78,050,000.00	Illahee MS, Thomas Jefferson HS, Memorial Stadium, Former DeVry/ES24, Portables
2023	$55,743,000.00	Illahee MS, Memorial Stadium, Former DeVry/ES24, Portables
2022	$87,237,500.00	Olympic View K-8, Thomas Jefferson HS, Illahee MS, Former DeVry/ES 24, Portables
2021	$69,823,750.00	Star Lake ES, Olympic View K-8, Thomas Jefferson HS, Evergreen MS, Illahee MS, Former DeVry ES/ES24, Portables
2020	$132,038,500.00	Lake Grove ES, Mirror Lake ES, Star Lake ES, Wildwood ES, Thomas Jefferson HS, Evergreen MS, Former DeVry/ES24
2019	$116,740,000.00	Lake Grove ES, Mirror Lake ES, Star Lake ES, Wildwood ES, Thomas Jefferson HS, Evergreen MS, Former DeVry/ES24, Norman Center, Portables
2018	$11,935,000.00	Lake Grove ES, Mirror Lake ES, Wildwood ES, Thomas Jefferson HS, Norman Center, Portables
2017	$75,625,000.00	Federal Way HS, Lake Grove ES, Mirror Lake ES, Star Lake ES, Wildwood ES, Norman Center, Portables
2016	$30,420,000.00	Federal Way HS, Norman Center, Portables
2015	$47,815,000.00	Federal Way HS, Norman Center, Portables

SECTION 2 - MAPS

As of September 2024, Federal Way Public Schools has twenty elementary schools (grades K-5), three schools with a K-8 grade configuration, six middle school schools (grades 6-8), four high schools (grades 9-12) and four small secondary schools. The Federal Way Public Academy serves students in grades 6-10. The programs at Open Doors and Career Academy at Truman High School serve students in grades 9-12. In addition to these programs, TAF@Saghalie serves students in grades 6-12 who reside within the service area and the Employment and Transition Program (ETP) at the Norman Center serves 18–21-year-old scholars.

The Growth Management Act requires that a jurisdiction evaluate if the public facility infrastructure is in place to handle new housing developments. In the case of most public facilities, new developments have major impacts on the facilities immediately adjacent to that development. School districts are different. If the district does not have permanent facilities available, interim measures must be taken until new facilities can be built or until boundaries can be adjusted to match the population changes to the surrounding facilities.

It is important to realize that a single housing development does not require the construction of a complete school facility. School districts are required to project growth throughout the district and build or adjust boundaries based on growth throughout the district, not just around a single development.

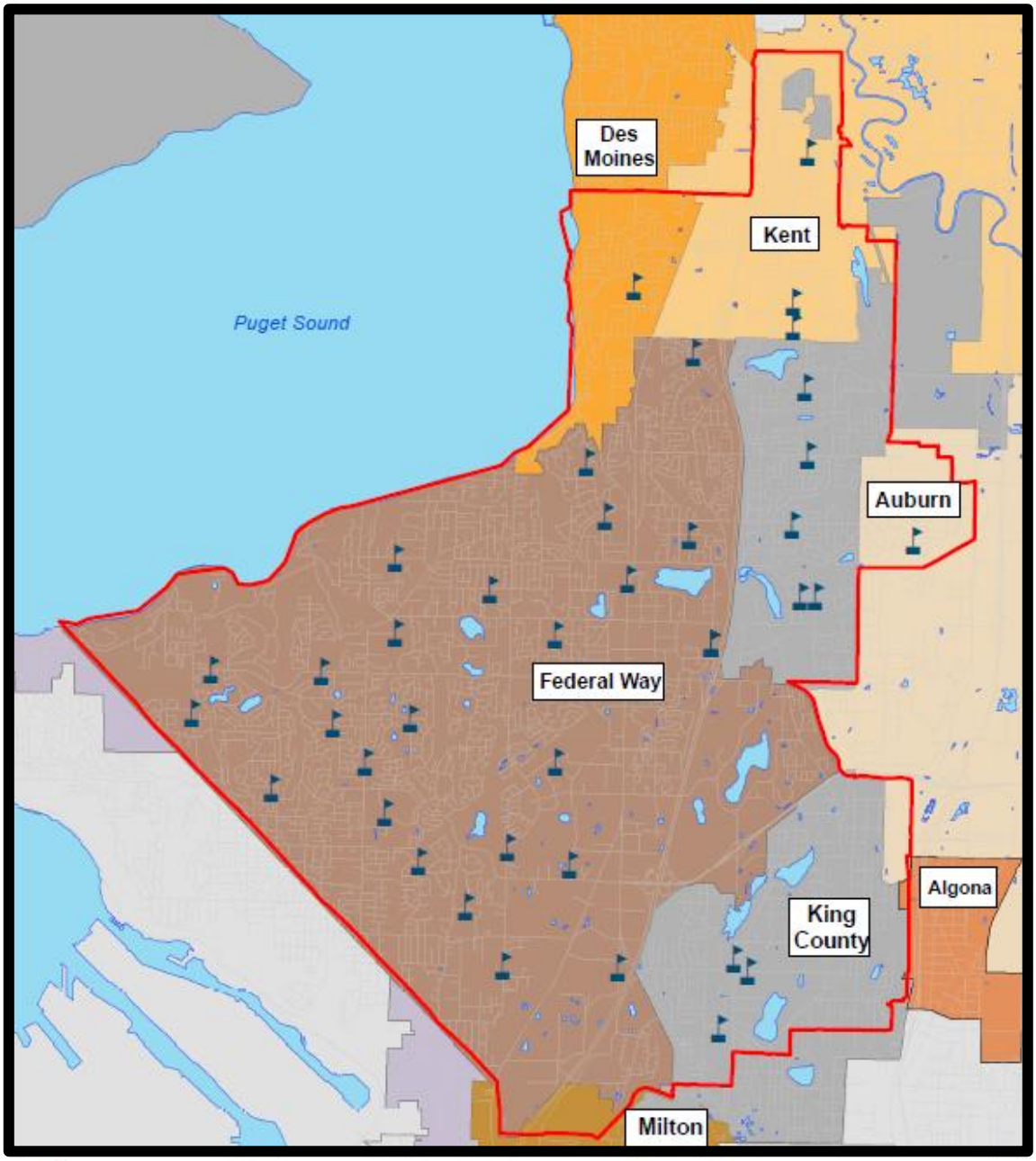
Adjusting boundaries requires careful consideration by the district and is not taken lightly. It is recognized that there is a potential impact on students who are required to change schools. Boundary adjustments impact the whole district, not just one school.

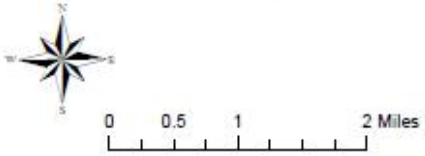
The final map included represents the city and county boundaries which overlap with the district's service areas.

- City of Algona
- City of Auburn
- City of Des Moines
- City of Federal Way
- City of Kent
- City of Milton
- Unincorporated King County

MAP – CITY AND COUNTY JURISDICTIONS

FEDERAL WAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Each Scholar: A voice. A dream. A **BRIGHT** future.





City and County Jurisdictions

FWPS boundaries is 100% Urban Growth Area

12

SECTION 3 - SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

Building Capacities - The Education Program

Portable Locations

Student Forecast – 2026 through 2032

BUILDING CAPACITIES

This Capital Facilities Plan establishes the District's "standard of service" in order to ascertain the District's current and future capacity. The Superintendent of Public Instruction establishes square footage guidelines for capacity, but these guidelines do not take into consideration the education program needs.

In general, the District's current target class size provides that the average class size for a standard classroom for grades K through 3 should be 17 students to comply with current legislation. In grades 4-5 the target is 25 students. For grades 6 to 12 the target class size is 26 students. Classrooms for students with Individualized Education Program (Special Education) needs are calculated at 12 seats per classroom.

Historically, the District has used the OSPI square footage calculation as a baseline for capacity calculation and made adjustments for specific program needs. The District will continue to use this calculation for determining capacity at our middle and high schools. However, for elementary school capacity will be calculated based on the number of classroom spaces and the number of students assigned to each classroom.

Class Size Guidelines	FWPS Historical "Standard of Service"	HB2661/SHB2776 Enacted Law	Square Footage Guideline
Kindergarten	18.9	17	25-28
Grades 1-2	18.9	17	25-28
Grade 3	18.9	17	28
Grades 4-5	25	25	28
Grades 6-12	26	26	28

For the purposes of determining student capacity at individual schools, the following list clarifies adjustments to classroom spaces and the OSPI calculation.

Special Education Resource Rooms:
Each middle school requires the use of a standard classroom(s) for special education students requiring instruction to address specific disabilities.

English as a Second Language Programs:
Each middle school and high school require the use of a standard classroom for students learning English as a second language.

Middle School Computer Labs:
Each middle school has computer labs, except Evergreen Middle School. Wireless access has been installed at all secondary schools. If additional classroom space is needed, these computer labs may be converted to mobile carts.

BUILDING CAPACITIES, continued

High School Career Development and Learning Center (Resource) Room:

Each high school provides special education resource room and career development classrooms for students requiring instruction to address specific disabilities.

Preschool/ECEAP:

Our district currently offers preschool programs for both special needs & typically developing students at 9 elementary schools. We also have the ECEAP program at 10 sites (6 elementary schools, 3 high schools, and 1 commercial site). These programs decrease capacity at those schools.

Alternative Learning Experience:

Federal Way offers students the opportunity to participate in an Alternative Learning Experience through our Internet Academy. These students have never been included in the capacity calculation of unhoused students.

1418 Youth Reengagement:

Federal Way offers students the opportunity to participate in 1418 Youth Reengagement Open Doors program. These students are housed at the Truman campus but are not currently included in the capacity calculation of unhoused students.

BUILDING CAPACITIES, continued

ELEMENTARY BUILDING PROGRAM CAPACITY

School Name	Headcount	[1]Preschool
Adelaide	**392**	**30**
Brigadoon	**408**	**30**
Camelot	**378**	**30**
Enterprise	**524**	**15**
Green Gables	**439**	
Lake Dolloff	**535**	
Lake Grove	**558**	**30**
Lakeland	**455**	
Mark Twain	**515**	
Meredith Hill	**606**	**15**
Mirror Lake	**514**	**30**
Nautilus (K-8)	**512**	
Olympic View (K-8)	**429**	
Panther Lake	**501**	**15**
Rainier View	**607**	**30**
Sherwood Forest	**451**	**6**
Silver Lake	**476**	
Star Lake	**544**	**30**
Sunnycrest	**636**	
Twin Lakes	**413**	**30**
Valhalla	**598**	
Wildwood	**597**	**30**
Woodmont (K-8)	**474**	
TOTAL	**11,562**	**321**

Elementary Average	**503**	

MIDDLE SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM CAPACITY

School Name	Headcount
Illahee	**855**
Kilo	**779**
Lakota	**786**
Sacajawea	**694**
Sequoyah	**585**
Evergreen	**795**
TAF @ Saghalie	**598**
Federal Way Public Academy	**183**
TOTAL	**5,275**

***Middle School Average**	**727**

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM CAPACITY

School Name	Headcount
Decatur	**1243**
Federal Way	**1684**
Thomas Jefferson	**1600**
Todd Beamer	**1085**
TAF @ Saghalie	**155**
Career Academy at Truman	**159**
Federal Way Public Academy	**116**
Employment Transition Program	**48**
TOTAL	**6,090**

[2]High School Average	**1,403**

Notes:

[1]Preschool enrollment reduces capacity for K-5 students. 15 preschool students in one classroom.

[2]Federal Way Public Academy, Career Academy at Truman High School, and Employment Transition Program and TAF @ Saghalie for the high school school grade span (9-12) are non-boundary schools. These schools are not used in the calculated averages.

PORTABLE LOCATIONS

The Washington State Constitution requires the State to provide each student a basic education. It is not an efficient use of District resources to build a school with a capacity for 500 students due to lack of space for 25 students when enrollment fluctuates throughout the year and from year to year.

Portables are used as interim measures to house students when increasing population impacts a school attendance area. Portables may also be required to house students when new or changing programs require additional capacity. They also provide housing for students until permanent facilities can be financed and constructed. When permanent facilities become available, the portable(s) is either used for other purposes such as storage or childcare programs or moved to another school for an interim classroom. Some portables may not be fit to move due to age or physical condition. In these cases, the District may choose to buy new portables and surplus these unfit portables.

With the school expansion projects funded through the 2017 Bond, new capacity has been created within the new schools and portables have been eliminated from these campuses.

The following page provides a list of the location of the portable facilities used for educational facilities by Federal Way Public Schools.

PORTABLE LOCATIONS, continued

PORTABLES LOCATED AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

	INSTRUCTIONAL	NON INSTRUCTIONAL*
Adelaide	**1**	**2**
Brigadoon	**1**	
Camelot	**1**	
Enterprise	**3**	
Green Gables	**1**	
Lake Dolloff	**5**	**1**
Lake Grove		
Lakeland		
Mark Twain	**3**	
Meredith Hill	**3**	
Mirror Lake		
Nautilus	**3**	
Olympic View		
Panther Lake	**4**	
Rainier View	**5**	
Sherwood Forest	**2**	**2**
Silver Lake	**1**	**3**
Star Lake		
Sunnycrest	**6**	
Twin Lakes	**1**	**2**
Valhalla	**4**	
Wildwood		
Woodmont	**3**	
TOTAL	**47**	**10**

PORTABLES LOCATED AT HIGH SCHOOLS

	INSTRUCTIONAL	NON INSTRUCTIONAL
Decatur	**8**	
Federal Way		
Thomas Jefferson		
Todd Beamer	**8**	
TOTAL	**16**	

PORTABLES LOCATED AT SUPPORT FACILITIES

MOT	
TDC	**9**
Former TAFA	
TOTAL	**9**

DISTRICT PORTABLES IN USE FOR ECEAP AND/OR HEADSTART

Sherwood Forest	**2**
Evergreen	
Total	**2**

PORTABLES LOCATED AT MIDDLE SCHOOLS

	INSTRUCTIONAL	NON INSTRUCTIONAL
Illahee		
Kilo	**1**	**6**
Lakota		
Sacajawea	**5**	
Sequoyah		**2**
Evergreen		
TAF@ Saghalie	**4**	
TOTAL	**10**	**8**

STUDENT FORECAST

Student enrollment projections are a basic component of budget development and facility need. Enrollment projections influence many of the financial estimates that go into budget preparation. The majority of staffing requirements are derived directly from the forecasted number of students. Allocations for instructional supplies and materials are also made based on projected enrollment. Other expenditures and certain revenue projections are directly related to enrollment projections.

Enrollment projections are completed annually in the Business Services Department. Projections must be detailed at various levels, district total, school-building totals, grade level and program level to include vocational and special education students.

The basis of projections has been cohort survival analysis. Cohort survival is the analysis of a group that has a common statistical value (grade level) as it progresses through time. In a stable population the cohort would be 1.00 for all grades. This analysis uses historical information to develop averages and project the averages forward. This method does not trace individual students; it is concerned with aggregate numbers in each grade level. The district has used this method with varying years of history and weighted factors to study several projections. Because transfers in and out of the school system are common, student migration is factored into the analysis as it increases or decreases survival rates. Entry grades (kindergarten) are a unique problem in cohort analysis. The district collects information on birth rates within the district's census tracts and treats these statistics as a cohort for kindergarten enrollment in the appropriate years.

The Federal Way School District is using various statistical methods for projecting student enrollments. The resultant forecasted enrollments are evaluated below.

In February 2025, the District contracted a demographer to develop projections for the Federal Way School District. The model used to forecast next year's enrollment uses cohort survival rates to measure grade to grade growth, assumes market share losses to private schools (consistent with county-wide average), assumes growth from new housing or losses due to net losses from migration. This forecast was provided as a range of three projections. The long-range forecast provided with this report used a model with cohort survival rates and growth rates based on projected changes in the 5-19 age group for King County.

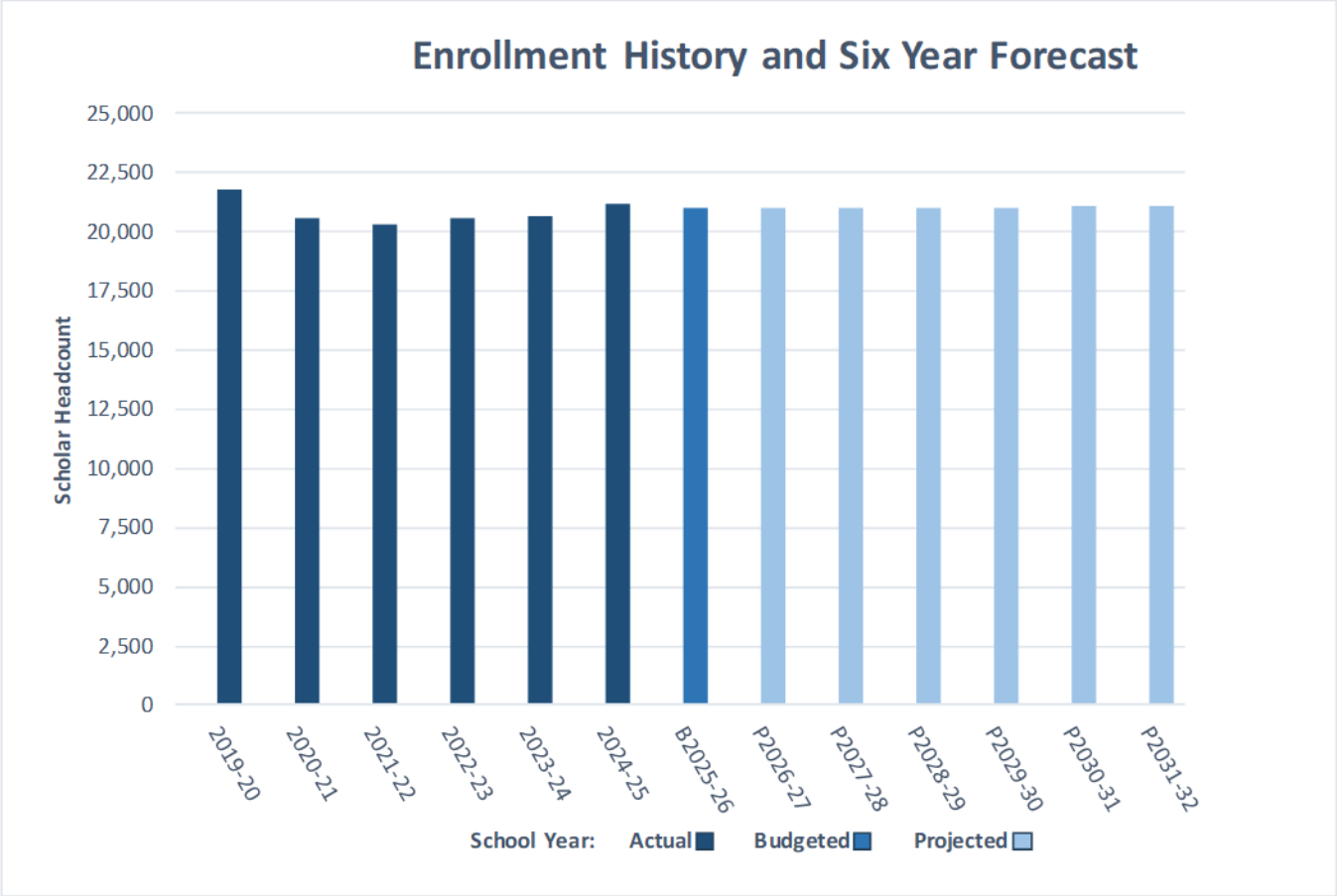
The difference between projected enrollment and actual for Fall 2024 was less than 1% in the positive with 20,690 projected and 21,148 actual.

STUDENT FORECAST, CON'T

October 1 Head Count Enrollment History and Projections

Calendar Yr	School Year	Elementary	Middle School	High School	Total K -12	*Percent Change*
2019	2019-20	9,953	5,309	6,516	21,778	
2020	2020-21	9,192	4,990	6,385	20,567	-5.6%
2021	2021-22	9,062	4,850	6,393	20,305	-1.3%
2022	2022-23	9,317	4,719	6,532	20,568	1.3%
2023	2023-24	9,461	4,714	6,521	20,696	0.6%
2024	2024-25	9,612	4,893	6,643	21,148	2.2%
2025	***B2025-26***	***9,618***	***4,794***	***6,558***	***20,970***	*-0.8%*
2026	***P2026-27***	***9,628***	***4,799***	***6,565***	***20,991***	0.1%
2027	***P2027-28***	***9,637***	***4,804***	***6,571***	***21,012***	0.1%
2028	***P2028-29***	***9,647***	***4,808***	***6,578***	***21,033***	0.1%
2029	***P2029-30***	***9,657***	***4,813***	***6,584***	***21,054***	0.2%
2030	***P2030-31***	***9,666***	***4,818***	***6,591***	***21,075***	0.3%
2031	***P2031-32***	***9,676***	***4,823***	***6,597***	***21,096***	0.3%
		Elementary K-5	***Middle School 6-8***	***High School 9-12***		

Includes Open Doors and Internet Academy / Excludes Preschool and Full-time Running Start



STUDENT FORECAST, continued

Most of the methods used for long range enrollment reporting assume that enrollment is a constant percent of something else (e.g. population) or that enrollment will mirror some projected trend for the school-age population over time. The report included 5 different calculations to provide a range of possible projections for the District to the year 2034. This model produces a projection that is between 20,933 to 23,730 when applied to the low, medium, and high range modes. This provides a reasonable range for long-range planning and is consistent with estimates from various models.

Long-range projections that establish the need for facilities are a modification of the cohort survival method. The cohort method of analysis becomes less reliable the farther out the projections are made. The Federal Way School District long-range projections are studied annually. The study includes information from the jurisdictional demographers as they project future housing and population in the region. The long-range projections used by Federal Way Public Schools reflect a similar age trend in student populations as the projections published by the Office of Financial Management for the State of Washington.

Near term projections assume some growth from new housing, which is offset by current local economic conditions. The District tracks new development from five permitting jurisdictions. Long range planning assumes a student yield from proposed new housing consistent with historical growth patterns.

Growth Management requires jurisdictions to plan for a minimum of twenty years. The Federal Way School District is a partner in this planning with the various jurisdictions comprising the school district geography. These projections create a vision of the school district community in the future.

The COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected brick and mortar enrollment in recent years, as well as increased enrollment in the Internet Academy. As we move farther away from the effects of COVID-19, we hope to see continued enrollment growth, especially considering the City of Federal Way's plans to increase housing in the down-town core in conjunction with Sound Transit's Link Light Rail development.

SECTION 4 – KING COUNTY, CITY OF FEDERAL WAY, AND CITY OF KENT IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS

Capacity Summaries

Site & Construction Costs Allocations

Student Generation Rates

Impact Fee Calculations

Reference to Impact Fee Calculations

CAPACITY SUMMARIES

All Grades, Elementary, Middle School, and High Schools

The Capacity Summaries combine Building Capacity information, Portable Capacity information and the Student Forecast information. The result demonstrates the requirements for new or remodeled facilities and why there is a need for the District to use temporary facilities or interim measures.

The District has recently adjusted its capacity calculation method for Elementary schools to better show capacity needed to comply with the K-3 Class Size Reduction. This adjustment is also shown in the portable capacity calculation. In order to allow for flexibility in portable usage the District will use an average class size calculation of 21 for each Elementary portable and an average class size of 25 for each Middle and High School portable.

The information is organized with a page summarizing the entire District, and then evaluating capacity vs. number of students at elementary, middle school, and high school levels individually.

The notes at the bottom of each spreadsheet provide information about what facilities are in place each year.

CAPACITY SUMMARIES, Continued

Capacity Summary – All Grades

		Actual	Budget	-- Projected --					
	Calendar Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
CAPACITY	School Year	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32
BUILDING PROGRAM									
HEADCOUNT CAPACITY		22,927	22,927	22,927	22,927	22,927	22,927	23,539	23,539
Add Capacity		0	0	0	0	0	612	0	0
Adjusted Program Headcount Capacity		22,927	22,927	22,927	22,927	22,927	23,539	23,539	23,539
ENROLLMENT									
Basic Headcount Enrollment		21,148	20,853	20,903	20,924	20,944	20,752	20,773	20,789
Internet Academy Headcount Enrollment[1]		(255)	(255)	(255)	(255)	(255)	(255)	(255)	(255)
Basic FTE Enrollment without Internet Academy		20,893	20,598	20,648	20,669	20,689	20,497	20,518	20,534
SURPLUS OR (UNHOUSED) PROGRAM FTE CAPACITY		**2,034**	**2,329**	**2,279**	**2,258**	**2,238**	**3,042**	**3,021**	**3,005**
RELOCATABLE CAPACITY									
Current Portable Capacity		1,685	1,593	1,593	1,645	1,697	1,749	1,801	1,853
Add/Subtract Portable Capacity		(92)	0	52	52	52	52	52	0
Adjusted Portable Capacity		1,593	1,593	1,645	1,697	1,749	1,801	1,853	1,853
SURPLUS OR (UNHOUSED) PROGRAM AND RELOCATABLE CAPACITY		**3,627**	**3,922**	**3,924**	**3,955**	**3,987**	**4,843**	**4,874**	**4,858**

NOTES:

1 Internet Academy students are included in projections but do not require full time use of school facilities. This represents historic enrollment.

CAPACITY SUMMARIES, Continued

Capacity Summary – Elementary Schools

		Actual	Budget	-- Projected --					
	Calendar Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
CAPACITY	School Year	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32
BUILDING PROGRAM									
HEAD COUNT CAPACITY		11,562	11,562	11,562	11,562	11,562	11,562	12,174	12,174
Add/Subtract capacity total		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**612**	**0**	**0**
Add capacity at[1]:									
De Vry							*612*		
Adjusted Program Headcount Capacity		11,562	11,562	11,562	11,562	11,562	12,174	12,174	12,174
ENROLLMENT									
Basic Headcount Enrollment		9,612	9,618	9,628	9,637	9,647	9,443	9,453	9,462
Internet Academy Headcount[2]		(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(20)
Basic Headcount Enrollment without Internet Academy		9,592	9,598	9,608	9,617	9,627	9,423	9,433	9,442
SURPLUS OR (UNHOUSED) PROGRAM CAPACITY		**1,970**	**1,964**	**1,954**	**1,945**	**1,935**	**2,751**	**2,741**	**2,732**
RELOCATABLE CAPACITY[3]									
Current Portable Capacity		931	889	889	889	889	889	889	889
Add/Subtract portable capacity		**(42)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Add portable capacity at:									
Subtract portable capacity at:									
Olympic View K-8		*(42)*							
Adjusted Portable Capacity		889	889	889	889	889	889	889	889
SURPLUS OR (UNHOUSED) PROGRAM AND RELOCATABLE CAPACITY		**2,859**	**2,853**	**2,843**	**2,834**	**2,824**	**3,640**	**3,630**	**3,621**

NOTES:

1 Capacity increases are projected based on a design to accommodate 525 students. Increased capacity is currently stated as the difference between current calculated capacity and the projected design. In order to reduce elementary class size, Devry capacity is calculated at 17 scholars per classroom.

2 Internet Academy students are included in projections but do not require full time use of school facilities. This represents historic enrollment.

3 Relocatable Capacity is based on the number of portables available and other administrative techniques which can be used to temporarily house students until permanent facilities are available. This is a calculated number only based on class size capacity of 21. The actual number of portables that will be used will be based on actual student population needs.

CAPACITY SUMMARIES, Continued

Capacity Summary – Middle Schools

		Actual	Budget	- - Projected - -					
	Calendar Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
CAPACITY	School Year	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32
BUILDING PROGRAM									
HEADCOUNT CAPACITY		5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275
Add/Subtract capacity		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Add capacity at:									
Illahee [1]									
Adjusted Program Headcount Capacity		5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275	5,275
ENROLLMENT									
Basic Headcount Enrollment		4,893	4,714	4,749	4,754	4,759	4,763	4,768	4,768
Internet Academy [2]		(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)	(55)
Basic Enrollment without Internet Academy		4,838	4,659	4,694	4,699	4,704	4,708	4,713	4,713
SURPLUS OR (UNHOUSED) PROGRAM CAPACITY		**437**	**616**	**581**	**576**	**571**	**567**	**562**	**562**
RELOCATABLE CAPACITY [3]									
Current Portable Capacity		338	288	288	288	288	288	288	288
Add/Subtract portable capacity		**(50)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Illahee Middle School		*(50)*							
Adjusted Portable Capacity		288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288
SURPLUS OR (UNHOUSED) PROGRAM AND RELOCATABLE CAPACITY		**725**	**904**	**869**	**864**	**859**	**855**	**850**	**850**

NOTES:

1 Illahee Middle Schools currently have capacity for 850 students, so no new capacity is anticipated with the rebuild of these older buildings.

2 Internet Academy students are included in projections but do not require full time use of school facilities. This represents historic enrollment.

3 Relocatable Capacity is based on the number of portables available and other administrative techniques which can be used to temporarily house students until permanent facilities are available. This is a calculated number only based on class size capacity of 25. The actual number of portables that will be used will be based on actual student population needs.

CAPACITY SUMMARIES, Continued

Capacity Summary – High Schools

		Actual	Budget	- - Projected - -					
	Calendar Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
CAPACITY	School Year	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32
BUILDING PROGRAM									
HEADCOUNT CAPACITY		6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090
Add/Subtract capacity		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Thomas Jefferson High School									
Adjusted Program Headcount Capacity		6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090	6,090
ENROLLMENT									
Basic Headcount Enrollment		6,643	6,521	6,526	6,533	6,539	6,546	6,552	6,559
Internet Academy[1]		(180)	(180)	(180)	(180)	(180)	(180)	(180)	(180)
Basic Ed without Internet Academy		6,463	6,341	6,346	6,353	6,359	6,366	6,372	6,379
SURPLUS OR (UNHOUSED) PROGRAM CAPACITY		**(373)**	**(251)**	**(256)**	**(263)**	**(269)**	**(276)**	**(282)**	**(289)**
RELOCATABLE CAPACITY[2]									
Current Portable Capacity		416	416	416	520	624	728	832	936
Add/Subtract portable capacity		**0**	**0**	**52**	**52**	**52**	**52**	**52**	**0**
As Needed on High School Campuses				***52***	***52***	***52***	***52***	***52***	
Adjusted Portable Capacity		416	416	520	624	728	832	936	936
SURPLUS OR (UNHOUSED) PROGRAM AND RELOCATABLE CAPACITY[3]		**43**	**165**	**264**	**361**	**459**	**556**	**654**	**647**

NOTES:

1 Internet Academy students are included in projections but do not require full time use of school facilities. This represents historic enrollment.

2 Relocatable Capacity is based on the number of portables available and other administrative techniques which can be used to temporarily house students until permanent facilities are available. This is a calculated number only based on class size capacity of 25. The actual number of portables that will be used will be based on actual student population needs.

3 Capacity for unhoused students will be accommodated with traveling teachers and no planning time in some classrooms.

IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS

Single and Multi-Family Residences

Each jurisdiction that imposes school impact fees requires that developers pay these fees to help cover a share of the impact of new housing developments on school facilities.
To determine a proportionate share of the costs of growth-related facilities, the District uses a formula first adopted by King County. The formula uses growth related facilities costs, and provides credits for any anticipated State School Construction Assistance Program funds related to the project, and a credit for the anticipated property taxes that would be assessed against the unit for the costs of the same improvement. The final unfunded need is then discounted by 50% based on the code requirement. This formula can be found in King County Code 21A and was substantially adopted by the City of Auburn, Federal Way, and Kent. The formula requires the District to establish a "Student Generation Factor" which estimates how many students will be added to a school district by each new single or multi-family unit and to gather some standard construction costs, which are unique to that district.

Impact Fee Calculation

When applicable, the CFP includes variables for the calculation of the Impact Fee for single family and multi-family units based on King County Code 21A and the Growth Management Act.

	Plan Year 2025	**Plan Year 2026**
Single Family Units	$0	**$0**
Multi-Family Units	$0	**$0**

IMPACT FEE CALCULATION, CON'T

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION COST

FACILITIES CAPACITY

Permanent Facility Capacity:

Changes to the Building Program Capacities calculation are found on page 15.

Capacity Summaries:

The changes in the Capacity Summary reflect the changes in the capacities and student forecast. New schools and increased capacity at current buildings are shown as increases to capacity. Capacity Summaries are found on pages 22-26.

Student Generation Factor Analysis:

Federal Way Public Schools student generation factor was determined separately for single-family units and multi-family units. The factors used in the 2026 Capital Facilities Plan were derived using actual generation factors from single-family units and multi-family units that were constructed in the District in the last five (5) years and can be found on the next page.

Temporary Facility Cost:

The list of portables reflects the movement of portables between facilities or new portables purchased. Portable Locations can be found on pages 16 and 17.

STUDENT GENERATION RATES

New Construction 2020-2024

Single family - Year Built	Homes	KG	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	ES Total	6th	7th	8th	MS Total	9th	10th	11th	12th	HS Total	Total
2020	45	7	10	7	7	5	9	**45**	2	7	3	**12**	3	5	3	4	**15**	**72**
2021	27	3	10	5	2	4	3	**27**	2	4	2	**8**	3	1	2	2	**8**	**43**
2022	15	1	0	1	4	1	2	**9**	1	5	1	**7**	3	3	1	2	**9**	**25**
2023	18	2	5	2	1	3	2	**15**	2	2	5	**9**	1	1	1	3	**6**	**30**
2024	10	3	1	2	1	3	1	**11**	0	0	0	**0**	2	1	0	1	**4**	**15**
Total	115	16	26	17	15	16	17	**107**	7	18	11	**36**	12	11	7	12	**42**	**185**

Multi family	Units	KG	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	ES Total	6th	7th	8th	MS Total	9th	10th	11th	12th	HS Total	Total
21-Watermark (650)	221	30	23	31	25	24	26	**159**	23	27	28	**78**	22	30	25	26	**103**	**340**
24-Trouve (450)	233	4	4	2	5	1		**16**	1		2	**3**	1	3		4	**8**	**27**
24-Redondo Heights (2310)	202	17	19	19	18	16	18	**107**	9	9	7	**25**	6	4	1	1	**12**	**144**
Total	656	51	46	52	48	41	44	**282**	33	36	37	**106**	29	37	26	31	**123**	**511**

Single family	Homes	ES	MS	HS	Total	ES SGR	MS SGR	HS SGR	Total SGR
2020	45	45	12	15	72	1.0000	0.2667	0.3333	**1.6000**
2021	27	27	8	8	43	1.0000	0.2963	0.2963	**1.5926**
2022	15	9	7	9	25	0.6000	0.4667	0.6000	**1.6667**
2023	18	15	9	6	30	0.8333	0.5000	0.3333	**1.6667**
2024	10	11	0	4	15	1.1000	0.0000	0.4000	**1.5000**
Total	115	107	36	42	185	0.9304	0.3130	0.3652	**1.6087**

Multi family	Units	ES	MS	HS	Total	ES SGR	MS SGR	HS SGR	Total SGR
21-Watermark (650)	221	159	78	103	340	0.7195	0.3529	0.4661	**1.5385**
24-Trouve (450)	233	16	3	8	27	0.0687	0.1875	2.6667	**0.1159**
24-Redondo Heights (2310)	202	107	25	12	144	0.5297	0.2336	0.4800	**0.7129**
Total	656	282	106	123	511	0.4299	0.1616	0.1875	**0.7790**

IMPACT FEE CALCULATION CHANGES FROM 2025 to 2026

Item	From/To	Comment
Percent of Permanent Facilities	97.68% to **97.62%**	Report #3 OSPI
Percent Temporary Facilities	2.32% to **2.38%**	Updated portable inventory
Average Cost of Portable Classrooms	$231,523 to $400,000	Cost of last portable purchased.
Construction Cost Allocation	$271.61 to **$375.00**	Change effective July 2024
State Match	63.86% to **67.34%**	Change effective February 2024
Average Assessed Value		Per King County Assessor's Office
SFR-	$536,791 to **$593,412**	Single-family residences (taxable)
MFR-	$203,026 to **$197,757**	Apartments/Condos (taxable)
Capital Bond Interest Rate	3.48% to **4.15%**	Market Rate
Property Tax Levy Rate	$1.53 to **$1.06**	King County Treasury Division
Student Generation Factors		Updated Housing Inventory
Single-Family		*Note: Student generation factors for our single family units are based on new developments constructed within the District over the last five (5) years prior to the date of the fee calculation.*
Elementary	0.9649 to **0.9304**	
Middle School	0.4035 to **0.3130**	
High School	0.4211 to **0.3652**	
Multi-Family		*Student generation factors for are multi-family units are based on new developments constructed within the District over the last five (5) years prior to the date of the fee calculation.*
Elementary	0.3855 to **0.4299**	
Middle School	0.1740 to **0.1616**	
High School	0.2070 to **0.1875**	
Impact Fee[1]		
SFR-	$0 to $0	Single-Family Residential based on the updated calculation
MFR -	$0 to $0	Multi-Family Residential based on the updated calculation

[1]Each jurisdiction (King County, Cities of Federal Way, Auburn, Kent) through local ordinances may adopt lesser fees.

RIVERVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT

Building Bridges to the Future



RIVERVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

2025

PREPARED BY:

MEISHA ROBERTSON

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF BUSINESS & OPERATIONS

ADOPTION DATE: JUNE 24, 2025

Superintendent

Dr. Susan Leach

Board of Directors

Danny L. Edwards, President

Sabrina Parnell, Vice President

Carol Van Noy, Director

Jodi Fletcher, Director

Lori Oviatt, Director

For information about this plan call the Riverview School District Business Office
425.844.4505



RIVERVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 407

2025-2031

SIX - YEAR CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

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Introduction

Purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan

In accordance with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA), as well as applicable county and municipal codes, the following document presents the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) of the Riverview School District.

This CFP is intended to serve as a planning tool for the City of Carnation, the City of Duvall, King County, other relevant jurisdictions, and the Riverview community. It outlines the educational facilities required to accommodate projected student enrollment and maintain adequate levels of service over the six-year planning period from 2025 through 2031.

In alignment with the GMA, the plan also supports the periodic reassessment of the land use elements of local comprehensive plans, particularly in instances where projected funding is insufficient to meet identified facility needs. This ensures continued consistency and coordination between land use strategies, capital facility planning, and financial planning.

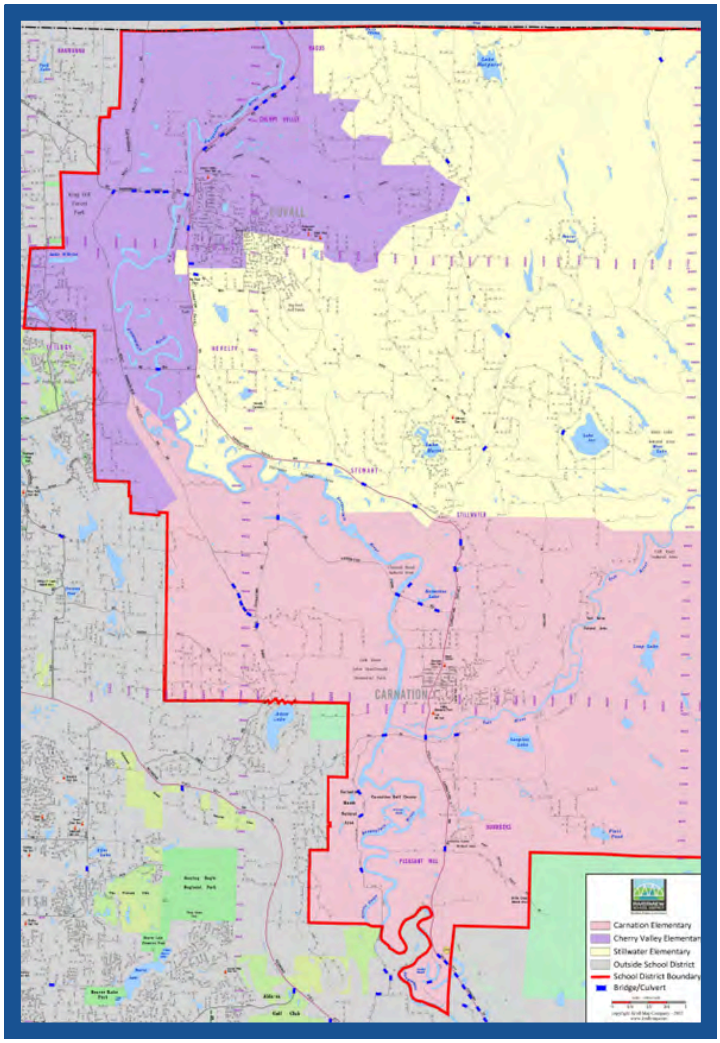
Furthermore, this plan provides local jurisdictions with a framework to evaluate the District's capacity to support anticipated population growth and student enrollment as projected under various comprehensive plan land use scenarios. The critical role of school impact fees in supporting future school construction and capacity improvements is discussed in detail in Section 8 of this document.

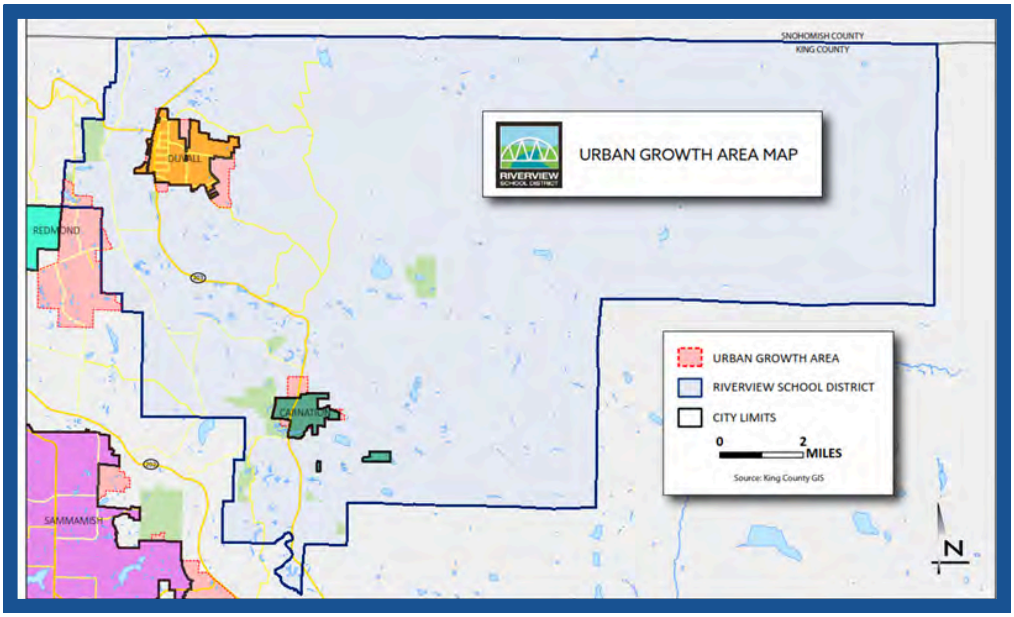
Overview of the Riverview School District

The Riverview School District serves three jurisdictions: King County, the City of Carnation, and the City of Duvall. Spanning approximately 250 square miles in northeast King County, the district encompasses the Lower Snoqualmie Valley—extending from the King/Snohomish County line south for roughly 16 miles, and from the western ridge of the Valley to the Cascade Foothills.

Currently, the district supports an enrollment just under 3,000 students across a range of educational settings, including three elementary schools, one middle school, one comprehensive high school, three alternative high school programs, and a K–12 alternative parent partnership program. The district follows a traditional grade configuration: kindergarten through fifth grade at the elementary level, sixth through eighth grade for middle school, and ninth through twelfth grade at the high school level. Four of the alternative education programs are located at the Riverview Learning Center in Carnation.

District Boundary and Urban Growth Area Maps





Student Enrollment Trends and Projections

Projected Student Enrollment 2025-2030

Enrollment projections are most accurate for the initial years of the forecast period. For later years, the review of enrollment patterns, birth rates, housing trends, and other demographic changes are useful yearly indicators in evaluating and adjusting projections. This year's plan anticipates a slight decline in student enrollment. Some of the trends are a result of: 1) transfers to private schools or other programs such as running start, 2) slow growth in kindergarten enrollment based on lower birth rates, and 3) lower student generation rates regardless of local growth in housing developments. The City of Carnation estimates approximately 25 single family residences and 140 multi-family residences will be built within the current planning period. Based on the City of Duvall's current development applications, it is their expectation that they will have at least 500 housing starts within the next five-year planning period. In the event that enrollment growth slows, plans for new facilities can be delayed. It is much more difficult, however, to initiate new projects or speed projects up in the event that enrollment growth exceeds the projections.

The Riverview School District, like most school districts, projects enrollment using a modified "Cohort Survival" method combined with other enrollment factors, including local and surrounding housing growth. This method tracks groups of students through the K-12 system and notes and adjusts the projections to account for year-to-year changes, including local population growth. This year the Riverview School District contracted with FLO Analytics to forecast the district's enrollment projections.

Riverview School District Headcount Enrollment Projections

Table 2.1

Grade	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
K	185	201	213	225	207	214	217
1	209	189	205	218	230	211	219
2	219	214	194	210	223	236	216
3	243	222	217	197	213	226	239
4	231	247	226	221	201	217	230
5	242	233	250	228	223	203	219
K-5	*1,329*	*1,306*	*1,305*	*1,299*	*1,297*	*1,307*	*1,340*
6	235	244	235	252	230	225	204
7	199	237	246	237	254	232	227
8	234	200	238	247	238	255	233
6-8	*668*	*681*	*719*	*736*	*722*	*712*	*664*
9	223	243	207	247	256	247	264
10	247	223	243	207	247	256	247
11	206	207	187	204	174	207	215
12	208	195	196	177	193	165	196
9-12	*884*	*868*	*833*	*835*	*870*	*875*	*922*
Total	**2,881**	**2,855**	**2,857**	**2,870**	**2,889**	**2,894**	**2,926**

* October headcount

District Standard of Service

The need for school facilities and student capacity is determined by the space requirements necessary to support the District's adopted educational program. Key educational program standards that influence facility planning include grade-level configurations, optimal facility and enrollment sizes, class size targets, program offerings, classroom utilization rates, scheduling practices, and the extent to which portable classrooms are used.

Beyond the quantity of space required, several additional factors, such as state mandates, labor agreements, and community expectations, also influence how classroom space is allocated and utilized. For example, the state funded All-Day Kindergarten initiative and legislatively mandated class size reductions for grades K–3 have significantly increased the need for elementary classroom space.

Traditional instructional models are often supplemented by specialized or nontraditional programs, including but not limited to: special education, expanded bilingual services, remediation and intervention programs, migrant student support, substance abuse education, preschool and daycare, home-school partnerships, and enrichment opportunities in the arts and physical education. These programs frequently require dedicated instructional space and can substantially affect the overall student capacity of existing school facilities.

In the Riverview School District, several special teaching stations and instructional programs are offered at designated school sites. These include:

Elementary:

- Art Classrooms
- Classroom Computers
- Group Activities Rooms
- Program for Academically Talented (Gifted/PAT)
- Special Education (The District attempts to integrate special education students and regular education students to the greatest extent as possible. Most special education students are served both in a regular education classroom and a special education classroom.)
- Learning Assistance Program (LAP)
- Multilingual Learners (ML)
- Home School Alternative (PARADE)
- Preschool Education Program (ECEAP)

Secondary:

- Computer Labs
- Alternative (CLIP & CLEAR high school programs)
- Special Education
- Learning Assistance Program (LAP)
- Multilingual Learners (ML)
- Career and Technical Education (CTE)
- School-to-Work

Variations in student capacity across Riverview School District facilities are often attributable to the presence of special or nontraditional programs offered at specific sites. These programs require dedicated instructional spaces, which can reduce the effective permanent capacity of buildings in which they are housed. In many cases, students temporarily leave their general education classrooms to receive targeted instruction in specialized settings. Accommodating these programs often necessitates modifications to facility layouts, which may further limit the number of classrooms available for general instruction.

The District's current Standard of Service, as it relates to teaching station utilization and classroom loading, is outlined in Table 3.1. Average class sizes reflect actual utilization rates and are influenced by both state funding requirements and collective bargaining agreements.

Riverview's Standard of Service also accounts for the diverse educational functions necessary to meet student needs when determining facility capacity. These functions include:

Elementary Classrooms (Grades K–5):

- General education classrooms
- Self-contained learning centers (Special Education)
- Learning support classrooms (e.g., Special Education pull-out, LAP, Multilingual [ML], Title I)

Secondary Classrooms (Grades 6–12):

- General education classrooms (Grades 6–8 and 9–12)
- Special education classrooms (Grades 6–8 and 9–12)
- Learning support classrooms (e.g., Special Education pull-out, LAP, Title I)

Involuntary student transfers to schools with available capacity are implemented only as a measure of last resort and require formal authorization from the Board of Directors. These transfers are avoided when possible, as they may create challenges related to community cohesion, staffing allocations, and transportation logistics.

Riverview School District Standard of Service

Table 3.1

CLASS SIZE		Average
Elementary	**Grade Level**	
Regular	K	17
Regular	1	17
Regular	2	17
Regular	3	17
Regular	4	24
Regular	5	24
Regular	K-5 Weighted	19.7
Regular (portables)		24
Self-contained learning classrooms		12
Learning support classrooms		0
Middle School	**Grade Level**	
Regular	6-8	27
Regular (portables)		24
Self-contained learning classrooms		12
Learning support classrooms		0
High School	**Grade Level**	
Regular	9 – 12	27
Regular (portables)		24
Self-contained learning classrooms		12
Learning support classrooms		0
Vocational education		24

Note: The district has an additional 18 portable classrooms in its inventory that are used for special program purposes or district wide support and are not available for regular classroom needs.

Capital Facilities Inventory

In accordance with the requirements of the Growth Management Act, public entities must maintain an inventory of existing capital facilities. Capital facilities are defined as any structure, improvement, piece of equipment, or other major asset, including land, with a useful life of at least ten years. The primary purpose of this inventory is to establish a foundational baseline for identifying the facilities needed to accommodate future student enrollment based on established levels of service.

This section provides a comprehensive inventory of the Riverview School District's capital facilities, including site-built schools, portable classrooms, developed and undeveloped school sites, and support facilities. Facility capacity figures are based on an inventory of current assets and the District's adopted educational program standards, as outlined in the preceding section.

The Riverview School District currently operates:

- Three elementary schools serving grades K–5
- One middle school serving grades 6–8
- One high school serving grades 9–12

Additionally, the District supports several alternative programs located at the Riverview Learning Center, including:

- CLIP (alternative high school)
- CLEAR (alternative high school)
- PARADE (K–8 parent partnership program)

The ECEAP preschool program operates at the Riverview Ancillary Program Center.

School capacity is calculated based on the number of teaching stations within each building and the space requirements associated with the district's educational programming. This calculation provides a baseline for evaluating current capacity and assessing future facility needs in light of projected student enrollment.

Classroom capacities have been determined based on their functional use. For the purposes of this plan, classroom categories include:

- Regular education
- Self-contained special education
- Learning support

The school facility inventory is summarized in Table 4.1. The current inventory reflects a permanent capacity of 2813 students, with an additional 504 students accommodated through interim facilities (see Tables 4.1 and 5.1).

The Riverview School District Board of Directors is strongly committed to maintaining small school environments. Research and experience indicate that smaller schools significantly enhance student learning outcomes. Moreover, small school settings foster improved school culture and climate, contributing positively to the overall educational experience.

Inventory of Permanent School Facilities & Related Program Capacity
2024-2025 School Year

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity*	2024-25 HC Enrollment	Year Built	Last Remodel	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Size (Acres)
CARNATION ELEMENTARY	4950 Tolt Avenue Carnation, WA 98014	K thru 5	371	360	1960	2011	50,702	10.85
CHERRY VALLEY ELEMENTARY	26701 NE Cherry Valley Rd Duvall, WA 98019	K thru 5	387	445	1953	2011	49,342	10.34
STILLWATER ELEMENTARY	11530 320th Ave NE Carnation, WA 98014	K thru 5	372	491	1988	N/A	48,218	18.81
	Total Elementary School		**1130**	**1296**				

MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL

Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity*	2024-25 HC Enrollment	Year Built	Last Remodel	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Size (Acres)
TOLT MIDDLE SCHOOL	Carnation, WA 98014	6, 7 & 8	657	633	1964	2009	84,113	40.2
	Total Middle School		**657**	**633**				

HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL

Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity*	2024-25 HC Enrollment	Year Built	Last Remodel	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Size (Acres)
CEDARCREST HIGH SCHOOL	WA 98019	9 thru 12	808	809	1993	2009	108,755	42.85
	Total High School		**808**	**809**				

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING CENTER

Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity*	2024-25 HC Enrollment	Year Built	Last Remodel	Building Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Size (Acres)
RIVERVIEW LEARNING CENTER	Carnation, WA 98014	K thru 12	152	143	2011	N/A	14,545	2.08
	Total Alternative School		**152**	**143**				

TOTAL DISTRICT			**2747**	**2881**				

* Does not include capacity for special programs identified in Standards of Service Section

SUPPORT FACILITIES

Facility	Address	Building Area
Educational Service Center	15510 1st Ave NE Duvall, WA 98019	20,886
Information Technology Center	26531 NE Stella Street Duvall, WA 98019	1,421
Maintenance and Operations Center	4010 Stossel Avenue Carnation, WA 98014	7,855
Transportation Center	3944 320th NE Carnation, WA 98014	14,750

LAND

Property	Address	Site Size
Big Rock Property	14110 268th Ave NE Duvall, WA 98019	5 Acres
150th Street Property 1	29131 NE 150th Street Duvall, WA 98019	47.62 Acres
150th Street Property 2	29201 NE 150th Street Duvall, WA 98019	10.19 Acres

Projected Facilities Needs

Near-term Facility Needs

This Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) is designed to ensure that the Riverview School District maintains adequate facility capacity through the construction and/or expansion of permanent facilities. Table 5.1 provides a summary of projected student enrollments, current facility capacities, and estimated additional capacity needs by school level.

As shown in the table, the district is currently experiencing permanent capacity deficits at the elementary level only. In contrast, declining enrollment at the middle and high school levels in recent years has helped stabilize capacity in secondary schools. In the near term, the district will address elementary-level capacity shortfalls through the existing portable (relocatable) classrooms, while prioritizing major capital investments at the middle school level.

Relocatable (Portable) Classrooms

Relocatable and permanent facility definitions are provided in Section 2 of King County Code 21A.06.

Relocatable classrooms offer the flexibility to respond quickly to enrollment fluctuations and provide interim housing solutions. All school sites within the District are planned to accommodate the addition of portable classrooms when necessary, allowing for timely responses to emerging capacity needs.

The deployment of portable classrooms is carefully evaluated in the context of programmatic requirements, with a commitment to minimizing reliance on portable infrastructure for long-term student housing. The District remains focused on reducing the percentage of students housed in portables and prioritizes permanent facility solutions whenever feasible.

It is important to note that the cost of portable classrooms can vary significantly based on several factors, including site location, jurisdictional permitting processes, and the specific educational use of the space. These variables are considered in all planning and budgeting efforts related to temporary facility solutions.

School Enrollment and Capacity Projections 2024-25 through 2030-31

Table 5.1

Elementary (K - 5)	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Projected enrollment	1,329	1,306	1,305	1,299	1,297	1,307	1,340
Capacity in permanent facilities	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147
Added capacity new permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total permanent capacity	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147	1,147
Net Surplus or (Deficit) in Perm. Facilities	**-182**	**-159**	**-158**	**-152**	**-150**	**-160**	**-193**
Capacity in Relocatables**	144	168	168	168	168	168	192
Number of Relocatables	21	22	22	22	22	22	23
Capacity with Relocatables	1,291	1,315	1,315	1,315	1,315	1,315	1,339
Net Surplus or (Deficit) in all Facilities	**-38**	**9**	**10**	**16**	**18**	**8**	**-1**

Middle School (6-8)	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Projected Enrollment	668	681	719	736	722	712	664
Capacity in permanent facilities	711	711	711	711	804	804	804
Added capacity new permanent	0	0	0	0	73	0	0
Total permanent capacity	711	711	711	711	877	804	804
Net Surplus or (Deficit) in Perm. Facilities	**43**	**30**	**-8**	**-25**	**155**	**92**	**140**
Capacity in Relocatables	120	120	120	120	120	0	0
Number of Relocatables	5	5	5	5	0	0	0
Capacity with Relocatables	831	840	840	840	997	804	804
Net Surplus or (Deficit) in all Facilities	**163**	**159**	**121**	**104**	**275**	**92**	**140**

High School (9-12)	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Projected Enrollment	884	868	833	835	870	875	922
Capacity in permanent facilities	889	899	899	899	899	899	899
Added capacity new permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total permanent capacity	889	899	899	899	899	899	899
Net Surplus or (Deficit) in Perm. Facilities	**5**	**31**	**66**	**64**	**29**	**24**	**-23**
Capacity in Relocatables	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Number of Relocatables	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Capacity with Relocatables	1,129	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139
Net Surplus or (Deficit) in all Facilities	**245**	**271**	**306**	**304**	**269**	**264**	**217**

Surplus/Deficiency Capacity (K-12)	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Projected Enrollment	2,881	2,855	2,857	2,870	2,889	2,894	2,926
Capacity in Permanent Facilities	2,747	2,757	2,757	2,757	2,923	2,850	2,850
Capacity in Perm. Facil. and Relocatables	**3,251**	**3,285**	**3,285**	**3,285**	**3,451**	**3,258**	**3,282**
Surplus Capacity with Relocatables	370	430	428	415	562	364	356
Surplus Capacity without Relocatables	**-134**	**-98**	**-100**	**-113**	**34**	**-44**	**-76**

* October 2024 Enrollment Head Count

**Relocatables (Portables) older Relocatables are single unit with capacity of 24, new Relocatables are double units with capacity of 48; calculations done in per unit increments

Note: Riverview Learning Center capacity is split K-12

		square feet
Elementary	23.08%	3,357
Tolt Middle School	24.48%	3,561
Cedarcrest High	52.45%	7,629
total	100.00%	14,545

Capital Facilities Financing Plan

Funding for school facilities is typically secured from multiple sources, including voter-approved bonds, voter-approved levies, state matching funds, impact fees, and mitigation payments. Each funding source plays a critical role in supporting the capital needs of school districts. The following provides an overview of each funding mechanism as it pertains to the Riverview School District.

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation (GO) bonds are a primary funding tool for the construction of new schools and major capital improvements. GO bonds require a supermajority approval of 60% of voters to pass. Once approved, bonds are sold to generate revenue, and repayment is made through the collection of property taxes.

The Riverview School District's most recent bond measure, submitted to voters in February 2020, did not pass. However, the School Board is actively developing a revised bond proposal, with the intention of placing it before voters in February 2026.

Capital Projects Levies

Capital Projects Levies are used to fund smaller-scale construction projects, capital improvements, and certain asset acquisitions. These levies require a simple majority (50%) voter approval and are also funded through property tax collection.

In February 2022, the District successfully passed a four-year capital improvement levy, in the amount of $3.8 M per year for four years, to enhance technology infrastructure and for making building improvements. This levy funded:

- Acquisition of new computers
- Network infrastructure upgrades
- Software enhancements
- Acquisition of school sites and portable classrooms
- Other minor capital improvements

A replacement capital levy is anticipated to go before voters again in February 2026.

State Financial Assistance

The State School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) provides financial aid for eligible school construction projects. Funding is derived from the Common School Construction Fund, which receives revenue primarily from the sale of renewable resources from state school lands—an arrangement established under the Enabling Act of 1889. If these revenues are insufficient, additional support may come from legislative appropriations of general obligation bond funds or prioritization of projects through the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).

Eligibility for state matching funds is determined through a prioritization process based on project type and need. These funds can be applied strictly to school construction activities, site acquisition and related improvements are not eligible.

Due to limited availability and high demand, state matching funds are often disbursed years after a project is completed. As a result, school districts frequently wait two to three years to receive reimbursement. In the meantime, districts must front the full cost of the project using local funds. The Riverview School District is closely monitoring whether the Tolt Middle School replacement project will qualify for state matching funds. While official confirmation is still pending, unofficial estimates from OSPI indicate the school is likely to be eligible for modernization or replacement funding.

Impact Fees

Impact fees are used by many jurisdictions to supplement traditional funding sources and help finance public facilities necessary to serve new residential development. These fees are typically collected at the time of final plat approval or issuance of building permits by the permitting authority.

Impact fees offer an important means of ensuring that the cost of new development is partially offset by contributions to educational infrastructure, particularly in high-growth areas where enrollment increases create additional facility demands.

Budget and Financing Plan

The following Financing Plan outlines how the Riverview School District intends to fund capital improvements during the 2025–2031 planning period.

Funding for the acquisition and installation of additional portable classrooms is already secured through the currently approved capital levy. These funds will address immediate capacity needs in the near term. However, the district may need to add additional portable classrooms over the six-year planning period.

To support long-term facility improvements, the District anticipates placing a general obligation bond measure before voters in 2026, subject to School Board approval. If approved, this bond would provide funding for:

- A comprehensive rebuild of the middle school campus, with additional capacity
- Additions and renovations to other school sites
- Security upgrades across all district facilities

The District will continue to evaluate project timelines, costs, and funding strategies to ensure alignment with enrollment projections and community needs. The proposed bond measure is expected to be submitted to voters as early as February 2026, contingent upon feasibility assessments and Board authorization.

2025-2031 Financing Plan

		Secured Sources of Funds			Unsecured Source of Funds		
Facility:	Estimated Cost:	Bond/Local Levy	State Match*	Impact Fees	Bond/Local	State Match*	Impact Fees
Rebuild Tolt Middle School	$132,000,000.00			$ 5,000,000.00	$ 117,000,000.00	$ 10,000,000.00	
Major Facility Maintenance	$26,000,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00			$ 42,500,000.00		
Technology/Security Upgrades	$ 19,300,000.00	$ 3,800,000.00			$ 15,500,000.00		
Portable Classrooms	$ 1,000,000.00			$ 1,000,000.00			TBD

Estimated total project costs listed above have not been formally bid.

*State match based on unoffical estimated from OSPI

Impact Fees

School Impact Fees Under the Washington State Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes jurisdictions to collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional public facilities needed to accommodate new development. Impact fees cannot be used for the operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, or replacement of existing capital facilities used to meet existing service demands. The calculation contained in this Plan yields impact fees to be collected during calendar year 2025.

Methodology and Variables Used to Calculate School Impact Fees

Where applicable, impact fees are calculated based on the district's estimated cost per new dwelling unit to acquire land for school sites, make site improvements, construct new schools, and purchase or install temporary facilities (such as portables), as needed to address growth-related demands.

Student Factors

The student factor (or student generation rate), a significant factor in determining impact fees, is the average number of students generated by each housing type - single-family dwellings and multiple-family dwellings.

Table 7.1 and 7.2 set forth those student factors and the Impact fee schedule.

K–12 Students per Housing Unit Built 2019–2023

Housing Type	Housing Units	Students				SGRs			
		K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Single-family	344	75	25	31	131	0.218	0.073	0.090	0.381
Multifamily [a]	257	33	10	18	61	0.128	0.039	0.070	0.237
Apartment	24	4	1	1	6	0.167	0.042	0.042	0.250
Condominium	76	11	4	3	18	0.145	0.053	0.039	0.237
Townhome	157	18	5	14	37	0.115	0.032	0.089	0.236

Notes

Units built in 2024 are excluded, because they may not have been completed and occupied by October 2024.

(a) King County code Title 21A.43 defines the housing types as such, "single family units shall mean single detached dwelling units, and multi-family units shall mean townhouses and apartments." The multifamily category includes all structures with five or more housing units and the following structure types: condominium, townhome, and plex (i.e., duplex, triplex, and fourplex).

Indentation signifies the nesting of variables (e.g., apartments are a subset of all multifamily housing).

Sources

Riverview School District October 2024–25 headcount enrollment, King County GIS parcels, and King County Department of Assessments.

Where applicable, the impact fee calculations in accordance with the formulas applicable to each jurisdiction are shown in Table 7.2 below:

Impact Fee Schedules

Table 7.2

Impact Fee Schedule - City of Carnation and Duvall

Housing Type	Impact Fee per Unit
Single-family	$0
Multi-family	$0

Impact Fee Schedule - King County

Housing Type	Impact Fee per Unit
Single-family	$0
Multi-family	$0

The district does not have any eligible growth-related planned improvements included in the 2025 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP). Therefore, it is not requesting the collection of school impact fees at this time. The district will continue to closely monitor enrollment trends and how future growth impacts facility capacity, and may submit a renewed request for impact fees in a subsequent Capital Facilities Plan.

School Impact Fee Calculations

This section has not been updated for the 2025–2031 Capital Facilities Plan, as the District is not requesting a school impact fee at this time. Future updates to the CFP may include the consideration of an impact fee.

ISSAQUAH SCHOOL DISTRICT 411

2025 CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN







ADOPTED: 6/10/2025
RESOLUTION NO: 1240

KC STRC - REV. 2

The Issaquah School District No. 411 hereby provides this Capital Facilities Plan documenting present and future school facility requirements of the District. The plan contains all elements required by the Growth Management Act and King County Council Ordinance 21-A.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan (the "Plan") has been prepared by the Issaquah School District (the “District”) as the District’s primary facility planning document for the period 2025–2031. The Plan is prepared in compliance with the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) and King County Council Code Title 21A. The GMA, enacted in 1990, requires fast-growing counties and cities to develop comprehensive plans to manage population growth, protect natural resources, and coordinate land use with public infrastructure—including schools. Under the GMA, school districts are required to plan for future facility needs and demonstrate that adequate capacity exists to support projected development. This Plan incorporates enrollment projections, facility capacities, and known development trends using the most current data available as of April 2025.

This Plan represents an update to previously adopted long-term Capital Facilities Plans. While it serves as the District’s primary planning document for the six-year period, it is not intended to provide a static or exhaustive response to all facility needs. The District actively monitors enrollment trends, development activity, facility utilization, and educational program changes, and adjusts planning efforts to respond to evolving conditions. As necessary, the District may develop interim or supplemental long-range Capital Facilities Plans consistent with Board policy and informed by updated data and forecasts. All such plans will align with the overall direction and framework provided in this Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan.

In June 1992, the District first requested that King County impose and collect school impact fees on new developments in unincorporated areas. The King County Council adopted the District’s initial plan and implementing ordinance on November 16, 1992. This Plan represents the District’s annual update to the Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan.

King County and the cities of Issaquah, Renton, Bellevue, Newcastle, and Sammamish currently collect school impact fees on behalf of the District. Most jurisdictions provide exemptions for senior housing and certain types of low-income housing.

In accordance with the requirements of the Growth Management Act, the District will continue to update this Plan on an annual basis, with adjustments to the fee schedule(s) as needed to reflect current data and conditions.

STANDARD OF SERVICE

School facility and student capacity needs are dictated by the types and amounts of space required to accommodate the District's adopted educational program. The educational program standards which typically drive facility space needs include State-mandated requirements and locally adopted programming decisions relevant to grade configuration, optimal facility size, class size, educational program offerings, as well as classroom utilization and scheduling requirements and use of re-locatable classroom facilities (portables).

Class sizes vary by grade level and program to reflect the differing instructional needs of students, including those in special education and highly capable programs. The Issaquah School Board has established local class size standards, which are maintained through the use of local levy funds. The District uses an average class size of 20 students for grades K–5, 26 students for grades 6–8, and 28 students for grades 9–12 when calculating building capacities. Special education class sizes are based on an average of 12 students per classroom. The District has offered Full-Day Kindergarten since the 2016–2017 school year. For the purposes of capacity analysis, rooms designated for special use, consistent with King County Council Code Title 21A, are excluded from classroom counts.

Invariably, some classrooms will have student loads greater in number than this average level of service and some will be smaller. Program demands, state and federal requirements, collective bargaining agreements, and available funding may also affect this level of service in the years to come. Due to these variables, a utilization factor of 95% is used to adjust design capacities to what a building may actually accommodate. Historically, in Capital Facilities Plans, the ISD has used a utilization rate of 95% which is very conservative. Other districts use utilization rates between 70% to 85%. Lower utilization rates have the effect of showing less capacity.

Portables used as classrooms accommodate enrollment increases for interim purposes until permanent classrooms are available. In addition to serving temporary capacity needs, portables also provide flexible instructional space that can be adapted to changing programmatic or scheduling requirements. When permanent facilities become available, portables may be relocated to other school sites to address emerging needs or removed from service, depending on long-term facility planning.

The District currently has one undeveloped site, planned for a new high school and future elementary school. The State does not provide funding for property purchases.

The District's voters approved the 2016 Bond to provide funding for a new high school, new middle school, two new elementary schools, a rebuild/expansion of an existing middle school and additions to six existing elementary schools. All of those projects are now complete with the exception of the new high school and one new elementary school. The new high school is discussed further in this Capital Facilities Plan and will require additional funding sources. The new elementary school is on indefinite hold until capacity at the elementary level is needed.

In 2022 voters approved a capital levy in amount of $44,000,000 to help pay for the new comprehensive high school. Unfortunately, due to construction cost escalation from conditions surrounding the pandemic, this amount plus other capital funds the district already had, was still not sufficient to build the full comprehensive high school as planned and designed. The District is currently working through a plan to build a portion of the new high using the funds from the previously approved levy and other dedicated capital funds. This plan would help alleviate some of the overcrowding at the high school level but would not solve the issue entirely.

WHEN TO CONSTRUCT A NEW BUILDING

The Issaquah School District Capital Facilities Plan proposes construction of a new high school to meet capacity needs at the high school level related to recent enrollment growth. The District in recent years, funded by the 2016 Bond, completed construction of a new elementary school, Cedar Trails Elementary School, a new middle school, Cougar Mountain Middle School, as well as additions at several elementary schools, all to help address recent growth needs. The need for new schools and school additions is triggered by comparing our enrollment forecasts with our permanent capacity figures. These forecasts are by grade level and, to the extent possible, by geography. The analysis provides a list of new construction needed by school year.

The decision on when to construct a new facility involves factors other than verified need. Funding is the most serious consideration. Factors including the potential tax rate for our citizens, the availability of state funds and impact fees, the ability to acquire land, and the ability to pass bonds and capital levies determine when any new facility can be constructed. New school facilities are a response, in part, to new housing which the county or cities have approved for construction.

The District's Six-Year Finance Plan is shown in Appendix A.

ENROLLMENT METHODOLOGY

Development Tracking and Student Generation Rates

In order to increase the accuracy and validity of enrollment projections, a major emphasis has been placed on the collection and tracking data of known new housing developments. This data provides two useful pieces of planning information. First, it is used to determine the actual number of students that are generated from a single family or multi-family residence. Secondly, it provides important information on the impact new housing developments will have on existing facilities and/or the need for additional facilities.

Developments that have been completed or are still selling houses are used to forecast the number of students who will attend our schools from future developments. The District used a third-party consultant to review recent development data and provide updated student generation rates for elementary school, middle school and high school student per new single-family residence and new multi-family housing. Updated rates are shown in Table 3.

Enrollment Methodology

The District uses two primary methods to estimate future student enrollment. These projections are inherently variable and are influenced by local land use decisions, market conditions, economic factors, and regional infrastructure improvements, including major transit projects. As such, the District analyzes a range of scenarios and, for planning purposes, adopts the high-range projection to ensure adequate capacity is available to meet potential growth.

1. The student 3-2-1 cohort survival method. Examine Issaquah School District enrollments for the last 5 years and determine the average cohort survival for the consecutive five-year period. Because cohort survival does not consider students generated from new development it is a conservative projection of actual enrollment. For the same reason, these projections are also slow to react to actual growth. The cohort method is also hampered by the fact that it does not account for anomalies affecting enrollment (i.e., the Covid-19 pandemic, temporary remote learning and the variations in the transition back to in-person learning).

2. Based on information from King County, realtors, developers, etc., the District seeks to establish the number of new dwelling units that will be sold each year and converts those units to new students based on the following:
    a) The number of actual new students as a percentage of actual new dwellings for the past several years. (The student generation factors are shown in Table 3)
    b) Determine the actual distribution of new students by grade level for the past several years, i.e., 5% to kindergarten, 10% to first grade, 2% to 11th grade, etc.
    c) Based on an examination of the history shown by (a) and (b) above, establish the most likely factor to apply to the projected new dwellings.

After applying these methods, current enrollment is moved forward year-by-year, with adjustments for anticipated new students.

It is important to note that while new housing typically signals growth, enrollment may decline even as population increases. This occurs as communities mature, resulting in fewer young children per household. To address this, the District monitors the number of school-age children per dwelling and adjusts projections accordingly, particularly at the kindergarten level. However, no precise statistical formula currently exists to capture these shifts perfectly.

ENROLLMENT METHODOLOGY (cont.)

Past experience has shown that cohort-based projections tend to be more accurate over longer periods (e.g., 10 years), while development-based projections are more reliable in the short term. Recognizing this, the District examines both methods and adopts a projection range. For planning purposes, the high projection is used to ensure the District is prepared to meet growth-related facility needs (Table 1A).

Enrollment projections for the 2025–26 through 2030–31 school years are provided in Table 1. Although modest increases are anticipated during this period, the District does not expect to return to historical peak enrollment levels in the near term. Several factors are expected to influence future enrollment, including:

- Market conditions, such as housing supply and affordability
- Regional labor trends that affect family relocation and job accessibility
- Residential development activity within the District's boundaries
- Major infrastructure projects, particularly the planned Sound Transit light rail extension to the City of Issaquah, which is likely to:
    - Increase residential density near transit stations
    - Attract new families due to enhanced commuter access
    - Contribute to long-term enrollment growth beyond the current six-year planning horizon

The City of Issaquah's 2044 Comprehensive Plan anticipates zoning and infrastructure to support more than 14,000 new housing units, with 3,500 targeted by 2044. These units, concentrated in areas such as Central Issaquah and the Issaquah Highlands, are expected to impact school enrollment over the next two decades. While substantial increases in student population are not expected within the current six-year planning horizon, significant growth is projected in the 15-to-20-year timeframe.

The District will continue to monitor local development activity, housing trends, and transit infrastructure plans to refine its projections and update future Capital Facilities Plans accordingly. Ongoing coordination with the City of Issaquah will be essential in planning for future school capacity, especially in areas of anticipated high-density development and transit access.

TABLE 1: ACTUAL STUDENT COUNTS & ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

ACTUAL STUDENT COUNTS: 2024-25
ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS: 2025-26 THRU 2030-31

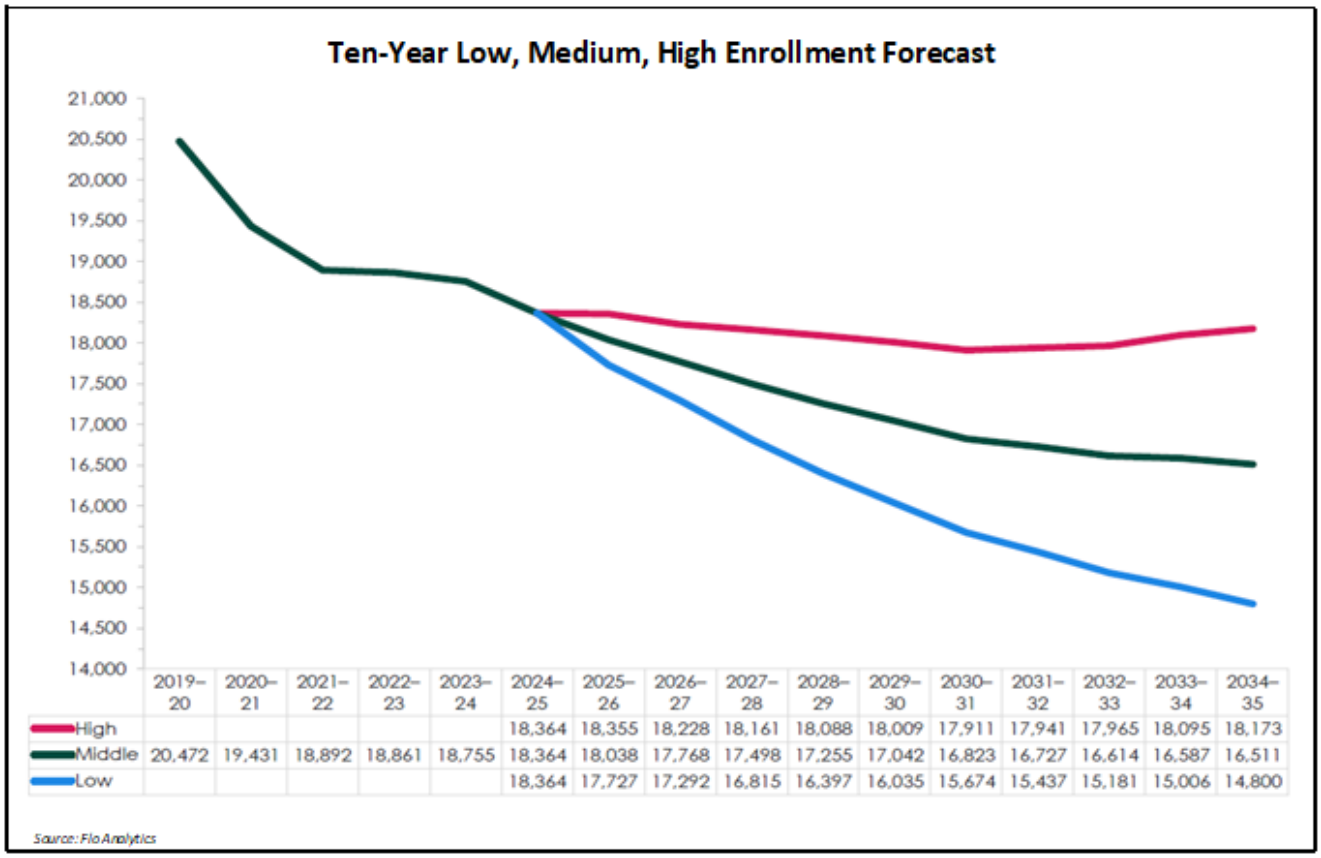
Six-Year Enrollment Projections

	2024-25*	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Kindergarten	1,130	1,163	1,159	1,200	1,166	1,153	1,178
Grade 1	1,178	1,218	1,245	1,280	1,326	1,288	1,274
Grade 2	1,322	1,232	1,265	1,312	1,349	1,397	1,357
Grade 3	1,439	1,389	1,285	1,319	1,368	1,407	1,457
Grade 4	1,355	1,467	1,407	1,301	1,336	1,385	1,424
Grade 5	1,447	1,393	1,497	1,436	1,328	1,364	1,414
Grade 6	1,413	1,473	1,407	1,499	1,438	1,328	1,366
Grade 7	1,540	1,439	1,487	1,399	1,491	1,430	1,321
Grade 8	1,506	1,565	1,452	1,478	1,391	1,482	1,421
Grade 9	1,577	1,549	1,598	1,483	1,509	1,420	1,513
Grade 10	1,629	1,582	1,542	1,600	1,484	1,510	1,421
Grade 11	1,445	1,515	1,459	1,453	1,507	1,398	1,422
Grade 12	1,383	1,370	1,425	1,401	1,395	1,447	1,343
Total Enrollment	18,364	18,355	18,228	18,161	18,088	18,009	17,911
Yearly Increase		(9)	(127)	(67)	(73)	(79)	(98)
Yearly Increase		-0.05%	-0.69%	-0.37%	-0.40%	-0.44%	-0.54%
Cumulative Increase		**(9)**	**(136)**	**(203)**	**(276)**	**(355)**	**(453)**

* *Actual headcount enrollment based on October 2024 count*

1. *Number of District Certified Staff = 1,251*
   (source: Report 1801 Salary & Benefits by Program 2024-25)
2. *Average number of Full-time Equivilent Students (FTE) = 18,382 (excludes Running Start & ALE)*
   (source: Report 1251 Summary of Full-time Equivilent Enrollment 2023-24)
3. *Actual Students Counts 2024-25*
   (source: Report P223 - 2024-25 Enrollment)
4. *Six-Year Enrollment Projections 2025-26 thru 2030-31*
   (source: Flo-Analytics High Enrollment Forecast)

TABLE 1A: 10-YEAR LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH ENROLLMENT FORECAST



	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034–35
High						18,364	18,355	18,228	18,161	18,088	18,009	17,911	17,941	17,965	18,095	18,173
Middle	20,472	19,431	18,892	18,861	18,755	18,364	18,038	17,768	17,498	17,255	17,042	16,823	16,727	16,614	16,587	16,511
Low						18,364	17,727	17,292	16,815	16,397	16,035	15,674	15,437	15,181	15,006	14,800

The District uses the high enrollment forecast shown in the chart above as the basis for long-range facilities planning. While actual enrollment may align more closely with medium or low projections over the short term, relying on the high projection allows the District to proactively address potential capacity needs and avoid underbuilding in the face of uncertain future growth. This approach ensures that school facilities can accommodate increases in student population that may result from market conditions, housing development, or regional infrastructure projects. Using the high forecast reflects a conservative and responsible planning strategy that prioritizes preparedness and long-term flexibility.

TABLE 2: ENROLLMENT HISTORY

10-Year Enrollment History*

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Kindergarten	1,329	1,413	1,460	1,346	1,458	1,128	1,173	1,215	1,115	1,130
Grade 1	1,551	1,484	1,562	1,522	1,468	1,444	1,241	1,332	1,331	1,178
Grade 2	1,558	1,626	1,537	1,591	1,594	1,401	1,404	1,298	1,381	1,322
Grade 3	1,615	1,610	1,693	1,557	1,654	1,532	1,393	1,443	1,365	1,439
Grade 4	1,550	1,651	1,641	1,720	1,606	1,593	1,496	1,409	1,452	1,355
Grade 5	1,584	1,605	1,680	1,647	1,744	1,534	1,520	1,531	1,432	1,447
Grade 6	1,602	1,628	1,629	1,724	1,684	1,671	1,528	1,528	1,544	1,413
Grade 7	1,555	1,629	1,658	1,634	1,734	1,624	1,603	1,538	1,524	1,540
Grade 8	1,521	1,589	1,653	1,642	1,653	1,686	1,586	1,600	1,557	1,506
Grade 9	1,474	1,567	1,630	1,680	1,654	1,631	1,656	1,593	1,633	1,577
Grade 10	1,494	1,477	1,549	1,571	1,630	1,603	1,579	1,601	1,589	1,629
Grade 11	1,216	1,357	1,317	1,389	1,371	1,372	1,431	1,445	1,473	1,445
Grade 12	1,202	1,124	1,260	1,173	1,222	1,212	1,282	1,328	1,359	1,383
Total Enrollment	19,251	19,760	20,269	20,196	20,472	19,431	18,892	18,861	18,755	18,364
Yearly Change		509	509	(73)	276	(1,041)	(539)	(31)	(106)	(391)

*October 1st Headcount

Source: P223 Enrollment

The 10-Year Enrollment History table provides critical context for interpreting the six-year enrollment projections presented in Table 1. These historical headcounts, based on October 1st data, illustrate key enrollment trends, including a peak in 2019–20, a decline during the COVID-19 pandemic, and modest stabilization in recent years. It is important to clarify that the high projection presented in Table 1 does not rely solely on a traditional cohort progression model, where student counts are advanced from grade to grade based strictly on historical trends. Instead, the high forecast incorporates additional factors such as projected housing development, updated student generation rates, and regional influences—including the planned Sound Transit light rail extension into Issaquah. This approach allows the District to plan proactively for potential enrollment increases that may arise from new residential growth and infrastructure investments, ensuring school facilities can accommodate a range of future scenarios.

TABLE 3: STUDENT FACTORS – SINGLE FAMILY & MULTI-FAMILY

Table 1: K–12 Students by Grade Group per Housing Unit Built 2018–2022

Housing Type	Housing Units	Students				SGRs			
		K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Single-family	1,170	400	171	179	750	0.342	0.146	0.153	0.641
Multifamily [a]	1,223	105	49	40	194	0.086	0.040	0.033	0.159

Notes

Housing units built in 2023 are excluded, because they may not have been completed and occupied by October 2023.

King County code Title 21A.43 defines the housing types as such, "single family units shall mean single detached dwelling units, and multi-family units shall mean townhouses and apartments."

(a) The multifamily category includes all structures with five or more housing units and the following structure types: townhome, duplex, triplex, and fourplex.

Sources:

Issaquah School District 2023–24 headcount enrollment.

King County parcels and housing inventory.

Table Source: Flo-Analytics memorandum dated March 25,2025

Table 1 provides student generation rates (SGRs) based on recent housing development within the District. These rates quantify the average number of students generated per new single-family and multi-family housing unit by grade level and are a critical input for projecting future enrollment and assessing the impact of residential growth on school facility needs.

INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF CURRENT FACILITIES

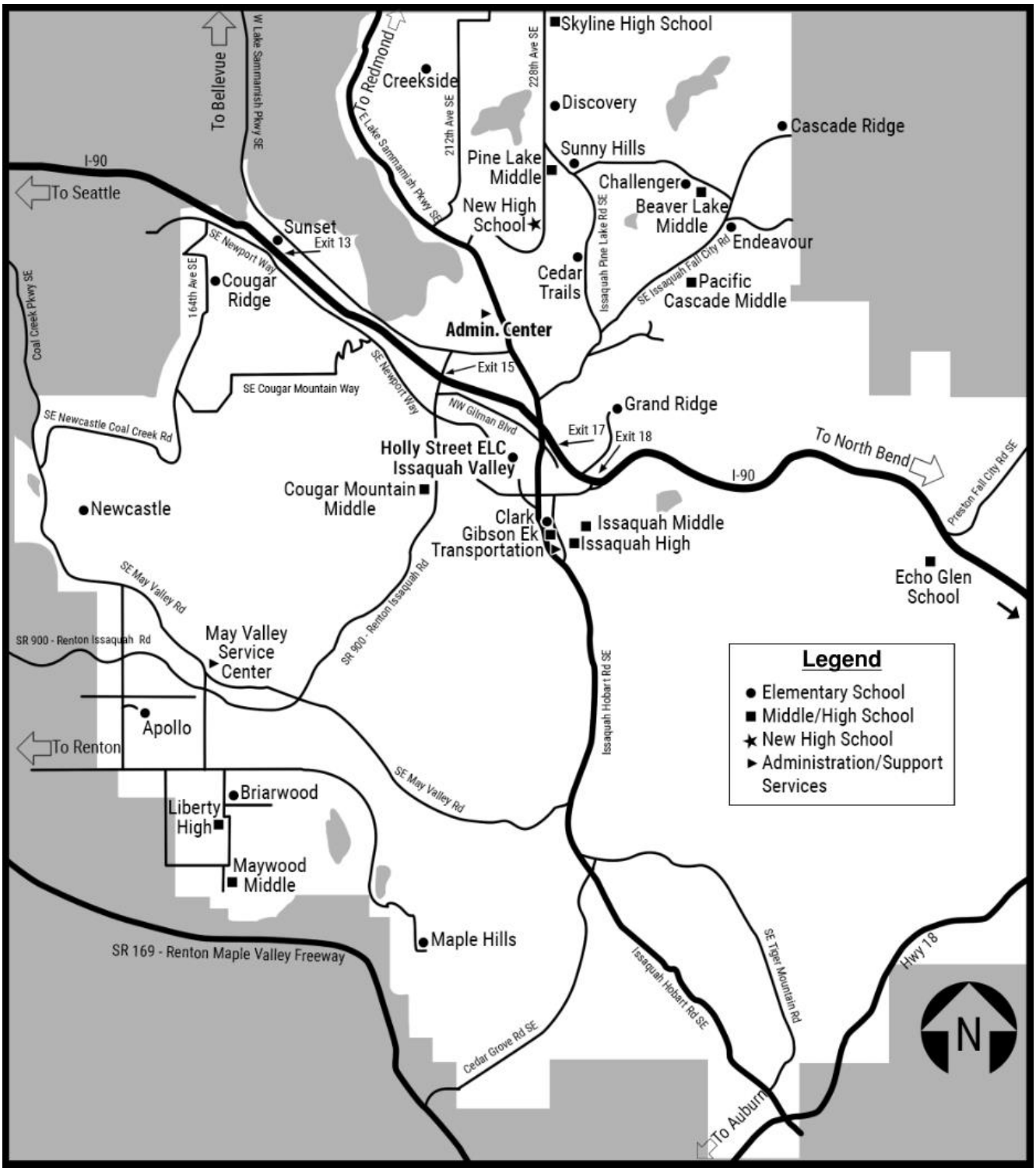
Currently, using the 95% utilization factor, the District has the capacity to house 18,630 students in permanent facilities and an additional 4,688 students in portables. While portables are critical for meeting short-term enrollment fluctuations, they are not considered a viable long-term solution for capacity planning. For that reason, the District relies on its adjusted permanent capacity when determining growth-related needs.

The projected student enrollment for the 2025–26 school year is 18,355, leaving a modest districtwide surplus of 275 permanent seats. However, this overall surplus does not reflect the ongoing imbalance across grade levels. **High school enrollment continues to exceed permanent capacity**, and projections show that this pressure will persist throughout the six-year planning period. As a result, the District remains focused on identifying long-term solutions to address high school overcrowding, even as elementary and middle school capacity remains sufficient.

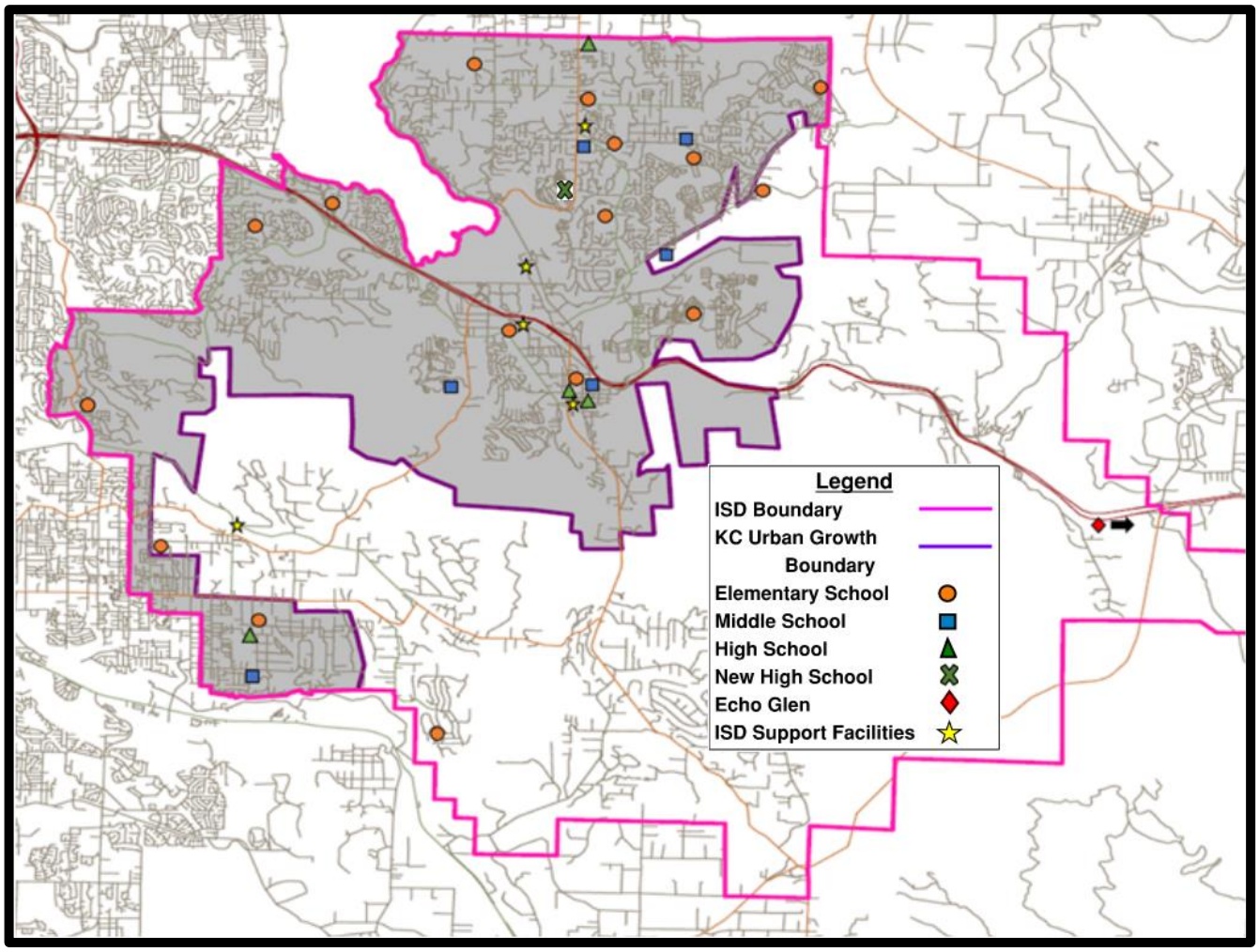
Calculations of elementary, middle school, and high school capacities are provided in Appendices B, C, and D, respectively. These facility locations and sites are shown on the District Site Location Map.

EXISTING FACILITIES	**LOCATION**
GRADE SPAN K-5:	
Apollo Elementary	15025 S.E. 117th Street, Renton
Briarwood Elementary	17020 S.E. 134th Street, Renton
Cascade Ridge Elementary	2020 Trossachs Blvd. S.E., Sammamish
Cedar Trails Elementary	4399 Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd S.E. , Sammamish
Challenger Elementary	25200 S.E. Klahanie Blvd., Issaquah
Clark Elementary	335 First Ave. S.E., Issaquah
Cougar Ridge Elementary	4630 167th Ave. S.E., Bellevue
Creekside Elementary	20777 SE 16th Street, Sammamish
Discovery Elementary	2300 228th Ave. S.E., Sammamish
Endeavour Elementary	26205 S.E. Issaquah-Fall City Rd., Issaquah
Grand Ridge Elementary	1739 NE Park Drive, Issaquah
Issaquah Valley Elementary	555 N.W. Holly Street, Issaquah
Maple Hills Elementary	15644 204th Ave. S.E., Issaquah
Newcastle Elementary	8440 136th Ave S.E., Newcastle
Sunny Hills Elementary	3200 Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd. S.E., Sammamish
Sunset Elementary	4229 W. Lk. Sammamish Pkwy. S.E., Issaquah
GRADE SPAN 6-8:	
Beaver Lake Middle School	25025 S.E. 32nd Street, Issaquah
Cougar Mountain Middle School	1929 NW Talus Dr, Issaquah
Issaquah Middle School	600 2nd Ave. Ave. S.E., Issaquah
Maywood Middle School	14490 168th Ave. S.E., Renton
Pacific Cascade Middle School	24635 SE Issaquah-Fall City Rd, Issaquah
Pine Lake Middle School	3095 Issaquah-Pine Lake Rd., Sammamish
GRADE SPAN 9-12:	
Issaquah High School	700 Second Ave. S.E., Issaquah
Liberty High School	16655 S.E. 136th Street, Renton
Skyline High School	1122 228th Ave. S.E., Sammamish
Gibson Ek High School	379 First Ave. S.E., Issaquah
SUPPORT SERVICES:	
Administration Building	5150 220th Ave S.E., Issaquah
Holly Street Early Learning Center	565 N.W. Holly Street, Issaquah
May Valley Service Center	16404 S.E. May Valley Road, Renton
Transportation Center - Main	805 Second Avenue S.E., Issaquah
Transportation Center - Satellite	3402 228th Ave. S.E., Sammamish

SITE LOCATION MAP



URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY MAP



SIX-YEAR CONSTRUCTION PLAN

The District's Six-Year Finance Plan is shown in Appendix A. State funding and impact fees are also not reliable sources of revenue for construction related projects. State funding is available only for certain qualifying school construction projects, with funds received only after the matched project is complete. Site acquisition and site improvements are not eligible to receive state matching funds. Impact fee revenue is dependent on growth activity and not always easy to predict. As a result, the District must also rely on voter-approved ballot measures to fund school construction.

Table 6 presents the District's projected capacity to accommodate high school students, including the addition of a new high school facility. In April 2016, voters approved a $533 million bond to fund a range of capital projects, including land acquisition and construction of a new high school, a new middle school, two new elementary schools, the rebuild and expansion of an existing middle school, and additions to six existing elementary schools. To support the high school project further, voters passed a $44 million capital levy in April 2022. These funds will be used to construct a new high school to alleviate overcrowding at existing campuses. The District also anticipates receiving State matching funds for the high school project, which will be applied back to the project.

TABLE 4: PROJECTED CAPACITY TO HOUSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

TABLE 4: PROJECTED CAPACITY TO HOUSE STUDENTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS						
	2025	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Permanent Capacity - Existing	9,224	9,224	9,224	9,224	9,224	9,224
Permanent Capacity - Future Added	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Totals	9,224	9,224	9,224	9,224	9,224	9,224
Permanent Capacity at 95% Utilization Rate	**8,763**	**8,763**	**8,763**	**8,763**	**8,763**	**8,763**
Projected Headcount Enrollment	7,862	7,858	7,848	7,873	7,994	8,104
Surplus/Deficet	901	905	915	890	769	659

Portable Classrooms Capacity	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800

1. Permanent Capacity calculations are based on the 95% utilization factors (See Appendix A).

2. Permanent capacity reflects the building's level of service design capacity.

3. The number of portables may be reduced as permanent capacity projects come on line and are open for instruction.

TABLE 5: PROJECTED CAPACITY TO HOUSE MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

TABLE 5: PROJECTED CAPACITY TO HOUSE STUDENTS MIDDLE SCHOOLS						
	2025	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Permanent Capacity - Existing	5,206	5,206	5,206	5,206	5,206	5,206
Permanent Capacity - Future Added	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Totals	5,206	5,206	5,206	5,206	5,206	5,206
Permanent Capacity at 95% Utilization Rate	**4,946**	**4,946**	**4,946**	**4,946**	**4,946**	**4,946**
Projected Headcount Enrollment	4,477	4,346	4,376	4,320	4,240	4,108
Surplus/Deficet	469	600	570	626	706	838

Portable Classrooms Capacity	936	936	936	936	936	936

1. *Permanent Capacity calculations are based on the 95% utilization factors (See Appendix A).*
2. *Permanent capacity reflects the building's level of service design capacity.*
3. *The number of portables may be reduced as permanent capacity projects come on line and are open for instruction.*

TABLE 6: PROJECTED CAPACITY TO HOUSE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

TABLE 6: PROJECTED CAPACITY TO HOUSE STUDENTS HIGH SCHOOLS						
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Permanent Capacity - Existing	5,180	5,180	5,180	5,836	5,836	5,836
Permanent Capacity - Future Added	0	0	656	0	0	0
Gross Totals	5,180	5,180	5,836	5,836	5,836	5,836
Permanent Capacity at 95% Utilization Rate	**4,921**	**4,921**	**5,544**	**5,544**	**5,544**	**5,544**
Projected Headcount Enrollment	6,016	6,024	5,937	5,895	5,775	5,699
Surplus/Deficet	-1,095	-1,103	-393	-351	-231	-155

Portable Classrooms Capacity	952	952	952	952	952	952

1. *Permanent Capacity calculations are based on the 95% utilization factors (See Appendix A).*
2. *Permanent capacity reflects the building's level of service design capacity.*
3. *The number of portables may be reduced as permanent capacity projects come on line and are open for instruction.*

As shown in Table 6, the District's high school enrollment is projected to exceed existing permanent capacity beginning in 2025 and continuing through the 6-year planning period. In 2025 and 2026, the District is expected to operate with a permanent capacity deficit of over 1,000 students after accounting for a 95% utilization rate. To address this growing enrollment pressure, the District will add permanent capacity for 656 high school students in 2027 through the construction of a new high school facility. This added capacity significantly reduces the shortfall, bringing the permanent capacity deficit down to fewer than 400 students and continuing to narrow the gap through 2030. As needed to address capacity needs, before the high school addition is complete, the District may consider adjusting the building utilization factor to create additional interim capacity.

With this new capacity in place, the District will be positioned to phase out its reliance on portable classrooms. While portables will still be required in the short term, the addition of permanent space sets the stage for a gradual reduction in their use. This transition will enhance the learning environment and promote more equitable access to core instructional spaces and amenities. The strategy aligns with the District's long-term capital planning goals and its commitment to providing equitable, high-quality educational facilities across all attendance areas.

APPENDIX A: 6-YEAR FINANCE PLAN

BUILDING/PROJECT	[1]N / [2]M	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Cost to Complete[4]	SECURED LOCAL/STATE	UNSECURED LOCAL[3]
New High School	N									
TOTALS		**$4,000,000**	**$42,000,000**	**$83,000,000**	**$13,000,000**	**$3,700,000**	**$0**	**$145,700,000**	**$145,700,000**	**$0**

[1] N = New Construction

[2] M = Modernization-Rebuild

[3] School impact fees may be utilized to offset front funded expenditures associated with the cost of new growth-related facilities. Impact fees are currently collected from the cities of Bellevue, Newcastle, Renton, Sammamish, Issaquah & King County for projects within the Issaquah School District.

[4] Cost to complete does not include project expenditures from previous years.

APPENDIX B: 2024-25 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CAPACITIES

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	# OF STANDARD CLASSROOMS [1]	STANDARD CLASSROOM CAPACITY (20) [2]	# OF SPECIAL ED ROOMS	SPECIAL ED CLASSROOM CAPACITY (12) [3]	PERMANENT CAPACITY @ 100%	PERMANENT CAPACITY AT 95% (MAIN SCHOOL BLDG)	# OF EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOM CAPACITY	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY (20) [2]	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY @ 100% (INCLUDES EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS)	FUTURE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	FUTURE PORTABLE CLASSROOM CAPACITY @95%	MAXIMUM SCHOOL CAPACITY (INCLUDES PORTABLE CLASSROOMS)	MAXIMUM SCHOOL CAPACITY @ 100%	MAXIMUM # OF PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	MAXIMUM PORTABLE CAPACITY (EXISTING PLUS FUTURE)	PROJECTED OCT 2025 HEADCOUNT	PROJECTED OCT 2025 vs PERMANENT CAPACITY (SURPLUS or DEFICIT)	WITH EXISTING PORTABLES @ 95% (SURPLUS or DEFICIT)
APOLLO	28	560	3	36	596	566	7	140	736	699	0	0	736	7	140	494	72	205
BRIARWOOD	26	520	3	36	556	528	11	220	776	737	0	0	776	11	220	539	-11	198
CASCADE RIDGE	23	460	2	24	484	460	8	160	644	612	0	0	644	8	160	400	60	212
CEDAR TRAILS	23	460	3	36	496	471	0	0	496	471	6	120	616	6	120	385	86	86
CHALLENGER	22	440	4	48	488	464	14	280	768	730	0	0	768	14	280	333	131	397
CLARK	30	600	3	36	636	604	10	200	836	794	0	0	836	10	200	596	8	198
COUGAR RIDGE	28	560	3	36	596	566	8	160	756	718	0	0	756	8	160	464	102	254
CREEKSIDE	27	540	5	60	600	570	10	200	800	760	0	0	800	10	200	559	11	201
DISCOVERY	27	540	4	48	588	559	8	160	748	711	0	0	748	8	160	436	123	275
ENDEAVOUR	26	520	4	48	568	540	8	160	728	692	0	0	728	8	160	483	57	209
GRAND RIDGE	26	520	5	60	580	551	12	240	820	779	0	0	820	12	240	552	-1	227
ISSAQUAH VALLEY	31	620	2	24	644	612	10	200	844	802	0	0	844	10	200	660	-48	142
MAPLE HILLS	22	440	4	48	488	464	4	80	568	540	0	0	568	4	80	452	12	88
NEWCASTLE	24	480	4	48	528	502	8	160	688	654	0	0	688	8	160	437	65	217
SUNNY HILLS	30	600	6	72	672	638	12	240	912	866	0	0	912	12	240	569	69	297
SUNSET	31	620	7	84	704	669	4	80	784	745	0	0	784	4	80	503	166	242
TOTAL	424	8480	62	744	9224	8763	134	2680	11904	11309	6	120	12024	140	2800	7862	901	3447

[1] Minus excluded spaces for special program needs

[2] Average of staffing ratios = Kindergarten - 2nd grades 1:20, 3rd - 5th grades 1:23

[3] Average of staffing ratios for Special Ed = Kindergarten thru 5th grades 1:12

A. Permanent capacity reflects the building's level of service design capacity.

B. The maximum capacity includes the permanent capacity plus the maximum number of classrooms served in portables.

APPENDIX C: 2024-25 MIDDLE SCHOOL CAPACITIES

MIDDLE SCHOOLS	# OF STANDARD CLASSROOMS [1]	STANDARD CLASSROOM CAPACITY (26) [2]	# OF SPECIAL ED ROOMS	SPECIAL ED CLASSROOM CAPACITY (12) [3]	PERMANENT CAPACITY @ 100%	PERMANENT CAPACITY AT 95% (MAIN SCHOOL BLDG)	# OF EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	PORTABLE CLASSROOM CAPACITY	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY (26) [2]	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY @ 100%	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY @95% (INCLUDES EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS)	FUTURE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	FUTURE PORTABLE CLASSROOM CAPACITY (20)	MAXIMUM SCHOOL CAPACITY @ 100% (INCLUDES PORTABLE CLASSROOMS)	MAXIMUM # OF PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	MAXIMUM PORTABLE CAPACITY (EXISTING PLUS FUTURE)	PROJECTED OCT 2025 HEADCOUNT	PROJECTED OCT 2025 vs PERMANENT CAPACITY (SURPLUS of DEFICIT)	WITH EXISTING PORTABLES @ 95% (SURPLUS of DEFICIT)
BEAVER LAKE	28	728	2	24	752	714	10	260	1012	961	0	0	1012	10	260	682	32	279
COUGAR MOUNTAIN	30	780	4	48	828	787	0	0	828	787	0	0	828	0	0	613	174	174
ISSAQUAH MIDDLE	28	728	10	120	848	806	8	208	1056	1003	0	0	1056	8	208	829	-23	174
MAYWOOD	40	1040	4	48	1088	1034	6	156	1244	1182	2	52	1296	8	208	860	174	322
PACIFIC CASCADE	28	728	7	84	812	771	8	208	1020	969	0	0	1020	8	208	594	177	375
PINE LAKE	31	806	6	72	878	834	2	52	930	884	0	0	930	2	52	899	-65	-16
TOTAL	185	4810	33	396	5206	4946	34	884	6090	5786	2	52	6142	36	936	4477	469	1309

[1] Minus excluded spaces for special program needs

[2] Average of staffing ratios = 6th thru 8th grades 1:26

[3] Average of staffing ratios for Special Ed = 6th thru 8th grades 1:12

A. Permanent capacity reflects the building's level of service design capacity.

B. The maximum capacity includes the permanent capacity plus the maximum number of classrooms served in portables.

APPENDIX D: 2024-25 HIGH SCHOOL CAPACITIES

HIGH SCHOOLS	# OF STANDARD CLASSROOMS [1]	STANDARD CLASSROOM CAPACITY (28) [2]	# OF SPECIAL ED ROOMS	SPECIAL ED CLASSROOM CAPACITY (12) [3]	PERMANENT CAPACITY @ 100%	PERMANENT CAPACITY AT 95% (MAIN SCHOOL BLDG)	# OF EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	PORTABLE CLASSROOM CAPACITY	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY (28) [2]	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY @ 100%	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY @95% (INCLUDES EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS)	FUTURE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	FUTURE PORTABLE CLASSROOM CAPACITY (20)	MAXIMUM SCHOOL CAPACITY @ 100% (INCLUDES PORTABLE CLASSROOMS)	MAXIMUM # OF PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	MAXIMUM PORTABLE CAPACITY (EXISTING PLUS FUTURE)	PROJECTED OCT 2025 HEADCOUNT	PROJECTED OCT 2025 vs PERMANENT CAPACITY (SURPLUS or DEFICIT)	WITH EXISTING PORTABLES @ 95% (SURPLUS or DEFICIT)
GIBSON EK HIGH	10	280	0	0	280	**266**	0	0	280	266	0	0	280	0	0	206	**60**	60
ISSAQUAH HIGH	73	2044	4	48	2092	**1987**	10	280	2372	2253	0	0	2372	10	280	2341	**-353**	-87
LIBERTY HIGH	40	1120	5	60	1180	**1121**	8	224	1404	1334	0	0	1404	8	224	1386	**-265**	-52
SKYLINE HIGH	56	1568	5	60	1628	**1547**	16	448	2076	1972	0	0	2076	16	448	2084	**-537**	-111
TOTAL	169	4732	14	168	5180	**4921**	34	952	5852	5559	0	0	5852	34	952	6016	**-1095**	-251

[1] Minus excluded spaces for special program needs

[2] Average of staffing ratios = 9th thru 12th grades 1:28

[3] Average of staffing ratios for Special Ed = 9th thru 12th grades 1:12

A. Permanent capacity reflects the building's level of service design capacity.

B. The maximum capacity includes the permanent capacity plus the maximum number of classrooms served in portables.

APPENDIX E: 2024-25 TOTAL SCHOOL CAPACITIES

ALL SCHOOLS	# OF STANDARD CLASSROOMS [1]	STANDARD CLASSROOM CAPACITY [2]	# OF SPECIAL ED ROOMS	SPECIAL ED CLASSROOM CAPACITY (12) [3]	PERMANENT CAPACITY @ 100%	PERMANENT CAPACITY AT 95% (MAIN SCHOOL BLDG)	# OF EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	PORTABLE CLASSROOM CAPACITY	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY [3]	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY @ 100%	CURRENT SCHOOL CAPACITY @95% (INCLUDES EXISTING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS)	FUTURE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	FUTURE PORTABLE CLASSROOM CAPACITY	MAXIMUM SCHOOL CAPACITY (20)	MAXIMUM SCHOOL CAPACITY @ 100% (INCLUDES PORTABLE CLASSROOMS)	MAXIMUM # OF PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	MAXIMUM PORTABLE CAPACITY (EXISTING PLUS FUTURE)	PROJECTED OCT 2025 HEADCOUNT	PROJECTED OCT 2025 vs PERMANENT CAPACITY (SURPLUS or DEFICIT)	WITH EXISTING PORTABLES @ 95% (SURPLUS or DEFICIT)
ELEMENTARY	424	8480	62	744	9224	8763	134	2680	11904	11309	6	120	12024	140	2800	7862	901	3447
MIDDLE	185	4810	33	396	5206	4946	34	884	6090	5786	2	52	6142	36	936	4477	469	1309
HIGH	169	4732	14	168	5180	4921	34	952	5852	5559	0	0	5852	34	952	6016	-1095	-251
TOTAL	778	18022	109	1308	19610	18630	202	4516	23846	22654	8	172	24018	210	4688	18355	274	4505

[1] Minus excluded spaces for special program needs

[2] Average of staffing ratios = Kindergarten - 2nd grades 1:20, 3rd - 5th grades 1:23, 6th - 8th grades 1:26, 9th - 12th grades 1:28

[3] Average of staffing ratios for Special Ed = Kindergarten - 12th grades 1:12

A. Permanent capacity reflects the building's level of service design capacity.

B. The maximum capacity includes the permanent capacity plus the maximum number of classrooms served in portables.

NEED FOR IMPACT FEES AND GROWTH-RELATED CAPACITY NEEDS

The District historically relied on school impact fee revenue to help fund growth-related capacity needs. However, by law, impact fees can only be used to fund a portion of a growth-related capacity project.

As demonstrated in Appendix B the District currently has a permanent capacity (at 95%) to serve 8,763 students at the elementary level. This leaves the District's elementary enrollment under permanent capacity by **901** students (current enrollment is identified in Table 1).

As demonstrated in Appendix C the District currently has a permanent capacity (at 95%) to serve 4,946 students at the middle school level. This leaves the District's middle school enrollment under permanent capacity by **469** students (current enrollment is identified in Table 1).

As demonstrated in Appendix D the District currently has a permanent capacity (at 95%) to serve 4,921 students at the high school level. This leaves the District's high school enrollment **over permanent capacity by 1,095 students** (current enrollment is identified in Table 1). The capacity need is driven by historic and recent growth. However, the District's six-year enrollment projections in Table 1 demonstrate that the District does not anticipate growth to occur over the six-year planning period. Thus, while the high school capacity need remains significant, it is not related to anticipated growth in the six-year period and, therefore, the project is no longer eligible as a basis for impact fees. Future updates to this CFP will consider growth-related eligibility for inclusion in the impact fee formula.

Based on the District's student generation rates (Table 3), the District expects that 0.615 students will be generated from each new single family home and 0.189 students will be generated from each new multi-family dwelling unit. Comparatively, the previous year SGR's were 0.641 for single family home and 0.159 for a multi-family unit.

Applying the enrollment projections contained in Table 1 to the District's existing permanent capacity (Appendices A, B, and C) and if no capacity improvements are made by the year **2029-30**, and permanent capacity is adjusted to 95%, the District elementary population will be under its permanent capacity by **659** students, under permanent capacity at the middle school level by **838** students, and **over permanent capacity by 778 students at the high school level.** Importantly, the above figures incorporate recently completed growth-projects at the elementary and middle school levels. The District recently opened the new Cougar Mountain Middle School, with permanent capacity of 828, and the new Cedar Trails Elementary School, with permanent capacity of 496 students. Both schools were funded by the April 2016 bond and provide capacity to serve new growth.

NEED FOR IMPACT FEES AND GROWTH-RELATED CAPACITY NEEDS (cont)

In those years when the District requests school impact fees for growth-related projects, the school impact fee formula ensures that new development only pays for the cost of the facilities necessitated by new development. The fee calculations examine the costs of housing the students generated by each new single family dwelling unit or each new multi-family dwelling unit and then reduces that amount by credits for the anticipated state match and future tax payments. The resulting impact fee is then discounted as required by local ordinances. Thus, by applying the student generation factor to the school project costs, the fee formula only calculates the costs of providing capacity to serve each new dwelling unit. The formula does not require new development to contribute the costs of providing capacity to address existing needs.

The King County Council and the City Councils of the cities of Bellevue, Issaquah, Newcastle, Renton and Sammamish have created a framework for collecting school impact fees and the District can demonstrate that new developments will have an impact on the District. Impact fees must be used in a manner consistent with RCW 82.02.050-110 and the adopted local ordinances. Engrossed Senate Bill 5923, enacted in the 2015 Legislative Session, requires that developers be provided an option to defer payment of impact fees to final inspection, certificate of occupancy, or closing, with no fees deferred longer than 18 months from building permit issuance. The District adopts the positions that: (1) no school impact fee should be collected later than the earlier of final inspection or 18 months from the time of building permit issuance; and (2) no developer applicant should be permitted to defer payment of school impact fees for more than 20 dwelling units in a single year.

The District is not requesting school impact fees as a part of this 2025 Capital Facilities Plan update.

BASIS FOR DATA USED IN SCHOOL IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS

This section is not updated for the 2025 Capital Facilities Plan since the District is not requesting a school impact fee. Future updates to this CFP may include an impact fee.

SCHOOL IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS

This section is not updated for the 2025 Capital Facilities Plan since the District is not requesting a school impact fee. Future updates to this CFP may include an impact fee.

Memorandum

To:	Issaquah School District Thomas Mullins 5150 220th Ave. SE Issaquah, WA 98029	**Date:**	March 26, 2025
		Project No.:	F2516.01.005
From:	Alex Brasch Senior Population Geographer		
Re:	2024–25 Student Generation Rates—Issaquah School District		

At the request of Issaquah School District (ISD/District), FLO Analytics (FLO) estimated student generation rates (SGRs) for new residential housing units. We determined the number of District K–12 students (October 2024 headcount) by grade group residing in housing constructed within the district boundary during the most recent five-year period (2019–2023). We then calculated SGRs for single-family (SF) and multifamily (MF) housing by dividing the number of students by the number of recently constructed housing units. This memo details the methodology FLO used to calculate the SGRs and presents the findings by grade group and housing type.

Methods

King County operates school impact fee programs authorized by the Washington State Legislature RCW 82.02.040 and the Washington State Growth Management Act Chapter 36.70A RCW. School districts that intend to collect impact fees must submit a capital facilities plan (CFP) adopted by their school board for review by the County Planning Commission and County Council that fulfills the specifications of state law, the County comprehensive plan, and the County code.

According to King County Code Title 21A Zoning, Chapter 43 Impact Fees, "the fee for each district shall be calculated based on the formula set out in Attachment A to Ordinance 11621". A key component of any impact fee formula is the SGR. As defined in Chapter 06 Section 1260 of Title 21A, SGRs or student factors are "the number derived by a school district to describe how many students of each grade span are expected to be generated by a dwelling unit. Student factors shall be based on district records of average actual student generated rates for new developments constructed over a period of not more than five years prior to the date of the fee calculation. [...] Student factors must be separately determined for single family and multifamily dwelling units, and for grade spans."

FLO obtained and processed the necessary parcel and housing information from the King County GIS Center and Department of Assessments, including attributes such as housing type, number of housing units, and year built. We analyzed housing units constructed in the most recent five-year period (2019–2023), excluding 2024 because those housing units may not have been completed and occupied by the start of the 2024–25 school year, and categorized them as SF or MF. King County code Title 21A.43 defines the housing types as such, "single family units shall mean single

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detached dwelling units, and multi-family units shall mean townhouses and apartments." The MF category includes all structures with five or more housing units and the following structure types: condominium, townhome, and plex (i.e., duplex, triplex, and fourplex).

In order to link the housing information to students, ISD provided FLO with October 2024 headcount enrollment. FLO geocoded the student addresses to represent residences, which were then spatially matched to the aforementioned housing units. With this combination of information, we calculated SGRs by dividing the number of students per grade group (i.e., K–5, 6–8, 9–12) by the number of recently constructed SF and MF housing units.

Results

Table 1 includes the SGRs for SF and MF housing types by grade group, as well as the number of recently constructed housing units and students by grade group that have addresses matching those units. Table 2 includes the year built, number of units, number of students, and SGRs for individual developments with 25 or more housing units. Of the 18,098 K–12 students residing within the district boundary in October 2024, 564 live in the 917 SF units that were built between 2019 and 2023. A total of 205 ISD students live in the 1,086 MF units built in the same period. On average, each SF unit yields 0.615 K–12 students, while each MF unit yields 0.189 K–12 students:

Table 1: K–12 Students by Grade Group per Housing Unit Built 2019–2023

Housing Type	Housing Units	Students				SGRs			
		K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Single-family	917	302	124	138	564	0.329	0.135	0.150	0.615
Multifamily [a]	1,086	105	50	50	205	0.097	0.046	0.046	0.189

Notes
Units built in 2024 are excluded, because they may not have been completed and occupied by the 2024–25 school year.
King County code Title 21A.43 defines the housing types as such, "single family units shall mean single detached dwelling units, and multi-family units shall mean townhouses and apartment."
(a) The multifamily category includes all structures with five or more housing units and the following structure types: condominium, townhome, and plex (i.e., duplex, triplex, and fourplex).

Sources
Issaquah School District 2024–25 headcount enrollment.
King County GIS Center and Department of Assessments parcels and assessor information.

Table 2: K–12 Students per Housing Unit Built 2019–2023 for Developments with 25 or More Housing Units

Housing Type	Name	Year Built	Housing Units	Students				SGRs			
				K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Multifamily [a]	Newcastle Commons	2019	293	13	11	4	28	0.044	0.038	0.014	0.096
Multifamily	Notch Apartments	2019	158	5	0	2	7	0.032	0.000	0.013	0.044
Multifamily	Issaquah Highlands East 42	2019	135	8	5	4	17	0.059	0.037	0.030	0.126
Multifamily	Westridge Townhomes South	2019	131	23	8	9	40	0.176	0.061	0.069	0.305
Multifamily	Aldea At Newcastle Commons	2019	129	9	3	2	14	0.070	0.023	0.016	0.109
Multifamily	Westridge Townhomes North	2021	90	11	9	7	27	0.122	0.100	0.078	0.300
Single-family	Meadowleaf	Multiple	81	49	13	11	73	0.605	0.160	0.136	0.901
Single-family	Westridge North At Issaquah Highlands	Multiple	72	10	4	9	23	0.139	0.056	0.125	0.319
Single-family	Talus Parcels 7 & 8	Multiple	63	10	7	8	25	0.159	0.111	0.127	0.397
Multifamily	Westridge Flats	2021	39	17	8	7	32	0.436	0.205	0.179	0.821
Multifamily	Riva Townhomes At Issaquah	2020	36	3	0	1	4	0.083	0.000	0.028	0.111
Multifamily	Kelkari Townhomes Phase 1	2021	35	1	1	7	9	0.029	0.029	0.200	0.257
Single-family	Dalton Park	Multiple	34	15	8	4	27	0.441	0.235	0.118	0.794
Single-family	Mallard Pointe	Multiple	33	7	1	2	10	0.212	0.030	0.061	0.303
Single-family	Windsor Grove	Multiple	30	13	3	7	23	0.433	0.100	0.233	0.767
Single-family	Crownfield	Multiple	26	17	9	14	40	0.654	0.346	0.538	1.538
Single-family	Providence Ridge	Multiple	26	17	4	3	24	0.654	0.154	0.115	0.923

Notes
Only developments with 25 or more units included.
Units built in 2024 are excluded, because they may not have been completed and occupied by the 2024–25 school year.
King County code Title 21A.43 defines the housing types as such, "single family units shall mean single detached dwelling units, and multi-family units shall mean townhouses and apartment."
(a) The multifamily category includes all structures with five or more housing units and the following structure types: condominium, townhome, and plex (i.e., duplex, triplex, and fourplex).

Sources
Issaquah School District 2024–25 headcount enrollment.
King County GIS Center and Department of Assessments parcels and assessor information.

Attachment E

SNOQUALMIE VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT 410

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN 2025



Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410 hereby provides to the King County Council and the cities of North Bend, Sammamish, and Snoqualmie this Capital Facilities Plan documenting the present and future school facility requirements of the District. The Plan contains all elements required by the Growth Management Act and local implementing ordinances, including a six (6) year financing plan component.

Adopted on June 5, 2025

SNOQUALMIE VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 410

2025-2030
SIX-YEAR CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

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For information about this plan, call the District Business Services Office
(425.831.8011)

Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410
Snoqualmie, Washington
(425) 831-8000

Board of Directors

	Position Number	Term
Melissa Johnson, President	1	1/1/22 – 12/31/25
Judith Milstein	2	1/1/24 – 12/31/27
Rene Price	3	1/1/24 – 12/31/27
Gary Fancher	4	1/1/22 – 12/31/25
Ram Dutt Vedullapalli, Vice President	5	1/1/24 – 12/31/27

Central Office Administration

Superintendent	Dan Schlotfeldt
Assistant Superintendent – Finance & Operations	Ryan Stokes
Executive Director - Secondary Teaching and Learning	Andrea Zier
Executive Director - Elementary Teaching and Learning	Monica Heimbigner
Executive Director of Student Services	Kimberly Mackey
Executive Director of Human Resources	Beth Porter

Administration Building
8001 Silva Ave S.E., P.O. Box 400
Snoqualmie, WA 98065
(425) 831-8000
Dan Schlotfeldt, Superintendent

Mount Si High School
8651 Meadowbrook Way S.E.
Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Debra Hay, Principal

Two Rivers School
8651 Meadowbrook Way S.E.
Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Catherine Fredenburg, Principal

Snoqualmie Middle School
9200 Railroad Ave S.E.
Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Megan Botulinski, Principal

Chief Kanim Middle School
32627 S.E. Redmond-Fall City Rd.
P.O. Box 639
Fall City, WA 98024
Michelle Trifunovic, Principal

Twin Falls Middle School
46910 SE Middle Fork Road
North Bend, WA 98045
Jeff D'Ambrosio, Principal

Cascade View Elementary
34816 SE Ridge Street
Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Katelyn Long, Principal

Snoqualmie Elementary
39801 S.E. Park Street
Snoqualmie, WA 98065
John Norberg, Principal

North Bend Elementary
400 East Third Street
North Bend, WA 98045
Rebekah Westra, Principal

Fall City Elementary
33314 S.E. 42nd
Fall City, WA 98027
Jamie Warner, Principal

Timber Ridge Elementary
34412 SE Swenson Drive
Snoqualmie, WA 98065
Shawn Lawrence, Principal

Opstad Elementary
1345 Stilson Avenue S.E.
North Bend, WA 98045
Emily Hays, Principal

Section 1. Executive Summary

The Snoqualmie Valley School District ("District") has developed this Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan ("Plan") in compliance with the State of Washington's Growth Management Act and King County Code 21A.43. This plan, based on data from spring 2025, aligns with previous capital facilities plans but is not the only plan for the District's needs.

For impact fees to be collected in unincorporated King County, the King County Council must adopt this plan. The District includes the cities of Snoqualmie, North Bend, and part of Sammamish, each of which has adopted a school impact fee policy similar to the county model.

The District updates this plan regularly, adjusting the fee schedule as necessary (see Appendix A for current calculations).

The Plan sets a "standard of service" for capacity, reflecting current student/teacher ratios the District aims to maintain. While the plan includes class size reductions for K-3, it does not account for further reductions in other grades as per Initiative 1351, which has not been funded by the state. Future updates will consider these changes as funding becomes available.

It should also be noted that although the State Superintendent of Public Instruction establishes square foot guidelines for capacity funding criteria, those guidelines do not account for the **actual** program needs in the District. The Growth Management Act and King County Code 21A.43 authorize the District to adjust the standard of service based on the District's specific needs.

In general, the District's current standard provides the following (see Section 2 for additional information):

School Level	Target Average Student/Teacher Ratio
Elementary	20 Students
Middle	27 Students
High	28 Students

Capacity for 2025-26: The District's permanent capacity is 6,599 students, with an additional 2,003 of capacity in portable classrooms to accommodate students. Enrollment for Fall 2024 was 6,815 FTE (which includes approximately 63 FTE served either out of district or via alternative programming). The District anticipates a slight decrease in enrollment through 2025-2026, followed by growth in later years. Projections show a 0.2% overall decrease to 6,803 students by 2030. However, variables such as housing growth in North Bend, potential zoning and housing construction changes to address future population growth in King County, and changes in enrollment trends may influence these projections.

The state's 2010 House Bill 2776 mandated full-day kindergarten by 2018, doubling the classroom needs for kindergartners. Additionally, the bill required K-3 class sizes to be reduced to 17 students, further increasing classroom demand. These changes, alongside growing enrollment, have escalated the need for permanent classroom space across all grade levels. The largest growth continues in Snoqualmie Ridge and North Bend. Census data shows Snoqualmie grew by 32.3% and North Bend by 31.8% over the past decade. Both cities expect further housing growth, while other areas will see minimal changes unless annexations occur.

Previous Capacity Expansions: Notable past expansions include Cascade View Elementary (2005), Twin Falls Middle School (2008), Mount Si High School (2009), Timber Ridge Elementary (2016), and Mount Si High School's replacement (2019). However, a significant portion of elementary capacity is still housed in portable classrooms, which currently provide the equivalent of two additional elementary schools' worth of space.

Citizen's Committee Recommendations: Following the completion of the Timber Ridge and Mount Si school additions, made possible by the District's most recent bond proposal (2015), the District started to assess its ongoing facility needs.

To evaluate current and future requirements and prioritize projects for potential upcoming bond measures, the District established a citizen's committee. This committee was tasked with reviewing the District's facilities needs, particularly in relation to evolving educational requirements, projected enrollment growth, building conditions and safety. The committee's goal was to develop a long-term facilities plan which would effectively communicate the district's future facility needs and improvements over the next 20 years.

Based on these considerations, the committee recommended the full rebuilding and expansion of North Bend Elementary and Fall City Elementary. This recommendation was driven by factors such as projected enrollment growth, the high number of portable classrooms in use, equitable learning spaces when compared to newer buildings, and the age and location of these schools. Replacing these older facilities will not only accommodate future growth but also reduce the current reliance on portables. Both schools are among the District's oldest, and replacing them will resolve long-standing maintenance issues, improve overall facility conditions, and provide more equitable learning environments on par with other schools in the District. The committee specifically recommended full replacements rather than remodels, as the benefits of new construction—such as addressing current needs in their entirety—far outweigh the slightly higher costs compared to a remodel. A full replacement allows for the design and installation of systems and components that fully meet the District's needs, whereas a remodel would only be able to address a portion of those needs.

The committee also recommended the replacement and expansion of Snoqualmie Middle School. This school, like the elementary schools, lacks equitable facilities and learning spaces when compared to the District's other middle schools. Moreover, a significant number of classrooms have doors that open to the exterior, creating ongoing safety and security concerns considering increasing incidents in public schools.

In 2024, the School Board formally accepted the recommendations of the Citizen's Facilities Advisory Committee and has begun planning for the potential bond measures to support these projects.

See Section 6 for further details on the District's capacity planning.

Section 2. Current District "Standard of Service"

(as defined by King County Code 21A.06

In accordance with King County Code 21A.06, each school district is required to establish a "standard of service" to determine its overall capacity. This standard accounts for factors such as program year, class size, the number of classrooms, students, special needs programs, and other district-specific considerations. Relocatable units (i.e., portable classrooms) may be included in capacity calculations using the same standards as permanent facilities.

The following outlines the District's current standard of service, which reflects programs and educational opportunities that directly impact building capacity. Note that some buildings' permanent capacities have been adjusted to accommodate special programs. The standard of service incorporates class size reductions at the K-3 level but does not yet include potential reductions for other grades per Initiative 1351, which, though approved by voters in 2014, has not been funded by the state. Future updates will consider these changes as funding becomes available.

Standard of Service for Elementary Students

- Average target class size for grades K – 2: 17 students
- Average target class size for grade 3: 17 students
- Average target class size for grades 4-5: 27 students
    - Weighted Average for K-5 based on the above: 20 students
- Special Education for students with disabilities may be provided in a self-contained classroom. Average target class size: 12 students

The District's goal is to provide a standard of service of 17 students per classroom for kindergarten through grade 3, and 25 students per classroom in grades 4 through 5. However, the state currently funds grades 4 and 5 at 27 students per classroom.

Identified students will also be provided other special educational opportunities in classrooms designated as follows:

- Resource rooms
- Computer rooms
- Multi Language Learners (MLL)
- Education for disadvantaged students (Title I)
- Highly Capable education
- District remediation programs
- Learning assisted programs
- Transition rooms
- Behavior and other social, emotional programing
- Mild, moderate and severe disabilities
- Preschool programs

Standard of Service for Secondary Students

- Average target class size for grades 6-8: 27 students
- Average target class size for grades 9-12: 30 students
- Average target class size for Two Rivers School: 20 students
- Special Education for students with disabilities may be provided in a self-contained classroom. Average target class size: 12 students

Identified students will also be provided other special educational opportunities in classrooms designated as follows:

- English Language Learners (ELL)
- Resource rooms (for special remedial assistance)
- Computer rooms

Room Utilization at Secondary Schools

Full utilization of teaching stations is not possible due to program schedules, specialized room requirements, and teachers needing planning space.

For building capacity calculations, the District uses a standard utilization rate of 83% (5 out of 6 periods) for middle schools.

In the 2019-20 school year, Mount Si High School adopted a 7-period schedule, with teachers teaching 5 of those periods. This results in a room utilization rate of 71%, but as enrollment increases, teachers will move to shared classrooms in certain areas, which will slightly raise utilization to approximately 75%. The State does not fund the extra planning period provided to teachers in the 7-period day. Due to this and the lower room utilization, the class size for capacity purposes (and financial purposes) at Mount Si has been increased from 27 to 30 students. Future updates may adjust class size and room utilization rates based on schedule and/or funding changes.

Section 3. Inventory and Evaluation of Current Permanent Facilities

For the 2025–26 school year, the District's total student capacity is projected at 8,626, which includes 6,599 permanent classroom seats and 2,027 temporary (portable) classroom seats. As of October 2024, enrollment for facility planning purposes was 6,752 students. Total October 2024 enrollment—including students enrolled in alternative educational programs and out-of-district placements—was 6,815 full-time equivalents (FTE).

Capacity calculations at the elementary, middle, and high school levels are based on current service standards. Changes in instructional programs, student support needs (such as special education), and current facility use have led to adjustments in capacity at some schools. A summary table follows, detailing the current permanent capacity by school, organized by level and name.

A broader overview of districtwide capacity and enrollment projections for the next six years is provided in Section 7.

The physical condition of District facilities was evaluated as part of the 2023 State Study and Survey of School Facilities, conducted in accordance with WAC 180-25-025. This report, which is updated as facilities are modernized, is incorporated herein by reference.

Inventory of Permanent School Facilities and Related Program Capacity
2025-26 School Year

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity *	2024-25 Enrollment **
CASCADE VIEW	34816 SE Ridge Street Snoqualmie, Washington	K thru 5	473	494
FALL CITY	33314 SE 42nd Place Fall City, Washington	K thru 5	270	456
NORTH BEND	400 E 3rd Street North Bend, Washington	K thru 5	325	466
OPSTAD	1345 Stilson Av SE North Bend, Washington	K thru 5	430	580
SNOQUALMIE	39801 SE Park Street Snoqualmie, Washington	K thru 5	390	491
TIMBER RIDGE	34412 SE Swenson Drive Snoqualmie, Washington	K thru 5	583	608
	Total Elementary School		**2,471**	**3,095**

MIDDLE SCHOOL LEVEL

Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity *	2024-25 Enrollment **
CHIEF KANIM	32627 SE Redmond-Fall City Rd Fall City, Washington	6, 7 & 8	697	522
SNOQUALMIE	9200 Railroad Ave SE Snoqualmie, Washington	6, 7 & 8	336	577
TWIN FALLS	46910 SE Middle Fork Road North Bend, Washington	6, 7 & 8	765	555
	Total Middle School		**1,798**	**1,654**

HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL

Facility	Address	Grade Span	Permanent Capacity *	2024-25 Enrollment **
MOUNT SI / TWO RIVERS	8651 Meadowbrook Way SE Snoqualmie, Washington	9 thru 12	2,330	2,003
	Total High School		**2,330**	**2,003**

TOTAL DISTRICT	**6,599**	**6,752**

* *Does not include capacity for special programs as identified in Standards of Service section.*

** *Snoqualmie Elementary and Middle schools enrollment includes Meadowbrook School (formerly Parent Partnership) enrollment, as students attend at those locations. Difference between enrollment (pg.12) is due to rounding, other educational programs, and out of district placements*

Section 4. Relocatable (Portable) Classrooms

For a definition of relocatables and permanent facilities, see Section 2 of King County Code 21A.06.

The District currently utilizes 93 portable classrooms, which account for approximately 23% of total classroom capacity. However, 36% of elementary capacity is in portables—equivalent to more than two full elementary schools. While the expansion of Mount Si High School and reopening of Snoqualmie Middle School reduced reliance on portables at the secondary level, ongoing enrollment growth may require the District to acquire or relocate additional portables for elementary schools over the next six years.

Portables offer short-term flexibility for fluctuating enrollment and program needs. All new and modernized school sites are designed to accommodate portables if needed. However, portables are not intended as a long-term solution, and the District remains committed to reducing the percentage of students housed in them.

Portable classroom costs vary significantly depending on location, permitting, and use. An additional 10 portables are used for specialized programs and districtwide services and are not available for general classroom use.

The former Two Rivers School facility, vacated in 2021, is undergoing renovation and will reopen in Fall 2025 as an early learning center. This project will relocate preschool programs from Snoqualmie Elementary and increase capacity to serve students in these programs.

Section 5. Six-Year Enrollment Projections

The District partners with Flo Analytics (FLO) to forecast student enrollment over a six-year period. FLO provides low, middle, and high-range projections based on historical growth, future housing developments, birth rates, economic trends, and other contributing factors.

According to FLO's 2024 mid-range projection, districtwide enrollment is expected to decline slightly—by 12 students (0.2%)—over the next six years. Elementary enrollment, however, is projected to grow by 139 students (4%) during that same period. Middle and high school enrollment is expected to decline as the recently smaller elementary cohorts advance through the system.

Enrollment data has been adjusted starting in 2016 to reflect Washington State House Bill 2776, which mandated full-day kindergarten. While this change did not increase student headcount, it effectively doubled the number of classrooms needed for kindergarten.

The District acknowledges that near-term projections may be influenced by several variables, including housing growth in North Bend, potential zoning and housing construction changes to address future population growth in King County, and changes in enrollment trends.

Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410
Actual Full-Time Equivalent Enrollment through 2024 and Projected Enrollment from 2025 through 2030

	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Enrollment Projections through 2029					
GRADE:	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Kindergarten **	245	267	241	548	508	548	603	402	546	491	492	449	454	517	527	544	535	541
1st Grade	540	530	578	526	574	530	552	561	475	531	502	514	460	466	528	538	556	547
2nd Grade	504	559	536	614	560	569	549	516	593	485	542	514	526	470	476	539	549	567
3rd Grade	509	515	567	559	608	564	572	519	549	579	489	550	517	530	473	480	544	554
4th Grade	517	509	566	597	566	585	566	534	525	546	584	491	553	520	533	474	481	547
5th Grade	528	538	526	570	596	557	584	554	545	523	545	581	492	554	521	534	475	482
K-5 Subtotal	**2,843**	**2,918**	**3,014**	**3,414**	**3,412**	**3,353**	**3,426**	**3,086**	**3,233**	**3,155**	**3,154**	**3,099**	**3,002**	**3,057**	**3,058**	**3,109**	**3,140**	**3,238**
6th Grade	472	514	570	529	580	582	574	581	548	538	520	546	580	491	553	520	533	474
7th Grade	512	481	525	572	511	581	590	550	594	536	544	522	546	580	491	553	520	533
8th Grade	476	505	486	508	563	514	570	558	554	595	542	551	527	551	585	496	558	525
6-8 Subtotal	**1,460**	**1,500**	**1,581**	**1,609**	**1,654**	**1,677**	**1,734**	**1,689**	**1,696**	**1,669**	**1,606**	**1,619**	**1,653**	**1,622**	**1,629**	**1,569**	**1,611**	**1,532**
9th Grade	477	489	525	475	510	567	523	571	581	565	617	568	572	547	572	607	514	579
10th Grade	473	469	473	500	472	499	556	507	576	566	570	617	565	569	544	569	604	512
11th Grade	369	396	357	310	360	317	369	381	411	461	473	468	505	464	467	446	467	495
12th Grade	363	388	372	321	283	315	338	376	379	397	416	444	447	484	444	447	428	447
9-12 Subtotal	**1,682**	**1,742**	**1,727**	**1,606**	**1,625**	**1,698**	**1,786**	**1,835**	**1,947**	**1,989**	**2,076**	**2,097**	**2,089**	**2,064**	**2,027**	**2,069**	**2,013**	**2,033**
				***														
K-12 TOTAL	**5,985**	**6,160**	**6,322**	**6,629**	**6,691**	**6,728**	**6,946**	**6,610**	**6,876**	**6,813**	**6,836**	**6,815**	**6,744**	**6,743**	**6,714**	**6,747**	**6,764**	**6,803**
	1.5%	*2.9%*	*2.6%*	*4.9%*	*0.9%*	*0.6%*	*3.2%*	*-4.8%*	*4.0%*	*-0.9%*	*0.3%*	*-0.3%*	*-1.0%*	*0.0%*	*-0.4%*	*0.5%*	*0.3%*	*0.6%*

* *Enrollment Projections above reflect mid-range enrollment projections provided by Flo Analytics: December 2024.*

** *Kindergarteners are counted as 1/2 FTE until 2016, when kindergarten classes transitioned to full day programming.*

*** *The district experienced large increases in Running Start enrollment for grades 11-12 recently. It is still too early to determine if this is a trend or an anomaly based on current circumstances (construction, high school schedule, etc.) Future enrollment will continue to be monitored and projections may be adjusted in subsequent updates to the Capital Facilities Plan.*

Section 6. Six-Year Planning and Construction Plan

To meet ongoing and future capacity challenges and facilities needs, the District plans to:

- Construct new permanent elementary school capacity
- Rebuild and expand Snoqualmie Middle School
- Use portable classrooms where other solutions are not feasible
- Acquire land to expand transportation facilities

Elementary School Capacity Needs

Despite adding Timber Ridge Elementary in 2016, nearly all elementary schools still exceed their permanent capacity. Currently, 36% of elementary students are housed in portables, and some schools—like Snoqualmie, Fall City, and North Bend—have around 50% of their capacity in portable classrooms. In addition, growth at the elementary level is projected to continue.

Portables offer only short-term relief. Further expansion is constrained by land availability, building codes, and limitations in shared spaces like restrooms, parking, and specialist classrooms.

Future elementary school construction is expected to focus on replacing aging buildings with larger facilities that expand capacity and reduce reliance on portables.

Citizens' Facilities Advisory Committee Recommendations

In 2020, the District formed the Citizens' Facilities Advisory Committee to evaluate long-term solutions. In 2023, the committee prioritized:

1. **Rebuilding and expanding Fall City and North Bend Elementary Schools**
    - Both are the oldest in the District and have the highest portable use.
    - North Bend Elementary must be replaced due to its location in a floodway, which limits renovation.
    - These two projects would eliminate 29 portable classrooms and support future growth.

2. **Rebuilding Snoqualmie Middle School**
    - A new facility on District-owned property at Snoqualmie Ridge would enhance safety, and provide instructional spaces that meet current educational needs and are more comparable to the district's other middle schools, while reducing transportation demands, while also reducing the utilization of approximately 10-15 portable classrooms.

Additional recommendations for future phases of the long-term plan would include modernization or replacement of Opstad Elementary, Snoqualmie Elementary and Chief Kanim Middle School. The existing Snoqualmie Middle School would also be repurposed for other district uses.

A 7th elementary school may also be considered if enrollment exceeds projections.

In 2024, the School Board accepted these recommendations and plans to survey the community on a future bond to fund these projects.

Current and Ongoing Projects
The district currently provides required preschool services to students who qualify at Snoqualmie Elementary School. As part of the 2015 bond, the District is converting the former Two Rivers School into an Early Learning Center. This facility will serve the growing special education needs of the District and increase capacity for typically developing peers to be a part of preschool programming. This facility will also serve an expanded daycare program to help support district staff with young children. It is expected to open in Fall 2025.

Transportation Facility Needs
The District must also address its outdated transportation facility, which is insufficient for current and future needs. While recent driver shortages have obscured this issue, hiring more staff will highlight capacity limitations. Though a transportation facility was considered in the 2015 bond, it was excluded due to cost.

The District now plans to identify and secure land for a future transportation facility. While these costs are not eligible for impact fee funding, they are a key part of the District's long-term planning.

Section 7. Six-Year Classroom Capacities: Availability/Deficit Projections

The table below summarizes the District's projected permanent and portable capacity throughout the duration of this Plan.

Despite the opening of Timber Ridge Elementary in 2016, the District continues to face permanent capacity shortages at the elementary level, with 36% of elementary students still housed in portable classrooms.

To address long-term needs, the District plans to rebuild and expand North Bend Elementary by 2030 and Fall City Elementary by 2031. Each project would replace portables used by approximately 300 students with permanent classrooms. With the completion of the North Bend Elementary school planned for 2030, the percentage of elementary students housed in portable classrooms would be reduced to 29%, with an additional reduction once Fall City Elementary is completed.

At the secondary level, the expansion of Mount Si High School (MSHS) has significantly increased permanent capacity for grades 9–12, and also benefited middle school capacity. A replacement of Snoqualmie Middle School would replace portables used by 200-340 students, depending on the service location of Meadowbrook School (previously Parent Partnership).

Districtwide, 23% of classrooms are projected to be in portables in the 2025–26 school year. With planned elementary capacity additions, this percentage is expected to drop to 21% by 2030, with additional decreases once Fall City Elementary and Snoqualmie Middle School projects are completed.

The District remains committed to reducing the current reliance on portable classrooms and will continue to assess future elementary capacity needs.

PROJECTED CAPACITY TO HOUSE STUDENTS

Elementary School K-5

PLAN YEARS: *	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
**Permanent Capacity ** **	**2,471**	**2,471**	**2,471**	**2,471**	**2,471**	**2,471**
New Construction: *Preschool, Elementary Capacity*	-	-	-	-	-	325
Permanent Capacity subtotal:	**2,471**	**2,471**	**2,471**	**2,471**	**2,471**	**2,796**
Projected Enrollment:	3,057	3,058	3,109	3,140	3,238	3,238
Surplus/(Deficit) of Permanent Capacity:	(586)	(587)	(638)	(669)	(767)	(442)
Portable Capacity Available:	1,377	1,377	1,377	1,419	1,419	1,419
Portable Capacity Changes (+/-):	-	-	42			(280)
Surplus/(Deficit) with Portables:	791	790	781	750	652	697

Middle School 6-8

PLAN YEARS: *	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Permanent Capacity	**1,798**	**1,798**	**1,798**	**1,798**	**1,798**	**1,798**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent Capacity subtotal:	**1,798**	**1,798**	**1,798**	**1,798**	**1,798**	**1,798**
Projected Enrollment:	1,622	1,629	1,569	1,611	1,532	1,532
Surplus/(Deficit) of Permanent Capacity:	176	169	229	187	266	266
Portable Capacity Available:	650	650	650	650	650	650
Portable Capacity Changes (+/-):	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) with Portables:	826	819	879	837	916	916

High School 9-12

PLAN YEARS: *	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Permanent Capacity	**2,330**	**2,330**	**2,330**	**2,330**	**2,330**	**2,330**
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capacity:	**2,330**	**2,330**	**2,330**	**2,330**	**2,330**	**2,330**
Projected Enrollment:	2,064	2,027	2,069	2,013	2,033	2,033
Surplus/(Deficit) Permanent Capacity:	266	303	261	317	297	297
Portable Capacity Available:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portable Capacity Changes (+/-):	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) with Portables:	266	303	261	317	297	297

K-12 TOTAL

PLAN YEARS: *	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Permanent Capacity:	**6,599**	**6,599**	**6,599**	**6,599**	**6,599**	**6,924**
Total Projected Enrollment:	6,743	6,714	6,747	6,764	6,803	6,803
Surplus/(Deficit) Permanent Capacity:	(144)	(115)	(148)	(165)	(204)	121
Total Portable Capacity	2,027	2,027	2,069	2,069	2,069	1,789
Total Permanent and Portable Capacity	8,626	8,626	8,668	8,668	8,668	8,713
Surplus/(Deficit) with Portables:	1,883	1,912	1,921	1,904	1,865	1,910

** Plan Years are calendar years; projected enrollment listed above represents fall enrollment of that year.*
*** North Bend Elementary rebuild would provide permanent capacity of 650 students compared to current permanent capacity of 325, for a net addition of 325, as well as the ability to eliminate existing portable capacity of 280.*

Section 8. Impact Fees and the Finance Plan

By law, impact fees cannot fully fund new school capacity needs; they may only cover a portion of the costs associated with growth. The impact fee formula ensures new development contributes to the facilities required to serve the students it generates. These calculations are based on student generation factors, which calculate the average number of students generated per new single-family or multi-family unit, derived from recent local data.

The student generation factor is applied to anticipated construction costs (construction-only, not total project costs) over the six-year span of this Plan. The result is the per-dwelling unit cost of providing school capacity for new housing. This amount is then reduced by expected State match funds and the present value of future tax revenues from existing school construction bond debt service which the new homeowner will be paying.

King County and the cities of Sammamish, Snoqualmie, and North Bend require that local communities cover 50% of this adjusted cost. Therefore, the final proposed impact fee reflects this mandated reduction, after the additional discounts noted above.

Due to these adjustments, impact fees alone are insufficient to fund school construction. Most funding must come from locally approved bonds.

A small amount of funding may also come from State School Construction Assistance Program or "State Match" funds. For example, the District received State Match funds for the Timber Ridge Elementary and Mount Si High School projects, which covered only about 11% of total costs, just over the amount of sales tax charged on public school construction. Thus, state funding has a very limited role in addressing school facility needs.

The District's finance plan for 2025–2030 includes secured funds from the 2015 bond and current impact fees but will require additional bonds. The District owns undeveloped land in both Snoqualmie and North Bend that could support future schools and must also plan for expanded transportation facilities.

Future updates to this Plan will include revised construction project and funding details, as they develop and change.

FINANCING PLAN

Facility:		Estimated Cost	Unsecured Source of Funds: Bonds/Local	State Match	Impact Fees	Secured Source of Funds: Bonds	State Match	Impact Fees	Other Sources
Preschool		*$5,300,000*	$0	$0	$0	$2,000,000	$0	$3,300,000	$0
Elementary School Construction	[1]	*$121,800,000*	*$116,750,000*	[2] *$50,000*	*$2,000,000*	*$0*	*$0*	*$3,000,000*	*$0*
Portable Classrooms - ES		*$780,000*	*$0*	*$0*	*$605,000*	*$0*	*$0*	*$175,000*	*$0*
Land Acquisition/Development - Transportation Facility Expansion		*$8,000,000*	*TBD*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*

[1] *Listed here are estimated total project costs as adjusted for cost escalation through anticipated bid year. Impact fees are only be calculated on 'construction costs'. Costs backed out of the total project cost to arrive at 'construction cost' represent about 25-30% of the total project cost. These costs inlcude design/engineering fees, sales tax, permitting, inspection, insurance and construction management costs, as well as furnishings and equipment for the building. The difference in cost is summarized below.*

Added Elementary School Capacity:
Estimated total project cost = 121,800,000 Estimated cost of construction = $96,700,000

[2] *State Matching funds calculated based off of estimates provided by OSPI in March 2025*

Cost Estimates and State Match Availability

To estimate construction costs, the District is using actual costs from recent portable acquisitions, adjusted for inflation. The elementary capacity project estimate is based on NAC Architecture's data from recent bid awards, with inflation projected through the project's midpoint. Other project costs are internally estimated using current market rates and preliminary designs.

The District has updated its estimate of potential State matching funds from OSPI, which are available for:

1. New construction for 'unhoused' students (those in non-permanent facilities), and
2. Modernization or replacement of facilities not renovated in 30+ years.

Matching funds for new construction are grouped by K–8 and 9–12 grade bands. The District is not currently eligible for 'unhoused' construction funding since middle school capacity offsets elementary students in portables. Due to recent enrollment declines at the elementary level, currently one out of 5 students are served in portable classrooms, with that percentage growing to 23% over the next few years. As seen in Section 7, the total unhoused students for K-8 is still over 400 (586 of unhoused elementary, offset by 176 of surplus permanent capacity at the middle school level). And yet, the state formula based solely on square footage does not qualify the district for any funding for unhoused students. We assert that the state formula for funding is antiquated, as it does not calculate unhoused students currently for the district. In addition, it does not account for the numerous required programs and services that are incorporated into schools and require space to operate.

Modernization funding is site-specific, and buildings qualify 30 years after any construction or renovations have occurred. Current estimates suggest state match would cover only 0–2% of construction costs for North Bend and Fall City Elementary schools, both last renovated in 1999. By 2031, when full eligibility is expected, matching funds may rise to 6–7% of the current project cost, but overall project cost inflation would outpace any financial benefit of delaying construction in order to access those potential state matching funds.

The District maintains that the state's funding formula is inadequate, providing less than 10% of actual costs—and urges reform to better align with current construction realities.

Appendix A: Composite Student Generation Factors

Ordinance No. 10162, Section R. Page 5: lines 30 thru 35 & Page 6: line 1:
"Student factors shall be based on district records on average actual student generation rates for new developments constructed over a period of not more than five (5) years prior to the date of the fee calculation: provided that, if such information is not available in the district, data from adjacent districts, districts with similar demographics, or county wide averages may be used."

In 2024, the FLO Analytics analyzed student generation rates within Snoqualmie Valley and found the following rates:

K–12 Students per Housing Unit Built 2019–2023

Housing Type	Housing Units	Students				SGRs			
		K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Single-family	707	199	85	90	374	0.281	0.120	0.127	0.529
Multifamily	425	82	47	60	189	0.193	0.111	0.141	0.445

For purposes of the impact fee calculation, the district is using its own rate for single-family dwellings.

Multi-family developments can vary widely, and the number of students generated depends on the nature of the developments, including affordability, location, number of bedrooms, and even proximity to local schools. Some of the larger market rate multifamily developments in the FLO Analytics study were not fully constructed/occupied at the end of 2023 (the outside date of the study period), so the true student generation rates from those developments are not currently known. As such, while the District is using its own rate for multi-family units, the District has chosen to employ a discretionary adjustment to the calculated multi-family school impact fee to keep the fee at the same amount as the fee calculated in 2024, as we monitor the district data set for another year.

The District will continue to revisit this analysis in the next update to the Capital Facilities Plan.

Finally, local cities and jurisdictions updated their comprehensive plans to facilitate the delivery of middle housing expected future King County housing needs. Given constraints on available developable land, potential changes to zoning, density and annexation might be necessary to accommodate that housing growth. This would potentially impact both the student generation rates and the capital facilities needed to house additional future students. The District will continue to monitor these impacts on future updates to the Capital Facilities Plan.

Appendix B: Single Family Residence Impact Fee Calculation

Site Aquisition Cost Per Residence

Formula: ((Acres x Cost per Acre) / Facility Size) x Student Factor

	Site Size	Cost / Acre	Facility Size	Student Factor	
Elementary	15	$0	n/a	0.2810	$0.00
Middle	25	$0	n/a	0.1200	$0.00
High	40	$0	n/a	0.1270	$0.00
				A--------->	$0.00

Permanent Facility Construction Cost Per Residence

Formula: ((Facility Cost / Facility Capacity) x Student Factor) x (Permanent/Total Footage Ratio)

	Facility Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	Footage Ratio	
Elementary	$96,700,000	650	0.2810	0.8541	$35,704.93
Middle	$0	0	0.1200	0.9013	$0.00
High	$0	0	0.1270	1.0000	$0.00
				B--------->	$35,704.93

Temporary Facilities Cost Per Residence

Formula: ((Facility Cost / Facility Capacity) x Student Factor) x (Temporary/Total Footage Ratio)

	Facility Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	Footage Ratio	
Elementary	$396,000	20	0.2810	0.1459	$811.76
Middle	$0	27	0.1200	0.0987	$0.00
High	$0	28	0.1270	0.0000	$0.00
				C--------->	$811.76

State Match Credit Per Residence (if applicable)

Formula: Current Construction Cost Allocation x SPI Footage x District Match x Student Factor

	CCCA	SPI Footage	District Match	Student Factor	
Elementary	$375.00	90	0.05%	0.2810	$4.74
Middle	$375.00	117		0.1200	n/a
High	$375.00	130	n/a	0.1270	n/a
				D--------->	$4.74

Tax Credit Per Residence

Average Residential Assessed Value	$1,028,420	
Current Debt Service Tax Rate	$1.2390	
Annual Tax Payment	$1,274.21	
Bond Buyer Index Annual Interest Rate	4.15%	
Discount Period (Years Amortized)	10	
	TC-------->	$10,258.26

Fee Per Residence Recap:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0.00	
Permanent Facility Cost	$35,704.93	
Temporary Facility Cost	$811.76	
Subtotal		$36,516.69
State Match Credit	($4.74)	
Tax Payment Credit	($10,258.26)	
Subtotal		$26,253.69
50% Local Share		($13,126.84)
Impact Fee, net of Local Share		**$13,126.84**

Appendix B: Multi-Family Residence Impact Fee Calculation

Site Aquisition Cost Per Residence

Formula: ((Acres x Cost per Acre) / Facility Size) x Student Factor

	Site Size	Cost / Acre	Facility Size	Student Factor	
Elementary	15	$0	n/a	0.1930	$0.00
Middle	25	$0	n/a	0.1110	$0.00
High	40	$0	n/a	0.1410	$0.00
				A---------->	$0.00

Permanent Facility Construction Cost Per Residence

Formula: ((Facility Cost / Facility Capacity) x Student Factor) x (Permanent/Total Footage Ratio)

	Facility Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	Footage Ratio	
Elementary	$96,700,000	650	0.1930	0.8541	$24,524.19
Middle	$0	0	0.1110	0.9013	$0.00
High	$0	0	0.1410	1.0000	$0.00
				B--------->	$24,524.19

Temporary Facilities Cost Per Residence

Formula: ((Facility Cost / Facility Capacity) x Student Factor) x (Temporary/Total Footage Ratio)

	Facility Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	Footage Ratio	
Elementary	$396,000	20	0.1930	0.1459	$557.54
Middle	$0	27	0.1110	0.0987	$0.00
High	$0	28	0.1410	0.0000	$0.00
				C--------->	$557.54

State Match Credit Per Residence (if applicable)

Formula: Current Construction Cost Allocation x SPI Footage x District Match x Student Factor

	CCCA	SPI Footage	District Match %	Student Factor	
Elementary	$375.00	90	0.05%	0.1930	$3.26
Middle	$375.00	117	n/a	0.1110	n/a
High	$375.00	130	n/a	0.1410	n/a
				D---------->	$3.26

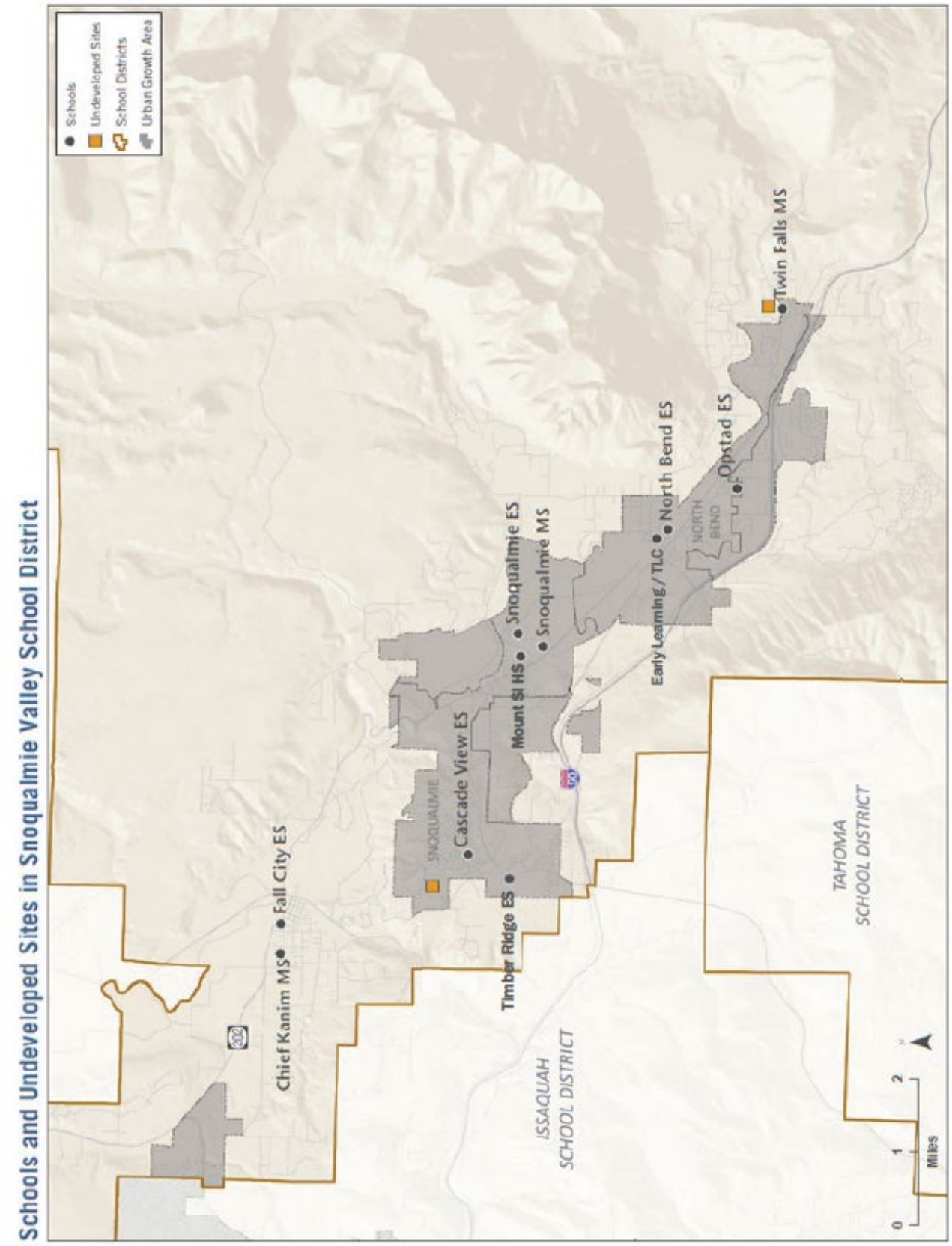
Tax Credit Per Residence

Average Residential Assessed Value	$329,669
Current Debt Service Tax Rate	$1.2390
Annual Tax Payment	$408.46
Bond Buyer Index Annual Interest Rate	4.15%
Discount Period (Years Amortized)	10
TC-------->	$3,288.37

Fee Per Residence Recap:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0.00	
Permanent Facility Cost	$24,524.19	
Temporary Facility Cost	$557.54	
Subtotal		$25,081.73
State Match Credit	($3.26)	
Tax Payment Credit	($3,288.37)	
Subtotal		$21,790.10
50% Local Share		($10,895.05)
Additional adjustment (discretionary)		($4,724.70)
Impact Fee, net of Local Share		**$6,170.35**

Appendix C: District Map





HIGHLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 401
CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN
2025-2030

Adopted: July 2, 2025

HIGHLINE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Ellie Daneshnia 6/6/25

HIGHLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 401

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

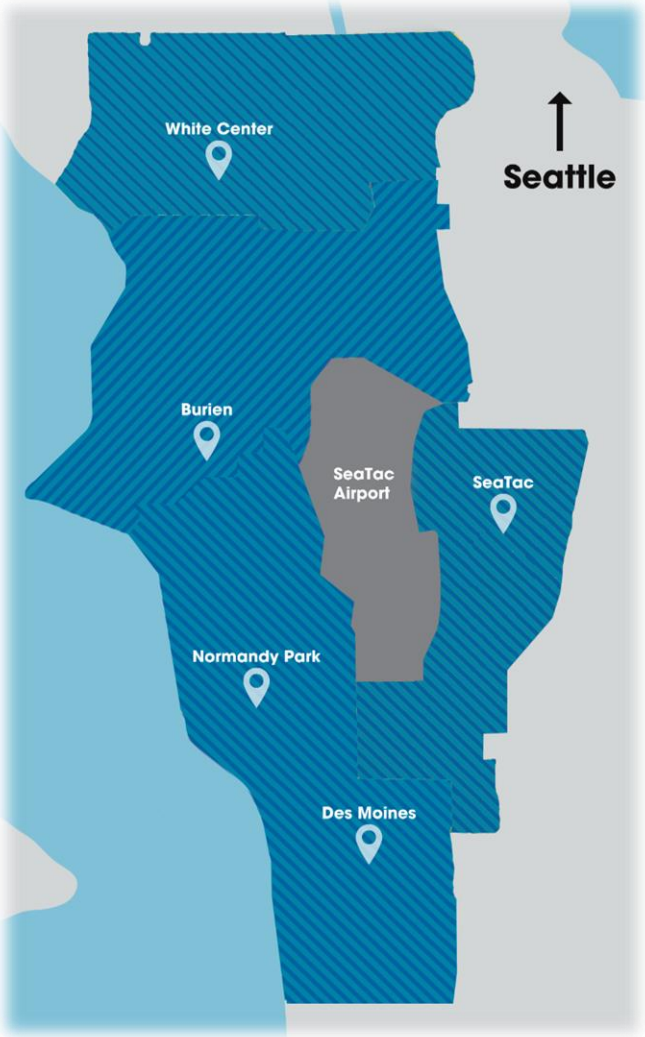
2025-2030

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joe Van, President
Stephanie Tidholm, Vice President
Angelica Alvarez, Director
Dr. Damarys Espinoza, Director
Blaine Holien, Director

SUPERINTENDENT

Dr. Ivan Duran



Adopted: July 2, 2025

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan

This Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan has been prepared by the Highline School District (the "District") as the District's primary facility planning document, in compliance with the requirements of Washington's Growth Management Act (the "GMA") and King County Council Code Title 21A. The Plan was prepared using data available in the spring of 2025. The GMA outlines 13 broad goals including adequate provision of necessary public facilities and services. Schools are among these necessary facilities and services. School districts have adopted capital facilities plans to satisfy the requirements of RCW 36.70A.070 and to identify additional school facilities necessary to meet the educational needs of the growing student populations anticipated in their districts.

The Highline School District (the "District") has prepared this Capital Facilities Plan (the "CFP") to provide King County (the "County") and the cities of Burien, Des Moines, Kent, Normandy Park, SeaTac, and Tukwila with a schedule and financing program for capital improvements over the next six years (2025-2030).

The District will update this plan regularly to reflect changes in enrollment, funding, and facility needs, and to maintain alignment with the District's long-term Educational Strategic Plan.

Executive Summary

Between 2010 and 2017, the Highline School District experienced steady growth in student enrollment. However, enrollment began to decline in 2018 and 2019, a trend that sharply intensified with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. These declines were driven by a combination of demographic and structural factors, including reduced birth rates, slower regional population growth, the expansion of charter and private schools, and limited new construction of affordable family housing.

As of October 1, 2024, the District serves 17,377 students across 18 elementary schools, five middle schools, and five comprehensive high schools, along with several alternative programs including Big Picture Schools, CHOICE Academy, Innovation Heights Academy (New Start), Maritime High School, and Highline Virtual Academy. The Puget Sound Skills Center also continues to serve regional high school students. The District's K–5, 6–8, and 9–12 grade configuration has been in place since 2019.

According to the December 2024 enrollment forecast, total enrollment is projected to grow modestly over the next six years, reaching 17,719 students by 2030, a cumulative increase of 342 students, or 1.97%. Slight declines are anticipated in 2025 and 2026, followed by a gradual recovery beginning in 2027. This growth is supported by over 5,500 new housing units planned within the District, including more than 3,000 apartments with two or more bedrooms designed to attract families.

A 2025 student generation rate (SGR) study confirmed that recent development, especially affordable apartment complexes is producing significantly more students than previously modeled:

Apartments: ~50 students per 100 units

Single-Family Homes: ~30 students per 100 units

Townhomes: ~5 students per 100 units

These updated SGRs provide a more accurate foundation for facility planning and potential future impact fee calculations.

Over the past two decades, the District has made significant investments in upgrading and replacing school facilities to meet modern educational and safety standards. Voters approved major capital bonds in 2002 ($189 million), 2006 ($148 million), and 2016 ($299.85 million). These bonds funded the construction of 14 new elementary schools, one new middle school, and two new high schools, as well as numerous modernization and interim facility projects.

The 2016 bond was based on recommendations from the Capital Facilities Advisory Committee (CFAC), a citizen-led planning group that developed a 20-year facilities roadmap. The 2016 bond addressed immediate capacity and facility needs and laid the foundation for a four-phase capital plan. Phase II, recommended by CFAC in 2019, proposed rebuilding Evergreen High School, Tyee High School, and Pacific Middle School, along with addressing critical non-capacity needs across the district.

In November 2022, District voters approved a $518,397,000 million bond with a 68.84% approval rate. This bond funds the replacement of Evergreen, Tyee, and Pacific schools, along with district-wide improvements such as emergency repairs, a new Transportation Building L, facilities for virtual programs, contributions to Maritime High School, field and roofing upgrades, and other essential health and safety improvements all as determined necessary and advisable by the Board.

Construction coordination for the 2022 bond is ongoing. Tyee High School students have been housed at the Olympic Interim Site since September 2023 and will return to the new Tyee campus in fall 2025. The former Southern Heights Elementary School was repurposed in 2023 to accommodate Innovation Heights Academy and the Highline Virtual Academy following its closure due to low enrollment. Similarly, Highline Virtual Elementary moved to Seahurst Elementary to consolidate resources and address declining demand for standalone online elementary programs.

In the 2024–25 school year, the District experienced an emergency event at the Southern Heights Elementary site, which had been repurposed to house Highline Virtual Academy and the Innovation Heights program. A fire at the facility caused significant damage and rendered the building inoperable for safe occupancy.

To ensure continued access to instructional services, the District rapidly mobilized resources to remodel and reoccupied the former Beverly Park Elementary site, which had previously been declared surplus. This emergency action allowed the District to relocate both programs with minimal disruption, but it also had the effect of reducing available surplus instructional space and highlighted the importance of maintaining flexible assets for contingency needs.

While the closure did not reduce total student enrollment capacity for general education programs, it reflects a meaningful shift in the District's available inventory and contingency planning assumptions.

This Capital Facilities Plan provides updated data on enrollment trends, instructional capacity, future facility needs, and project financing through 2030. While the Plan does not include a new impact fee schedule at this time, the District will continue to monitor development activity, demographic changes, and enrollment projections. If warranted, future CFP updates may include a recommendation to implement school impact fees, consistent with RCW 82.02 and SB 5258.

SECTION 2 – STANDARD OF SERVICE

King County Code 21A.06 refers to a "Standard of Service" that each school district must establish in order to ascertain its overall capacity. School facility and student capacity needs are dictated by the types and amounts of space required to accommodate the District's adopted educational program. The educational program standards which typically drive facility space needs include grade configuration, optimum facility size, class size, educational program offerings, classroom utilization and scheduling requirements, and use of relocatable classrooms (portables).

District educational program standards may change in the future as a result of changes in the education program, special programs class sizes, grade span configurations, and use of new technology, as well as other physical aspects of the school facilities. In addition, the District implemented reduced K-3 class sizes in the fall of 2019, which impacted school capacity and educational program standards. (The District implemented full-day kindergarten previously.) The school capacity inventory will be reviewed periodically and adjusted for any changes to the educational program standards. These changes will also be reflected in future updates of this CFP.

The Standard of Service outlined below reflects only those programs and educational opportunities provided to students that directly affect the capacity of school buildings. The special programs listed below require classroom space, thus the permanent capacity of some buildings housing these programs has been reduced.

Table 1
Class Size – Standard of Service

Grade Level	***Average Class Size Based on Standard of Service***
Kindergarten	20
Grades 1 – 3	22
Grades 4 – 5	27
Grades 6 – 8	29
Grades 9 – 12	29

Note: Class size targets reflect Highline's internal staffing model and may differ from state funding ratios.

It is not possible to achieve 100% utilization of all regular teaching stations throughout the day. Therefore, classroom capacity is adjusted using the utilization factor of available teaching stations depending on the physical characteristics of the facility and educational program needs.

Elementary School Standard of Service Models:

- **General Education Classrooms:** Core instructional space for K–5 students.
- **Early Learning Classrooms:** core instructional space for 3-5 year olds via ECEAP, Development preschool, and/or Transitional Kindergarten
- **Intervention Spaces:** Areas for additional student support in smaller groups, including those

receiving special education, Language Learning, and Title I and LAP services

- **Specialist Classrooms:**
  - Music
  - Art
  - STEM or Technology Labs
- **Shared Use Spaces**: Libraries, cafeterias, gyms, and multi-purpose rooms, including use for extended day programs

Secondary School Standard of Service Models

- **General Education Classrooms:** Core instructional space for grade 6-12 students.
- **Special Education Classrooms:** Self-contained or resource rooms for students with disabilities (e.g., for mild, moderate, or severe disabilities).
- **Intervention Spaces:** Areas for additional student support in smaller groups, including those receiving special education, Language Learning, and Title I and LAP services
- **CTE Classrooms:** Technology labs, visual art studios, construction and woodworking, etc.
- **Performing Arts Classrooms:** Choir, Drama, Band and/or orchestra
- **Lab Classrooms:** Biology, chemistry and other related sciences
- **Shared Use Spaces:** Libraries, cafeterias, gyms, and auditoriums, and multi-purpose rooms.

SECTION 3: INSTRUCTIONAL CAPACITY AND CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

This section provides an inventory of capital facilities owned and operated by the District including schools and relocatable classrooms (modular or portables). School facility capacity was inventoried based on the space required to accommodate the District's adopted educational program standards. See Section Three: Standard of Service. A map showing the locations of District facilities is provided in Appendix A.

Schools

School capacity was determined based on the number of teaching stations (or general classrooms) within each building and the space requirements of the District's adopted current educational program and internal targets as reported to the Information and Condition of Schools (ICOS) system with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is this capacity calculation that is used to establish the District's baseline capacity and to determine future capacity needs based on projected student enrollment. The school capacity inventory is summarized in Tables 2, 3, and 4.

Relocatable Classrooms (Portables)

Relocatable classrooms (portables) are used as interim classroom space to house students until funding can be secured to construct permanent classrooms. The District currently uses 25 relocatable classrooms at various school sites throughout the District to provide additional interim general classroom capacity. A typical relocatable classroom can provide capacity for a full-size class of students. The current use of relocatable classrooms throughout the District is summarized in Table 5.

Program Capacity Definitions

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires school districts to conduct an inventory-based analysis of instructional capacity to support long-range capital planning. Highline School District defines instructional capacity—sometimes referred to as permanent capacity—as the number of students a school facility can effectively serve based on building design, adopted educational service standards, and current program offerings.

Instructional capacity is not a fixed value; it is influenced annually by a variety of factors, including:

- Class size standards by grade level (e.g., kindergarten through grade 12).
- The presence of specialized programs (such as Special Education, English Language Learner services, and Title I support);
- The allocation of rooms for non-general education is used, including full-day kindergarten, resource rooms, preschool, or music.
- Facility layout and the availability of shared or specialized instructional spaces.

For example, an elementary school originally designed to serve 300 students may have a lower functional capacity today due to:

- Smaller class size limits for K–3 students (17 students per class under Highline's current standard).
- Special education and other support services that require dedicated classrooms with lower student-to-teacher ratios.
- Operational needs for staff collaboration, which reduce overall space availability for general instruction.

Highline School District uses a classroom-based planning model to estimate instructional capacity at each site. The District applies utilization factors to account for scheduling limitations.

- 85% utilization for elementary schools, recognizing the need for prep time and flexible groupings;
- 90% or higher for secondary schools, where departmental scheduling enables more efficient space usage.

Instructional capacity is reviewed and updated annually as part of the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) to ensure it accurately reflects changes in:

- Program delivery models,
- Classroom usage,
- Grade-level configurations, and
- The number of portable or interim classrooms in use.

Instructional Capacity and Facility Inventory

Under the GMA, school districts must periodically assess instructional capacity through a physical inventory of all permanent and relocatable facilities. Capacity is calculated in three forms:

- Design Capacity: The number of students the building was originally designed to serve, assuming optimal general education use.

- Instructional Capacity: The adjusted number of students that can be served, based on current classroom usage, educational program needs, class size policy, and special programs. This is updated annually.

- Available Capacity: The difference between instructional capacity and current enrollment. A negative number indicates overcrowding, while a positive number reflects surplus space.

Table 2
Elementary School Level Inventory

Elementary School	*Building Area (sq. ft.)*	*Teaching Stations**	*Permanent Capacity***
Beverly Park at Glendale ES	58,145	19	429
Bow Lake ES	74,729	26	588
Cedarhurst ES	67,188	19	429
Des Moines ES	84,568	22	497
Gregory Heights ES	65,978	21	475
Hazel Valley ES	65,294	22	497
Hilltop ES	56,862	16	362
Madrona ES	69,240	17	384
Marvista ES	66,421	25	565
McMicken Heights ES	68,378	22	497
Midway ES	66,096	20	452
Mount View ES	67,783	21	475
North Hill ES	70,085	21	475
Parkside ES	66,990	25	565
Seahurst ES	59,967	15	339
Shorewood ES	60,326	17	384
White Center ES	70,854	21	475
TOTAL	**1,138,904**	**349**	**7,887**

* Teaching Station definition: A space designated as a classroom. Other stations include spaces designated for special education and pull-out programs. The virtual elementary program was not counted toward capacity.
** Regular classrooms.

Table 3
Middle School Level Inventory***

Middle School	*Building Area (sq. ft.)*	*Teaching Stations**	*Permanent Capacity***
Cascade MS	87,957	35	1015
Chinook MS	101,433	41	1189
Glacier MS	142,104	44	1276
Pacific MS		20	580
Sylvester MS	89,117	31	899
Big Picture MS (*at Manhattan*)		4	116
TOTAL	**420,611**	**175**	**5,075**

* Teaching Station Definition: A space designated as a general classroom. Other stations include spaces

designated for special education and pull-out programs. **As Pacific Middle School is scheduled for demolition, its teaching stations are currently represented by the instructional spaces being utilized at the temporary Olympic Interim site**
** Regular classrooms.
***Does not include alternative programs: CHOICE MS capacity *at Woodside site*
Note: General Science rooms have been counted as classrooms

Table 4
High School Level Inventory***

High School	***Building Area (sq. ft.)***	***Teaching Stations****	***Permanent Capacity*****
Raisbeck Aviation HS	87,934	21	609
Big Picture HS (*at Manhattan*)	29,141	8	232
Evergreen HS	210,000	42	1218
Highline HS	291,009	47	1363
Mount Rainier HS	207,159	45	1305
Tyee HS	210,000	42	1218
TOTALS	**905,716**	**205**	**5,945**

* Teaching Station definition: A space designated as a general classroom. Other stations include spaces designated for special education and pull-out programs. **Projected instructional capacity reflects completed construction of Evergreen and Tyee High Schools by 2025**
** Regular classrooms.
***Does not include alternative programs: CHOICE HS capacity *at Woodside site*; Innovation Heights Academy HS *at Salmon Creek site*; Puget Sound Skills Center; Maritime High School and Highline Virtual Academy, which are located at the Olympic Interim site currently.

Note: General Science rooms have been counted as classrooms

Table 5
Relocatable Classrooms (Portable) Inventory

Elementary School	Relocatable**	Other***	Interim Capacity
Beverly Park at Glendale	0	2	0
Bow Lake	0	4	0
Cedarhurst	1	3	23
Des Moines	0	0	0
Gregory Heights	0	2	0
Hazel Valley	0	4	0
Hilltop	5	5	113
Madrona	0	2	0
Marvista	2	0	45
McMicken Heights	0	0	0
Midway	3	1	68
Mount View	0	4	0
North Hill	3	0	68
Parkside	0	0	0
Seahurst	0	4	0
Shorewood	2	2	45
White Center	4	4	90
TOTAL	**20**	**37**	**452**

Middle School	***Relocatable****	***Other ******	***Interim Capacity***
Cascade	1	2	29
Chinook	0	6	0
Glacier	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0
Sylvester	4	0	116
Big Picture MS	0	11	0
TOTAL	5	19	145

High School	***Relocatable****	***Other*****	***Interim Capacity***
Raisbeck Aviation HS	0	0	0
Big Picture HS	0	0	0
Evergreen HS	0	4	0
Highline HS	0	0	0
Mount Rainier HS	0	0	0
Tyee HS	0	2	0
TOTALS	**0**	**6**	**0**

**Used for regular classroom capacity.
***The relocatable referenced under "other relocatable" is used for special pull-out programs, storage, community use, etc. the.

SECTION 4: ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Highline School District's enrollment forecasting is guided by a refined modified cohort survival model—a methodology developed in partnership with a consultant demographer and continuously improved to reflect local housing dynamics, demographic changes, and charter school trends. This approach has reliably supported capital planning efforts by producing accurate near-term projections, especially during periods of enrollment volatility.

Recent Trends and Regional Context

In 2024, student enrollment across the Puget Sound region saw its largest gain since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, with King County alone showing a notable recovery. Highline School District also experienced an unexpected increase in enrollment, attributed to two key factors: a lower-than-average student exit rate and the completion of two major affordable housing developments. These complexes attracted new families to the district and helped offset longer-term demographic declines related to falling birth rates and pandemic-related enrollment disruptions.

Despite a slight overall enrollment decrease since 2019, the 2024 uptick suggests early signs of stabilization. Highline's enrollment is projected to dip modestly in the next two years before rebounding around 2027, aligning with the occupancy of new family-oriented housing developments. Over 5,500 new housing units, primarily multi-family apartments and townhomes are expected to be added to the district's housing stock in the next decade

Student Generation Analysis and Housing Impacts

A separate geospatial analysis conducted in early 2025 confirms that new multi-family housing, especially affordable apartments with multiple bedrooms, generates significantly more students than previously estimated. Between 2019 and 2023, Highline saw:

- 30 students per 100 new single-family homes, and
- 44 students per 100 multi-family units overall.
- Within this, apartments averaged 50 students per 100 units, while townhomes produced just 5 students per 100 units.

Importantly, certain apartment projects with family-sized units and affordability features generated student yields exceeding 75 students per 100 units, a critical factor supporting the district's more optimistic long-term projections.

Modified Cohort Survival Model:

Unlike OSPI's standard cohort model, Highline's approach incorporates customized elements that more accurately reflect local realities. These include:

Exclusion of Outlier Data: The District excludes 2020 from trend analysis to avoid distortions from pandemic-related enrollment anomalies.

Integration of Housing Development Data: Parcel-level permit and assessor data are used to align projections with the actual timing and occupancy of new housing, adjusted for updated student generation rates.

Birth Trends and Kindergarten Adjustments: Kindergarten projections are based on five-year King County birth rates, with assumptions that kindergarten participation will return to pre-pandemic norms by 2027–2028.

Embedded Charter School Trends: Rather than separately adjusting for charter school impact, the model assumes that such effects are already reflected in historical progression ratios. Approximately 800 Highline students currently attend charters, but these figures are stable and embedded in trend data.

Scenario Planning: The District publishes three projection scenarios—low, medium, and high—to test enrollment sensitivity under different population and housing assumptions.

Forecast Confidence and Planning Outlook

Highline's model has proven historically accurate, even during periods of disruption. It has correctly anticipated enrollment shifts related to charter school openings, pandemic effects, and housing turnover. Its strength lies in responsiveness to local housing trends, particularly the emergence of high-yield apartment complexes and in its ability to model changes in demographic patterns that statewide models may miss.

The 2025 projections differ slightly from the previous year due to updated housing completion timelines, improved student retention in 2024, and recalibrated assumptions about kindergarten market share. The medium-range forecast projects steady enrollment recovery through 2034, driven largely by new development in family-oriented, affordable housing sectors. The low and high scenarios provide a planning range to account for possible deviations in construction pace, family migration, or demographic shifts.

Together, the combined analysis of demographic trends, housing growth, and student generation data underscores the importance of continuous monitoring and localized forecasting. These insights form the foundation of Highline's long-range facilities planning and help ensure that school infrastructure evolves in tandem with community needs.

Projected Student Enrollment 2024-2030

Projection	*2024**	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*	*2029*	*2030*	*Actual Change*	*Percent Change*
	17,377	17,339	17,117	17,241	17,386	17,620	17,719	342	**1.97%**

*Actual October 2024 enrollment.

SECTION 5: CAPITAL FACILITIES PROJECTIONS FOR FUTURE NEEDS

Projected future capacity needs, outlined in Table 7, are based on the projected number of students compared to the District's permanent capacity. In accordance with District policy, relocatable (portable) classrooms are not included when calculating long-term capital facility needs; therefore, the interim capacity they provide is excluded from this analysis. However, relocatable will continue to be used as necessary to address short-term enrollment fluctuations. Details on relocatable classroom use by grade level are provided in Table 5. Planned construction projects are summarized in Table 8 of the Financing Plan.

At this time, no new permanent elementary school capacity projects or portable additions are planned for this Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) cycle. While elementary enrollment remains below capacity through most of the planning horizon, it is projected to exceed permanent capacity by 77 students in the 2030–31 school year. To address this, the District is evaluating interim strategies, including the use of relocatable, program relocations, and the repurposing of instructional spaces.

Middle school capacity remains sufficient throughout the forecast period, with a projected surplus of over 1,400 seats annually. An additional 145 seats are anticipated in 2028–29, further reinforcing available capacity. This analysis assumes that science labs are used as general education classrooms where appropriate.

At the high school level, enrollment currently exceeds permanent capacity by over 2,000 students. However, with the scheduled addition of new capacity at the Tyee and Evergreen campuses in 2026–27, this deficit will be resolved, and a modest capacity surplus is projected through 2030–31. This analysis assumes that science labs are used as general education classrooms where appropriate.

All planning continues in partnership with the Capital Facilities Advisory Committee (CFAC). The District will include updated recommendations in its next CFP submission to King County as it continues to monitor enrollment trends and adjust strategies accordingly.

Table 7
Projected Student Capacity – 2025 through 2030

Elementary School Facilities	Actual Oct 2024 FTE	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2029-2030	2030-2031
Permanent Capacity	7,887	7,887	7,887	7,887	7,887	7,887	7,887
Capacity Additions							
Total Permanent Capacity	7,887	7,887	7,887	7,887	7,887	7,887	7,887
Projected Enrolment	7,685	7,705	7,709	7,817	7,854	7,886	7,964
Permanent Capacity Surplus(deficit)	202.6	182	178.7	70.2	33.9	1.8	-76.9

Middle School Facilities	Actual Oct 2024 FTE	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2029-2030	2030-2031
Permanent Capacity	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,220	5,220
Capacity Additions					145		
Total Permanent Capacity	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,220	5,220	5,220
Projected Enrolment	3,534	3,516	3,503	3,538	3,657	3,775	3,743
Permanent Capacity Surplus(deficit)	1541.4	1559.3	1571.7	1536.9	1563.5	1445	1477.1

High School Facilities	Actual Oct 2024 FTE	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2029-2030	2030-2031
Permanent Capacity	3,509	3,509	3,509	5,945	5,945	5,945	5,945
Capacity Additions			2436				
Total Permanent Capacity	3,509	3,509	5,945	5,945	5,945	5,945	5,945
Projected Enrolment	5,633	5,585	5,443	5,439	5,431	5,500	5,555
Permanent Capacity Surplus(deficit)	-2124.1	-2075.7	502.3	505.9	514.1	445	390.4

Note: New permanent capacity at Tyee and Evergreen, along with additional interim capacity for Pacific, has been included. Science labs have been counted as general education teaching stations in this analysis.

SECTION SIX: FINANCING PLAN

The 2025 Capital Facilities Plan reflects the continuation of a multi-phase investment strategy to modernize Highline School District facilities, address instructional capacity needs, and provide equitable access to high-quality learning environments. These efforts are guided by the work of the District's Capital Facilities Advisory Committee (CFAC) and funded primarily through the 2016 and 2022 voter-approved bonds, with additional improvements anticipated in a future 2026 bond proposal.

2016 Bond Investments (Phase I)

Approved by voters in 2016, this bond addressed urgent facility needs, added new classroom capacity, and laid the foundation for long-term planning. Key projects included:

- Construction of Glacier Middle School on District-owned land.
- Replacement and expansion of Des Moines Elementary School.
- Addition of new elementary school classrooms to relieve overcrowding.
- Replacement of Highline High School, a major modernization investment.
- Districtwide safety, security, and infrastructure upgrades at existing schools.

These projects responded to steady enrollment growth, shifting instructional delivery models (e.g., full-day kindergarten), and deferred maintenance in aging buildings.

2022 Bond Projects (Phase II)

Approved by 68.84% of voters, the $518 million 2022 bond funds the second phase of the District's long-term facilities plan. The bond addresses both capacity and critical modernization needs and includes:

School Replacements:

- Evergreen High School – Full replacement
- Tyee High School – Full replacement
- Pacific Middle School – Full replacement

Operational and Support Infrastructure:

- New Transportation Building L – To replace aging operational infrastructure
- Sites and facility modifications for virtual and alternative learning programs
- Facility improvements to support Maritime High School programming

Systemwide Improvements:

- Emergency repairs
- Roof restoration and remediation
- Interior and exterior finish upgrades
- Installation of a synthetic field at Sylvester Middle School

Other health, safety, and capital improvements as determined necessary by the Board
These projects are essential to maintain safe, modern, and adaptable learning environments while

responding to aging infrastructure and demographic shifts across the District.

Anticipated 2026 Bond (Phase III)

The District anticipates proposing a 2026 bond to continue the phased modernization plan and address remaining capacity needs. While specific projects are still being finalized, this phase is expected to include:

- Modernization or replacement of additional middle and elementary schools.
- Upgrades to address aging systems not covered in earlier phases.
- Potential improvements related to instructional program growth, such as preschool or career-connected learning spaces.

Due to SCAP funding limitations (see below), the 2026 bond will likely require 100% local funding, making it critical to pursue impact fees and other revenue sources to supplement capital needs.

Financing for Planned Improvements

Planned improvements from 2025 through 2030 are expected to be funded through the following sources:

General Obligation Bonds
General obligation (GO) bonds are the District's primary capital funding mechanism and require 60% voter approval. The 2022 bond provided funding for large-scale replacements and systemwide improvements. A 2026 bond is anticipated to carry forward the next phase of the capital plan.

State Construction Assistance Program (SCAP)
Highline qualified for SCAP funding under both the 2016 and 2022 bond projects, including approximately $32 million toward the Evergreen and Tyee High School replacements. However, the District has now reached the maximum SCAP eligibility threshold under current state funding formulas and does not expect to receive further SCAP assistance for the 2026 bond. This limitation increases the importance of local revenue strategies.

Impact Fees
Impact fees provide supplemental funding for facilities needed to serve new residential growth. While the District is not currently collecting impact fees, future CFP updates may propose a fee schedule as residential development increases and SCAP funding remains limited. (See Section 7: School Impact Fees.)

Other Funding Sources
Highline has leveraged Port of Seattle and FAA funding in previous capital efforts, including the replacement of Highline High School and Des Moines Elementary. Similar funding is anticipated for the Pacific Middle School project, due to its proximity to air traffic corridors and historical noise impact mitigation efforts.

Six-Year Capital Facilities Financing Plan

The District's Six-Year Financing Plan (see Table 8) identifies the range of funding sources for each planned project or category of improvement. It reflects Highline's ongoing commitment to fiscal

responsibility, educational equity, and alignment with long-range enrollment projections and programmatic needs.

Table 8
Capital Facilities Financing Plan
(Costs in Millions)

Projects	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total Cost	Bonds/Local Funds	State Funds	Impact Fees	Port/FAA	Non Bon
Evergreen	91.22	73.93	10.30	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	**176.36**	X	X			
Tyee	71.42	82.20	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**155.01**	X	X			
Pacific	4.24	22.66	78.42	29.95	0.78	0.00	0.00	**136.05**	X			X	
BOILER STUDY & REPAIR CN22		3.56						**3.56**	X				
Building L	0.29	6.51						**6.80**	X				
CN 22			3.25	2.68				**5.93**	X				
Facility Cond. Assessment CN22		0.21						**0.21**	X				
Management Support	0.47	0.37	0.43	0.45	0.46			**2.18**	X				
Maritime	0.17	0.21	0.98	1.04				**2.40**	X				
MOT BUILDING J CN22		0.49	0.08					**0.57**	X				
OLYMPIC FREEZER CN22		0.31						**0.31**	X				
Roofs 22		1.06	0.89					**1.95**	X				
Sylvester	3.22	0.19						**3.41**	X				
TCU Overlay		1.23	0.05					**1.28**	X				
Woodside Steam Lines CN22		0.17						**0.17**	X				
ADA	0.08	0.02						**0.10**					X
Cab Phase 1	0.31							**0.31**					X
Cab Phase 2	0.07	3.36						**3.43**					X
Cab Phase 3		1.83	0.15					**1.98**					X
Cap Legal	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	**0.27**					X
CN 16	0.58	0.88						**1.46**					X
Copperline	0.10	0.70						**0.80**					X
Esser HVAC	1.53							**1.53**					X
Evergreen Swim Pool Grant		0.10						**0.10**					X
Flooring 16		0.19						**0.19**					X
Glacier	0.01	0.19	0.08					**0.28**					X
Highline HS		0.03						**0.03**					X
Highline Stadium Drainage		0.29						**0.29**					X
Lighting Grant - Cascade 2025		0.27						**0.27**					X
Lighting Grant - Chinook 2025		0.29						**0.29**					X
Mt Rainier Tennis Court		0.25						**0.25**					X
Non Bond	0.65	0.26	0.14					**1.05**					X
Painting 16		0.01						**0.01**					X
PSS Minor Grant	0.06	0.08	0.06					**0.20**					X
Pssc 10 year	0.12							**0.12**					X
Resource Conservation	0.14	0.32	0.42	0.42	0.28			**1.58**					X
Roofs 16	2.92	0.71						**3.63**					X
Salmon Creek IT	0.08							**0.08**					X
Signage Upgrades HHS, DES, GMS		0.05						**0.05**					X
Southern Heights	3.20	11.52	1.37					**16.09**					X
Southern Heights Rebuild		1.88	6.20	10.64	11.27			**29.99**					X
Sunnydale Lighting	0.29							**0.29**					X
Valley View	0.11	5.02						**5.13**					X
Waskowtiz Convervation Funds		0.28	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	**1.98**					X

SECTION SEVEN: SCHOOL IMPACT FEES

Under the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA), school districts may request that local jurisdictions collect impact fees from new residential development. These fees are intended to offset the cost of providing new capacity for students generated by that development. Impact fees cannot be used for maintenance, repairs, or upgrades to serve existing students.

To be eligible for collecting school impact fees, districts must demonstrate projected enrollment growth and the corresponding need for additional classroom capacity. Based on the 2024-2030 enrollment forecast, Highline Public Schools anticipates a 1.97% increase in enrollment over the next six years, which establishes eligibility for the continued use of impact fees to help fund growth-related capacity projects.

As discussed in Section 4, Highline Public Schools anticipates modest enrollment growth over the 2024–2030 period approximately 1.97% districtwide, which affirms eligibility for school impact fees. To further support this eligibility, the District completed a locally validated student generation study using residential development and enrollment data from 2019 to 2023. The study analyzed 419 new single-family homes and 1,899 new multi-family units and found that apartments had the highest student generation rate, producing approximately 50 students per 100 units (SGR = 0.495). By comparison, single-family homes produced 30 students per 100 units (SGR = 0.298), while townhomes generated only 5 students per 100 units (SGR = 0.046).

Although the District meets the eligibility criteria for school impact fees, it has not included a fee calculation in this Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) because no new permanent capacity projects are currently planned or proposed within the six-year planning window. The District is in the early stages of long-range planning, including a tentative bond measure under consideration for 2026. Any future capacity projects that may be identified through that process will be evaluated and, if appropriate, included in subsequent CFP updates.

When capacity projects are identified, impact fees will be calculated using the formula established in the King County Code. These calculations include costs per student for land acquisition, site development, and construction, adjusted by student generation rates and credits for state match funds and projected property tax revenue. The District's locally validated student generation rates, rather than regional averages, will serve as the basis for any future fee calculations.

At present, King County and the City of Kent collect school impact fees on behalf of the District. The District continues to engage with other local jurisdictions to encourage the adoption of school impact fee ordinances, in preparation for re-establishing impact fee requests in future planning cycles.

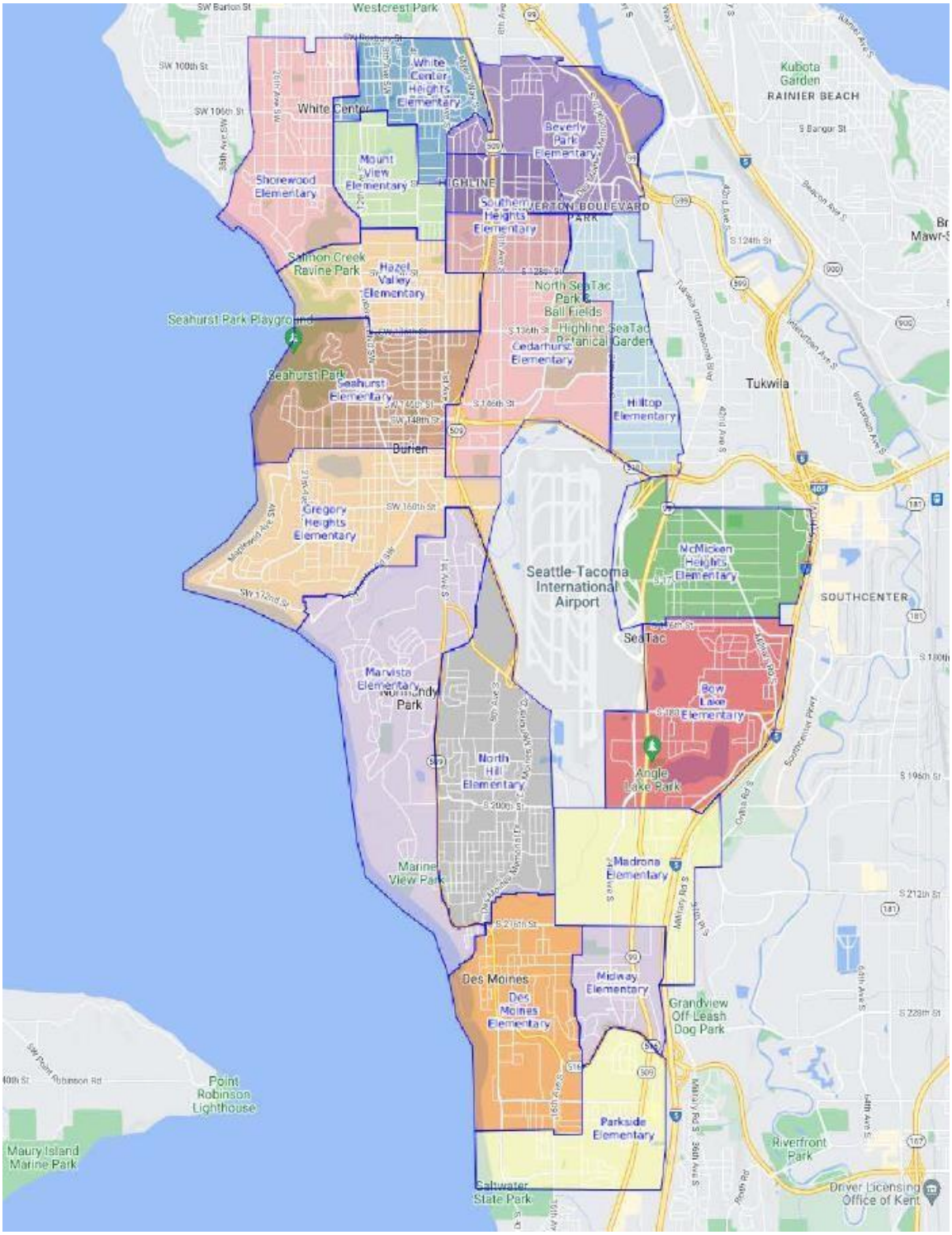
Table 9
School Impact Fees
2025

Housing Type	Impact Fee Per Dwelling Unit
Single Family	N/A
Multi-Family	N/A
Apartments (subset)	N/A
Townhomes (subset)	N/A

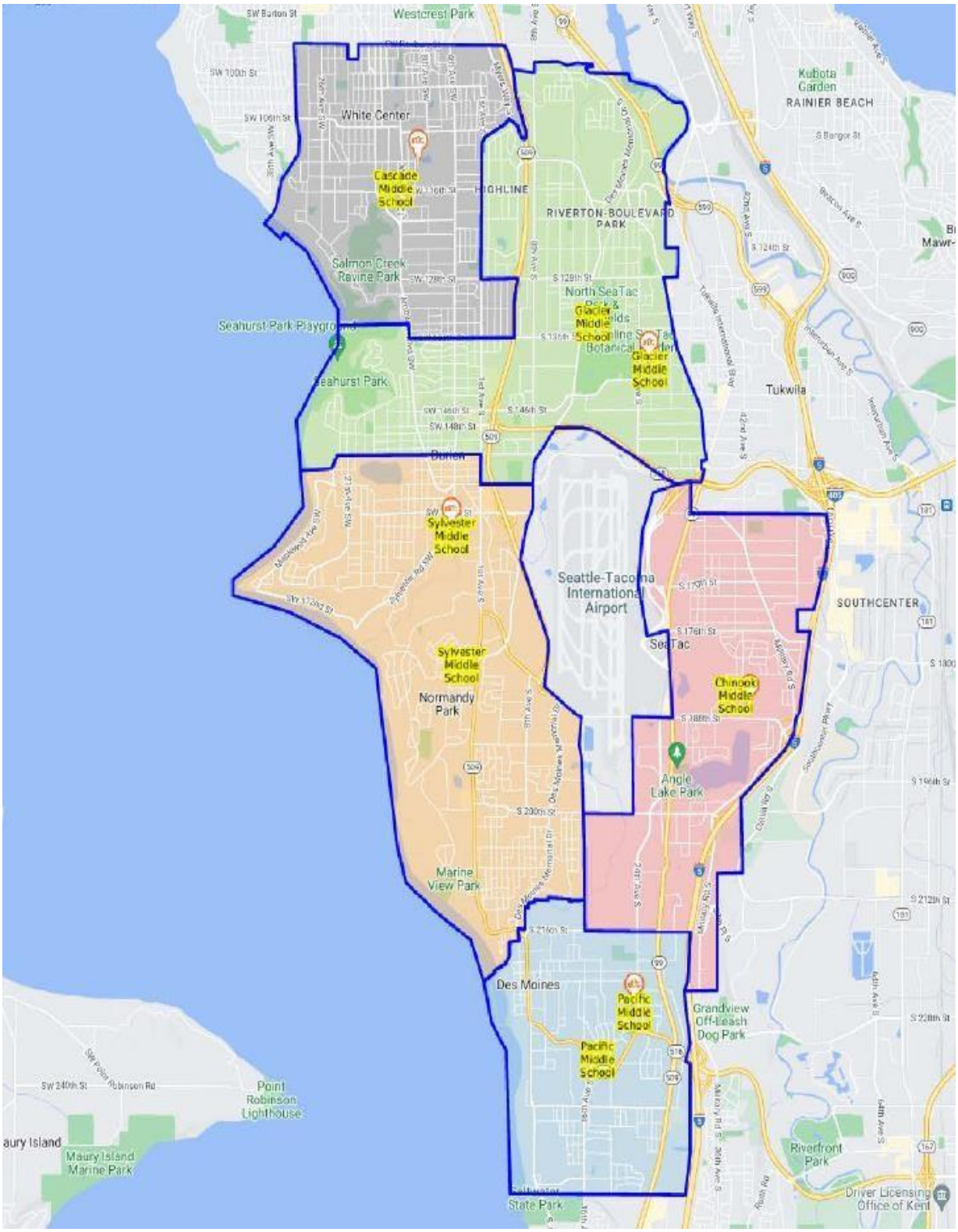
APPENDIX A

DISTRICT ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY MAPS

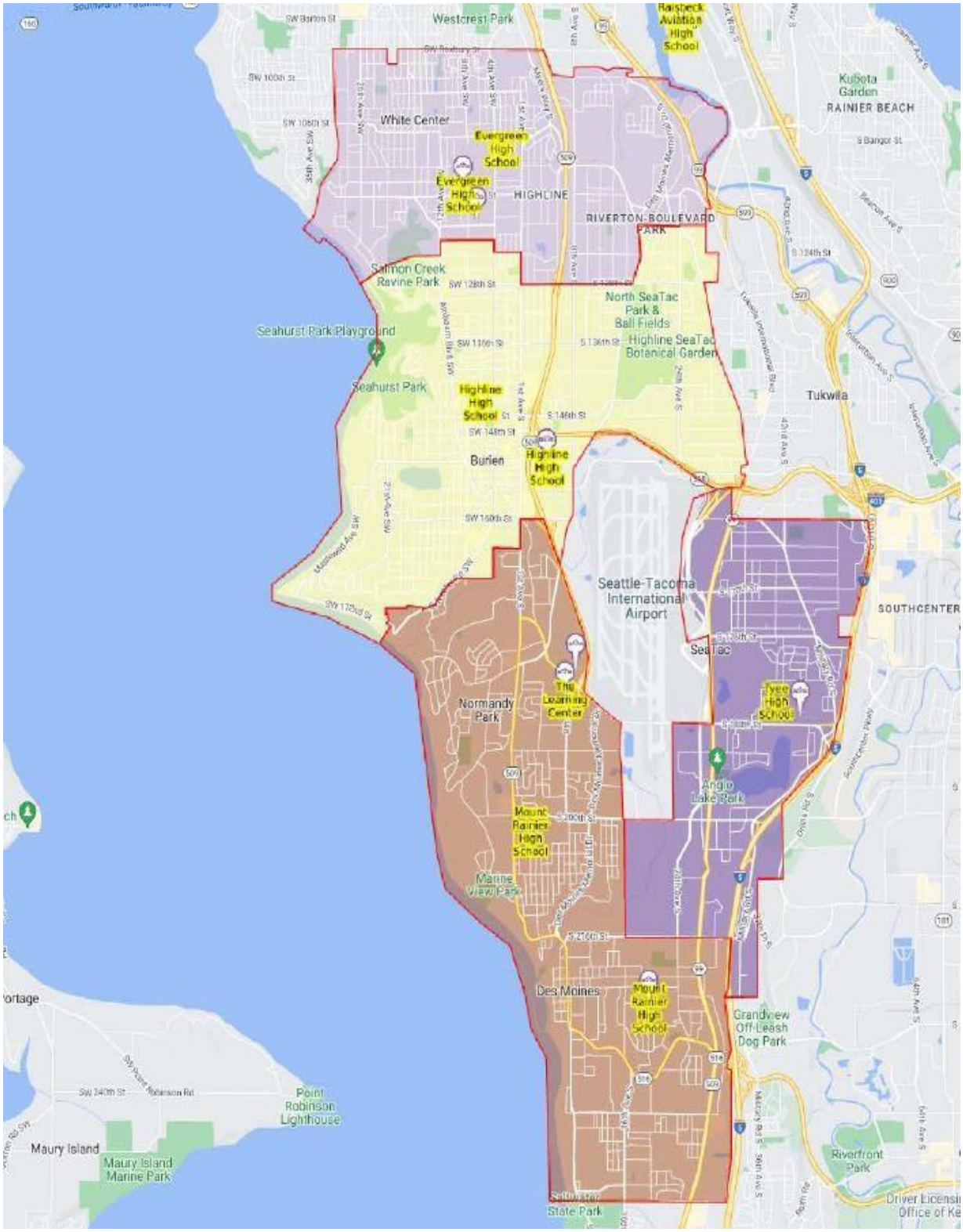
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES (2024)



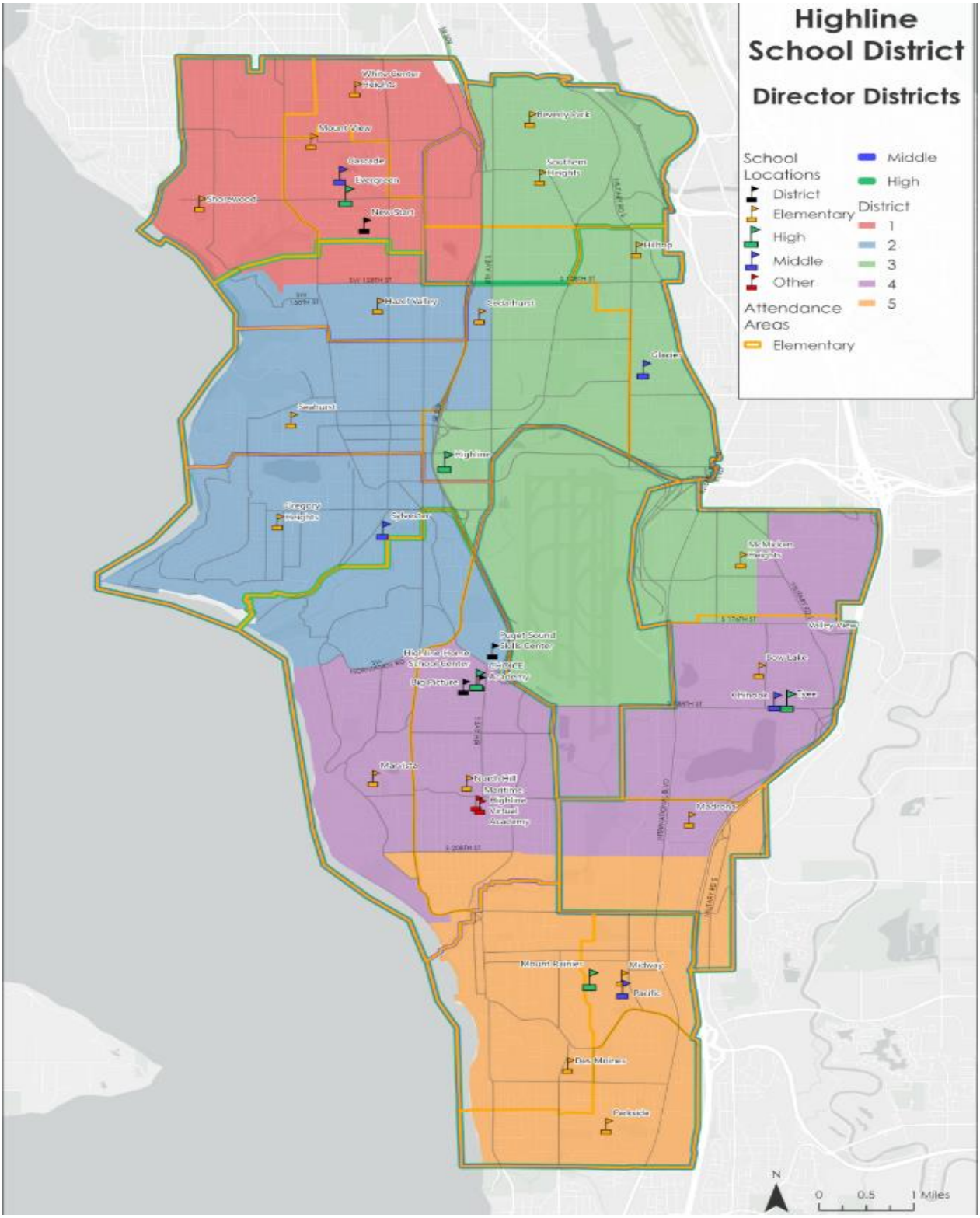
MIDDLE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES (2024)



HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES (2024)



HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



SCHOOL ADDRESS AND YEAR BUILT

	Name of School	Address	Year built
Elementary school	Beverly Park at Glendale ES	1201 S 104th St, Seattle, WA 98168	1963
	Bow Lake ES	18237 42nd Ave S, Seattle, WA 98188	2007
	Cedarhurst ES	11 S 132nd St, Burien, WA 98168	2008
	Des Moines ES	23801 16th Ave S, Des Moines, WA 98198	2020
	Gregory Heights ES	16201 16th Ave SW, Burien, WA 98166	2004
	Hazel Valley ES	402 SW 132nd St, Burien, WA 98146	2004
	Hilltop ES	12250 24th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98168	1957
	Madrona ES	20301 32nd Ave S, SeaTac, WA 98198	2004
	Marvista ES	19800 Marine View Dr SW, Normandy Park, WA 98166	2009
	McMicken Heights ES	3708 S 168th St, SeaTac, WA 98188	2011
	Midway ES	22447 24th Ave S, Des Moines, WA 98198	2008
	Mount View ES	10811 12th Ave SW, Seattle, WA 98146	2005
	North Hill ES	19835 8th Ave S, Des Moines, WA 98148	2005
	Parkside ES	2104 S 247th St, Des Moines, WA 98198	2010
	Seahurst ES	14603 14th Ave SW, Burien, WA 98166	1992
	Shorewood ES	2725 SW 116th St, Burien, WA 98146	2008
	Southern Heights ES^	11249 14th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98168	1955
	White Center ES	10015 6th Ave SW, Seattle, WA 98146	2004
Middle School	Cascade MS	11212 10th Ave SW, Seattle, WA 98146	1957
	Chinook MS	18650 42nd Ave S, Seatac, WA 98188	1956
	Glacier MS	2450 S 142nd St, Seatac, WA 98168	2020
	Pacific MS	22705 24th Ave S, Des Moines, WA 98198	1959
	Sylvester MS	16222 Sylvester Rd SW, Burien, WA 98166	1953
	Big Picture MS	440 S 186th St, Burien, WA 98148	1960
High School	Raisbeck Aviation HS	9229 E Marginal Way S, Tukwila, WA 98108	2012
	Big Picture HS	440 S 186th St, Burien, WA 98148	1960
	Evergreen HS	830 SW 116th St, Seattle, WA 98146	1955
	Highline HS	225 S 152nd St, Burien, WA 98148	2021
	Mount Rainier HS	22450 19th Ave S, Des Moines, WA	2007
	Tyee HS	4424 S 188th St, Seatac, WA 98188	1962
	New Star/Salmon Creek	614 SW 120th St, Burien, WA 98146	1955
Other Sites	Olympic Interim site	615 South 200th Street, Des Moines	1954/2019
	Puget Sound High School	18010 8th Ave S, Burien, WA 98148	1972/2019
	Valley View Early Learning	17622 46th Ave S, Seatac, WA 98188	1968
	Choice Academy	18367 8th Ave S, Des Moines, WA 98148	1958

APPENDIX B

POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT DATA

Medium Range FTE Forecast

Highline Comparison of FTE and Headcount Enrollment from October

October Numbers

	HeadCount			FTE			FTE as a Percent of Headcount			Avg	FTE Forecast										
Grade	Oct22	Oct23	Oct24	Oct22	Oct23	Oct24	Oct22	Oct23	Oct24	%	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
K	1271	1252	1200	1270.4	1250.2	1199.1	100.0%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	1212.0	1218.1	1266.2	1240.5	1273.9	1304.0	1322.5	1316.0	1310.7	1306.6
1	1319	1290	1338	1315.0	1289.0	1337.3	99.7%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	1241.8	1252.1	1276.4	1325.0	1298.7	1321.2	1351.9	1373.6	1366.9	1361.5
2	1239	1290	1323	1251.5	1289.5	1323.0	101.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.3%	1348.9	1256.7	1286.1	1309.9	1358.6	1320.4	1342.9	1376.5	1398.2	1391.6
3	1294	1238	1311	1286.4	1237.6	1311.0	99.4%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	1338.0	1360.9	1281.9	1310.5	1334.3	1371.0	1333.0	1358.1	1391.6	1413.2
4	1375	1252	1286	1376.1	1252.0	1286.0	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1317.7	1344.6	1387.5	1308.1	1336.7	1348.6	1385.2	1350.0	1375.0	1408.4
5	1261	1305	1229	1259.2	1305.0	1228.4	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	1247.0	1276.3	1319.1	1359.5	1283.4	1299.1	1310.4	1348.3	1314.5	1338.6
6	1190	1183	1229	1185.2	1179.2	1227.6	99.6%	99.7%	99.9%	99.7%	1156.9	1175.1	1220.4	1259.7	1297.4	1214.7	1229.2	1242.6	1277.9	1246.4
7	1179	1114	1163	1177.7	1113.5	1160.2	99.9%	100.0%	99.8%	99.9%	1193.8	1130.3	1166.9	1210.2	1248.2	1272.9	1192.8	1209.6	1222.5	1256.7
8	1319	1160	1147	1303.6	1159.2	1145.8	98.8%	99.9%	99.9%	99.6%	1165.0	1197.9	1150.8	1186.6	1229.4	1255.3	1279.8	1203.2	1219.9	1232.7
9	1551	1462	1387	1547.1	1460.0	1384.6	99.7%	99.9%	99.8%	99.8%	1332.5	1347.5	1406.9	1352.1	1393.2	1430.7	1460.5	1491.4	1403.3	1422.5
10	1474	1550	1499	1462.3	1546.5	1494.8	99.2%	99.8%	99.7%	99.6%	1425.9	1363.9	1396.5	1456.2	1400.6	1430.6	1468.5	1501.5	1532.8	1443.5
11	1368	1505	1647	1217.1	1269.5	1400.0	89.0%	84.4%	85.0%	86.1%	1326.4	1278.9	1240.5	1269.0	1322.1	1262.5	1289.2	1325.3	1354.7	1382.6
12	1501	1468	1618	1327.0	1263.3	1353.7	88.4%	86.1%	83.7%	86.0%	1499.9	1452.4	1395.2	1353.6	1384.1	1430.8	1367.0	1397.9	1436.6	1468.0
Total	17,341	17,069	17,377	16,978	16,615	16,851					16805.8	16654.7	16794.3	16940.8	17160.8	17261.8	17332.9	17493.9	17604.8	17672.3
				Change	-363.9	236.8					-45.66	-151.05	139.58	146.52	220.00	100.96	71.09	161.03	110.83	67.56
				Pct	-2.1%	1.4%					-0.3%	-0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%

* Note: FTE Numbers include Satellite. Percentages for Satellite were based on this year's October numbers.
Numbers may not add to exact totals due to rounding

APPENDIX C

STUDENT GENERATION RATE DATA

In 2025, Highline Public Schools contracted a student generation rate (SGR) study to more accurately estimate the number of K–12 students generated by new residential construction. The study, conducted by a third-party consultant using GIS-based analysis, provides district-specific rates that improve upon regional averages previously used in impact fee planning.

Methodology

The SGR analysis compared student enrollment data for the 2024–25 school year with verified addresses of new housing constructed between 2019 and 2023. Building permit data from the cities of Burien, Des Moines, Tukwila, SeaTac, and Kent, as well as King County, were cross-referenced with assessor parcel records to identify qualifying new construction.

Student addresses were then geocoded and spatially matched to new housing units to determine how many students resided in each housing type. The study specifically distinguished between single-family homes, townhomes, and apartments, including small multi-family developments such as duplexes and triplexes.

Results

The following average student generation rates were calculated:

Housing Type	K–5	6–8	9–12	Total SGR
Single-Family	0.155	0.053	0.091	0.298
Apartments	0.281	0.095	0.119	0.495
Townhomes	0.018	0.014	0.014	0.046

Overall, apartment buildings generated approximately 50 students per 100 units, compared to 30 per 100 units for single-family homes, and only 5 per 100 units for townhomes. These results reveal that affordable, multi-bedroom apartment complexes are generating more students than previously anticipated.
Use in Planning

These updated SGRs will replace prior regional averages in future impact fee calculations and long-range planning models. They also highlight the importance of tracking housing type and bedroom count in assessing future enrollment impacts.

The District will continue to monitor residential construction patterns and enrollment trends and will consider future SGR updates as additional housing projects are completed and occupied.
This appendix supports Section 7 of this Plan, "School Impact Fees," and forms the analytical foundation for evaluating future school capacity needs tied to new development.

Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan
2025-2030



Kirkland Middle School Addition

Board Adopted: June 23, 2025

Lake Washington School District #414
Serving Redmond, Kirkland, Sammamish, and King County, Washington

Lake Washington School District #414

Serving Redmond, Kirkland, Sammamish, and King County, Washington

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Dr. Jon Holmen

Lake Washington School District's Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan 2025-2030

For information about this plan, call the district Support Services Center (425.936.1102)

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I. Executive Summary

This Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan (the plan) has been prepared by the Lake Washington School District (the district). It is the organization's primary facility planning document in compliance with the requirements of the State of Washington's Growth Management Act and King County Code 21A.43. It is also used as a basis for requesting the collection of school impact fees. This plan was prepared using data available in the spring of 2025.

King County was the first jurisdiction in the State of Washington to adopt a Growth Management Act school impact fee ordinance in 1991 (with fee collection first becoming effective in 1992). The King County Council adopted the ordinance, including the school impact fee formula, following a stakeholder process that included representatives from school districts and the development community. The adopted formula requires that the calculated fee be reduced by fifty percent. This discount factor was negotiated as a part of the stakeholder process. Most cities in King County (and in other areas) adopted the King County school impact fee formula, including the discount factor, in whole as a part of their school impact fee ordinances.

In order for school impact fees to be collected in the unincorporated areas of King County, the King County Council must adopt this plan. The cities of Redmond, Kirkland and Sammamish have each adopted a school impact fee policy and ordinance similar to the King County model.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Growth Management Act and the local implementing ordinances, this plan will be updated on an annual basis with any changes in the fee schedule adjusted accordingly. See *Appendix B* for the current single-family calculation and *Appendix C* for the current multi-family calculation.

The district's plan establishes a standard of service in order to ascertain current and future capacity. This plan reflects the current student/teacher standard of service ratio and service model for other special programs. Future state funding decisions could have an additional impact on class sizes and facility needs.

I. Executive Summary *(continued)*

While the State Superintendent of Public Instruction establishes square foot guidelines for funding, those guidelines do not account for the local program needs in the district. The Growth Management Act and King County Code 21A.43 authorize the district to determine a standard of service based on the district's specific needs.

The district's current standard provides the following (see *Section III* for specific information):

Grade Level	Target Teacher-Student Ratio
K-1	20 Students
2-3	23 Students
4-5	27 Students
6-8	30 Students
9-12	32 Students

School capacity is based on the district standard of service and the existing inventory of available classrooms, including both permanent and relocatable (portable) classrooms. As shown in *Appendix A1* and *A2*, the district's overall total capacity is 39,841. The total net available capacity is 35,026 including net permanent capacity of 31,230 and 3,796 in relocatables. Student headcount enrollment related to this capacity as of October 1, 2024 was 29,955. Total enrollment which includes Skill center and contractual students was 30,654 (Table 1).

Pre-pandemic, the Lake Washington School District had been the fastest growing school district in King County and one of the fastest growing school district in the state. In the five years from 2014 to 2019, the district went from being the sixth largest school district to the secondary largest district in the state. Enrollment growth resulted in overcrowding in many district schools.

Since the pandemic, the district enrollment has declined by 446 students or 1.4% over 5 years. The majority of this loss is at our elementary level due to declining births and kindergarten enrollment. A six-year enrollment

I. Executive Summary *(continued)*

projection, as required for this plan, is shown in *Table 1*. During the six-year window from 2025 to 2030 K-12 enrollment is projected to decrease by 1,757 students to a total of 28,897.

In December 2014, a Long-Term Facilities Planning Task Force, comprised of community members and representatives from each of the district's schools, was convened to develop recommendations on long-term facilities planning. From December 2014 to October 2015, this Task Force and a smaller Working Subcommittee met 20 times to learn about and have detailed discussions on topics ranging from construction costs to classroom space usage to facilities funding. In November 2015, the Board of Directors accepted the recommendations of the Task Force.

The recommendations provide a 15-year framework to address growing enrollment, provide needed space to reduce class size and reduce the reliance on relocatables. The recommendations prioritize building new schools and enlarging aging schools to address capacity needs. These recommendations resulted in passage of a bond measure in April 2016 which provided funding for eight construction projects.

In April 2019, voters approved a six-year Capital Construction Levy measure which incorporated the following critical capacity projects:

- A 20-classroom addition to Lake Washington High School
- An eight-classroom addition to Franklin Elementary School
- An eight-classroom addition to Rose Hill Elementary School
- A four-classroom addition to Twain Elementary School
- A four-classroom addition to Carson Elementary School

Given that the Long-Term Facilities Planning Task Force recommendations were based on assumptions from 2014 and enrollment and growth patterns continue to change, the district formed a new Facilities Advisory Committee (FAC) in November 2019 to review and update the 2014 Task Force Recommendations. The FAC made recommendations for future facility planning informed by enrollment trends, community expectations and district programs. The facility strategy aligned with the district's strategic plan and made recommendations to accommodate our rapid

I. Executive Summary *(continued)*

enrollment growth and to continue providing quality learning environments. In January 2021, the FAC provided its recommendations to the board. These recommendations include the following projects to increase permanent capacity by approximately 4,600 through 2030:

- Rebuild or expand Kamiakin Middle School
- Rebuild and enlarge Alcott Elementary School
- A new Choice high school in Redmond/Eastlake Area
- A new Elementary school in the Lake Washington Area
- Build Elementary Capacity in the Redmond Area
- Refurbish Juanita High School Field House/Pool
- Rebuild or expand Evergreen Middle School
- Rebuild and enlarge Smith Elementary school
- Rebuild and enlarge Rockwell Elementary school
- A new Choice high school in Lake Washington Area
- An addition of 8 classrooms at Kirkland Middle School
- A potential addition of 14 classrooms at Redmond High School
- New Early Learning Centers in Juanita and Lake Washington Areas

The Superintendent and School Board considered these recommendations while planning for future ballot measures to fund construction and developed a Building Excellence Plan for construction needs through 2030.

In February 2022, voters approved step one in the Building Excellence Plan, a six-year-year Capital Construction Levy measure. This Levy provides critical classroom capacity at the elementary, middle, and high school levels:

- An addition at Finn Hill Middle School
- An addition at Kirkland Middle School
- An addition at Redmond Middle School
- A new elementary school on the Redmond Elementary School Campus (repurposed – see below)
- Additional high school capacity – eastside area (repurposed – see below
- Additional high school capacity – westside area (see below)
- Acquisition of property for future schools

I. Executive Summary *(continued)*

Given changes in enrollment projections, the District repurposed 2022 Levy project funds in April 2023 and April 2024 to address capacity and aging facilities. Funds originally planned to build a new elementary school on the Redmond Elementary School campus were repurposed to remodel or rebuild and enlarge Rockwell Elementary School. Funds originally planned to build additional high school capacity on the eastside of the District at Site #59 in Sammamish were repurposed for Additions at Eastlake High School and Redmond High School. Additionally, the District decided to rebuild and enlarge Emerson High School to provide the additional high school capacity on the westside of the District.

In November 2024, voters approved step two in the Building Excellence Plan, a six-year-year Capital Construction Levy measure. This Levy addresses aging facilities and provides additional classroom capacity at the elementary and middle school levels:

- Rebuild and enlarge Alcott Elementary School
- Rebuild and enlarge Smith Elementary School
- Rebuild and enlarge Kamiakin Middle School
- Rebuild and enlarge Evergreen Middle School
- Upgrade of the Fieldhouse and Community Pool at Juanita High School

The finance plan shown on *Table 6* demonstrates how the Lake Washington School District plans to finance improvements for the years 2025 through 2030. The financing components reflect secured funding.

II. Six-Year Enrollment Projection and Long-Term Planning

Six-Year Enrollment Projection

The district experienced an actual enrollment gain of 43 students in 2024. The district prepares a long-term enrollment projection to assess facility capacity needs. The six-year projection, as required for this plan, is shown in *Table 1*. During the six-year window from the 2025 school year through 2030, K-12 enrollment is projected to decrease by 1,757 students or 5.7%.

Student enrollment projections have been developed using two methods: (1) *cohort survival* – which applies historical enrollment trends to the classes of existing students progressing through the system; and (2) *development tracking* – which projects students anticipated from new development. The cohort survival method was used to determine base enrollments. Development tracking uses information on known and anticipated housing development. This method allows the district to more accurately project student enrollment resulting of new development by school attendance area.

Cohort Survival

Live birth data within the Lake Washington School District boundary is used to predict future kindergarten enrollment. Actual live births through 2023 are used to project kindergarten enrollment through the 2028-2029 school year. After 2029, the number of live births is based on projections. Historical data is used to estimate the future number of kindergarten students that will generate from births. For other grade levels, cohort survival trends compare students in a particular grade in one year to the same group of students in prior years. From this analysis a cohort survival trend is determined. This trend shows if the cohort of students is increasing or decreasing in size. This historical trend can then be applied to predict future enrollment.

II. Six-Year Enrollment Projection and Long-Term Planning *(continued)*

Development Tracking

In order to ensure the accuracy and validity of enrollment projections, a major emphasis has been placed on the collection and tracking of data of 54 known new housing developments within the district. This information is obtained from the cities and county and provides the foundation for a database of known future developments, as well as city and county housing growth targets. This assures the district's plan is consistent with the comprehensive plans of the local permitting jurisdictions. Contact is made with each developer annually to determine the number of homes to be built and the anticipated development schedule.

Student Generation Rates

Developments built within the district that are near completion, or have been completed, within the last five years are typically used to forecast the number of students generated by new development. The district updates these figures in each plan update. The 2025 district wide statistics show that each new single-family home currently generates a 0.346 elementary student, 0.196 middle school student, and 0.175 senior high student, for a total of 0.717 school-age child per single family home (see *Appendix B*). New multi-family housing units generate an average of 0.041 elementary student, 0.017 middle school student, and 0.017senior high student for a total of 0.075 school age child per multi-family home. These student generation factors (see *Appendix D*) are used to forecast the number of students expected from the new developments that are planned over the next six years.

Enrollment Projection Scenarios

The district works with Flo Analytics, an outside planning, GIS and data analytic consulting firm, to review enrollment trends and demographics, provide land use and development mapping and to prepare 10-year enrollment forecast. Flo Analytics 6-year enrollment projections along with a 10-year high, medium, and low projection are shown in *Table 1* and *Table 1A*. Given pre-pandemic trends there is still the potential for the district to have an increase in enrollment depending upon future land use decisions, housing, and labor market changes, etc. The district will monitor these matters and include updated information in future updates to the plan.

III. Current District "Standard of Service"

King County Code 21A.06 refers to a "standard of service" that each school district must establish in order to ascertain its overall capacity. The standard of service identifies the program year, the class size, the number of classrooms, students and programs of special need, and other factors determined by the district, which would best serve the student population. Relocatables (i.e. portable classroom units) may be included in the capacity calculation using the same standards of service as permanent facilities.

The standard of service outlined below reflects only those programs and educational opportunities provided to students that directly affect the capacity of the school buildings. The special programs listed below require classroom space and as a result reduce the total permanent capacity of the buildings that house them. Newer buildings have been constructed to accommodate some of these programs. Older buildings require additional reduction of capacity to accommodate these programs. At both the elementary and secondary levels, the district considers the ability of students to attend neighborhood schools to be a component of the standard of service.

Standard of Service for Elementary Students

School capacity at elementary schools is calculated on an average class size in grades K-5 of 23; based on the following student/teacher staffing ratios:

- Grades K - 1 @ 20:1
- Grades 2 - 3 @ 23:1
- Grades 4 - 5 @ 27:1

III. Current District "Standard of Service" *(continued)*

The elementary standard of service includes spaces to accommodate:

- Music instruction provided in a separate classroom
- Art/Science rooms in modernized schools
- Resource rooms to serve students in:
  - Safety Net / Remedial programs
  - Special Education programs
  - English Language Learners (ELL)
- Special Education for students with disabilities which may be served in a self-contained classroom
- Gifted education
- Special Education, Head Start and Ready Start Preschool

Standard of Service for Secondary Students

School capacity at secondary school is based on the following class size provisions:

- Class size for grades 6-8 should not exceed 30 students
- Class size for grades 9-12 should not exceed 32 students

In the secondary standard of service model:

- Special Education for students with disabilities may be provided in a self-contained classroom

Identified students will also be provided other special educational opportunities in classrooms designated as follows:

- Resource rooms
- English Language Learners (ELL)

Room Utilization at Secondary Schools

It is not possible to achieve 100% utilization of regular teaching stations at secondary schools due to scheduling conflicts for student programs, the

III. Current District "Standard of Service" *(continued)*

need for specialized rooms for certain programs, and the need for teachers to have a workspace during their planning periods.

The district has determined a standard utilization rate of 70% for non-rebuilt secondary schools. For secondary schools that have been rebuilt, rebuilt and enlarged, or have been remodeled to accommodate teacher planning spaces, the standard utilization rate is 83%.

IV. Inventory and Evaluation of Current Facilities

As of April 2025, the district has total classrooms of 1,653, including 1,491 permanent classrooms and 162 relocatable classrooms (see *Appendix A-1).* These classrooms represent a theoretical capacity to serve 39,841 if all classrooms were only used as general classroom spaces. However, the district's standard of service provides for the use of classrooms for certain Special Education, programs that serve students at much lower student to teacher ratios than general education classrooms..

As a result, the net capacity of these school buildings is adjusted. A total of 215 classroom spaces are used for special programs as shown in Appendix A-2. The remaining classrooms establish the net available capacity for general education purposes and represent the district's ability to house projected student enrollment based on the Standard of Service defined in *Section III, Current District Standard of Service*.

After providing space for special programs the district has a net available classroom capacity to serve 35,026 students. This includes 3,796 in relocatable (portable) capacity and 31,230 in permanent capacity of which 240 is for self-contained program capacity.

Enrollment in 2024 was 30,654 and is expected to decrease to 28,897 in 2030 (see *Table 1*)**.**

The physical condition of the district's facilities is documented in the 2021 State Study and Survey of School Facilities completed in accordance with WAC 392-341-025. As schools are modernized or replaced, the survey of school facilities is updated. That report is incorporated herein by reference.

The district also owns and operates the L.E. Scarr Resource Center (the "Resource Center") located at 16250 NE 74th Street in the Redmond Town Center. The Resource Center houses district administrative offices, board meeting facilities, teacher and staff training, community conference facilities, and direct support to families regarding programs, services and enrollment. Utilization of the Resource Center for the district's educational program purposes has increased in recent years and continues to grow. The

IV. Inventory and Evaluation of Current Facilities *(continued)*

Resource Center has some dedicated parking on-site, additional parking on the recently acquired existing gravel lot located on an adjacent parcel (Lot 11), as well as additional non-exclusive rights for limited parking in other portions of the Redmond Town Center.

The district operates the Support Services Center on district-owned property located at 15212 NE 95th Street in Redmond. The Support Services Center houses district operations for facilities, construction, maintenance, transportation, and related support services. The district's bus fleet is housed at the Support Services Center site and on adjacent Puget Sound Energy property of which the District holds a Limited-Use Operating Permit through 2034. In February of 2025, the district acquired approximately 23,000 square feet of industrial warehouse space on 3.54 acres of property next to the existing Support Services Center.

V. Six-Year Planning and Construction Plan

Enrollment projections compared to permanent capacity are shown in *Table 5.* student enrollment is anticipated to reach 28,897 by 2030. The district current inventory of existing net permanent capacity is 31,230. While projections show overall enrollment is stable and slightly decreasing over the next six years, there is still a need to address recent growth at the high school level. The district will continue to monitor elementary and middle school enrollment and include updated information in future updates to the plan.

To address existing and future capacity needs as well as maintain and enhance educational program functionality, the district contemplates using the following strategies:

- Construction of new schools
- Additions for existing schools
- Rebuilding and enlarging existing schools
- Use of relocatables as needed
- Boundary adjustments
- Property acquisition

Construction of new capacity in one area of the district could indirectly create available capacity at existing schools in other areas of the district through area specific boundary adjustments.

As urban property continues to be scarce across the district and the district competes with private parties for developable land, it will be necessary to incorporate more urban school designs into future projects. The district is working with each of our jurisdictions with an intent to ensure flexibility in requirements such as zoning, height, setbacks, parking, etc. This flexibility will allow innovative approaches to design and open space. Additionally, the district continues to explore public/private partnerships to provide space for student learning and educational programming needs.

V. Six-Year Planning and Construction Plan *(continued)*

Use of Relocatables

Relocatables were added at various locations to accommodate growth and help relieve capacity issues. The table below shows portables that were added since 2017:

School	Year Installed	Location	Number
Lakeview ES	2018	Kirkland	2
Muir ES	2018	Kirkland	2
Rose Hill ES	2018	Kirkland	2
Twain ES	2018	Kirkland	3
Rush ES	2018	Kirkland	1
Kirkland MS*	2020	Kirkland	2
Rose Hill MS*	2020	Redmond	6
Inglewood MS*	2020	Sammamish	2
Sandburg ES	2020	Kirkland	1
Bell ES	2020	Kirkland	3
Frost ES	2020	Kirkland	3
Thoreau ES	2020	Kirkland	3

* Portables moved from Lake Washington High School

V. Six-Year Planning and Construction Plan *(continued)*

Construction of New Schools/Additions/Rebuilding and Enlarging

The table below shows construction projects funded from the April 2016 Capital Construction Bond:

Facility	Completion Date	Location	Added Capacity
Replace Explorer ES	Fall 2017	King County	-
Clara Barton ES (New)	Fall 2018	Redmond	690
Ella Baker ES (New)	Fall 2018	King County	690
Rebuild & Enlarge Kirk ES*	Fall 2019	Kirkland	299
Rebuild & Enlarge Mead ES*	Fall 2019	Sammamish	230
Timberline MS (New)	Fall 2019	King County	896
Rebuild & Enlarge Juanita HS*	Phase 1 – Fall 2019 Phase 2 – Fall 2020	Kirkland	504
Remodel Old Redmond Schoolhouse for Preschool	Fall 2020	Redmond	-

*The projects noted above were eligible and received State Construction Assistance.

A bond measure presented to voters in February 2018 did not receive a sufficient majority to pass and included the following projects:

- New Elementary School (West Side of District)
- Lake Washington HS Addition (Kirkland)
- Rebuild & Enlarge Alcott ES (King County)
- Rebuild & Enlarge Kamiakin MS (Kirkland)
- New Eastside Choice HS (Sammamish)
- Land Purchases for New Schools

V. Six-Year Planning and Construction Plan *(continued)*

The table below shows construction projects funded from the April 2019 Capital Construction Levy:

Facility	Completion Date	Location	Added Capacity
Lake Washington HS Addition (20 classrooms)*	Fall 2020	Kirkland	500
Franklin ES Addition (8 classrooms)	Fall 2021	Kirkland	184
Rose Hill ES Addition (8 classrooms)	Fall 2021	Kirkland	184
Twain ES Addition (4 classrooms)	Fall 2021	Kirkland	92
Carson ES Addition (4 classrooms)	Fall 2022	Sammamish	92

*Indicates project was eligible and received State Construction Assistance.

In February 2022, voters approved step one in the **Building Excellence Plan,** a six-year-year Capital Construction Levy measure. This Levy provides critical classroom capacity at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. The district has funding to construct the following projects within the period of this plan:

Project	Completion Date	Location	Added Capacity
Redmond MS Addition (8 classrooms)	Fall 2024	Redmond	200
Kirkland MS Addition (8 classrooms)	Fall 2024	Kirkland	200
Finn Hill MS Addition (8 classrooms)	Fall 2024	Kirkland	200
Rebuild and Enlarge Rockwell ES*	Fall 2026	Redmond	252
Eastlake HS Addition*	Fall 2026	Sammamish	300
Redmond HS Addition*	Fall 2026	Redmond	300
Remodel or Rebuild and Enlarge Emerson HS*	Fall 2027	Kirkland	166
Acquisition of property	TBD	TBD	

*Indicates projects eligible for State Construction Assistance.

V. Six-Year Planning and Construction Plan *(continued)*

In November 2024, voters approved step two in the **Building Excellence Plan**, a six-year-year Capital Construction Levy measure. This Levy provides additional classroom capacity at the elementary and middle school levels. The district has funding to construct the following projects within the period of this plan:

Project	Location	Added Capacity
Rebuild and Enlarge Alcott ES*	King County	207
Rebuild and Enlarge Kamiakin MS*	Kirkland	330
Upgrade of the Fieldhouse and Community Pool at Juanita HS*	Kirkland	NA
Rebuild and Enlarge Smith ES*	Sammamish	207
Rebuild and Enlarge Evergreen MS*	King County	104

*Indicated projects eligible for State Construction Assistance.

The district may also need to purchase and use relocatables to address capacity needs at sites able to accommodate additional relocatables.

Property Acquisition and Planning

The district has ongoing needs related to property acquisition to address needs related to existing and new school facilities, support facilities, and educational programming needs. The district recently purchased Site 44, which is planned for a future comprehensive high school, "Lot 11" which is located immediately adjacent to the Resource Center, and "Site 96" which is industrial warehouse space and vacant property next to the existing Support Services Center. The district will continue to evaluate additional site acquisition during the six-year planning period.

The *Finance Plan* in Table 6 notes potential land acquisition at an amount to be determined, which would include any future site acquisition. Future updates to this CFP will include any changes or additional information related to property acquisition and planning.

VI. Relocatable and Transitional Classrooms

The district facility inventory includes 162 relocatables (i.e. portable classroom units). Relocatables provide standard capacity and special program space as outlined in *Section III* (see *Appendix A-1*).

Relocatable classrooms have been used over the prior six-year planning timeline to address capacity needs throughout the district (details identified in *Section V: Use of Portables*).

The district's long-term plan anticipates providing new and expanded permanent facilities to serve student enrollment. When these permanent facilities are funded and completed, the district may be able to reduce the reliance on relocatables.

For a definition of relocatables and permanent facilities, see *Section 2* of *King County Code 21A.06*.

As enrollment fluctuates, relocatables provide flexibility to accommodate immediate needs and interim housing. Because of this, new school and rebuilt/enlarged school sites are planned for the potential of adding up to four relocatables to accommodate the changes in demographics. The use and need for relocatable classrooms will be balanced against program needs.

VII. Six-Year Classroom Capacities: Availability / Deficit Projection

As demonstrated in *Appendix A-2*, the district currently has permanent capacity (classroom and special education) to serve 14,147 students at the elementary level 8,107 students at the middle school level, and 8,976 students at the high school level. Current enrollment at each grade level is identified in *Appendix A-2*. Completed projects, as shown in Table 5, would result in an increased permanent capacity for 1,555 students in 2030. Relocatable facilities are being used to address capacity needs that cannot be immediately served by permanent capacity.

Differing growth patterns throughout the district may cause some communities to experience overcrowding. This is especially true in portions of the district where significant housing development has taken place. A strong residential building market, growth, and the number of developments under construction continue to increase. The continued development of north and northwest Redmond, the Sammamish Plateau, the downtown and Totem Lake areas of Kirkland, and in-fill and short plats in multiple municipalities will put additional pressure on schools in those areas.

VIII. Impact Fees and the Finance Plan

The school impact fee formula calculates a proportionate share of the costs of system improvements that are reasonably related to new development. The formula multiplies the per student costs of site acquisition and construction costs for new capacity projects by a student generation rate to identify the per dwelling unit share of the facilities that are needed to serve new growth. (The student generation rate is the average number of students generated by dwelling unit type – new single family and multi-family dwelling units.) The formula then provides a credit against the calculated costs per dwelling unit for any School Construction Assistance Program funding that the district expects to receive for a new capacity project from the State of Washington and for the estimated taxes that a new homeowner will pay toward the debt service on school construction bonds. The calculated fee (see *Appendix* B and *Appendix* C) is then discounted, as required by ordinance, by fifty percent.

For the purposes of this plan and the impact fee calculations, the actual construction cost data from recently completed projects (Peter Kirk Elementary School, Timberline Middle School, and Juanita High School all opened in 2019) have been used (see *Appendix E*). The formula includes the costs for capacity projects at the high school level as there is still a need to address recent growth at this level. The district will continue to monitor elementary and middle school enrollment and include updated information in future updates to the plan. The district has also incorporated into the school site acquisition cost the cost of land previously purchased, Site 44, that is planned to be used to construct a future comprehensive high school.

The finance plan shown on *Table 6* demonstrates how the Lake Washington School District plans to finance improvements for the years 2025 through 2030. The financing components reflect secured local funding and are based on current project approval.

IX. Appendices

Appendices A 1-2: Calculations of Capacities for Elementary Schools, Middle Schools, and Senior High Schools

Appendix B: Calculations of Impact Fees for Single Family Residences

Appendix C: Calculations of Impact Fees for Multi-Family Residences

Appendix D: Student Generation Factor Calculations

Appendix E: Calculation Back-Up

X. Tables

Table 1, 1A: Six-Year Enrollment Projections and Ten-Year Low, Medium, High Enrollment Forecast

Table 2: Enrollment History

Table 3: Inventory and Capacities of Existing Schools

Table 4, 4A: Inventory of Undeveloped Land and District Map

Table 5: Projected Capacity to House Students

Table 6: Six-Year Finance Plan

	TOTAL ALL CLASSROOMS						
	Number of Classrooms				Capacity		
Elementary	Permanent	Relocatable	Total		Permanent	Relocatable	Total
Schools					23	23	
ALCOTT	26	12	38		598	276	874
AUDUBON	22	3	25		506	69	575
BELL	27	3	30		621	69	690
BLACKWELL	24	3	27		552	69	621
CARSON	27	4	31		621	92	713
CLARA BARTON	34	0	34		782	0	782
COMMUNITY	3	0	3		69	0	69
DICKINSON	23	4	27		529	92	621
DISCOVERY	3	0	3		69	0	69
EINSTEIN	24	1	25		552	23	575
ELLA BAKER	34	0	34		782	0	782
EXPLORER	4	0	4		92	0	92
FRANKLIN	31	3	34		713	69	782
FROST	24	4	28		552	92	644
JUANITA	23	0	23		529	0	529
KELLER	21	1	22		483	23	506
KIRK	34	0	34		782	0	782
LAKEVIEW	22	6	28		506	138	644
MANN	22	4	26		506	92	598
MCAULIFFE	23	7	30		529	161	690
MEAD	34	0	34		782	0	782
MUIR	23	2	25		529	46	575
REDMOND	31	8	39		713	184	897
ROCKWELL	25	5	30		575	115	690
ROSA PARKS	27	10	37		621	230	851
ROSE HILL	31	4	35		713	92	805
RUSH	28	4	32		644	92	736
SANDBURG	25	1	26		575	23	598
SMITH	26	8	34		598	184	782
THOREAU	22	3	25		506	69	575
TWAIN	30	7	37		690	161	851
WILDER	23	8	31		529	184	713
Totals	**776**	**115**	**891**		**17,848**	**2,645**	**20,493**
	Number of Classrooms			Capacity	Capacity		
Middle	Permanent	Relocatable	Total	Capacity	Permanent	Relocatable	Total
Schools				Percent	(30 x Capacity %)	(30 x Capacity %)	
ENVIRONMENTAL****	5	0	5	83%	125	0	125
EVERGREEN	38	13	51	83%	946	324	1,270
FINN HILL****	36	0	36	83%	896	0	896
INGLEWOOD	54	2	56	83%	1,345	50	1,395
INTERNATIONAL ****	21	0	21	83%	523	0	523
KAMIAKIN	30	7	37	70%	630	147	777
KIRKLAND****	36	2	38	83%	896	50	946
NORTHSTAR	4	0	4	70%	84	0	84
REDMOND ****	45	7	52	83%	1,121	174	1,295
TIMBERLINE	39	0	39	83%	971	0	971
RENAISSANCE	4	0	4	70%	84	0	84
ROSE HILL ****	41	6	47	83%	1,021	149	1,170
STELLA SCHOLA	3	0	3	83%	75	0	75
Totals	**356**	**37**	**393**		**8,717**	**894**	**9,611**
	Number of Classrooms			Capacity	Capacity		
Senior High	Permanent	Relocatable	Total	Capacity	Permanent	Relocatable	Total
Schools				Percent	(32 x Capacity %)	(32 x Capacity %)	
EMERSON HIGH	10	2	12	70%	224	45	269
EASTLAKE	96	0	96	83%	2,550	0	2,550
FUTURES	3	0	3	70%	67	0	67
JUANITA	74	0	74	83%	1,965	0	1,965
LAKE WASHINGTON***	79	0	79	83%	2,098	0	2,098
REDMOND ****	73	8	81	83%	1,939	212	2,151
TESLA STEM ****	24	0	24	83%	637	0	637
Totals	**359**	**10**	**369**		**9,480**	**257**	**9,737**
TOTAL DISTRICT	**1,491**	**162**	**1,653**		**36,045**	**3,796**	**39,841**
Key:							
Total Enrollment on this chart does not include Emerson K-12, contractual, and WANIC students							
Self-contained rooms have a capacity of 12							
Non-modernized secondary schools have standard capacity of 70%							
****Modernized secondary schools have standard capacity of 83%							

		SPECIAL PROGRAM CLASSROOMS USED									NET AVAILABLE CAPACITY				ENROLLMENT
		Number of Classrooms							Number of Classrooms						
Elementary	Permanent	Self	Resource	ELL	Pre-	Music	Arts/Sci	Pull-out	Net		Net Permanent	**Self Contained**	**Relocatable**	**Total**	**OCT 2024**
Schools	Classrooms	Cont.	Rooms	Rooms	School	Rooms	Rooms	Quest	Permanent	Relocatable	23	**Classroom**	23		**P-223**
ALCOTT	26	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	21	12	483	0	276	759	628
AUDUBON	22	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	17	3	391	0	69	460	433
BELL	27	0	2	1	5	1	1	0	17	3	391	0	69	460	436
BLACKWELL	24	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	20	3	460	0	69	529	482
CARSON	27	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	19	4	437	0	92	529	443
CLARA BARTON	34	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	29	0	667	0	0	667	453
COMMUNITY	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	69	0	0	69	70
DICKINSON	23	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	17	4	391	0	92	483	299
DISCOVERY	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	69	0	0	69	71
EINSTEIN	24	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	20	1	460	0	23	483	452
ELLA BAKER	34	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	29	0	667	0	0	667	405
EXPLORER	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	92	0	0	92	66
FRANKLIN	31	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	26	3	598	0	69	667	454
FROST	24	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	19	4	437	0	92	529	427
JUANITA	23	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	14	0	322	0	0	322	330
KELLER	21	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	16	1	368	0	23	391	302
KIRK	34	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	29	0	667	0	0	667	595
LAKEVIEW	22	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	17	6	391	0	138	529	607
MANN	22	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	17	4	391	0	92	483	391
MCAULIFFE	23	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	19	7	437	0	161	598	480
MEAD	34	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	29	0	667	0	0	667	582
MUIR	23	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	18	2	414	0	46	460	323
REDMOND	31	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	24	8	552	24	184	760	543
ROCKWELL	25	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	20	5	460	0	115	575	423
ROSA PARKS	27	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	20	10	460	0	230	690	456
ROSE HILL	31	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	25	4	575	12	92	679	571
RUSH	28	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	23	4	529	0	92	621	635
SANDBURG	25	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	19	1	437	0	23	460	376
SMITH	26	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	21	8	483	0	184	667	546
THOREAU	22	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	18	3	414	0	69	483	404
TWAIN	30	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	24	7	552	12	161	725	551
WILDER	23	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	16	8	368	0	184	552	272
Totals	**776**	**4**	**57**	**29**	**14**	**35**	**19**	**5**	**613**	**115**	**14,099**	**48**	**2,645**	**16,792**	**13,506**
		Number of Classrooms													
Middle	Permanent	Self	Resource	ELL					Net Permanent	Relocatable	Net Permanent	**Self Contained**	**Relocatable**	**Total**	**OCT 2024**
Schools	Classrooms	Cont.	Rooms	Rooms					Classrooms	Classrooms	Classrooms	**Classroom**	**Capacity**		
ENVIRONMENTAL****	5	0	0	0					5	0	125	0	0	125	143
EVERGREEN	38	2	4	1					31	13	772	24	324	1,120	767
FINN HILL****	36	1	1	1					33	0	822	12	0	834	667
INGLEWOOD	54	1	2	1					50	2	1,245	12	50	1,307	1,235
INTERNATIONAL ****	21	0	0	0					21	0	523	0	0	523	420
KAMIAKIN	30	2	1	1					26	7	546	24	147	717	575
KIRKLAND****	36	1	1	0					34	2	847	12	50	909	753
NORTHSTAR	4	0	0	0					4	0	84	0	0	84	89
REDMOND ****	45	1	0	1					43	7	1,071	12	174	1,257	1,010
TIMBERLINE	39	1	2	1					35	0	872	12	0	884	795
RENAISSANCE	4	0	0	0					4	0	84	0	0	84	86
ROSE HILL ****	41	1	2	1					37	6	921	12	149	1,082	904
STELLA SCHOLA	3	0	0	0					3	0	75	0	0	75	90
Totals	**356**	**10**	**13**	**7**					**326**	**37**	**7,987**	**120**	**894**	**9,001**	**7,534**
		Number of Classrooms													
Senior High	Permanent	Self	Resource	ELL					Net Permanent	Relocatable	Net Permanent	**Self Contained**	**Relocatable**	**Total**	**OCT 2024**
Schools	Classrooms	Cont.	Rooms	Rooms					Classrooms	Classrooms	Classrooms	**Classroom**	**Capacity**		
EMERSON HIGH	10	0	2	0					8	2	179	0	45	224	71
EASTLAKE	96	2	5	1					88	0	2,337	24	0	2,361	2,402
FUTURES	3	0	0	0					3	0	67	0	0	67	0
JUANITA	74	2	3	1					68	0	1,806	24	0	1,830	1,685
LAKE WASHINGTON***	79	1	2	1					75	0	1,992	12	0	2,004	1,955
REDMOND ****	73	1	0	1					71	8	1,886	12	212	2,110	2,194
TESLA STEM ****	24	0	0	0					24	0	637	0	0	637	608
Totals	**359**	**6**	**12**	**4**					**337**	**10**	**8,904**	**72**	**257**	**9,233**	**8,915**
TOTAL DISTRICT	**1,491**	**20**	**82**	**40**	**14**	**35**	**19**	**5**	**1,276**	**162**	**30,990**	**240**	**3,796**	**35,026**	**29,955**
Key:															
Total Enrollment on this chart does not include Emerson K-12, contractual, and WANIC students															
Self-contained rooms have a capacity of 12															
Non-modernized secondary schools have standard capacity of 70%															
****Modernized secondary schools have standard capacity of 83%															

Estimated School Impact Fee Calculation
Based on King County Code 21.A.43

Single Family Residence ("SFR")

School Site Acquisition Cost:

	Facility Acreage	Cost/ Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ SFR
Elementary	7	$0	690	$0	0.3460	$0
Middle	15	$0	900	$0	0.1960	$0
Senior	30	$1,600,000	1800	$26,667	0.1750	$4,667
					TOTAL	**$4,667**

School Construction Cost:

	Percent Permanent	Construction Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ SFR
Elementary	97%		690	$0	0.3460	$0
Middle	97%		900	$0	0.1960	$0
Senior	97%	$196,751,270	1800	$106,027	0.1750	$18,555
					TOTAL	**$18,555**

Temporary Facility Cost:

	Percent Temporary	Construction Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ SFR
Elementary	3%		23	$0	0.3460	$0
Middle	3%		30	$0	0.1960	$0
Senior	3%	$225,000	32	$211	0.1750	$37
					TOTAL	**$37**

State Assistance Credit Calculation:

	Const Cost Allocation	Sq. Ft./ Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ SFR
Elementary		90.0	28.79%	$0	0.3460	$0
Middle		108.0	28.79%	$0	0.1960	$0
Senior	375.00	130.0	28.79%	$14,035	0.1750	$2,456
					TOTAL	**$2,456**

Estimated School Impact Fee Calculation
Based on King County Code 21.A.43

Single Family Residence ("SFR")

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average SFR Assessed Value	$1,488,912
Current Capital Levy Rate (2025)/$1000	$0.52
Annual Tax Payment	$776.20
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$6,249

Impact Fee Summary for Single Family Residence:

Site Acquisition Cost	$4,667
Permanent Facility Cost	$18,555
Temporary Facility Cost	$37
State Assistance Credit	($2,456)
Tax Payment Credit	($6,249)
Sub-Total	$14,553
50% Local Share	$7,277
SFR Impact Fee	**$7,277**

Estimated School Impact Fee Calculation
Based on King County Code 21.A.43

Multiple Family Residence ("MFR")

School Site Acquisition Cost:

	Facility Acreage	Cost/ Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ MFR
Elementary	7	$0	690	$0	0.0410	$0
Middle	15	$0	900	$0	0.0170	$0
Senior	30	$1,600,000	1800	$26,667	0.0170	$453
					TOTAL	**$453**

School Construction Cost:

	Percent Permanent	Construction Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ MFR
Elementary	97%	$0	690	$0	0.0410	$0
Middle	97%	$0	900	$0	0.0170	$0
Senior	97%	$196,751,270	1800	$106,027	0.0170	$1,802
					TOTAL	**$1,802**

Temporary Facility Cost:

	Percent Temporary	Construction Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ MFR
Elementary	3%		23	$0	0.0410	$0
Middle	3%		30	$0	0.0170	$0
Senior	3%	$225,000	32	$211	0.0170	$4
					TOTAL	**$4**

State Assistance Credit Calculation:

	Const Cost Allocation	Sq. Ft./ Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/ Student	Student Factor	Cost/ MFR
Elementary	0.00	90.0	28.79%	$0	0.0410	$0
Middle	0.00	108.0	28.79%	$0	0.0170	$0
Senior	375.00	130.0	28.79%	$14,035	0.0170	$239
					TOTAL	**$239**

Estimated School Impact Fee Calculation
Based on King County Code 21.A.43

Multiple Family Residence ("MFR")

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average MFR Assessed Value	$400,434
Current Capital Levy Rate (2025)/$1000	$0.52
Annual Tax Payment	$208.75
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$1,681

Impact Fee Summary for Multiple Family Residence:

Site Acquisition Cost	$453
Permanent Facility Cost	$1,802
Temporary Facility Cost	$4
State Assistance Credit	($239)
Tax Payment Credit	($1,681)
Sub-Total	$340
50% Local Share	$170
MFR Impact Fee	**$170**

2024 MITIGATION DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY
STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS
Five Year History

SINGLE FAMILY DEVELOPMENTS	CITY/ COUNTY	# PLANNED	# COMPL.	# OCCUP.	2025 STUDENTS ELEM	MIDDLE	SENIOR	TOTAL	2025 RATIO ELEM	MIDDLE	SENIOR	TOTAL
Astera	S	25	25	25	13	11	9	33	0.520	0.440	0.360	1.320
Bridgewood Estates	K	35	35	35	16	5	3	24	0.457	0.143	0.086	0.686
Canterbury Park	S	115	115	115	52	28	34	114	0.452	0.243	0.296	0.991
Encore Rose Hill	K	27	27	27	15	11	12	38	0.556	0.407	0.444	1.407
Ferncroft Community	S	13	13	13	6	2	1	9	0.462	0.154	0.077	0.692
Finn Meadows	K	10	10	10	1	0	1	2	0.100	0.000	0.100	0.200
Gabrielle's Lane	S	14	14	14	4	2	2	8	0.286	0.143	0.143	0.571
Hale / Larkin	R	20	20	20	9	2	1	12	0.450	0.100	0.050	0.600
Kensington Enclave	S	43	43	43	20	12	8	40	0.465	0.279	0.186	0.930
Kensington Lane	R	13	13	13	7	4	3	14	0.538	0.308	0.231	1.077
Monarch Lane / Monarch Ridge	KC	68	68	68	28	15	10	53	0.412	0.221	0.147	0.779
Sequoia Glen - Chablis	R	24	24	24	2	5	6	13	0.083	0.208	0.250	0.542
Silvana Heights	K	12	12	12	3	0	0	3	0.250	0.000	0.000	0.250
Stone Creek	S	35	35	35	2	0	0	2	0.057	0.000	0.000	0.057
Stratford	K	20	20	20	3	3	2	8	0.150	0.150	0.100	0.400
Stratmoor	S	21	21	21	8	5	2	15	0.381	0.238	0.095	0.714
The Bridges	K	27	27	27	1	0	0	1	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.037
Versant	R	24	24	24	5	3	3	11	0.208	0.125	0.125	0.458
Vintners Place	K	35	35	35	3	3	1	7	0.086	0.086	0.029	0.200
Woodhaven II	KC	20	20	20	10	7	7	24	0.500	0.350	0.350	1.200
TOTALS		601	601	601	208	118	105	431	0.346	0.196	0.175	0.717

2024 MITIGATION DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY
STUDENT GENERATION FACTORS
Five Year History

MULTI-FAMILY DEVELOPMENTS	CITY/ COUNTY	# OF UNITS	% OCCUP/ # COMPL.	# OCCUP.	2025 STUDENTS ELEM	2025 STUDENTS MIDDLE	2025 STUDENTS SENIOR	2025 STUDENTS TOTAL	ELEM	MIDDLE	SENIOR	TOTAL
66 Degrees Townhomes	R	17	17	17	1	0	0	1	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.059
9040 Juanita Apartments	K	12	100%	12	1	1	0	2	0.083	0.083	0.000	0.167
Aspect Apartments	K	406	94%	382	1	0	1	2	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.005
Aurea Townhomes	S	41	41	41	10	7	5	22	0.244	0.171	0.122	0.537
Avalon Redmond Campus	R	214	98%	210	10	3	2	15	0.048	0.014	0.010	0.071
Bloom - Rose Hill Apartments	K	135	95%	128	1	3	1	5	0.008	0.023	0.008	0.039
Boardwalk Apartments	K	171	90%	154	0	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bower Apartments	K	339	95%	322	4	1	5	10	0.012	0.003	0.016	0.031
Centre Cottage Condominiums	R	33	33	29	1	0	0	1	0.034	0.000	0.000	0.034
Crosswater Condos	K	16	16	16	4	1	0	5	0.250	0.063	0.000	0.313
Eastline Grand Apartments	R	311	62%	193	6	0	2	8	0.031	0.000	0.010	0.041
Edge Apartments	R	104	98%	102	3	0	0	3	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.029
Grata Apartments	K	125	100%	125	9	6	10	25	0.072	0.048	0.080	0.200
Horizon / Polaris at Together Center	R	280	96%	270	68	34	25	127	0.252	0.126	0.093	0.470
HUE Apartments	R	93	68%	63	1	0	1	2	0.016	0.000	0.016	0.032
Jade Residences Condominiums	K	136	136	136	1	0	1	2	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.015
North Totem Lake Apartments	K	244	97%	237	3	1	1	5	0.013	0.004	0.004	0.021
Magnolia at Moss Bay Townhomes	K	13	13	13	3	0	0	3	0.231	0.000	0.000	0.231
Modera Redmond Apartments	R	300	94%	282	7	0	1	8	0.025	0.000	0.004	0.028
Parkside Condos	K	33	33	33	3	0	0	3	0.091	0.000	0.000	0.091
Parque Kirkland Apartments	K	70	96%	67	1	0	1	2	0.015	0.000	0.015	0.030
Plaza Apartments	K	113	90%	102	1	0	2	3	0.010	0.000	0.020	0.029
Porch and Park Apartments	R	106	84%	89	6	2	0	8	0.067	0.022	0.000	0.090
Radiate Apartments	R	360	94%	338	7	1	2	10	0.021	0.003	0.006	0.030
Spectra Apartments	R	450	87%	392	11	5	10	26	0.028	0.013	0.026	0.066
Steeple Rock Condos	K	15	11	4	1	2	0	3	0.250	0.500	0.000	0.750
Talisman Apartments	R	286	85%	243	6	6	1	13	0.025	0.025	0.004	0.053
The Pines Apartments	K	140	89%	125	3	1	2	6	0.024	0.008	0.016	0.048
The Piper	R	284	43%	122	4	2	0	6	0.033	0.016	0.000	0.049
Windsor Apartments	K	409	97%	397	11	2	4	17	0.028	0.005	0.010	0.043
Vella Apartments	K	141	94%	133	1	0	0	1	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.008
Verdant Townhomes	K	10	10	10	1	0	0	1	0.100	0.000	0.000	0.100
Verez Townhomes	K	82	82	82	6	2	0	8	0.073	0.024	0.000	0.098
Woodlands Reserve Townhomes	K	31	31	31	7	5	4	16	0.226	0.161	0.129	0.516
TOTALS		5,520		4,899	203	85	81	369	0.041	0.017	0.017	0.075

Peter Kirk Elementary School

690 student capacity	
Construction Cost (bid 2018, actual const. costs)	$38,231,000
Projected Construction Cost in 2026 @ 690 student capacity @ 5% per year	$56,484,600

Timberline Middle School

900 student capacity	
Construction Cost (bid 2017, actual const. costs)	$61,623,000
Projected Construction Cost in 2026 @ 900 student capacity @ 5% per year	$95,597,500

Juanita High School

1,800 student capacity	
Construction Cost (bid 2018 actual const. costs)	$133,169,000
Projected Construction Cost in 2026 @ 1,800 student capacity @ 5% per year	$196,751,270

Six-Year Enrollment Projections

	*2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
District Boundary Births**	2,321	2,318	2,188	2,189	2,117	2,120	2,146
change	(48)	(3)	(130)	1	(72)	3	26
Kindergarten * **	1,901	1,921	1,848	1,871	1,831	1,844	1,867
Grade 1 ** **	2,046	2,075	2,100	2,020	2,046	2,002	2,016
Grade 2	2,302	2,092	2,122	2,147	2,065	2,092	2,047
Grade 3	2,479	2,330	2,117	2,148	2,173	2,090	2,117
Grade 4	2,420	2,490	2,340	2,127	2,157	2,183	2,100
Grade 5	2,391	2,425	2,495	2,346	2,133	2,160	2,189
Grade 6	2,513	2,369	2,401	2,466	2,310	2,103	2,118
Grade 7	2,472	2,522	2,377	2,409	2,474	2,318	2,110
Grade 8	2,403	2,488	2,538	2,393	2,425	2,490	2,333
Grade 9	2,511	2,421	2,505	2,554	2,408	2,440	2,505
Grade 10	2,366	2,536	2,445	2,529	2,578	2,432	2,464
Grade 11	2,367	2,331	2,482	2,400	2,476	2,520	2,388
Grade 12	2,483	2,494	2,458	2,606	2,526	2,600	2,643
Total Enrollment	30,654	30,494	30,228	30,016	29,602	29,274	28,897
Yearly Change		(160)	(266)	(212)	(414)	(328)	(377)
Yearly Change		-0.52%	-0.87%	-0.70%	-1.38%	-1.11%	-1.29%
Cumulative Increase		**(160)**	**(426)**	**(638)**	**(1,052)**	**(1,380)**	**(1,757)**

* Number of Individual Students (10/1/24 Headcount).

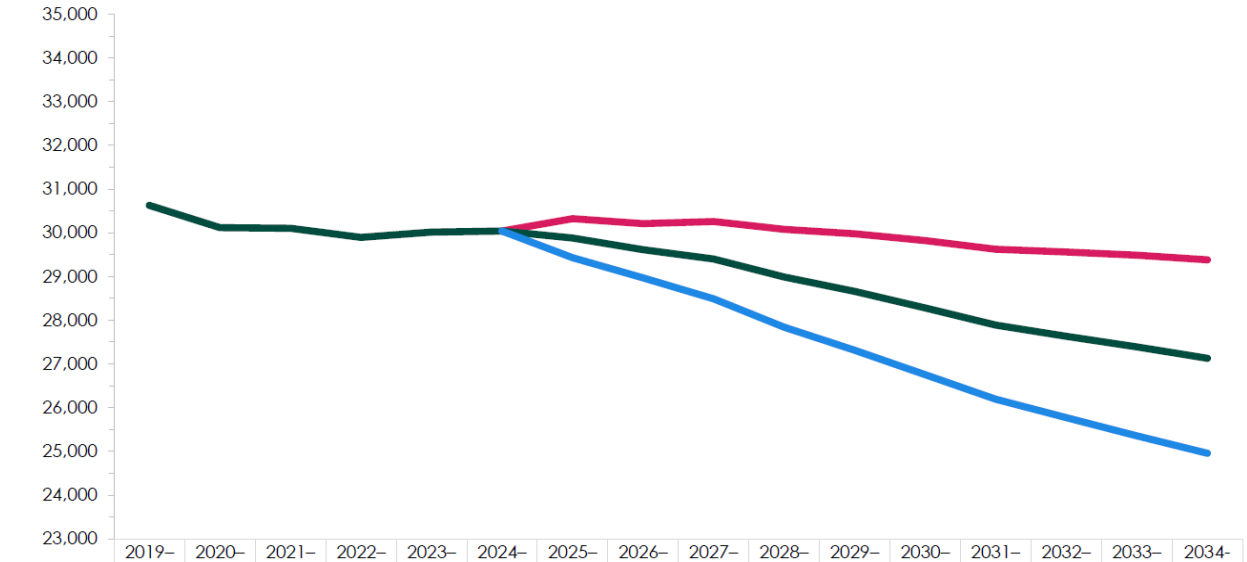
** District Live Births estimated. 2028 and prior year birth rates are actual births 5 years prior to enrollment year.

*** Kindergarten enrollment is calculated at 83%-87% of District Live Births plus anticipated developments.

**** First Grade enrollment is based on District's past history of first grade enrollment to prior year kindergarten enrollment.

Source: Flo Analytics

Ten-Year Low, Medium, High Enrollment Forecast



	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31	2031–32	2032–33	2033–34	2034-35
High						30,039	30,322	30,207	30,257	30,076	29,978	29,822	29,624	29,562	29,488	29,381
Middle	30,626	30,115	30,103	29,896	30,015	30,039	29,879	29,613	29,401	28,987	28,659	28,282	27,886	27,633	27,388	27,129
Low						30,039	29,428	28,971	28,489	27,840	27,312	26,755	26,191	25,769	25,356	24,957

Source: Flo Analytics

Enrollment History *

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
District Boundary Births **	2,433	2,457	2,577	2,512	2,545	2,562	2,661	2,512	2,294	2,334
Kindergarten / Live Birth	90.34%	94.79%	86.77%	93.27%	92.69%	82.59%	80.72%	80.02%	82.82%	81.45%
									Period Average	**86.55%**
Kindergarten	2,198	2,329	2,236	2,343	2,359	2,116	2,148	2,010	1,900	1,901
Grade 1	2,292	2,537	2,503	2,474	2,646	2,429	2,358	2,346	2,240	2,046
Grade 2	2,405	2,414	2,585	2,598	2,595	2,578	2,395	2,362	2,437	2,302
Grade 3	2,363	2,492	2,465	2,587	2,667	2,511	2,503	2,363	2,408	2,479
Grade 4	2,315	2,427	2,536	2,479	2,638	2,564	2,419	2,509	2,383	2,420
Grade 5	2,258	2,349	2,470	2,478	2,473	2,574	2,463	2,412	2,523	2,391
Grade 6	2,213	2,270	2,329	2,468	2,543	2,398	2,472	2,377	2,444	2,513
Grade 7	2,114	2,258	2,301	2,298	2,460	2,472	2,364	2,429	2,382	2,472
Grade 8	2,002	2,121	2,229	2,303	2,342	2,399	2,437	2,335	2,449	2,403
Grade 9	1,999	2,002	2,083	2,174	2,287	2,279	2,352	2,404	2,324	2,511
Grade 10	1,961	2,022	2,023	2,088	2,210	2,280	2,273	2,375	2,415	2,366
Grade 11	1,780	1,896	1,869	1,850	1,995	2,117	2,206	2,222	2,349	2,367
Grade 12	1,930	1,889	1,941	1,842	1,885	1,972	2,158	2,278	2,357	2,483
Total Enrollment	27,830	29,006	29,570	29,982	31,100	30,689	30,548	30,422	30,611	30,654
Yearly Change		1,176	564	412	1,118	(411)	(141)	(126)	189	43

* October 1st Headcount
** Number indicates actual births 5 years prior to enrollment year.

Average increase in the number of students per year	**314**
Total increase for period	**2,824**
Percentage increase for period	**10%**
Average yearly increase	**1.13%**

2024-25 Inventory and Capacities of Existing Schools

*	Juanita Area	Address	Total Capacity**	Net Avail Capacity**
25	Frost Elementary	11801 NE 140th	644	529
03	Juanita Elementary	9635 NE 132nd	529	322
04	Keller Elementary	13820 108th NE	506	391
26	Muir Elementary	14012 132nd NE	575	460
13	Discovery Community	12801 84th NE	69	69
06	Sandburg Elementary	12801 84th NE	598	460
02	Thoreau Elementary	8224 NE 138th	575	483
60	Environmental & Adventure	8040 NE 132nd	125	125
63	Finn Hill Middle School	8040 NE 132nd	896	834
67	Kamiakin Middle School	14111 132nd NE	777	717
82	Juanita High School	10601 NE 132nd	1,965	1,830
	Kirkland Area			
07	Bell Elementary	11212 NE 112th	690	460
11	Community School	11133 NE 65th	69	69
16	Franklin Elementary	12434 NE 60th	782	667
09	Kirk Elementary	1312 6th Street	782	667
10	Lakeview Elementary	10400 NE 68th	644	529
15	Rose Hill Elementary	8044 128th NE	805	679
18	Rush Elementary	6101 152nd NE	736	621
14	Twain Elementary	9525 130th NE	851	725
79	International Community Schoo	11133 NE 65th	523	523
65	Kirkland Middle School	430 18th Avenue	946	909
76	Northstar Middle School	12033 NE 80th	84	84
69	Rose Hill Middle School	13505 NE 75th	1,170	1,082
61	Stella Schola Middle School	13505 NE 75th	75	75
80	Emerson High	10903 NE 53rd St	269	224
84	Lake Washington High	12033 NE 80th	2,098	2,004
	Redmond Area			
53	Alcott Elementary	4213 228th NE	874	759
19	Audubon Elementary	3045 180th NE	575	460
28	Clara Barton Elementary	12101 172nd Ave NE	782	667
46	Dickinson Elementary	7040 208th NE	621	483
24	Einstein Elementary	18025 NE 116th	575	483
31	Ella Baker Elementary	9595 Eastridge Dr. NE	782	667
45	Explorer Community School	7040 208th NE	92	92
22	Mann Elementary	17001 NE 104th	598	483
23	Redmond Elementary	16800 NE 80th	897	760
21	Rockwell Elementary	11125 162nd NE	690	575
41	Rosa Parks Elementary	22845 NE Cedar Park Crescent	851	690
32	Wilder Elementary	22130 NE 133rd	713	552
74	Evergreen Middle School	6900 208th NE	1,270	1,120
71	Redmond Middle School	10055 166th NE	1,295	1,257
85	Redmond High School	17272 NE 104th	2,151	2,110
87	Tesla STEM High School	400 228th Ave NE	637	637
	Sammamish Area			
54	Blackwell Elementary	3225 205th PL NE	621	529
52	Carson Elementary	1035 244th Ave NE	713	529
57	McAuliffe Elementary	23823 NE 22nd	690	598
58	Mead Elementary	1725 216th NE	782	667
56	Smith Elementary	23305 NE 14th	782	667
77	Inglewood Middle School	24120 NE 8th	1,395	1,307
78	Renaissance	400 228th NE	84	84
72	Timberline Middle School	9900 Redmond Ridge Drive	971	884
86	Eastlake High School	400 228TH NE	2,550	2,361

* Note: See Table 4a for District Map. Locations indicated by numbers stated in this column.

** Note: ' "Total Capacity" = Total permanent/portable capacity as constructed
(Total Capacity does not account for space used by special programs)

"Net Available Capacity" = Total Capacity minus uses for special programs
(Net Available Capacity accounts for space used by special programs)

Inventory of Undeveloped Land

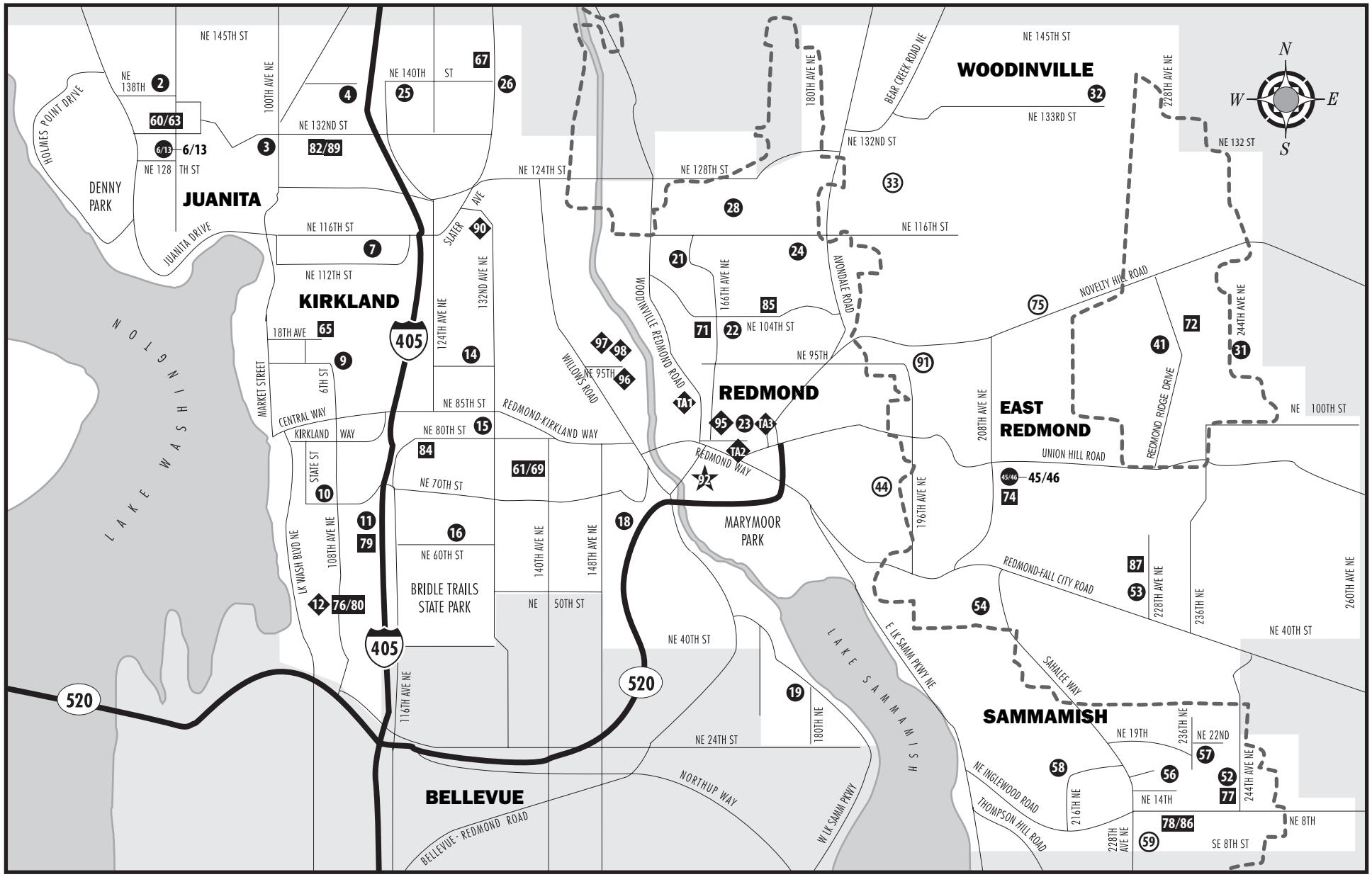
Area	Site #	Acreage	Address	Jurisdiction	Status
Juanita	None				
Kirkland	None				
Redmond	33	20.0	194th NE/NE 122nd	King County	No School Use[1]
	75	37.8	22000 Novelty Hill Road	King County	In Reserve[2]
	91	26.9	NE 95th and 196th Ave NE	King County	No School Use[1]
	44	25.4	188th Ave NE and NE 70th	Redmond	In Reserve
Sammamish	59	15.5	Main and 228th NE	Sammamish	In Reserve

King County School Siting Task Force Findings:

Site 33	20.0 acres located 1/4 mile east of Avondale Road; no school use allowed; potential conservation value.
Site 75	37.8 acres located on the north side of Novelty Hill Road & adjacent to south boundary of Redmond Ridge. The district must work with King County to find an alternative site within the UGA. If an alternative site cannot be feasibly located, the district can use the site for a "small (5 acre) environmental school" while placing the remainder of the use into permanent conservation.
Site 91	26.9 acres located 1/4 mile south of Novelty Hill Road and 1/2 mile east of Redmond City Limits; no school use allowed.

[1] Property unable to be used for a school site due to the King County School Siting Task Force recommendations as adopted by the King County Council.
[2] Refers to district owned sites on which school construction is not anticipated within the six-year term of the current Capital Facilities Plan. The property is being held for the district's long term needs.

LAKE WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT



Updated 1/9/23

This map is intended to show general district boundaries. For more information call the ***LWSD Transportation Department at (425) 936-1120.***

SYMBOL CODES:

RESOURCE CENTER/ ADMINISTRATION	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	MIDDLE SCHOOLS	HIGH SCHOOLS	OTHER PROGRAMS	UNDEVELOPED PROPERTIES	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY LINE
★	●	■	■	◆	○	- - - - -

Projected Permanent Capacity to House Students

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Permanent Capacity	31,230						
Addition - Finn Hill Middle School							
Addition - Kirkland Middle School							
Addition - Redmond Middle School							
Rebuild/Enlarge - Rockwell Elementary			252				
Addition - Eastlake High School			300				
Addition - Redmond High School			300				
Rebuild/Enlarge - Emerson High School				166			
Rebuild/Enlarge - Alcott Elementary School				207			
Rebuild/Enlarge - Kamiakin Middle School						330	
Permanent Capacity Subtotal	31,230	31,230	32,082	32,455	32,455	32,785	32,785
Total Enrollment	30,654	30,494	30,228	30,016	29,602	29,274	28,897
Permanent Surplus/(Deficit) without Projects	**576**	**736**	**1,002**	**1,214**	**1,628**	**1,956**	**2,333**
Permanent Surplus / (Deficit) with Projects	**576**	**736**	**1,854**	**2,439**	**2,853**	**3,511**	**3,888**

** Projects that are not funded

Six-Year Finance Plan

Fiscal Year *		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total	State	Local ^
2022 Levy Projects (voter approved)										
Site 63	**Addition - Finn Hill Middle School**	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	0	17,500
Site 65	**Addition - Kirkland Middle School**	15,900	0	0	0	0	0	15,900	0	15,900
Site 71	**Addition - Redmond Middle School**	17,200	0	0	0	0	0	17,200	0	17,200
Site 21	**Rebuild/Enlarge - Rockwell Elementary**	57,410,000	5,330,000	80,000	0	0	0	62,820,000	0	62,820,000
Site 86	**Addition - Eastlake High School**	25,770,000	1,710,000	40,000	0	0	0	27,520,000	0	27,520,000
Site 85	**Addition - Redmond High School**	30,050,000	2,050,000	40,000	0	0	0	32,140,000	0	32,140,000
Site 80	**Rebuild/Enlarge - Emerson High School**	9,690,000	47,130,000	5,330,000	70,000	0	0	62,220,000	0	62,220,000
2024 Levy Projects (voter approved)										
Site 53	**Rebuild/Enlarge - Alcott Elementary**	16,670,000	61,590,000	5,810,000	350,000	0	0	84,420,000	0	84,420,000
Site 56	**Rebuild/Enlarge - Smith Elementary**	0	0	0	3,240,000	22,680,000	83,800,000	109,720,000	0	109,720,000
Site 74	**Rebuild/Enlarge - Evergreen Middle School**	0	0	0	17,890,000	68,830,000	97,890,000	184,610,000	0	184,610,000
Site 67	**Rebuild/Enlarge - Kamiakin Middle School**	0	15,350,000	59,030,000	83,950,000	12,700,000	2,970,000	174,000,000	0	174,000,000
Relocatable Classrooms (as needed)										
	Relocatables	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	8,100,000	0	8,100,000
Property Acquisition										
	Land							TBD		TBD
TOTALS		**$140,990,600**	**$134,510,000**	**$71,680,000**	**$106,850,000**	**$105,560,000**	**$186,010,000**	**$745,600,600**	**$0**	**$745,600,600**

* Fiscal year is from September of the year stated through August of the following year (e.g. "2025" means "September 2025 through August 2026").

** Reflects unfunded projects but are shown because of need.

^ Includes secured and unsecured local bond funding and impact fees. Impact fees may be applied to growth related capacity projects.

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
EQUITY | EXCELLENCE | COMMUNITY

Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan 2024-2025 through 2030-2031

June 2025

Kent School District No. 415
12033 SE 256th Street
Kent, Washington 98030-6643
(253) 373-7526

BOARD of DIRECTORS

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Mr. Donald Cook, Vice President
Mr. Tim Clark, Legislative Representative
Mr. Andy Song, Director
Ms. Teresa Gregory, Director

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Superintendent of Schools

Dr. Wade Barringer, Deputy Superintendent
Dave Bussard, Executive Director Operations
Raul Parungao, Executive Director of Finance
Gordon Cook, Director of Facilities
Brett Scribner, Assistant Director Capital Projects

Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan

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I - Executive Summary

This Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan has been prepared by the Kent School District as the organization's capital facilities planning document, in compliance with the requirements of Washington's Growth Management Act, King County Code K.C.C. 21A.43 and Cities of Kent, Covington, Renton, Auburn, Black Diamond, Maple Valley, and SeaTac. This annual Plan update was prepared using data available in the spring of 2025 for the 2024-2025 school year. This annual update of the Plan reflects no new major capital projects.

This Plan is consistent with prior long-term capital facilities plans adopted by the Kent School District. This Plan is not intended to be the sole planning document for all the District's needs. The District may prepare interim and periodic Long-Range Capital Facilities Plans consistent with Board Policies, considering a longer or shorter period, other factors and trends in the use of facilities, and other needs of the District as may be required.

Prior Capital Facilities Plans of the Kent School District have been adopted by Metropolitan King County Council and Cities of Kent, Covington, Auburn, and Renton and included in the Capital Facilities Plan element of the Comprehensive Plans of each jurisdiction. This Plan has also been submitted to the cities of Black Diamond, Maple Valley, and SeaTac for their information and inclusion in their Comprehensive Plans.

In order for impact fees to be collected in the unincorporated areas of Kent School District, the Metropolitan King County Council must adopt this Plan and a fee- implementing ordinance for the District. For impact fees to be collected in the incorporated portions of the District, the cities of Kent, Covington, Renton and Auburn must also adopt this Plan and their own school impact fee ordinances.

This Capital Facilities Plan establishes a standard of service in order to ascertain current and future capacity. While the State Superintendent of Public Instruction establishes square footage guidelines for capacity, those guidelines do not account for local program needs in the District. The Growth Management Act, King County and City codes and ordinances authorize the District to make adjustments to the standard of service based on specific needs for students of the District.

This Plan includes the standard of service as established by Kent School District. Functional capacity is based on an average capacity and updated to reflect changes to special programs served in each building. Portables in the interim capacity calculation use the same standard of service as the permanent facilities.

The capacity of each school in the District is calculated based on the District's standard of service and the existing inventory of permanent facilities. The District's program capacity of permanent facilities reflects program changes and the state's mandated reduction of class size to meet the standard of service for Kent School District. Portables provide additional interim capacity.

Kent School District is the fifth largest (FTE basis) district in the state. Enrollment is electronically reported monthly to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction ("OSPI") on Form P-223. Although funding apportionment is based on Annual Average Full Time Equivalent (AAFTE), enrollment on October 1 is a widely recognized "snapshot in time" that is used to report the District's enrollment for the year as reported to OSPI *(See Table 1)*.

The District's standard of service, enrollment history and projections, and use of interim facilities are reviewed in detail in various sections of this Plan. The District plans to continue to satisfy concurrency requirements through the interim use of portables.

This Plan currently represents projects in progress funded primarily by the Kent School District's 2016 Bond, the 2018 Capital Levy, and our newly passed 2024 Capital and Tech Levy. Additional information about these projects can be found on the District's capital projects homepage (link). Additionally, project updates sent to our community of stakeholders can be accessed on the KSD website (link).

Based on revised student generation rates, our capacity and enrollment projections, the District will stay current with non-collection of student impact fee rate for the coming year. For a short overview, see Section IX (Summary of Changes to the June 2025 Capital Facilities Plan).

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415
ENROLLMENT HISTORY

King County Live Births

Description/Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
King County Live Births	24,630	25,032	24,910	25,348	25,487	26,011	25,274	24,337	24,090	23,638
Increase/(Decrease)		402	(122)	438	139	524	(737)	(937)	(247)	(452)
Kindergarten/Birth (%)	8.3%	8.0%	8.2%	7.8%	7.9%	6.5%	7.3%	7.7%	7.3%	7.7%

Source: https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/county-all-births-dashboard

Enrollment

Grade/Fiscal Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
K	2,045	2,013	2,037	1,989	2,010	1,703	1,836	1,874	1,761	1,811
1	2,131	2,067	2,056	2,061	2,036	1,882	1,768	1,945	1,931	1,793
2	2,163	2,163	2,077	2,008	2,091	1,980	1,818	1,840	1,965	1,958
3	2,176	2,195	2,143	2,043	1,995	2,001	1,938	1,887	1,878	1,970
4	2,089	2,195	2,218	2,118	2,038	1,912	1,924	1,953	1,924	1,945
5	1,958	2,103	2,189	2,170	2,120	1,937	1,872	1,953	1,973	1,924
6	2,058	1,952	2,119	2,184	2,164	2,024	1,893	1,962	1,948	1,928
7	1,974	2,021	1,922	2,044	2,166	2,010	1,925	1,906	1,949	1,951
8	2,100	2,021	2,043	1,882	2,073	2,086	1,937	1,956	1,922	1,936
9	2,093	2,105	2,006	2,003	1,888	2,001	2,042	2,010	1,955	1,922
10	2,165	2,099	2,080	1,946	2,034	1,811	1,959	2,048	2,000	1,947
11	1,818	1,865	1,823	1,732	1,663	1,743	1,584	1,679	1,729	1,782
12	1,742	1,730	1,810	1,653	1,634	1,453	1,655	1,467	1,500	1,565
Total Enrollment	**26,512**	**26,529**	**26,523**	**25,833**	**25,912**	**24,543**	**24,151**	**24,480**	**24,435**	**24,432**
Yearly Increase/ (Decrease)	(211)	17	(6)	(690)	79	(1,369)	(392)	329	(45)	(3)
Cumulative Increase/ (Decrease)	(211)	(194)	(200)	(890)	(811)	(2,180)	(2,572)	(2,243)	(2,288)	(2,291)

Source: https://ospi.k12.wa.us/policy-funding/school-apportionment/safs-report (1251H Headcount.pdf)

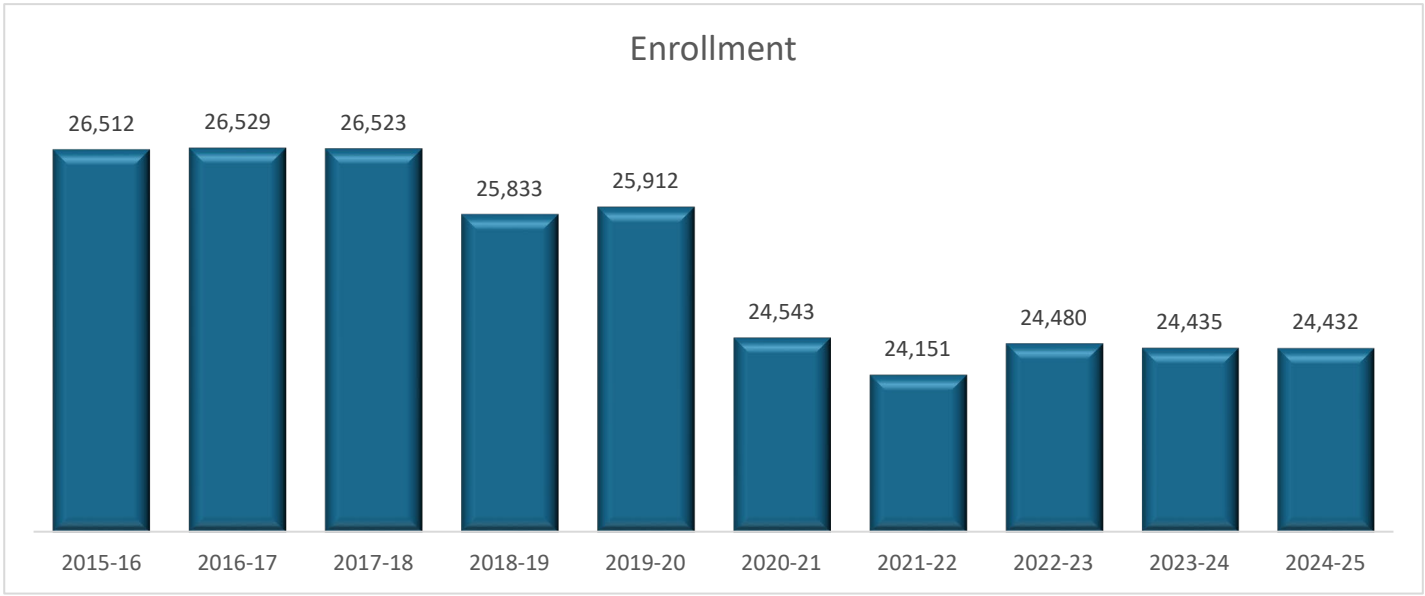


TABLE 1

II - Six - Year Enrollment Projection

For capital facilities planning, enrollment projections are based on cohort survival and student yield from documented residential construction projected over the next six years *(See Table 2).* For this Plan, the District used data from OSPI Information and Condition of Schools (ICOS), Report 1049.

King County live births and the District's relational percentage average were used to determine the number of kindergartners entering the system (*See Table 2*). 7.5% of 23,390 King County live births in 2021 is projected for 1,755 students expected in Kindergarten for October 1, 2025. This is a decrease of 248 live births in King County over the previous year. The District's enrollment from 2025-26 to 2030-31 is projected to decrease by an average of 1.5% each year or a total of 2,089 students. The projected enrollment for 2030-31 is 22,343.

Early Childhood Education students (also identified as "ECE"), "Early Childhood Special Education ("ECSE") students are forecasted and reported to OSPI separately on Form P-223H for Special Education Enrollment. Capacity is reserved to serve students in the ECE programs at elementary schools.

Within practical limits, the District has kept abreast of proposed developments. The District will continue to track new development activity to determine impact on schools. Information on new residential developments and the completion of these proposed developments in all jurisdictions will be considered in the District's future analysis of growth projections.

The Kent School District serves eight permitting jurisdictions: unincorporated King County, the cities of Kent, Covington, Renton, and Auburn and smaller portions of the cities of SeaTac, Black Diamond, and Maple Valley.

STUDENT GENERATION FACTOR

"Student Generation Factor" is defined by King County code as "the number derived by a school district to describe how many students of each grade span are expected to be generated by a dwelling unit" based on district records of average actual student generated rates for developments completed within the last ten years.

Following these guidelines, the student generation rate for Kent School District is as follows:

Single Family	Elementary	0.222
	Middle	0.092
	High	0.116
	Total	**0.430**
Multi-Family	Elementary	0.075
	Middle	0.030
	High	0.032
	Total	**0.137**

The student generation factor is based on 1,927 new SFD (Single Family Detached) units built between 2018 and 2023. The student generation factor is based on 1,908 new MF (Multi-Family) units built during the same period. The multi-family units consisted of 1,590 apartment units and 318 townhome units.

The District sees an average of 43 students for every 100 single family units that are built and an average of 14 students for every 100 multi-family units that are built. The rate for apartment units is higher than for townhome units.

The rate for apartments can vary, depending on the affordability of the units and the number of bedrooms per unit for specific buildings. Many of the apartment units built between 2018 and 2023 have market rate rents and they tend to have fewer bedrooms per unit than some of the buildings that were completed in 2016 and 2017. The multi-family rate is lower this year than it was in March 2024 because the date range used in the analysis includes fewer affordable units and fewer multiple bedroom units.

In preparing the 2024-2025 to 2030-2031 Capital Facilities Plan the District contracted with Educational Data Solutions, LLC led by Dr. Les Kendrick, a noted expert in demographic studies for school districts, to analyze and prepare the student generation factor.

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415
ENROLLMENT PROJECTION

King County Live Births

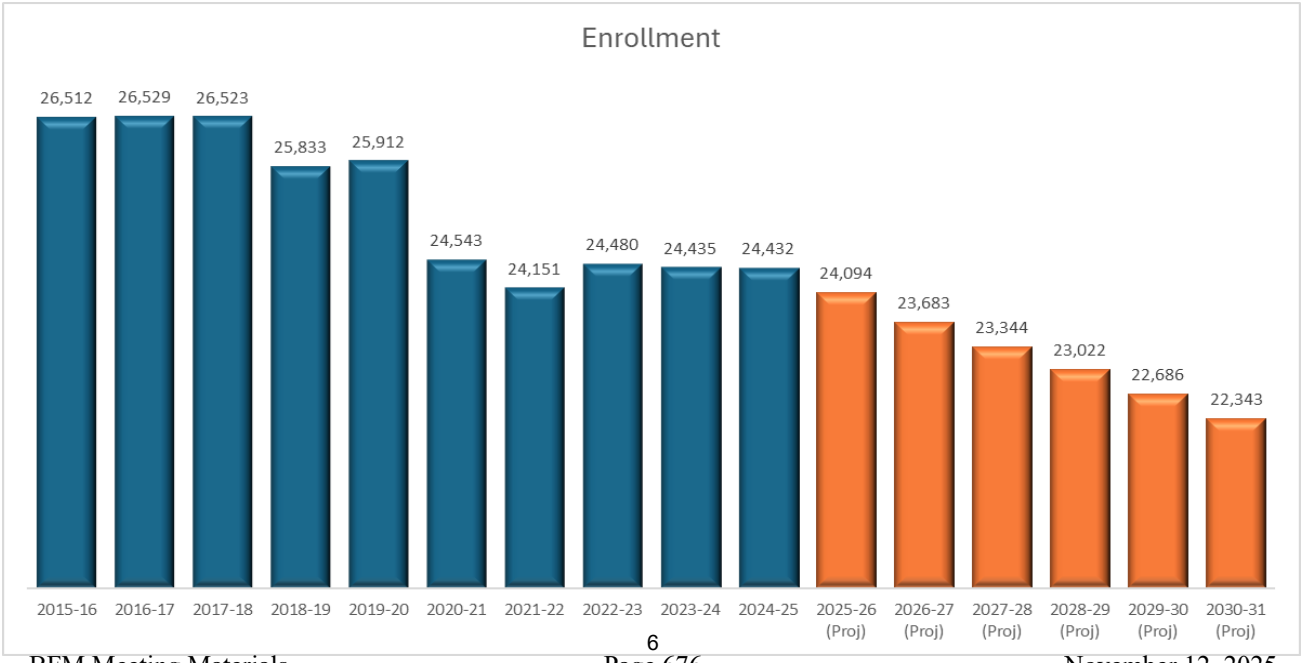
Description/Year	2021	2022	2023	2024 (Proj)	2025 (Proj)	2026 (Proj)
King County Live Births	23,390	23,012	22,408	*22,236*	*22,065*	*21,896*
Increase/(Decrease)	(248)	(378)	(604)	*(172)*	*(171)*	*(169)*
Kindergarten/Birth (%)	7.5%	7.5%	7.6%	*7.6%*	*7.5%*	*7.5%*

Source: https://doh.wa.gov/data-and-statistical-reports/washington-tracking-network-wtn/county-all-births-dashboard

Enrollment Projection

Grade/Fiscal Year	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
K	1,755	1,732	1,710	1,687	1,665	1,643
1	1,841	1,784	1,760	1,738	1,714	1,692
2	1,794	1,842	1,785	1,761	1,739	1,715
3	1,956	1,793	1,841	1,784	1,760	1,738
4	1,963	1,949	1,787	1,834	1,778	1,754
5	1,928	1,946	1,932	1,771	1,818	1,762
6	1,906	1,910	1,928	1,914	1,755	1,801
7	1,882	1,861	1,865	1,882	1,868	1,713
8	1,929	1,861	1,840	1,844	1,861	1,847
9	1,930	1,924	1,856	1,835	1,839	1,856
10	1,895	1,902	1,896	1,829	1,808	1,812
11	1,684	1,639	1,645	1,639	1,582	1,563
12	1,631	1,540	1,499	1,504	1,499	1,447
Total Enrollment	**24,094**	**23,683**	**23,344**	**23,022**	**22,686**	**22,343**
Yearly Increase/ (Decrease)	(338)	(411)	(339)	(322)	(336)	(343)
Cumulative Increase/ (Decrease)	(338)	(749)	(1,088)	(1,410)	(1,746)	(2,089)

Source: School Facilities Organization, Information and Condition of Schools (Report 1049)



III - Current Kent School District “Standard of Service"

In order to determine the capacity of facilities in a school district, King County Code 21A.06.1225 references a "standard of service" that each school district must establish to ascertain its overall capacity. The standard of service identifies the program year, the class size, the number of classrooms, students and programs of special need, and other factors determined by the district which would best serve the student population.

This Plan includes the standard of service as established by Kent School District. The District has identified schools with significant special needs programs as “impact” schools and the standard of service targets a lower-class size at those facilities. Portables included in the capacity calculation use the same standard of service as the permanent facilities.

The standard of service defined herein will continue to evolve in the future. Kent School District is continuing a long-term strategic planning process combined with review of changes to capacity and standard of service. This process will affect various aspects of the District's standard of service and future changes will be reflected in future capital facilities plans.

Current Standards of Service for Elementary Students

- Class size ratio for grades K - 3 is planned for an average of 24 students per class, not to exceed 26.
- Class size ratio for grades 4 - 5 is planned for an average of 27 students per class, not to exceed 29.

Some special programs require specialized classroom space and the program capacity of some of the buildings housing these programs is reduced. Some students, for example, leave their regular classroom for a short period of time to receive instruction in special programs and space must be allocated to serve these programs.

Students may also be provided with music instruction and physical education in a separate classroom or facility.

Some identified students will also be provided educational opportunities in classrooms for special programs such as those designated as follows:

Career and Technical Education (CTE) – State Program
Closing Educational Achievement Gaps (Title I – Part A) - Federal Program
Highly Capable Students (HiCap) - State Program

Learning Assistance Program (LAP) – State Program
Multilingual Education (MLE) - State Program

Inclusive Education Service for Elementary and Secondary students with disabilities may be provided in a separate or self-contained classroom sometimes with a capacity of 10-15 students, depending on the program.

Current District Standards of Service for Secondary Students

The standards of service outlined below reflect only those programs and educational opportunities provided to secondary students which directly affect the capacity of the school buildings per the negotiated collective bargaining agreement with KEA.

- The average class size ratio for grades 6–8 is 28 students per class and 135 students per day, with a maximum daily class load/enrollment of 142 based on five class periods per day.
- The average class size ratio for grades 9-12 is 32 students per class and 153 students per day, with a maximum daily class load/enrollment of 160 based on five class periods per day.

Like Inclusive Education Programs listed above, many other secondary programs require specialized classroom space which can reduce the functional capacity of the permanent school buildings, such as technology labs, performing arts activities, a variety of career and technical education programs, and other specialized programs.

Space or Classroom Utilization

As a result of scheduling conflicts for student programs, the need for specialized rooms for certain programs, and the need for teachers to have a workspace during their planning periods, it is not possible to achieve 100% utilization of regular teaching stations at secondary schools. Based on the analysis of actual utilization of classrooms, the Kent School District has determined that the standard utilization rate is 64% for secondary schools. Functional capacity at elementary schools reflects 56% utilization at the elementary level.

IV - Inventory and Capacity of Existing Schools

Currently, the District has a total functional capacity to house 39,705 students, which consists of a permanent functional capacity of 35,494 and interim (portable) capacity of 4,211. This capacity is based on the District's Standard of Service as set forth in Section III. Included in this Plan is an inventory of the District's schools by type, address and current capacity (*See Table 3*). The ratio between permanent capacity and portable capacity is 89% - 11%.

The functional capacity is periodically updated for changes in the programs, additional classrooms, and new schools. Functional capacity has been updated in this Plan to reflect program changes implemented in the fall of 2024.

Calculations of Elementary, Middle School and High School capacities are set forth in Table 3. Maps of existing schools are included.

For clarification, the following is a brief description of some of the non-traditional programs for students in Kent School District:

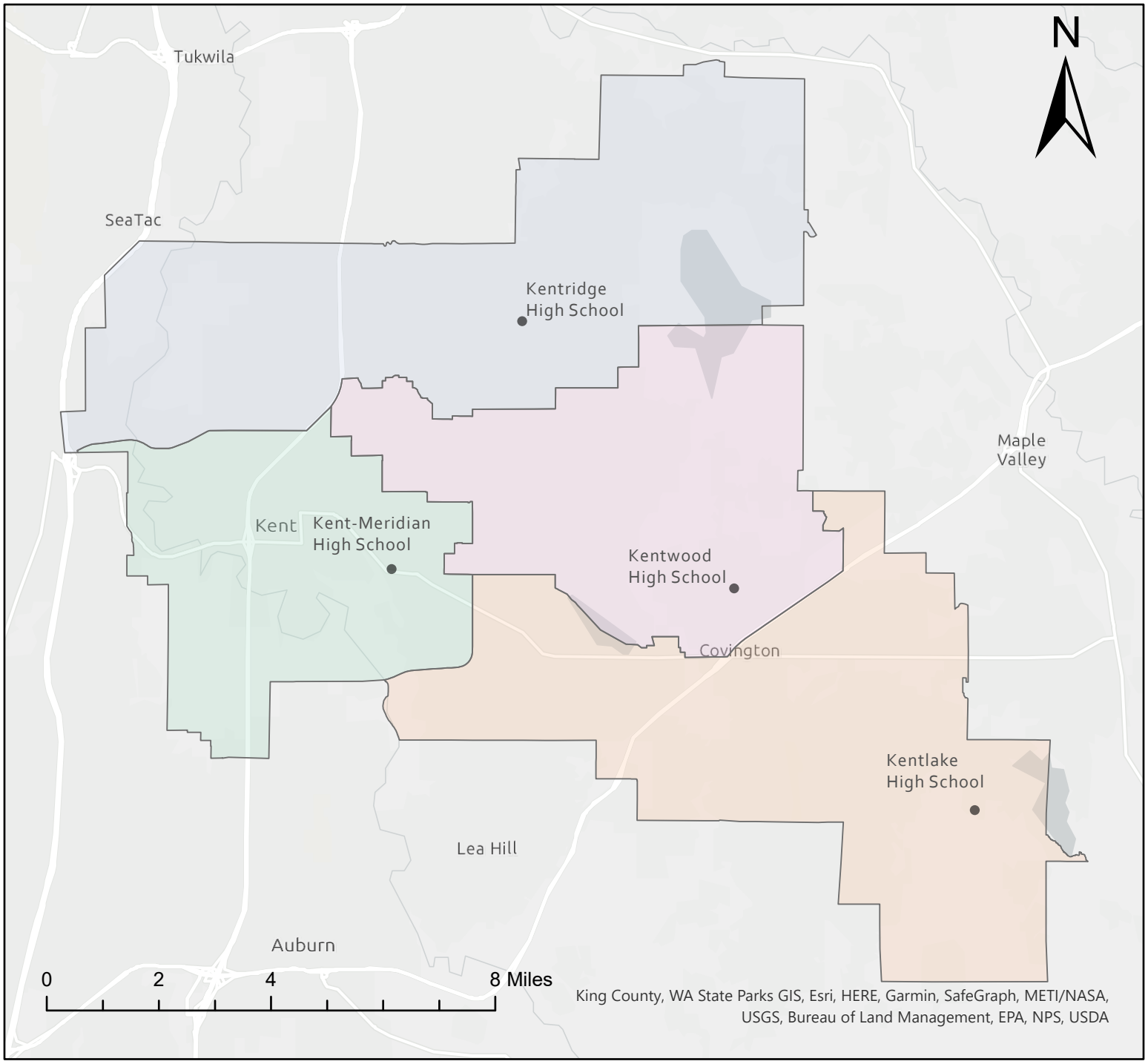
iGrad - Kent School District has developed the Individualized Graduation and Degree Program or “iGrad”. iGrad is an Open Door (Drop-out Reengagement) School that offers a second plus chance to students aged 16-21 who have dropped out of high school or are at risk of not earning a high school diploma by age 21. iGrad is not included in this Capital Facilities Plan, because it is served as a leased space at the Kent Hill Plaza Shopping Center. Over the past three years, enrollment in the iGrad program has averaged over 340 students.

Kent Virtual Academy - The Kent Virtual Academy is open to grades 6-12 and is currently serving 167 students. The virtual school offers a flexible learning experience designed to engage students when and where they work best. Each school day includes a combination of live (synchronous) virtual instruction and on-demand (asynchronous) learning opportunities outside of a traditional bell schedule. Students can attend live virtual lessons with their teachers and classmates, participate in live virtual class or small group discussions, check-in or meet with teachers, watch recorded video lessons, work independently on projects and lessons, participate in learning experiences outside the school setting for credit or to meet competencies. Virtual school students may also attend their boundary school for select classes and services.

SCHOOL	Year Opened	ABR	ADDRESS	2024-2025 Functional
Carriage Crest Elementary	1990	CC	18235 - 140th Avenue SE, Renton 98058	626
Cedar Valley Elementary	1971	CV	26500 Timberlane Way SE, Covington 98042	541
Covington Elementary	2018	CO	25811 156th Avenue SE, Covington 98042	744
Crestwood Elementary	1980	CW	25225 - 180th Avenue SE, Covington 98042	602
East Hill Elementary	1953	EH	9825 S 240th Street, Kent 98031	779
Emerald Park Elementary	1999	EP	11800 SE 216th Street, Kent 98031	653
Fairwood Elementary	1969	FW	16600 - 148th Avenue SE, Renton 98058	528
George T. Daniel Elementary	1992	DE	11310 SE 248th Street, Kent 98030	640
Glenridge Elementary	1996	GR	19405 - 120th Avenue SE, Renton 98058	591
Grass Lake Elementary	1971	GL	28700 - 191st Place SE, Kent 98042	595
Horizon Elementary	1990	HE	27641 - 144th Avenue SE, Kent 98042	634
Jenkins Creek Elementary	1987	JC	26915 - 186th Avenue SE, Covington 98042	641
Kent Elementary	1999	KE	24700 - 64th Avenue South, Kent 98032	760
Lake Youngs Elementary	1965	LY	19660 - 142nd Avenue SE, Kent 98042	725
Martin Sortun Elementary	1987	MS	12711 SE 248th Street, Kent 98030	768
Meadow Ridge Elementary	1994	MR	27710 - 108th Avenue SE, Kent 98030	706
Meridian Elementary	1939	ME	25621 - 140th Avenue SE, Kent 98042	793
Millennium Elementary	2000	ML	11919 SE 270th Street, Kent 98030	688
Neely-O'Brien Elementary	1990	NO	6300 South 236th Street, Kent 98032	864
Panther Lake Elementary	2009	PL	12022 SE 216th Street, Kent, 98031	744
Park Orchard Elementary	1963	PO	11010 SE 232nd Street, Kent 98031	728
Pine Tree Elementary	1967	PT	27825 - 118th Avenue SE, Kent 98030	732
Ridgewood Elementary	1987	RW	18030 - 162nd Place SE, Renton 98058	661
River Ridge Elementary	2021	RR	22420 Military Rd. S., SeaTac, WA 98198	886
Sawyer Woods Elementary	1994	SW	31135 - 228th Ave SE, Black Diamond 98010	549
Scenic Hill Elementary	1960	SH	26025 Woodland Way South, Kent 98030	837
Soos Creek Elementary	1971	SC	12651 SE 218th Place, Kent 98031	591
Springbrook Elementary	1969	SB	20035 - 100th Avenue SE, Kent 98031	730
Sunrise Elementary	1992	SR	22300 - 132nd Avenue SE, Kent 98042	719
Elementary TOTAL				**20,055**
Canyon Ridge Middle	1966	CR	11000 SE 264th Street, Kent 98030	1,110
Cedar Heights Middle	1993	CH	19640 SE 272nd Street, Covington 98042	1,140
Mattson Middle	1981	MA	16400 SE 251st Street, Covington 98042	1,020
Meeker Middle	1970	MK	12600 SE 192nd Street, Renton 98058	1,230
Meridian Middle	1958	MM	23480 - 120th Avenue SE, Kent 98031	1,110
Mill Creek Middle	2005	MC	620 North Central Avenue, Kent 98032	1,200
Northwood Middle	1996	NW	17007 SE 184th Street, Renton 98058	1,140
Middle TOTAL				**7,950**
Kent-Meridian High	1951	KM	10020 SE 256th Street, Kent 98030	2,595
Kentlake High	1997	KL	21401 SE 300th Street, Kent 98042	2,714
Kentridge High	1968	KR	12430 SE 208th Street, Kent 98031	2,932
Kentwood High	1981	KW	25800 - 164th Avenue SE, Covington 98042	2,917
High TOTAL				**11,158**
Kent Laboratory Academy	2021	KLA	105 SE 208th St., Kent, WA 98031	542
DISTRICT TOTAL				**39,705**

Table 3

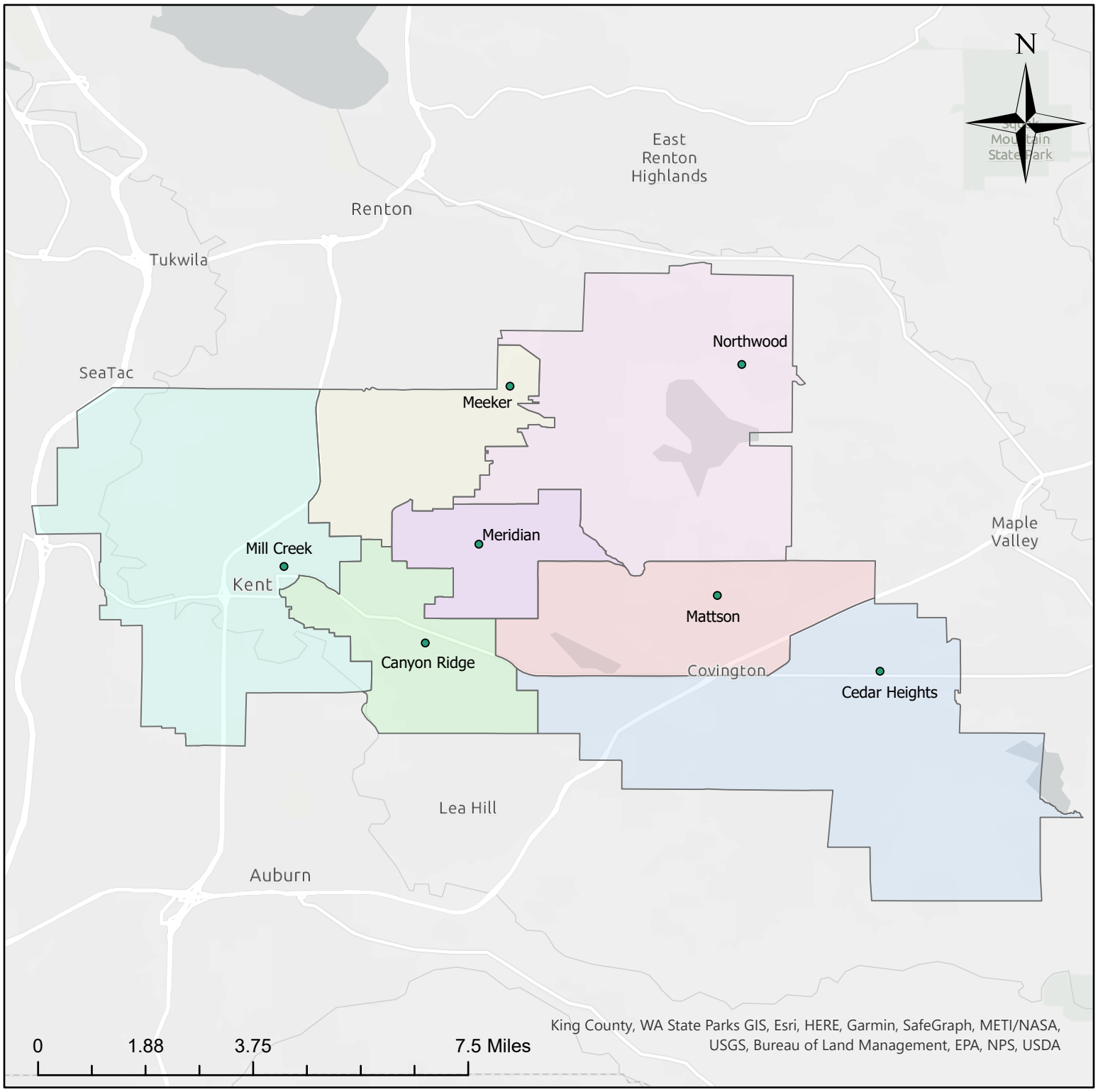
Kent School District 2024/2025 School Year
High School Boundaries



Legend

- High School Buildings
- Kentridge High School
- Kent-Meridian High School
- Kentwood High School
- Kentlake High School

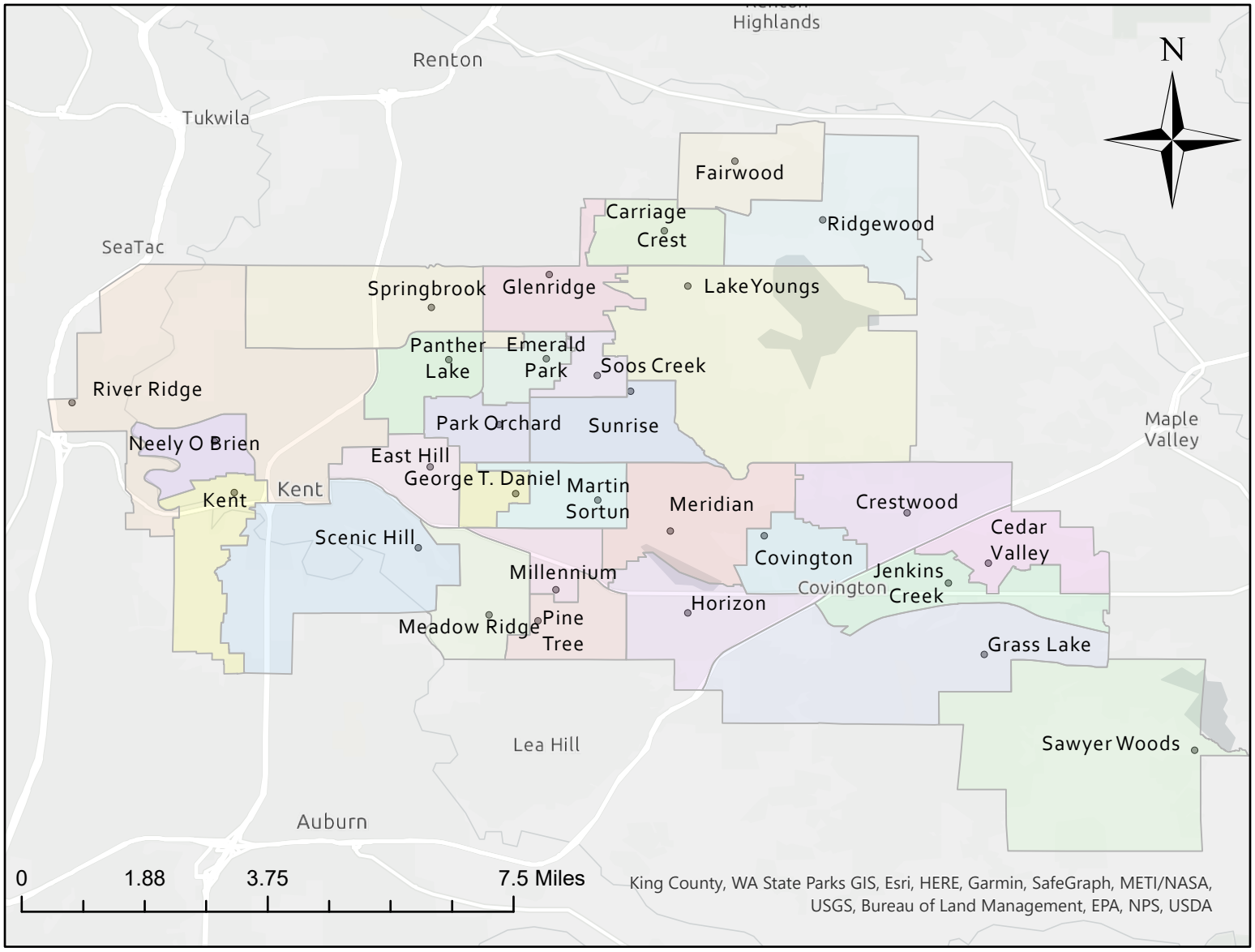
Kent School District 2024/2025 School Year
Middle School Boundaries



Middle Schools

- Cedar Heights Middle School
- Canyon Ridge Middle School
- Mattson Middle School
- Meeker Middle School
- Meridian Middle School
- Mill Creek Middle School
- Northwood Middle School

Kent School District 2024/2025 School Year Elementary School Boundaries



- Carriage Crest Elementary
- Cedar Valley Elementary
- Covington Elementary
- Crestwood Elementary
- Daniel Elementary
- East Hill Elementary
- Emerald Park Elementary
- Fairwood Elementary
- Glenridge Elementary
- Grass Lake Elementary
- Horizon Elementary
- Jenkins Creek Elementary
- Kent Elementary
- Lake Youngs Elementary
- Martin Sortun Elementary
- Meadow Ridge Elementary
- Meridian Elementary
- Millennium Elementary
- Neely O Brien Elementary
- Panther Lake Elementary
- Park Orchard Elementary
- Pine Tree Elementary
- Ridgewood Elementary
- River Ridge Elementary
- Sawyer Woods Elementary
- Scenic Hill Elementary
- Soos Creek Elementary
- Springbrook Elementary
- Sunrise Elementary
- Elementary Schools

V - Six-Year Planning and Construction Plan

In November 2016, the voters of the Kent School District approved a bond measure for $252 million. This bonding authority provided for the replacement of Covington Elementary school, which opened in August of 2018, the new River Ridge Elementary school, and our new Kent Laboratory Academy, which both opened in August 2021.

As a critical component of capital facilities planning, county and city planners and decision-makers are encouraged to consider safe walking conditions for all students when reviewing applications and design plans for new roads and developments. This should include sidewalks for pedestrian safety to and from schools and bus stops, as well as bus pull-outs and turn-arounds.

Included in this Plan is an inventory of potential projects and sites identified by the District which are potentially acceptable site alternatives in the future *(See Table 4 & Sitemap).*

Voter approved bond issues have included funding for the purchase of sites for future schools and district use; the sites acquired to date are included in this Plan. Some funding is secured for the purchase of additional sites but may also be funded with impact fees as needed. Not all undeveloped properties meet current school construction requirements, and some property may be traded or sold to meet future facility needs.

The Board will continue an annual review of standards of service and those decisions will be reflected in each update of the Capital Facilities Plan.

The Kent School District continues to make improvements to the facilities through completion of the 2016 Bond, 2018 Levy, and the recent voter approved 2024 Levy. At this moment the standing of the current measures are as follows:

Measure	Complete	In Progress	Not Started
2016 Bond	85%	13%	2%
2018 Levy	72%	13%	15%
2024 Levy	0%	14%	86%

The Kent School District anticipates and is planning to run a Bond in 2028 for additional emergent needs, differed maintenance, tenant improvement projects, and possible facility replacement.

As a part of the planning process, the District has been tracking a few major development projects which have affected enrollment and will continue to increase students' forecasts. On Meeker Street in Kent, we have seen several major apartment complexes, ETHOS and Midtown 64 Apartments. These continue to have an impact on enrollment as they fill up their newly built facilities. The Alexian Gateway Project is located on the corner of Military Road

and Veterans Drive in Kent and began occupying its 283 units in 2023-2024.

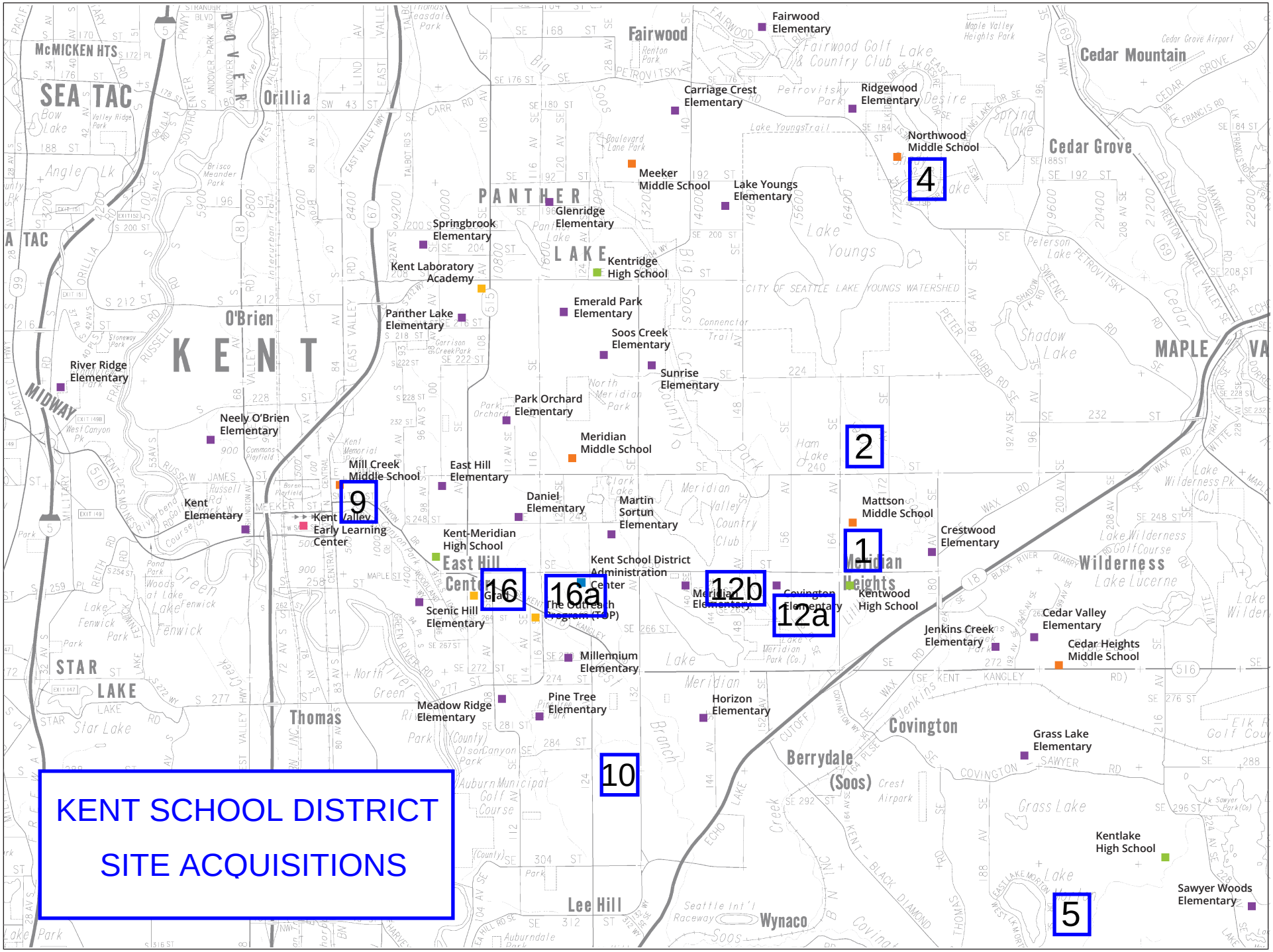
In Covington, we are tracking a multi-family house development which has been approved and construction has begun. The 1700-unit Lakepointe Urban Community will fall within our enrollment boundary and proposed completion of Phase 4 is shown to be 2027.
Construction in the Kent School District boundaries have been steadily rising over the last five years and planned communities are now being recognized through the planning teams in multiple city and county jurisdictions we serve.

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415
Site Acquisitions and Projects Planned to Provide Additional Capacity

# on Map	SCHOOL / FACILITY / SITE	LOCATION	Type	Status	Projected Completion Date	Projected Program Capacity	% for new Growth
						Approximate	Approximate
	ELEMENTARY						
	MIDDLE & HIGH						
	TEMPORARY FACILITIES					Additional Capacity	
# on Map	**2 OTHER SITES ACQUIRED**			Land Use Designation	Type	Land Use Jurisdiction	
16	White House - Kent	11027 SE Kent-Kangley Kent, WA 98030		**Commercial**	Purchased	King County	
16a	Green Building - Kent	11109 SE Kent-Kangley Kent, WA 98030		**Commercial**	Purchased	King County	

Notes:

None



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APARTMENT PROJECTS WITH MULTIPLE BUILDINGS SHALL HAVE MONUMENT SIGNS -------- SHOWING THE STREET ADDRESSES OF EACH BUILDING AT EACH VEHICLE ENTRANCE TO THE SITE. EACH ETHICAL ENTRANCE SHALL ALSO HAVE AN ILLUMINATED SITE PLAN AND / OR DIRECTLY SIGNS. THE SIGNS SHALL SHOW THE LOCATION OF THE SIGN (THE VIEWER'S CURRENT LOCATION) AND ALL BUILDING ADDRESSES. DWELLING NUMBERS SHALL BE INCLUDED. THE MONUMENT SIGNS SHALL HAVE A CONTRASTING BACKGROUND COLOR. ALL SITE SIGNAGE TO BE PER OWNERS SPECIFICATION AND DESIGN AND UNDER SEPARATE PERMIT.

* INDICATE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ILLUMINATED BUILDING ADDRESS SIGNAGE. SIGNAGE FOR BUILDINGS MUST INCLUDE THE ENTIRE BUILDING ADDRESS AND STREET NAME. THE BUILDING ADDRESS SHALL BE NO LESS THAN SIX (6) INCHES IN HEIGHT. THE BUILDING SIGN SHALL HAVE A CONTRASTING BACKGROUND COLOR.

OLD MILITARY ROAD SOUTH

VETERANS DRIVE

TRASH ENCLOSURES

MAINTENANCE SHED M001

AMENITY SPACE

LEGEND

- ONE BEDROOM UNITS
- TWO BEDROOM UNITS
- THREE BEDROOM UNITS
- TYPE A UNITS
- ----- NO UNIT - GARAGE ONLY
- * BUILDING SIGNAGE

1. UNIT NUMBERS READ TOP TO BOTTOM (FLOOR 1-4) AS INDICATED ON THE UNIT STACK

NORTH

1 UNIT NUMBERING PLAN

SCALE: 3/64" = 1'-0"

KATERRA

542 1st AVE. SOUTH, FLOOR 4
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

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Consultant

Owner

TCR
TRAMMELL CROW RESIDENTIAL

Key plan

Professional Seal

5356 REGISTERED ARCHITECT CRAIG CURTIS STATE OF WASHINGTON

ALEXAN GATEWAY APARTMENTS

23000 MILITARY RD S,
KENT, WA 98032

Drawn By	RM
Project Manager	RM
Job Number	075-18001
Date Of Original	12/13/19

Revisions

Mark	Date	Description
0	06/12/2019	PERMIT SET
2	01/09/2020	REV.3 ITCD UPDATES
6	05/22/2020	PC1 CORRECTIONS

IFC SET
10/30/2020

UNIT NUMBERING/ ADDRESSING SHEET(1,2,3)

G.00.014

Phasing Legend 11

Phase 1A - Maple Hills Division 5

Preliminary Plat approval in third quarter 2021. Construction and Final Plat Recording 2022.

Phase 1B - Approximate Years 2019-2024

Establishment of final grade, construction of Covington Connector to Southeast boundary, construction of first phase of commercial development.

Phase 2 - Approximate Years 2020-2025

Establishment of final lake perimeter, construction of 191st Place SE extension and associated R-12 residential development, construction of second phase of commercial development on peninsula.

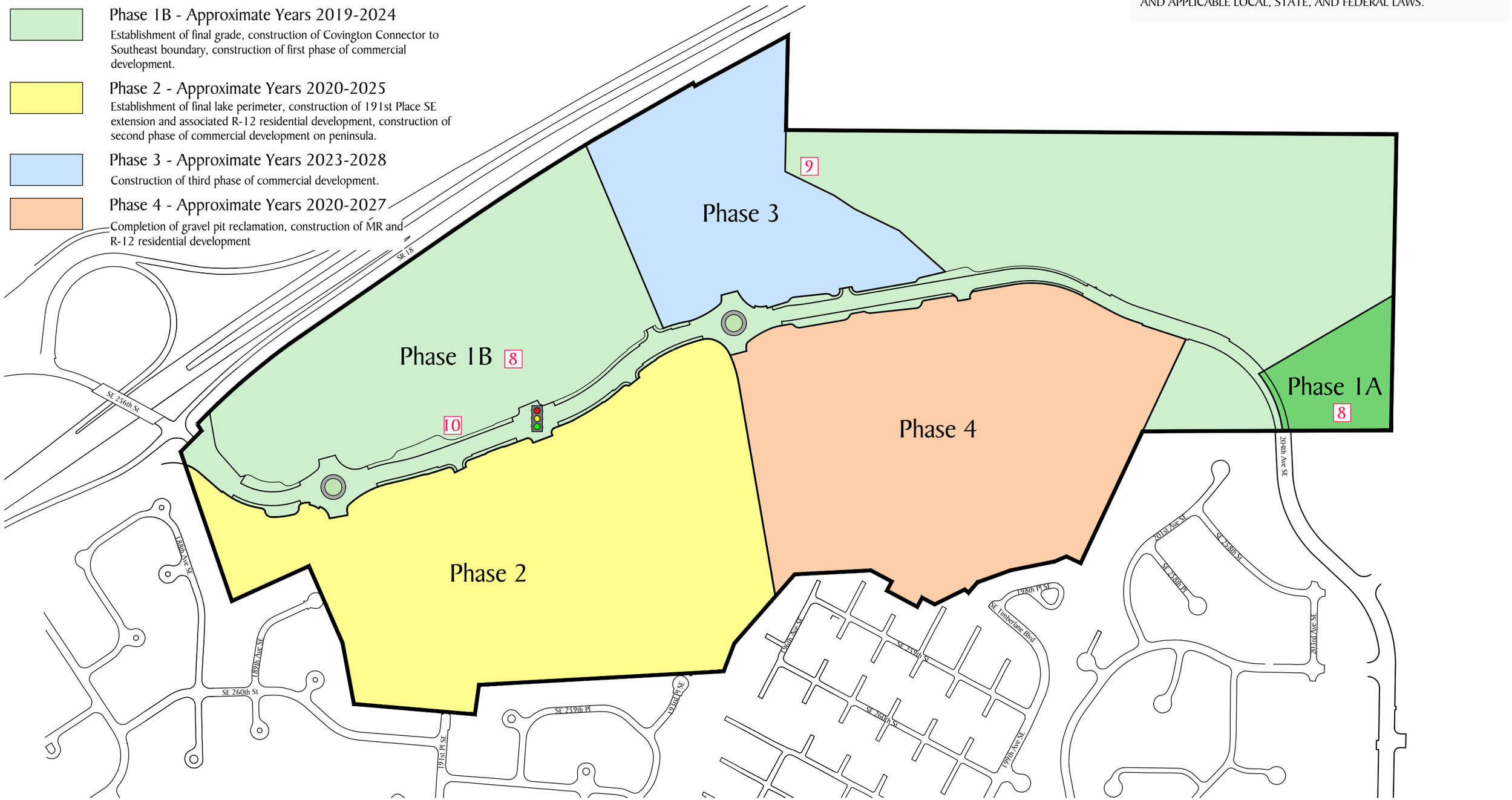
Phase 3 - Approximate Years 2023-2028

Construction of third phase of commercial development.

Phase 4 - Approximate Years 2020-2027

Completion of gravel pit reclamation, construction of MR and R-12 residential development

NOTE:
THE LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDINGS ROADWAYS AND TRAILS, IS APPROXIMATE AND DOES NOT VEST TO THIER SPECIFIC LOCATION. THE LOCATION OF ALL DEVELOPMENT WILL BE BASED ON EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION AND THE TERMS OF THE PLANNED ACTION, THE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT, AND APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAWS.



Lakepointe Urban Village

Phasing Map

N

0 100 200 400

SCALE: 1" = 400'

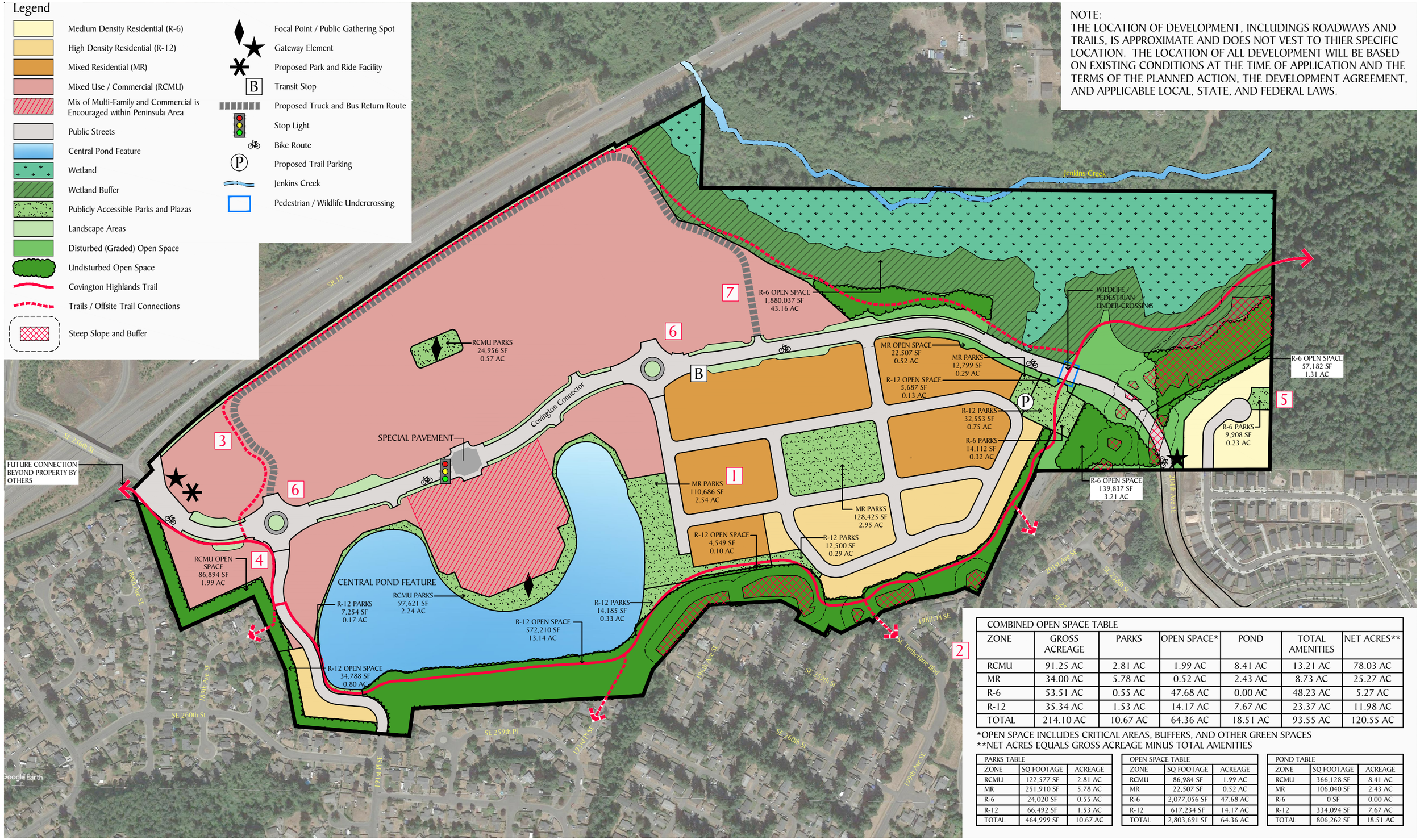
January 30, 2017

Updated September 15, 2021

Legend

- Medium Density Residential (R-6)
- High Density Residential (R-12)
- Mixed Residential (MR)
- Mixed Use / Commercial (RCMU)
- Mix of Multi-Family and Commercial is Encouraged within Peninsula Area
- Public Streets
- Central Pond Feature
- Wetland
- Wetland Buffer
- Publicly Accessible Parks and Plazas
- Landscape Areas
- Disturbed (Graded) Open Space
- Undisturbed Open Space
- Covington Highlands Trail
- Trails / Offsite Trail Connections
- Steep Slope and Buffer
- Focal Point / Public Gathering Spot
- Gateway Element
- Proposed Park and Ride Facility
- Transit Stop
- Proposed Truck and Bus Return Route
- Stop Light
- Bike Route
- Proposed Trail Parking
- Jenkins Creek
- Pedestrian / Wildlife Undercrossing

NOTE:
THE LOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDINGS ROADWAYS AND TRAILS, IS APPROXIMATE AND DOES NOT VEST TO THIER SPECIFIC LOCATION. THE LOCATION OF ALL DEVELOPMENT WILL BE BASED ON EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION AND THE TERMS OF THE PLANNED ACTION, THE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT, AND APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAWS.



COMBINED OPEN SPACE TABLE						
ZONE	GROSS ACREAGE	PARKS	OPEN SPACE*	POND	TOTAL AMENITIES	NET ACRES**
RCMU	91.25 AC	2.81 AC	1.99 AC	8.41 AC	13.21 AC	78.03 AC
MR	34.00 AC	5.78 AC	0.52 AC	2.43 AC	8.73 AC	25.27 AC
R-6	53.51 AC	0.55 AC	47.68 AC	0.00 AC	48.23 AC	5.27 AC
R-12	35.34 AC	1.53 AC	14.17 AC	7.67 AC	23.37 AC	11.98 AC
TOTAL	214.10 AC	10.67 AC	64.36 AC	18.51 AC	93.55 AC	120.55 AC

*OPEN SPACE INCLUDES CRITICAL AREAS, BUFFERS, AND OTHER GREEN SPACES
**NET ACRES EQUALS GROSS ACREAGE MINUS TOTAL AMENITIES

PARKS TABLE		
ZONE	SQ FOOTAGE	ACREAGE
RCMU	122,577 SF	2.81 AC
MR	251,910 SF	5.78 AC
R-6	24,020 SF	0.55 AC
R-12	66,492 SF	1.53 AC
TOTAL	464,999 SF	10.67 AC

OPEN SPACE TABLE		
ZONE	SQ FOOTAGE	ACREAGE
RCMU	86,984 SF	1.99 AC
MR	22,507 SF	0.52 AC
R-6	2,077,056 SF	47.68 AC
R-12	617,234 SF	14.17 AC
TOTAL	2,803,691 SF	64.36 AC

POND TABLE		
ZONE	SQ FOOTAGE	ACREAGE
RCMU	366,128 SF	8.41 AC
MR	106,040 SF	2.43 AC
R-6	0 SF	0.00 AC
R-12	334,094 SF	7.67 AC
TOTAL	806,262 SF	18.51 AC

Lakepointe Urban Village

Master Development Plan

N
0 100 200 400
SCALE: 1" = 400'

January 30, 2017
November 18, 2025
Updated September 15, 2021

VI - Portable Classrooms

The Plan references use of portables as interim capacity for facilities.

Currently, the District utilizes portables to house students in excess of functional capacity and for program purposes at some school locations (*Please see Appendices A, B, C).*

Based on enrollment projections, implementation of full day kindergarten programs, lower state mandated class sizes, functional capacity, and no need for additional interim capacity, the District anticipates no need to purchase or lease additional portables during the next six-year period to ensure capacity requirement (Noted in section V. Six Yr. Planning Construction).

During the time period covered by this Plan, the District does not anticipate that all of the District's portables will be replaced by permanent facilities. During the useful life of some of the portables, the school-age population may decline in some communities and increase in others, and these portables provide the flexibility to accommodate the immediate needs of the community.

Portables may be used as interim facilities:

1. To prevent overbuilding or overcrowding of permanent school facilities.
2. To cover the gap between the times of demand for increased capacity and completion of permanent school facilities to meet that demand.
3. To meet unique program requirements.

Portables currently in the District's inventory are continually evaluated and maintained. The District's goal is to reduce the number of portables so we may provide an equitable learning environment for all.

The Plan projects that the District will use portables to accommodate interim housing needs for the next six years and beyond. The use of portables, their impacts on permanent facilities, life cycle and operational costs, and the interrelationship between portables, emerging technologies, and educational restructuring will continue to be examined.

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
FACTORS FOR ESTIMATED IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS

Student Generation Factors - Single Family

Elementary	(Grades K - 5)	0.222
Middle	(Grades 6- 8)	0.092
Senior High	(Grades 9 - 12)	0.116
	Total	**0.430**

Student Generation Factors - Multi-Family

Elementary	(Grades K - 5)	0.075
Middle	(Grades 6- 8)	0.030
Senior High	(Grades 9 - 12)	0.032
	Total	**0.137**

Projected Increased Student Capacity

Elementary	0
Middle	0
Senior High (Academy)	0

OSPI - Square Footage per Student

Elementary	110
Middle	134
Senior High	144
Special Education	153

Required Site Acreage per Facility

Elementary (required)	12
Middle (required)	25
Senior High (required)	40

Average Site Cost / Acre

Elementary	$161,678
Middle	$0
Senior High	$0

New Facility Construction Cost

Elementary	$68,000,000
Middle	$155,000,000
Senior High	$220,000,000

Temporary Facility Capacity & Cost

Elementary	@ 24	$315,000
Middle	@ 28	$315,000
Senior High	@ 32	$315,000

Temporary Facility Square Footage

Elementary		123,702
Middle		10,256
Senior High		21,296
Total	4.4%	155,254

State Funding Assistance Credit

District Funding Assistance Percentage	**54.31%**

Construction Cost Allocation

CCA - Cost/Sq, Ft.	**$375.00**

Permanent Facility Square Footage

Elementary		1,567,594
Middle		760,483
Senior High/Other		1,077,315
Total	95.6%	3,405,392

District Average Assessed Value

Single Family Residence	**$657,970**

Total Facilities Square Footage

Elementary	1,691,296
Middle	770,739
Senior High/Other	1,098,611
Total	3,560,646

District Average Assessed Value

Multi-Family Residence	**$320,116**

Bond Levy Tax Rate/$1,000 **$0.46**

Current Rate / 1,000 Tax Rate	**0.0005**

Developer Provided Sites / Facilities

Value	0
Dwelling Units	0

General Obligation Bond Interest Rate

Current Bond Interest Rate	**4.37%**

CPI Inflation Factor **5.80%**

Budget Preparations | OSPI (www.k12.wa.us)

* Reflects current facility construction

(APPENDIX A)

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
FACTORS FOR ESTIMATED IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS

Site Acquisition Cost per Single Family Residence

Formula: ((Acres x Cost per Acre) / Facility Capacity) x Student Generation Factor

	Required Site Acreage	Average Site Cost/Acre	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	
A 1 (Elementary)	12	$161,678	0	0.222	
A 2 (Middle)	25	$0	0	0.092	
A 3 (Senior High)	40	$0	0	0.116	
Total	77	$161,678	0	0.430	
				A ⇨	$0.00

Permanent Facility Construction Cost per Single Family Residence

Formula: ((Facility Cost / Facility Capacity) x Student Factor) x (Permanent/Total Square Footage Ratio)

	Construction Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	Footage Ratio	
B 1 (Elementary)	$68,000,000	0	0.222	0.903	
B 2 (Middle)	$155,000,000	0	0.092	0.984	
B 3 (Senior High)	$220,000,000	0	0.116	0.998	
Total	$443,000,000	0	0.430	B ⇨	$0.00

Temporary Facility Cost per Single Family Residence (Portables)

Formula: ((Facility Cost / Facility Capacity) x Student Factor) x (Temporary / Total Square Footage Ratio)

	Facility Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	Footage Ratio	
C 1 (Elementary)	$315,000	24	0.222	0.097	$282.63
C 2 (Middle)	$315,000	28	0.092	0.016	$15.99
C 3 (Senior High)	$315,000	32	0.116	0.020	$23.57
Total	$945,000	84	0.430	C ⇨	$322.20

State Funding Assistance Credit per Single Family Residence (formerly "State Match")

Formula: Area Cost Allowance x SPI Square Feet per student x Funding Assistance % x Student Factor

	Construction Cost Allocati	SPI Sq. Ft. / Student	Assistance %	Student Factor	
D 1 (Elementary)	$375.00	110	0.5431	0.222	$4,973.44
D 2 (Middle)	$375.00	134	0.5431	0.092	$2,510.75
D 3 (Senior High)	$375.00	144	0.5431	0.116	$3,401.98
				D ⇨	$10,886.17

Tax Credit per Single Family Residence

Average SF Residential Assessed Value (AAV)	**$657,970**
Net Present Value (per EQ) (NPV)	**8.32**
Current Debt Service Rate / 1,000 (r)	0.05%
(Below used to calculate NPV)	
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.37%
Years Amortized (10 Years)- Used in NPV Calculation	10

TC ⇨ $2,534.98

Developer Provided Facility Credit

Facility / Site Value	Dwelling Units	
0	0	FC ⇨ 0

Fee Recap **

A = Site Acquisition per SF Residence	$0.00	
B = Permanent Facility Cost per Residence	$0.00	
C = Temporary Facility Cost per Residence	$322.20	
Subtotal		$322.20
D = State Match Credit per Residence	$10,886.17	
TC = Tax Credit per Residence	$2,534.98	
Subtotal		$13,421.15

Total Unfunded Need	($13,098.95)	
50% Developer Fee Obligation		**($6,549)**
FC = Facility Credit (if applicable)		$0
District Adjustment		$6,549
Net Fee Obligation per Residence - **Single Family**		**$0.00**

(APPENDIX B)

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
FACTORS FOR ESTIMATED IMPACT FEE CALCULATIONS

Site Acquisition Cost per Multi-Family Residence Unit

Formula: ((Acres x Cost per Acre) / Facility Capacity) x Student Generation Factor

	Required Site Acreage	Average Site Cost/Acre	Facility Capacity	Student Factor
A 1 (Elementary)	12	$161,678	0	0.075
A 2 (Middle)	25	$0	0	0.030
A 3 (Senior High)	40	$0	0	0.032
Total	77	$161,678	0	0.137

2 A ⇨ $0.00

Permanent Facility Construction Cost per Multi-Family Residence Unit

Formula: ((Facility Cost / Facility Capacity) x Student Factor) x (Permanent / Total Square Footage Ratio)

	Construction Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	Footage Ratio
B 1 (Elementary)	$68,000,000	0	0.075	0.903
B 2 (Middle)	$155,000,000	0	0.030	0.984
B 3 (Senior High)	$220,000,000	0	0.032	0.998
Total	$443,000,000	0	0.137	

B ⇨ $0.00

Temporary Facility Cost per Multi-Family Residence Unit

Formula: ((Facility Cost / Facility Capacity) x Student Factor) x (Temporary / Total Square Footage Ratio)

	Facility Cost	Facility Capacity	Student Factor	Footage Ratio	
C 1 (Elementary)	$315,000	24	0.075	0.097	$95.48
C 2 (Middle)	$315,000	28	0.030	0.016	$5.21
C 3 (Senior High)	$315,000	32	0.032	0.020	$6.50
Total	$945,000	84	0.137		

C ⇨ $107.20

State Funding Assistance Credit per Multi-Family Residence (formerly "State Match")

Formula: Area Cost Allowance x SPI Square Feet per student x Funding Assistance % x Student Factor

	Area Cost Allowance	SPI Sq. Ft. / Student	Equalization %	Student Factor	
D 1 (Elementary)	$375.00	110	0.5431	0.075	$1,680.22
D 2 (Middle)	$375.00	134	0.5431	0.030	$818.72
D 3 (Senior High)	$375.00	144	0.5431	0.032	$938.48

D ⇨ $3,437.42

Tax Credit per Multi Family Residence

Average MF Residential Assessed Value (AAV)	**$320,116**
Net Present Value (per EQ) (NPV)	**8.32**
Current Debt Service Rate / 1,000 (r)	0.05%
(Below used to calculate NPV)	
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.37%
Years Amortized (10 Years)- Used in NPV Calcula	10

TC ⇨ $1,233.32

Developer Provided Facility Credit

Facility / Site Value	Dwelling Units
0	0

FC ⇨ 0

Fee Recap **

A = Site Acquisition per Multi-Family Unit	$0.00	
B = Permanent Facility Cost per MF Unit	$0.00	
C = Temporary Facility Cost per MF Unit	$107.20	
Subtotal		$107.20
D = State Match Credit per MF Unit	$3,437.42	
TC = Tax Credit per MF Unit	$1,233.32	
Subtotal		$4,670.73

Total Unfunded Need	($4,563.53)	
50% Developer Fee Obligation		**($2,282)**
FC = Facility Credit (if applicable)		0
District Adjustment		$2,282
Net Fee Obligation per Residential Unit - **Multi-family**		**$0.00**

VII - Projected Six-Year Classroom Capacity

As stated in Section IV, the functional capacity study is periodically updated for changes in special programs and reflects class size requirements, class size fluctuations etc. As shown in the Inventory and Capacity chart in Table 3, the functional capacity is also reflected in the capacity and enrollment comparison charts *(See Tables 5 & 5 a-b-c).*

Enrollment is electronically reported to OSPI on Form P-223 on a monthly basis and funding apportionment is based on Annual Average FTE (AAFTE). The first school day of October is widely recognized as the enrollment "snapshot in time" to report enrollment for the year.

Kent School District continues to be the fifth largest district (both FTE and headcount basis) in the State of Washington. The P-223 Headcount for October 2024 was 24,432, excluding ECSE and college-only Running Start students.

In October 2024, there were 1,159 students in 11th and 12th grade participating in the Running Start program at different colleges and receiving credits toward both high school and college graduation. Of these students, 629 attended classes only at the college ("college-only") and are excluded from FTE and headcount for capacity and enrollment comparisons. Kent School District has one of the highest Running Start program participation rates in the State.

Based on the enrollment forecasts, permanent facility inventory and capacity, current standard of service, portable capacity, and future additional classroom space, the District plans to continue to satisfy the required capacity through the interim use of portables *(See Table 5 and Tables 5 a-b-c).*

While the District currently shows available capacity to address projected need on a purely statistical basis, there are a variety of extenuating factors that need to be considered. The Kent School District currently makes significant use of portables, which we do not consider as part of our permanent standard of service. We have included portable space in our interim capacity figures, and we do not count that as a permanent space solution. Kent School District is unusual in that it incorporates neighborhoods intersecting with 8 jurisdictions, including Kent, Covington, Auburn, Black Diamond, Maple Valley, Renton, unincorporated King County and SeaTac. The district covers 72 square miles and includes over 40 schools. Within this large geographic area, we expect to have pockets of localized capacity need that are not necessarily reflected in the aggregate figures. As one example, the Lakepointe Urban Village development in Covington may require new classroom capacity even as space may exist in schools on the far other end of the District's boundaries.

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT and CAPACITY
TOTAL DISTRICT

SCHOOL YEAR	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
	Actual	P	R	O	J	E	C	T	E	D
Permanent Functional Capacity 1	35,494	35,494	35,494	35,494	35,494	35,494	35,494
Changes to Permanent Capacity 1							
Capacity Increase (F)							
Additional Permanent Classrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Program Capacity Subtotal	35,494	35,494	35,494	35,494	35,494	35,494	35,494
Interim Portable Capacity							
Elementary Portable Capacity Required	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228
Middle School Portable Capacity Required	375	375	375	375	375	375	375
High School Portable Capacity Required	608	608	608	608	608	608	608
Interim Portable Capacity Total	4,211	4,211	4,211	4,211	4,211	4,211	4,211
TOTAL CAPACITY 1	**39,705**	**39,705**	**39,705**	**39,705**	**39,705**	**39,705**	**39,705**
Total Enrollment/Projection 2	24,432	24,094	23,683	23,344	23,022	22,686	22,343
DISTRICT AVAILABLE CAPACITY	**15,246**	**15,584**	**15,995**	**16,334**	**16,656**	**16,992**	**17,335**

1 Capacity is based on standard of service for programs provided and is updated periodically to reflect program changes.

2 Projection Source: School Facilities Organization, Information and Condition of Schools (Report 1049)

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT and CAPACITY

ELEMENTARY: Grades K - 5

	Elementary Grade K-5						
SCHOOL YEAR	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
	Actual	P	R	O	J	E	C	T	E	D
Elementary Permanent Capacity [1]	16,696	16,696	16,696	16,696	16,696	16,696	16,696
Additional Permanent Classrooms [2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Program Capacity Subtotal	16,696	16,696	16,696	16,696	16,696	16,696	16,696
Interim Portable Capacity	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228	3,228
TOTAL CAPACITY [1]	**19,924**	**19,924**	**19,924**	**19,924**	**19,924**	**19,924**	**19,924**
ENROLLMENT / PROJECTION 2	11,401	11,237	11,046	10,815	10,575	10,474	10,304
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) CAPACITY	**8,496**	**8,660**	**8,851**	**9,082**	**9,322**	**9,423**	**9,593**

1 Capacity is based on standard of service for programs provided and is updated periodically to reflect program changes.

2 Projection Source: School Facilities Organization, Information and Condition of Schools (Report 1049)

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT and CAPACITY

MIDDLE SCHOOL: Grades 6 - 8

	Middle School Grade 6-8						
SCHOOL YEAR	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
	Actual	P R O J E C T E D					
Middle School Permanent Capacity [1]	7,216	7,216	7,216	7,216	7,216	7,216	7,216
Changes to Middle School Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Program Capacity Subtotal	7,216	7,216	7,216	7,216	7,216	7,216	7,216
Portable Interim Capacity [1]	375	375	375	375	375	375	375
TOTAL CAPACITY [1]	**7,591**	**7,591**	**7,591**	**7,591**	**7,591**	**7,591**	**7,591**
ENROLLMENT / PROJECTION [2]	5,815	5,717	5,632	5,633	5,640	5,484	5,361
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) CAPACITY	**1,776**	**1,874**	**1,959**	**1,958**	**1,951**	**2,107**	**2,230**

1 Capacity is based on standard of service for programs provided and is updated periodically to reflect program changes.

2 Projection Source: School Facilities Organization, Information and Condition of Schools (Report 1049)

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415

PROJECTED ENROLLMENT and CAPACITY

HIGH SCHOOL: Grades 9 - 12

SCHOOL YEAR	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
	Actual	P	R	O	J	E	C	T	E	D
Senior High Permanent Capacity [1]	10,097	10,097	10,097	10,097	10,097	10,097	10,097
Changes to High School Capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent Program Capacity Subtotal	10,097	10,097	10,097	10,097	10,097	10,097	10,097
Portables Interim Capacity 1	608	608	608	608	608	608	608
TOTAL CAPACITY [1]	**10,705**	**10,705**	**10,705**	**10,705**	**10,705**	**10,705**	**10,705**
ENROLLMENT / PROJECTION [2]	7,216	7,140	7,005	6,896	6,807	6,728	6,678
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) CAPACITY	**3,489**	**3,565**	**3,700**	**3,809**	**3,898**	**3,977**	**4,027**

1 Capacity is based on standard of service for programs provided and is updated periodically to reflect program changes.

2 Projection Source: School Facilities Organization, Information and Condition of Schools (Report 1049)

VIII - Finance Plan

The finance plan shown on *Table 6* demonstrates how the Kent School District plans to finance improvements for the years 2024-2025 through 2030-2031. The financing components include secured and unsecured funding and impact fees. The plan is based on future bond issues, state school construction assistance, collection of impact fees under the State Growth Management Act and voluntary mitigation fees paid pursuant to State Environmental Policy Act.

In November 2016, the District held a special election to approve the authorization of $252,000,000 in bonding authority. The projects described below are part of this authorization. The first series of bonds ($80 million) were issued in February 2017, which funded the Covington Elementary Replacement School, as well as other infrastructure projects. Impact fees were used at both River Ridge Elementary School and Kent Laboratory Academy projects due to escalation in construction pricing across the Pacific Northwest.

According to RCW 82.02.090, the definition of an impact fee is ". . . a payment of money imposed upon development as a condition of development approval to pay for public facilities needed to serve new growth and development, and that is reasonably related to the new development that creates additional demand and need for public facilities, that is a proportionate share of the cost of the public facilities, and that is used for facilities that reasonably benefit the new development. `Impact fee' does not include a reasonable permit or application fee." Mitigation or impact fees can be calculated on the basis of "unhoused student need" or "the maintenance of a district's level of service" as related to new residential development.

A mitigation/impact fee may be imposed based upon a determination of insufficient existing permanent and/or interim portable school space or to pay for permanent and/or newly acquired interim portable school space previously constructed as a result of growth in the district. A district's School Board must first approve the application of the mitigation or impact fees and, in turn, approval must then be granted by the other general government jurisdictions having responsibility within the district, counties, cities and towns (Kent, Covington, Renton, Auburn, Black Diamond, Maple Valley, SeaTac, and Unincorporated King County).

Though the current enrollment projections increase for both elementary and secondary schools are relatively flat, the ongoing need to provide permanent instructional facilities to house students is a driving need as the shifts in our family populations continue, due to ongoing development. Previously collected impact fees may be used to support and address the challenges related to the number of interim instructional facilities currently in use, the replacement of some of these aged facilities, the maintenance of the district's level of services, and the potential expansions to existing facilities in future years.

The Kent School District 2024-2025 CFP update includes continued execution of the 2016 Capital Bond Projects, the 2018 Levy Projects, and the data collection and review of our Facility Assessment Reports. The District Facilities and Capital Planning Teams had come together and joined the Capital

Bond Planning Task Force (CBPTF) which included District personnel, design professionals, teaching staff, student voices, as well as community members who collaborated and discussed the District's needs. The initial plan revealed priorities including school replacement due to age, and the need for added permanent facilities to (1) reduce and eliminate our need for portables and (2) accommodate future growth as housing in the Kent region continues to expand. We started with a list of 2 billion in needs and through itemizing and prioritizing, we brought the list of essential projects to 495 million. This list was brought before the District's Board of Directors for comments, discussion, and approval. A Capital Bond Measure followed and went out to vote in April 2023 and did not pass with voter approval.

After the failure to pass the 2023 Bond, we re-evaluated needs as well as next steps. Surveys went out to the community to see what people would like to prioritize from the list of needed projects. A new list of projects was presented through the 2023 Levy in November. This levy did not pass. This list was again taken and revised to prioritize projects that are critical to operations and life safety within our buildings. In April we set forth our 2024 Levy to a vote, which also did not receive the needed support to pass. We once again reduced the Levy list to include only emergent needs to critical building operations, and the measure was approved by voters in November of 2024.

Future updates to this Capital Facilities Plan will include details of any adopted planning. With the opening of Canyon Ridge Middle School, our sixth grade moving from elementary to middle school, and our boundary change, we have advanced opportunities to even out capacity at each site to accommodate our programs, district-wide site capacity, and student-based needs.

For the Six-Year Finance Plan, costs of future schools are based on estimates from Kent School District Capital Planning Team. Please see pages 13-14 for a summary of the cost basis.

Cost Basis Summary

For impact fee calculations, construction estimated costs are based on the last elementary school built in Kent, adjusted for inflation, and projected cost future elementary school, as well as average pricing of nearby school districts recently built new middle and new high school projects.

Project	Projected Cost
New Elementary School	$68,000,000
New Middle School	$155,000,000
New High School	$220,000,000

Site Acquisition Cost

The site acquisition cost is based on an average cost of sites purchased or built on within the last ten years. Please see Table 7 for a list of site acquisition costs and averages.

District Adjustment

The impact fee calculations on Appendix B & C result in a zero-dollar impact fee total for this year but may be adjusted if needed per RCW 36.70A.130(2)(b) provision.

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415
SIX-YEAR FINANCE PLAN

SCHOOL FACILITIES	*	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	TOTAL	Secured Local & State	Unsecured State [2] or Local [3] Estimated	Impact Fees [5] Estimated
PERMANENT FACILITIES												
No School Projects at this time.									$0			
TEMPORARY FACILITIES												
Additional portables [3 - 4]									$0			
OTHER												
N / A												
Totals		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0

* F = Funded U = Unfunded

NOTES:

[2] The District anticipates receiving some State Funding Construction Assistance for some projects.

[3] Facility needs are pending review. Some of these projects may be funded with impact fees.

4 Cost of portables based on current cost and adjusted for inflation for future years.

5 Fees in this column are based on amount of fees collected to date and estimated fees on future units.

KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 415
Site Acquisitions & Costs
Average of Sites Purchased, Sold or Built on within last 10 Years

Type & # on Map	School / Site	Year Open / Purchased Sold	Location	Acreage	Cost/Price	Avg cost-price/acre	Total Average Cost / Acre
Elementary							
	No Acquisitions for Elemenary Schools			0.00	$0		
			Elementary Site Subtotal	0.00	$0		**~~$0~~ Elem site average**
Middle School							
	No Acquisitions for Middle Schools			0.00	$0		
			Middle School Site Subtotal	0.00	$0		**$0 Middle Schl Site Avg.**
Senior High							
	No Acquisitions for High Schools			0.00	$0	$0	
			Senior High Site Subtotal	0.00	$0		**$0 Sr Hi Site Average**

Note: All rural sites were purchased prior to adoption of Urban Growth Area.

Numbers correspond to locations on Site Bank & Acquisitions Map on Page 17.

1 / Urban	Site - Covington area North (So of Mattson MS)	1984				
2 / Rural	Site - Ham Lake east (Pollard)	1992		**Total Acreage & Cost**		**Total Average Cost / Acre**
4 / Urban	Site - Shady Lake (Sowers-Blaine-Drahota-Paroline)	1995		**~~0.00~~**	**~~$0~~**	**~~#DIV/0!~~**
5 / Rural	Site - SE of Lake Morton area (West property)	1993		0	0	0
9 / Rural	Site - McMillan Assemblage (South of MC)	98 - 04				
10 / Urban	Site - Yeh-Williams (W of 132 Ave SE at SE 288)	1999				
12a / Urban	Site - 156th Ave. SE Covington (Wikstrom)	2004				
12b / Urban	Site - SE 256th St. Covington (West of CO)	2004				
16	Site - 11027 SE Kent-Kangley, WA 98030	2023	Site - 11027 SE Kent-Kangley, WA 98030	0.9	$1,382,696.90	Land included building
16a	Site - 11109 SE Kent-Kangley, WA 98030	2023	Site - 11109 SE Kent-Kangley, WA 98030	0.84	$1,744,009.52	Land included building

Table 7

IX - Summary of Changes to June 2025 Capital Facilities Plan

The Capital Facilities Plan (the "Plan") is updated annually based on previous Plans in effect since 1993. The primary changes from the June 2024 Plan are summarized here.

Capacity changes continue to reflect fluctuations in class size ratio and program changes. Changes in portables or transitional capacity reflect use, lease or purchase, sale, surplus and/or movement between facilities.

The District worked with Educational Data Solutions, LLC to update student generation factors. The updated rates are included in the body of the Plan.

The District expects to receive some State Funding Assistance (formerly called “state matching funds”) for projects in this Plan and tax credit factors are updated annually. Unfunded site and facility need will be reviewed in the future.

The impact fees for 2025 calendar year will result in no collection of impact fees for both Single-Family and Multi-Family due to the capacity study completed in spring 2025.

X - Appendices

Changes to Impact Fee Calculation Factors Include:

ITEM	Grade /Type	FROM	TO	Increase/ Decrease	Comments
Student Generation Factor	Elem	0.229	0.222	-0.007	
Single Family (SF)	MS	0.087	0.092	0.005	
	SH	0.113	0.116	0.003	
	Total	0.429	0.430	0.001	
Student Generation Factor	Elem	0.109	0.075	-0.034	
Multi-Family (MF)	MS	0.037	0.030	-0.007	
	SH	0.054	0.032	-0.022	
	Total	0.200	0.137	-0.063	
State Funding Assistance Ratios ("State Match")		52.88%	54.31%	1.43%	Per OSPI Website
Area Cost Allowance		$375.00	$375.00	0.000	Per OSPI Website Link
Average Assessed Valuation (AV)	SF	$594,679	$657,970	63,291	King County
AV - Average of Condominiums & Apts.	MF	$310,811	$320,116	9,305	King County
Debt Service Capital Levy Rate / $1000		$1.11	$0.46	($0.65)	Per King Co. Assessor Report
General Obligation Bond Interest Rate		3.48%	4.37%	0.89%	Bond Buyers 20 year GO Index
Impact Fee - Single Family	SF	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	No Change
Impact Fee - Multi-Family	MF	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	No Change

Attachment I

Capital
Facilities Plan 2025-31
Northshore School District
June 2025









Northshore School District

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

2025 - 2031

NORTHSHORE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 417

3330 Monte Villa Parkway, Bothell, Washington 98021-8972

STRENGTHENING OUR COMMUNITY THROUGH EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

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Michael Tolley



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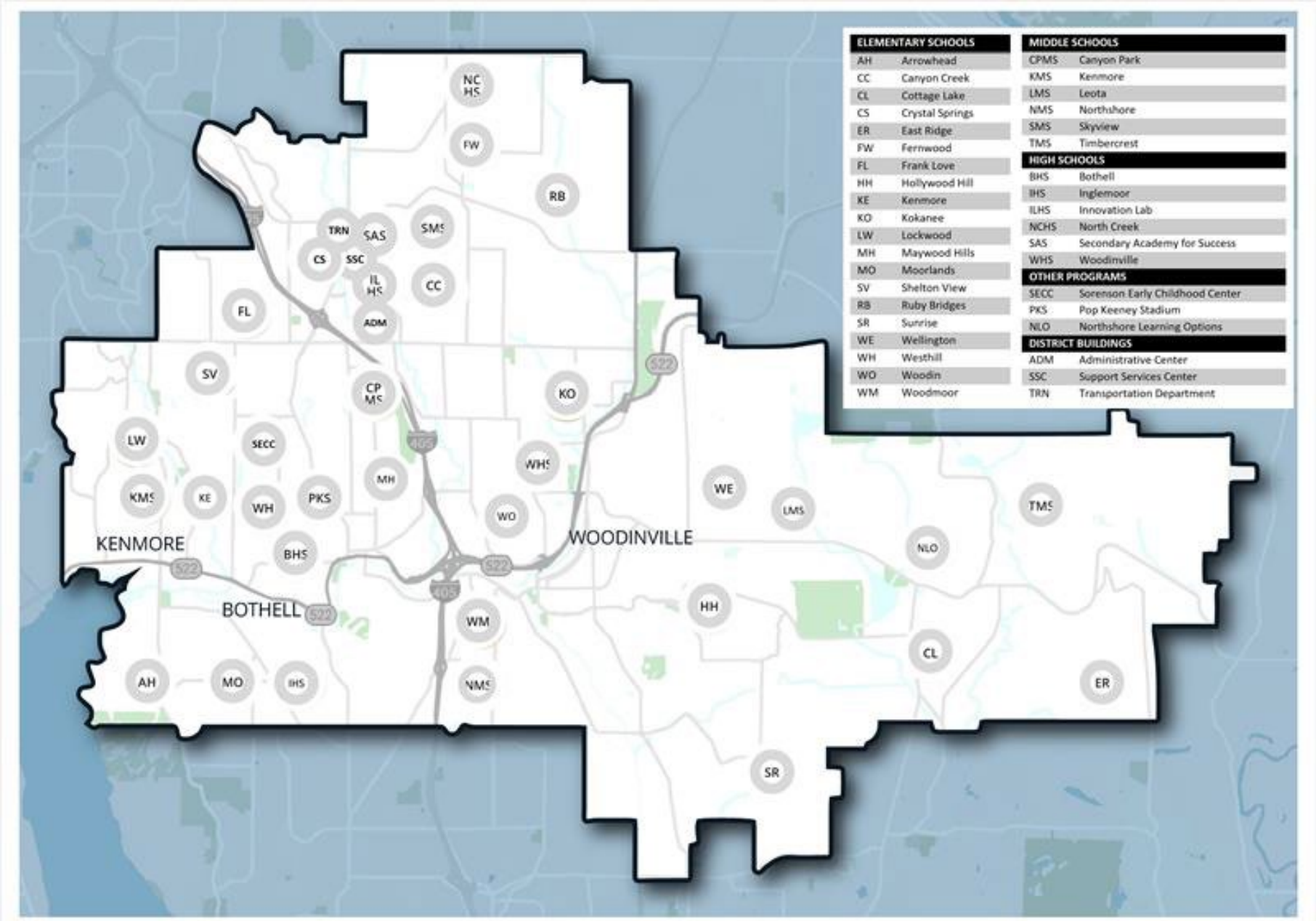
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2025 Northshore School District Map



Introduction

Section 1

Purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan

The Washington State Growth Management Act outlines fifteen broad goals, including the adequate provision of necessary public facilities and services. Public schools are among these necessary facilities and services. Public school districts adopt capital facilities plans to satisfy the requirements of RCW 36.70A.070 and to identify additional school facilities essential to meeting the educational needs of their growing student population.

The Northshore School District (NSD/District) has prepared this six-year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) per the Washington State Growth Management Act and the codes of King and Snohomish Counties and the cities of Bothell, Kenmore, and Woodinville. This CFP is intended to provide these jurisdictions with a description of projected student enrollment and school capacities at established service levels over the six-year period 2025-2031. It also offers longer-term enrollment projections. The role of impact fees in funding school construction is addressed in **Section 6** of this report.

The District updates its Capital Facilities Plan annually. The most recent update, before this version, was adopted by the Board of Directors in June 2024.

Overview of the Northshore School District

Schools & Programs

The Northshore School District currently operates twenty elementary schools, six middle schools, and four comprehensive high schools. NSD also has one choice high school (Innovation Lab High School), one alternative high school (Secondary Academy for Success), a hybrid combination of choice school with high levels of parent involvement (Northshore Networks), a home school program, (Northshore Family Partnership Program), a virtual learning school (Northshore Online Academy) and an early childhood center (Sorenson Early Childhood Center). The current grade configuration is K-5, 6-8, and 9-12.

Geographic

NSD spans 60 square miles and primarily serves five jurisdictions: King County, Snohomish County, the City of Bothell, the City of Kenmore, and the City of Woodinville. Some addresses are located in Brier, Kirkland, and Redmond. Still, they are either in areas not expected to experience new residential development or in minimal areas with previously developed residential areas. For the District's CFP and long-term projections, those areas are considered to have a minimal impact on NSD's grade bands. The King-Snohomish County line divides NSD such that roughly two-thirds of the District's geographic location is in King County and one-third in Snohomish County.

Population

The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) projects continued population growth in both King and Snohomish counties through 2030. Snohomish County's population is expected to reach 935,370, reflecting an increase of 83,790 people or 7.9 percent. King County is projected to grow to 2,487,380 residents, an increase of 109,280 people or 4.6 percent over the same period.

Within this regional context, the Northshore School District spans both counties. For forecasting purposes, the District uses a fixed rate of 7.62 percent based on the 2020 U.S. Census to estimate its share of Snohomish County's population. In 2024, this equated to an estimated 66,068 residents in the Snohomish County portion of the District, an increase of 556 residents or 0.85 percent from the previous year. While NSD also serves areas within King County, population projections and enrollment estimates are based solely on Snohomish County data.

Urban Growth Area & County Jurisdictions

The Urban Growth Area (UGA) boundary divides the Northshore School District (NSD), creating capacity utilization challenges. As new residential development continues at moderate rates, land for potential new school sites remains scarce. King County does not permit school siting outside the UGA, whereas Snohomish County allows it in certain rural zones via a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

In December 2024, Snohomish County adopted the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update, which includes Ordinance No. 24-033. This ordinance expands the Southwest County UGA by approximately 378 acres within the NSD boundary, specifically in the "43rd Avenue Area" and the "45th Avenue Area." The expansion transitions these areas from Rural Residential to urban density classifications:

43rd Avenue Area: Reclassified to Urban Medium-Density Residential (UMDR) and Urban Low-Density Residential (ULDR) to accommodate population growth.

45th Avenue Area: Reclassified to Urban Low-Density Residential (ULDR) to support anticipated population increases through strategic land use planning.

Snohomish County's Countywide Planning Policies mandate that jurisdictions "ensure the availability of sufficient land and services for future K-12 school needs" (Policy ED-11). The NSD remains committed to monitoring developments in the Snohomish County 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update and evaluating opportunities to accommodate anticipated growth.

The District participates in regular conversations regarding school facilities planning with jurisdictions in King County pursuant to regular meetings held to comply with Policy PF-22 of the King County Countywide Planning Policies. NSD appreciates any opportunity to cooperate in planning efforts with its jurisdictions.

Section 2

Enrollment

Enrollment Summary

Between 2020 and 2024, Northshore School District (NSD) saw a decrease of 879 students, with enrollment declining from 22,943 to 22,064. This followed several years of growth and reflects regional shifts, including lower birth rates, limited housing turnover, and the ongoing effects of the pandemic. The rate of decline slowed from 1.2% in 2021 to 0.5% in 2022, followed by a slight increase of 0.3% in 2023 and a 1.5% decrease in 2024.

Enrollment is expected to stabilize by 2026 and recover as early as 2027. Growth is anticipated due to new housing development, particularly in the Snohomish County portion of the district, and an improving housing market. The northern and central service areas are projected to experience the most growth. At the same time, the southern portion of the district is expected to remain relatively stable due to demographic and housing constraints in King County. Overall, enrollment is projected to trend upward throughout the decade.

Enrollment Trends

The District continues to experience a clear enrollment pattern, with larger cohorts currently enrolled in grades 3 through 12 and smaller class sizes in kindergarten through grade 2. This trend is expected to continue as the larger cohorts move through the system, creating a sustained impact on middle and high school enrollment in the coming years.

Forecast Data Factors

Kindergarten Enrollment

Historically, kindergarten enrollment in Northshore School District has accounted for approximately 4.00 to 5.00 percent of total births in King and Snohomish counties. Despite fluctuations during the pandemic, this ratio has remained relatively stable. As of 2024, kindergarten enrollment represents 4.33 percent of combined county births, continuing the long-term trend. This consistency suggests a sustained level of family preference for the District and reflects a reliable entry point for projecting future enrollment patterns at the elementary level.

Planned Residential Development

New single-family development within Northshore School District slowed in 2022, with 759 planned units, but increased to 832 in 2023 based on December 2023 data and has significantly declined in 2024 down to 493. These figures exclude short plats, which are becoming more common as large parcels become scarce. This trend toward infill development is beginning to impact enrollment in certain areas, with some short plats generating more students than previously forecasted. As jurisdictions prioritize higher-density housing, short plats are expected to grow in future enrollment projections.

Multi-family and townhome development also remains strong. While there were 4,841 multi-family units in the pipeline in 2022, that number slightly decreased to 3,987 in 2023 and declined to 3,015 in 2024. Townhomes, many of which offer three or more bedrooms, continue to produce more students per unit than apartments or condominiums. This has allowed the District to calculate student generation rates more accurately and apply separate impact fees in jurisdictions that distinguish between housing types. The District will continue monitoring this trend closely.

Recent UGA expansions in Snohomish County are expected to support new residential development within the District boundary, particularly in areas reclassified for urban density. These changes may result in increased student enrollment over time. The District will continue to monitor development activity and coordinate with local jurisdictions to assess future enrollment impacts and capacity needs.

Forecasts

Cohort Survival Methodology

The cohort survival method tracks groups of students over time, applying average year-to-year changes to forecast future enrollment. OSPI commonly uses it for school construction funding decisions through the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP).

This method is most reliable in districts with stable, gradual enrollment trends. However, its accuracy declines in areas experiencing significant shifts in housing development, birth rates, or migration patterns. Kindergarten projections are especially sensitive to changes in regional birth rates. Recent disruptions, including the COVID-19 pandemic and broader economic and demographic shifts, have introduced new challenges to the reliability of this approach.

Modified Cohort Survival Methodology

Northshore School District (NSD) collaborates with professional demographers to enhance the traditional cohort survival method by incorporating local data on births, housing development, population trends, student mobility, and enrollment in private and homeschool settings. These projections, last updated in January 2025, are shown in Table 2.1 below, and a complete report is maintained on file for reference.

Using a high-range projection model, the District anticipates an increase of 1,559 K–12 students over the six-year planning period. The high-range model, rather than the traditional mid-range model, reflects several key factors: a sustained pattern of larger incoming cohorts, the volume of approved residential development, and the projected impacts of recent Urban Growth Area (UGA) expansions. While the impact of UGA boundary changes in Snohomish County is not yet included in this projection, NSD recognizes that new zoning for an additional 378 acres may further increase enrollment in future updates. A high-range forecast provides a more appropriate and conservative basis for facility planning, particularly because the District cannot construct new capacity at the same pace that students may enroll. To ensure responsiveness to actual conditions, the District re-evaluates the demographer's forecast annually and adjusts planning assumptions as needed to align with enrollment trends.
The District will continue to monitor actual enrollment and adjust projections and facility planning as needed to ensure capacity keeps pace with growth.

High-Range Enrollment Forecast
Table 2.1

Grade	Actual	Projections					
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Kinder	1,463	1,480	1,451	1,474	1,529	1,503	1,525
1st	1,536	1,563	1,585	1,560	1,588	1,648	1,620
2nd	1,588	1,593	1,625	1,655	1,631	1,660	1,723
3rd	1,747	1,622	1,631	1,670	1,704	1,680	1,709
4th	1,670	1,788	1,665	1,681	1,725	1,761	1,736
5th	1,786	1,698	1,821	1,704	1,724	1,769	1,806
6th	1,742	1,824	1,738	1,871	1,755	1,778	1,824
7th	1,743	1,774	1,860	1,781	1,921	1,804	1,827
8th	1,754	1,762	1,796	1,892	1,816	1,959	1,841
9th	1,835	1,854	1,866	1,912	2,017	1,939	2,092
10th	1,810	1,880	1,903	1,925	1,977	2,087	2,006
11th	1,763	1,729	1,799	1,831	1,855	1,907	2,013
12th	1,627	1,741	1,711	1,789	1,824	1,850	1,901
Total	**22,064**	**22,308**	**22,451**	**22,745**	**23,066**	**23,345**	**23,623**
K-5th	9,790	9,744	9,778	9,744	9,901	10,021	10,119
6th-8th	5,239	5,360	5,394	5,544	5,492	5,541	5,492
9th-12th	7,035	7,204	7,279	7,457	7,673	7,783	8,012

Long Range Forecasts

The modified cohort methodology was extrapolated to 2034 to produce a 10-year high-range enrollment forecast (**Table 2.2**). Using this methodology, NSD's enrollment is projected to grow by 2,523 students from 2025 to 2034. This projection assumes that state forecasts for births, K–12 growth, and population trends in the Puget Sound region remain on track.

A noticeable shift in enrollment is expected at the high school level, with elementary and middle school enrollment increasing steadily through 2030. Elementary enrollment is projected to grow gradually, with accelerated increases after 2027 as larger cohorts progress through the system.

The 10-year high-range enrollment forecast (**Table 2.2**) reflects these trends and is the basis for long-term capacity planning.

10-Year High-Range Enrollment Forecast
Table 2.2

Grade	Oct-25	Oct-30	Oct-34	10 Year Total Growth
K-5th	9,744	10,119	10,609	865
6th-8th	5,360	5,492	5,920	560
9th-12th	7,204	8,012	8,302	1,098
Total	22,308	23,623	24,831	2,523

Enrollment projections are based on current trends in population, birth rates, housing development, and economic conditions. Future changes in these factors may impact growth. The District will monitor trends and adjust forecasts as needed to support effective capacity planning.

Snohomish County/OFM Forecasts

Snohomish County requires long-term population projections as part of the biennial Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) update, while King County does not. The District acknowledges that projections beyond six years become less reliable and relies on periodic updates to reflect current demographic trends.

Based on data from the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) and Snohomish County, Northshore School District (NSD) projects a 2045 student FTE population of 30,275 (Table 2.3). Between 2016 and 2021, enrollment averaged 39.7% of the OFM/Snohomish County population estimates, declining to 35.54% based on 2020 Census data. However, as NSD spans both King and Snohomish Counties, these figures are estimates for planning purposes.

OFM's October 2030 population forecast exceeds NSD's high-range enrollment projection by 1,704. These differences highlight the need for ongoing monitoring of population trends to inform long-term capacity planning.

FTE Enrollment Forecast – 2044 OFM/Snohomish County Estimates*
Table 2.3

Grade Band	Oct-20	Oct-30	Oct-45
Elementary	10,212	11,537	13,437
Middle	5,322	6,012	7,341
High	6,885	7,778	9,497
Total	22,419	25,327	30,275

*Assumes that percentage per grade span will remain constant through 2045 which aligns with the Snohomish County requirement.

District Standard of Service

Section 3

Primary Objective

Northshore School District prioritizes optimizing student learning by maintaining adequate permanent and temporary classroom capacity. This involves continuous assessment of curriculum, instructional methods, and learning environments to ensure equitable access for all students. The District defines capacity using two key measures: design capacity, which is determined by fire code regulations, and instructional capacity, which is based on program and school plans, recognizing that some spaces can only be used at 85 percent of total school capacity. Factors such as state-mandated changes, including full-day kindergarten, Core 24 graduation requirements, and reduced K-3 class sizes, along with demographic projections, are considered when determining service levels..

Existing Programs and Standards of Service

Northshore School District offers traditional and nontraditional educational programs (**Table 3.1**), which are regularly reviewed to ensure optimal instructional methods, equitable access, and appropriate learning environments. Teacher-to-student ratios, privacy needs, proximity to services, noise levels, and physical activity determine program space requirements. Flexibility is essential to accommodate learning styles, program changes, and activities before and after school. Some programs, such as Special Education Functional Skills and Academics, require lower classroom capacities, with service levels adjusted to reflect smaller class sizes, such as eight students per room instead of the standard 25 (**Table 3.2**).

Capacity and Programs

Capacity is affected at buildings that house special programs. These programs require space modifications and frequently have lower class sizes than other, more traditional programs. This potentially translates into greater space requirements. These requirements affect the utilization of rooms and result in school capacities varying from year to year. (As programs move or grow, depending on space needs, capacity can change or decline in a school.)

Special teaching stations and programs NSD offers at specific school sites are included in **Table 3.1**.

Programs and Teaching Stations

Table 3.1

	Elementary	Secondary
Group Activity Room	x	
Early Childhood	x	
Head start (Federal)	x	
ECEAP (State)	x	
Elementary Advanced	x	
Advanced Academic Program		x
Parents Active Cooperative in	x	
Dual Language	x	
Learning Assistance Program	x	
Title 1	x	
English Language	x	x
Northshore Learning Options	x	x
Secondary Academy for		x
International Baccalaureate		x
Advanced Placement (AP)		x
College in the High School		x
Running Start		x
Band & Jazz Band	x	x
Orchestra	x	x
Choir		x
Special Education (SPED):	x	x
Learning Centers(LC)	x	x
Mid Level (ML)	x	x
Mid-Level Sensory (MLS)	x	
Mid-Level Social-Emotional	x	
Mid-Level Blended (MLB)	x	
Aspire		x
Functional Skills & Academics	x	x
Adult Transition Pathways (ATP)		x
Adult Transitioning to Independence		
Career Technical Education		x
Includes specialized programs like Automotive, Composites, Culinary Arts, Robotics, Sustainable Engineering and Design, Project Lead the Way, Aeronautics, Marketing,		x

Standard of Service

Northshore School District has established an average class size that does not exceed the sizes listed in **Table 3.2**.

Class sizes are averages based on actual utilization, which is influenced by state and/or contractual requirements, state funding, and instructional program standards.

Standard of Service

Table 3.2

Program a Classroom Serves	Prek-5th Target # of Students Per Classroom	Middle School Target Number of Students Per Classroom	High School Target Number of Students Per Classroom
Special Education Preschool	15	N/A	N/A
Early Childhood & PreK	16	N/A	N/A
Kindergarten - 1st	24	N/A	N/A
Elementary 2nd - 3rd	26	N/A	N/A
Elementary 4th - 5th	27	N/A	N/A
Secondary 6th - 12th	N/A	27	27
Special Education Learning Center	25	25	25
Special Education Mid Level Blended	12	N/A	N/A
Special Education Mid Level	N/A	10	10
Special Education Sensory	10	N/A	N/A
Special Education Midlevel Social Emotional	10	N/A	N/A
Special Education Aspire	N/A	8	8
Special Education Functional Skills &	8	8	8
Alternative Education	N/A	N/A	15

All schools target 83 to 88 percent utilization, depending on program needs such as Special Education and Arts. These percentages reflect the need to maintain flexibility in space use to support various programs, scheduling requirements, and student support services across grade levels.

Snohomish County

Snohomish County requires that the District's plan include a report regarding NSD's compliance with the District's minimum service levels. **Table 3.3** shows the District's average students per teaching station as of October 1 for each year to measure its minimum service levels. The District acknowledges that current teaching station averages exceed target levels and will continue to monitor and address systemwide capacity as part of its long-range planning.

Average Students per Scheduled Teaching Station

(In classrooms without special programs)

Table 3.3

Grade Level	# of Scheduled Teaching Stations	Minimum Level of Service	22/23	23/24	24/25
K - 5	433	24	20.9	21.6	22.4
6 - 8	238	26	25.1	25.8	25.8
9 -12	308	26	22.7	26.5	27.8
Total / Average	979				

Capital Facilities Inventory

Section 4

Inventory History

Bothell High School is the oldest of our current schools in the Northshore School District, initially constructed in 1953. It was followed by Kenmore Elementary in 1955 and Arrowhead and Crystal Springs Elementary Schools in 1956. Kenmore Middle School was built in 1961 during a growth boom from 1953 to 1964. Table 4.1 illustrates the age of each school, the dates of modernizations and added capacity, and the historical timeline.

Historical Timeline of School Construction and Modernization

Table 4.1

School	Year Built	Last Modernization or Addition
Arrowhead	1957	1994
Bear Creek	1988	2011
Canyon Creek	1977	1999/2008/2020
Cottage Lake	1958	1998/2005
Crystal Springs	1957	1990/1997/2002/2022
East Ridge	1991	
Fernwood	1988	2002/2010/2022
Frank Love	1990	
Hollywood Hill	1980	2001
Kenmore	1955	1987/1999/2022
Kokanee	1994	
Lockwood	1962	1998/2002
Maywood Hills	1961	1989/2000/2002/2022
Moorlands	1963	1994/2002
Ruby Bridges	2020	
Shelton View	1969	1992/1999
Sorenson ECC *	2002	2022
Sunrise	1985	
Wellington	1978	2000
Westhill	1960	1971/1993/1995
Woodin	1970	2003/2022
Woodmoor	1994	
Middle School		
Canyon Park	1964	1979/1987/2000/2005
Kenmore	1961	1995/2004/2008/2012
Leota	1972	1995/1996/1997/2022
Northshore	1977	2004
Skyview	1992	2020
Timbercrest	1997	
High School		
Bothell	1953	1997/2001/2005/2009
Inglemoor	1964	1994/1995/1997/2022
Innovation Lab	2020	
Woodinville	1983	1989/1994/2008/2011/2016
North Creek	2016	
SAS	2010	

Capacity Definitions

The Growth Management Act requires a capacity analysis based on an inventory of existing capital facilities.

Design Capacity

Design capacity is the number of students a building was initially designed to hold. It may still be used for building code or fire code references, but it is not used in enrollment planning or capital forecasting.

Instructional Capacity

Instructional capacity adjusts permanent and temporary capacity based on how the space is used. It accounts for program needs like Special Education, full-day kindergarten, teacher planning time, and other space demands. Because not every room can be fully used every period, schools are typically considered complete when they reach 83–88% of their total space. Instructional capacity is updated each year.

Permanent Capacity

Permanent capacity is the number of students that can fit in the school's main building using built-in classrooms. It does not include portables or other temporary spaces.

Portable Capacity

Portable capacity is the space added through portables or modular classrooms. It helps handle enrollment growth or program changes when permanent space is unavailable.

Total Capacity

Total Capacity is the sum of permanent and portable capacity. For this document, instructional capacity is the standard measure, as it most accurately reflects how school space is used to deliver educational programs.

Inventory

Inventory of Instructional Capacity

Table 4.2 summarizes the District's instructional capacity, including current capacity in permanent and portable classrooms.

2024-25 Instructional Capacity Inventory

Table 4.2

	Permanent Instructional Capacity	Instructional Portables	Total Number of Portables	Portable Instructional Capacity	Portable % of Total Capacity	Total Instructional Capacity
Elementary School						
Arrowhead	270	3	5	65	19%	335
Canyon Creek	847	7	12	189	18%	1,036
Cottage Lake	336	0	0	0	0%	336
Crystal Springs	404	5	6	132	25%	536
East Ridge	414	0	0	0	0%	414
Fernwood	515	8	15	320	38%	835
Frank Love	393	7	14	205	34%	598
Hollywood Hill	392	0	2	0	0%	392
Kenmore	383	0	9	0	0%	383
Kokanee	423	11	12	268	39%	691
Lockwood	529	0	5	24	4%	553
Maywood Hills	383	7	10	174	31%	557
Moorlands	553	2	9	78	12%	631
Ruby Bridges	461	0	0	0	0%	461
Shelton View	411	4	6	95	19%	506
Sunrise	402	0	1	0	0%	402
Wellington	420	1	4	24	5%	444
Westhill	359	3	8	92	20%	451
Woodin	406	3	6	97	19%	503
Woodmoor	605	0	0	0	0%	605
Elementary Totals	**8,906**	**61**	**124**	**1763**	**17%**	**10669**
Middle School						
Canyon Park	1069	4	4	108	9%	1177
Kenmore	965	1	1	27	3%	992
Leota	966	7	7	159	14%	1125
Northshore	1024	4	4	131	11%	1155
Skyview	1,312	4	4	108	8%	1420
Timbercrest	931	0	0	0	0%	931
Middle Total	**6,267**	**20**	**20**	**533**	**8%**	**6,800**
High School						
Bothell	2,011	0	0	0	0%	2,011
Inglemoor	1,915	4	4	147	7%	2,062
North Creek	1,911	0	0	0	0%	1,911
Woodinville	1,927	0	0	0	0%	1,927
Innovation Lab	432	0	0	0	0%	432
Secondary Academy of Success	237	0	0	0	0%	237
High School Totals	**8,433**	**4**	**4**	**147**	**2%**	**8,580**
K-12 Totals	**23,606**	**85**	**148**	**2,443**	**9%**	**26,049**

- The Bear Creek campus provides programs for the Northshore Learning Options and does not provide regular capacity.
- Sorenson Early Childhood Center serves students aged 3-5 yrs and does not provide capacity for K-12 grades;

Portable Classrooms

Purpose & Data

Portable classrooms provide temporary instructional space when permanent classrooms are unavailable. They help the District manage enrollment growth, avoid overbuilding, and support evolving or pilot programs. The District evaluates the need for portable classrooms annually as part of its instructional capacity planning.

The District aims to keep portable classrooms at or below 10%–15% of total instructional capacity. This percentage varies based on enrollment changes and program adjustments. As of 2024–25, portable classrooms comprise 11% of total instructional capacity.

Only portable classrooms for scheduled general education are included in total instructional capacity. Portables for Special Education, OT/PT, LAP, EL, music, or other support services are excluded. Portables used for PTA, daycare, offices, or storage are included if they can be converted into classrooms when needed.

Condition and Replacement

Portable classrooms typically last 20 to 25 years with maintenance. Of the 148 portable classrooms the District owns, 84 are used as instructional space. Most of the inventory is aging—97 units are over 20 years old. While the current bond includes funding to replace 55 units, additional replacements will be needed to maintain current levels of temporary capacity in the future.

Support Facilities & Underdeveloped Land

In addition to its 34 school sites, the District owns and operates properties that support transportation, administration, maintenance, and other school operations. The District also owns undeveloped sites reserved for potential future instructional use. **Table 4.3** provides a complete inventory of these facilities.

Inventory of Support Facilities & Underdeveloped Land

Table 4.3

Facility Name	Building Area (Sq. Ft)	Site Size (Acreage)
Administrative Center (Monte Villa)	49,000	5
Support Services Building	41,000	5
Warehouse	44,000	2
Transportation	39,000	9
Paradise Lake Site*		26
Wellington Hills Site**		104
19827 88th Ave NE		10
18416 88th Ave NE		50,011 Sq. Ft
20521 48th Dr SE (This incudes Ruby Bridges ES and the remaining undeveloped portion planned for a future school site.)		33
15215,15123, 15127, 84th Ave NE and 8305 NE 153rd St (4 parcels adjacent to Moorlands ES)		49,993 Sq. Ft

*The Paradise Lake property is in King County, outside the Urban Growth Area. Although it was purchased before the 2012 zoning change, current regulations prevent it from being used for a school site.

**The Wellington property is in Snohomish County, adjacent to the Maltby Urban Growth Area. A settlement agreement recorded under Snohomish County Recording No. 201906210221 applies to the site. The District has no current project or confirmed plans to build a school there.

Projected Facility Needs

Section 5

Planning History

In 2001, the district's board of directors established a standing, community-based task force by policy to study district-wide enrollment and demographic changes and the resulting impacts on school capacity needs, instructional programs, or other variables. The Enrollment Demographic Task Force (EDTF) examines enrollment projections, capacity considerations, student impacts, cost impacts, program needs, etc., and boundary adjustments based upon the above. The EDTF recommends solutions to the Board. If approved by the Board, these recommended actions are implemented by the District and incorporated into the Capital Facilities Plan.

Mitigation

The District has addressed enrollment growth through new permanent capacity, limiting waivers, converting non-classroom and special-use spaces, adjusting boundaries, relocating programs, and adding portable classrooms. Projects funded by the 2022 bond will expand permanent capacity across all grade levels.

Between 2021 and 2024, total enrollment declined by 1.3% (295 students), while high school enrollment increased by 3.6% (246 students). Continued growth is expected in the northern and western areas of the District, while growth has slowed in the southern and eastern regions. **Table 5.1** summarizes the District's current mitigation tools for managing capacity.

Capacity Mitigation Tools

Table 5.1

Shorter Lead Time
Utilize existing spaces more efficiently
Adjust waiver policies
Adjust program placements
Move classes to schools with capacity
Move existing portables
Install new modulars or portables
Lease space
Longer Lead Time
Adjust service areas
Adjust feeder patterns
New construction
Acquire new property

Planned Improvements - Construction to Accommodate New Growth

The $425 million capital bond approved in 2022 includes eight projects to expand permanent capacity across all grade levels. These projects will replace outdated portables with modern classrooms, communal spaces, and administrative areas. Each project is planned using enrollment forecasts and anticipated growth within the school's boundaries.

Inglemoor High School (IHS)

The replacement project for Inglemoor High School (IHS) is planned as a three-phase endeavor. Phase 1 will primarily entail replacing buildings 600 and 700 and installing additional temporary classroom space. Specifically, five double portables, totaling 10 classrooms, will be installed to serve as surge space during construction. Phase 1 will replace existing classroom space and permanently add capacity for 185 additional students. This phase will focus on replacing classroom space, including science classrooms, expanding the school's overall instructional capacity, and will also involve the construction of a new commons area.

Following Phase 1, the capacity of the high school will increase by 185 students.
Phase 2, which is slated to be included in the 2026 bond, will concentrate on rebuilding the gymnasium and additional classrooms. Phase 3 will address the remainder of the school rebuild.

Leota Middle School (LMS)

The Leota Middle School (LMS) modernization project has two phases. Phase 1 will focus on replacing all seven existing portables with permanent classrooms and creating new classroom space, thereby transitioning the capacity currently in portables to permanent classrooms. The phase 1 project will increase permanent capacity by 159 students. Phase 2, scheduled for the 2026 bond, will address rebuilding the remaining school facilities. Upon completion of Phase 2, the capacity of Leota Middle School will be unchanged.

Kenmore Elementary School

Kenmore Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site has nine portables, five dedicated to regular instruction and four utilized for specialist programs. The modernization project includes relocating these functions to permanent space and adding two versatile multipurpose rooms. Furthermore, plans include the development of a fully inclusive playground and enhancements to site circulation to accommodate increased capacity. Upon completion, the school's permanent capacity will be unchanged, and the school will be enhanced as a multi-purpose space.

Crystal Springs Elementary School

Crystal Springs Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site currently has 10 portables, six used for regular classroom instruction and four for specialist programs. The modernization project includes replacing these 10 portables with permanent classrooms, ancillary space, and offices. Additionally, it includes the construction of a new gym, commons, and stage, as well as a fully inclusive playground, additional parking, and improved site circulation to support increased capacity. Upon completion, the school’s permanent capacity will increase by 175 students.

Fernwood Elementary School

Fernwood Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site has 16 portables, with eleven used for regular classroom instruction, one for restrooms, and four for specialists and programs. The modernization project includes replacing all 16 portables with permanent classrooms, offices, music rooms, and two multipurpose spaces. Additional plans include an inclusive playground, additional parking, and improved site circulation. The front office will also be replaced. The new capacity will meet enrollment needs, and if enrollment increases significantly, the multipurpose rooms may be converted to classrooms, increasing functional capacity. Without converting the multipurpose rooms, the school's permanent capacity will increase by 330 students.

Maywood Hills Elementary School

Maywood Hills Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site currently utilizes 10 portables, with eight dedicated to regular classroom instruction and two for specialist programs. The modernization project includes replacing these 10 portables with permanent space and adding six additional classrooms. The project also includes a fully inclusive playground and improved site circulation to accommodate increased capacity. Upon completion, the school's permanent capacity will increase by 125 students.

Woodin Elementary School

Woodin Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site has six portables, three used for regular instruction and three for specialists and programs. The modernization project includes replacing those six portables with permanent space for current use, including two music rooms and three additional classrooms. A fully inclusive playground, additional parking, improved circulation, and a new gym will also be added. The school’s permanent capacity will increase by 150 students.

Sorenson Early Childhood Center (SECC)

The Sorenson Early Childhood Center is currently under active construction. The site currently has two portables used for instruction. The modernization project includes replacing those two portables with permanent classrooms and adding two additional permanent classrooms. A fully inclusive playground, extra parking, and circulation improvements are also included, supporting an increased capacity of 100 students.

High-range projections from 2025–2031 show an increase of 1,315 students. The District will manage this growth using a combination of permanent capacity and portable classrooms. Ongoing monitoring of key factors—legislative changes, instructional models, economic conditions, land use plans, program mandates, permit activity, and birth rates—will guide decisions about future space and land needs. Future Capital Facilities Plan updates will reflect these changes.

Table 5.2 summarizes the school construction projects from 2022 to 2026. Where applicable, second-phase projected construction is included for 2026 – 2030. Projects include permanent student capacity growth and modernization of key systems and structures.

Planned Capital Construction Projects
Table 5.2

	Estimated Completion Date	2022-26 Projected Permanent Student Capacity Added	2026-30 Projected permanent student capacity added	Projected Total Permanent Student Capacity Added
Partial renovations and modernization to Crystal Springs El.	2026	175	0	175
Partial renovations and modernization to Fernwood El.	2026	330	0	330
Partial renovations and modernization to Kenmore El.	2026	0	0	0
Partial renovations and modernization to Maywood Hills El.	2026	125	0	125
Partial renovations and modernization to Woodin El.	2026	150	0	150
Construct and equip Phase 1 of Leota Middle School	2026	159	0	159
Construct and equip Phase 2 of Leota Middle School	2030	0	0	0
Construct and equip Phase 1 of Inglemoor High School	2026	185	0	185
Construct and equip Phase 2 of Inglemoor High School	2030	0	0	0
Classroom addition at Sorenson Early Childhood Center	2026	100	0	100

Portable Location Adjustments
To address enrollment growth, the District may move portables between schools or purchase additional units as needed. Program spaces may also be relocated to portables to free up permanent classrooms for general education use.

Capacity Analysis
Table 5.3 shows the district's six-year capacity analysis, considering projected high-range enrollment and planned new capacity. The tables do not include all the potential projects for the 2026 bond, but they do include projects with a second phase scheduled for that cycle.

The District uses a high-range forecast for planning, which remains below the state's OFM projection. This supports responsible long-term planning for students, and we continually assess our permanent and portable capacity to meet evolving needs.

Enrollment Forecast and Instructional Capacity

Table 5.3

	24-25*	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Elementary School Analysis							
Enrollment Forecast	9,790	9,744	9,778	9,744	9,901	10,021	10,119
Permanent Capacity - Existing	8,906	8,906	8,906	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686
New Permanent Capacity - Crystal Springs			175				
New Permanent Capacity - Fernwood			330				
New Permanent Capacity - Maywood Hills			125				
New Permanent Capacity - Woodin			150				
Permanent Capacity	8,906	8,906	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686
Portable Capacity	1,763	1,763	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
Total Capacity	10,669	10,669	10,726	10,726	10,726	10,726	10,726
Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	**(884)**	**(838)**	**(92)**	**(58)**	**(215)**	**(335)**	**(433)**
Total Capacity surplus/(short)	**879**	**925**	**948**	**982**	**825**	**705**	**607**
Middle School Analysis							
Enrollment Forecast	5,239	5,360	5,394	5,544	5,492	5,541	5,492
Permanent Capacity - Existing	6,267	6,267	6,267	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426
New Permanent Capacity - Leota			159				-
Permanent Capacity	6,267	6,267	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426
Portable Capacity	533	533	374	374	374	374	374
Total Capacity	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,028**	**907**	**1,032**	**882**	**934**	**885**	**934**
Total Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,561**	**1,440**	**1,406**	**1,256**	**1,308**	**1,259**	**1,308**
High School Analysis							
Enrollment Forecast	7,035	7,204	7,279	7,457	7,673	7,783	8,012
Permanent Capacity - Existing	8,433	8,433	8,433	8,618	8,618	8,618	8,618
New Permanent Capacity - Inglemoor			185				-
Permanent Capacity	8,433	8,433	8,618	8,618	8,618	8,618	8,618
Portable Capacity	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Total Capacity	8,580	8,580	8,765	8,765	8,765	8,765	8,765
Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,398**	**1,229**	**1,339**	**1,161**	**945**	**835**	**606**
Total Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,545**	**1,376**	**1,486**	**1,308**	**1,092**	**982**	**753**

District Analysis	24-25*	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Enrollment Forecast	22,064	22,308	22,451	22,745	23,066	23,345	23,623
Permanent Capacity - Existing	23,606	23,606	23,606	24,730	24,730	24,730	24,730
New Permanent Capacity Total		-	1,124				-
Permanent Capacity	23,606	23,606	24,730	24,730	24,730	24,730	24,730
Portable Capacity	2,443	2,443	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,561
Total Capacity	26,049	26,049	26,291	26,291	26,291	26,291	26,291
Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,542**	**1,298**	**2,279**	**1,985**	**1,664**	**1,385**	**1,107**
Total Capacity surplus/(short)	**3,985**	**3,741**	**3,840**	**3,546**	**3,225**	**2,946**	**2,668**

*Actual October 2024 enrollment
This table does not include new or relocated portable facilities over the six-year planning period or the addition of permanent capacity at Sorenson Early Childhood Center.

Future Capacity Planning

The District will manage growth by expanding permanent capacity and using portables as needed. Capacity needs will be monitored based on legislative changes, instructional requirements, economic conditions, land use, and enrollment trends.

A 10-year capacity analysis provides projections based on the District's high-growth forecast. **Table 5.4** outlines these projections, recognizing that long-term estimates may shift due to changes in population and development. Future updates will reflect the most current data.

2034 – Ten-Year Forecast of Enrollment and Instructional Capacity

Table 5.4

Grade Level	Enrollment	Permanent Capacity	Portable Capcity	Total Capacity	Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	Total Capacity surplus/(short)
Elementary School	10,609	9,686	1,040	10,726	(923)	117
Middle School	5,920	6,426	374	6,800	506	880
High School	8,302	8,618	147	8,765	316	463
Total	24,831	24,730	1,561	26,291	(101)	1,460

Assumes added new capacity projects included in this CFP, but no future near-term planning in process, and no adjustment of portable facilities. Utilizes high-range figures for enrollment.

Planned Improvements – Existing Facilities (Building Improvement Program)

For sites not designated for capacity expansion in the 2022 bond, the District is upgrading key building systems such as HVAC, mechanical, flooring, and roofing to extend facility life and maintain an optimal learning environment. These improvements, funded through the 2018 Bond and the 2022 Capital Bond, are in progress. See **Table 6.1** in Section 6 for details.

Section 6

School facility funding is typically secured from several sources, including voter-approved bonds, state matching funds, impact fees, and mitigation payments. Each of these funding sources is discussed below.

General Obligation Bonds

Bonds are typically used to fund the construction of new schools and other capital improvement projects. A 60% voter approval is required to pass a bond issue. Bonds are sold as necessary to generate revenue and are then retired through a collection of property taxes.

Before the 2022 bond, voters approved a $275 million bond measure in 2018, which funded construction of Ruby Bridges Elementary ($80 million), additions at Skyview Middle School and Canyon Creek Elementary ($50 million), a new Northshore Concert Hall ($36 million), and a variety of facility improvements, security upgrades, and system modernizations across the District.

The District's Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Capital Bond Planning Task Force, sent a $425 million bond measure to the voters in February 2022 to provide funding for growth-related projects included in this Capital Facilities Plan and other District-wide building improvement or capital infrastructure needs. The voters approved the bond measure by 61.2%.

The 2026 bond measure will help fund future projects, including Phase 2 of Leota and Phase 2 of Inglemoor. Additionally, the plan includes a future 2030 bond to fund Phase 3 of Inglemoor High School.

State School Construction Assistance

State financial assistance comes from the Common School Construction Fund. Bonds are sold on behalf of the fund and then retired from revenues accruing predominantly from the sale of renewable resources (e.g., timber) from state school lands set aside by the Enabling Act of 1889. If these sources are insufficient to meet needs, the Legislature can appropriate General Obligation funds, or the Superintendent of Public Instruction can prioritize projects for funding.

State financial assistance is available through the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) for qualifying school construction projects. However, these funds may not be received until two to three years after a matched project has been completed. This requires the District to finance the complete project with local funds. Site acquisition and site improvements are not eligible to receive matching funds. The District is currently eligible for state school construction assistance funds at a 41.63% level for eligible projects. The District expects to receive SCAP funds for the elementary and middle school capacity projects identified in this CFP. Eligibility for SCAP funding is continually reviewed. Future updates to this plan will include updated information as it becomes available.

Impact Fees

(See Section 7 for background, detail, and methodology)

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes cities and counties that plan under RCW 36.70A.040 to collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional system improvements (e.g., public facilities such as schools) needed to accommodate growth from new development. The statute clearly states that the financing of needed public facilities to serve growth cannot be funded solely by impact fees but rather must be balanced with other sources of public funds.

Budget and Financing Plan

Table 6.1 is a summary of the budget that supports the Capital Facilities Plan. Each project budget represents the total project costs, which include: construction, taxes, planning, architectural and engineering services, permitting, environmental impact mitigation, construction testing and inspection, furnishings and equipment, escalation, and contingency. The table also identifies 2024-2025 and future planned expenditures. It does not include project expenditures from previous years.

8-Year Capital Facilities Expenditures Finance Plan

Table 6.1

Projects Adding Capacity	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	FY 30-31	FY 31-32	Total	Potential Funding Source				
										Bonds	Levy	SCAP	Impact	Future
Inglemoor - Phase 1	10	48	47	8					113	X		X	X	
Inglemoor - Phase 2			30	60	60	11			161			X	X	X
Leota - Phase 1	6	25	24	4					59	X			X	
Leota - Phase 2			30	60	55	5			150				X	X
Crystal Springs	27	5							32	X		X	X	
Fernwood	23	8	2						33	X		X	X	
Maywood Hills	41	3							44	X			X	
Woodin	23	4							27	X		X	X	
Sorenson	15	2							17	X			X	
Future Elementary School (KO)		5	20	45	10				80				X	X
Future Elementary School (SV)		5	20	65	10				100				X	X
Bothell Modular Buildings	3.0								3	X			X	
North Creek Modular Buildings	1.0								1	X			X	
Total Capacity Projects	149	105	173	242	135	16	-	-	820					

Projects Not Adding Capacity	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	FY 30-31	FY 31-32	Total	Potential Funding Source				
										Bonds	Levy	SCAP	Impact	Future
Kenmore	30	3							33	X				
Building Improvement	6	6	20	20	15	6	6	6	85	X				X
Technology	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	30	X	X			X
Fields/Inclusive Learning	3	3	5	20	5	5	20	5	66	X	X			X
Code Compliance/Small Works	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	41	X				X
Site Purchase/Circulation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	X				X
Overhead/Bond Expense	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	37	X	X		X	X
Security	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	30	X				X
Total Non-Capacity Projects	53	27	44	59	39	31	46	31	330					

Total All Projects	202	132	217	301	174	47	46	31	1,150

Impact Fees

Section 7

School Impact Fees under the Washington State Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) allows jurisdictions to collect impact fees to help fund new public facilities needed for growth. These fees cannot be used for operations, maintenance, or replacing existing facilities.

Due to enrollment declines starting in 2002 and available capacity in certain areas, NSD did not meet eligibility criteria to collect impact fees until 2016. Currently, King County and the cities of Bothell, Kenmore, and Woodinville are collecting fees based on the District's 2024 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), while Snohomish County follows the 2024 CFP and will update it again in 2026. We anticipate all the above jurisdictions considering and adopting this 2025 CFP as part of their regular budget cycle.

Methodology and Variables Used to Calculate School Impact Fees

School impact fees are based on the cost per dwelling unit for land acquisition, site improvements, school construction, and portable installation, strictly for growth-related capacity. Projects that do not add capacity are excluded.

The calculation uses a student generation rate, which reflects the number of students from newly sold and occupied homes by housing type (single-family, townhomes, and multi-family). NSD updated these rates in early 2025 (see Appendix A). Since townhomes generate more students than traditional multi-family units, NSD is asking jurisdictions to treat them separately in their fee ordinances, but also calculate a blended townhome/multi-family fee for those jurisdictions that require it.

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires credits for anticipated State School Construction Assistance Funds and future property taxes paid by each new unit. Impact fees follow formulas outlined in Snohomish County Code (30.66C) and King County Code (21A.43), which are nearly identical, except Snohomish County distinguishes multi-family fees based on bedroom count.

NSD reviews its Capital Facilities Plan annually and monitors enrollment and capacity trends. The 2026 fees are based on capacity projects at Crystal Springs, Fernwood, Maywood, and Woodin Elementary Schools (780 seats) and Leota Middle School (159 seats). Table 6.1 lists eligible projects. Appendix B includes the full fee calculation, applied credits, and 2025 proposed fees by jurisdiction and housing type.

Proposed School Impact Fees
Snohomish County (based on the 2024 biennial update)

Single Family Units	$15,159
Townhome Units	$5,414
Multi-Family Units – 2+ Bedrooms	$254
Multi-Family Units – 1/less Bedrooms	$0

Proposed School Impact Fees
City of Woodinville

Single Family Units	$16,550
Townhome Units	$4,878
Multi-Family Units – 2+ Bedrooms	$5,945

Proposed School Impact Fees
King County, City of Bothell, City of Kenmore

Single Family Units	$16,550
Multi-Family Units (incl. Townhomes)	$3,023

School impact fee rates stated above reflect a discount of 50% as required by the King County and Snohomish County codes.

Factors for Impact Fee Calculations

Student Generation Factors: Single Family

Elementary	0.294
Middle	0.111
High	0.108
K-12	0.513

Student Generation Factors: Multi-Family (Townhomes/Condos/Apartments)

Elementary	0.062
Middle	0.018
High	0.033
K-12	0.114

Student Generation Factors: Townhomes

Elementary	0.144
Middle	0.047
High	0.047
K-12	0.237

Student Generation Factors: Condos/Apartments

Elementary	0.099
Middle	0.031
High	0.039
K-12	0.170

Projected New Capacity

Crystal Springs Elementary	(175)
Fernwood Elementary	(330)
Maywood Elementary	(125)
Woodin Elementary	(150)
Leota Middle School – Phase 1	(159)

Capacity/Construction Costs (in millions)

Crystal Springs Elementary	$36.5
Fernwood Elementary	$38.9
Maywood Elementary	$49.4
Woodin Elementary	$32.0
Leota Middle School - Phase 1	$64.6

Capacity/New Property Costs
$0.00

Temporary Facility Capacity Costs
$0.00
(Portable costs not included in the formula)

Permanent Facility Square Footage
92.65%

Temporary Facility Square Footage
7.35%

School Construction Assistance Program Credit

Current SCAP percentage	41.63%
Current Construction Cost Allocation	$375.00
OSPI Sq/Ft/Student	
ES:	90
MS:	108
HS:	130

Tax Payment Credit

Single Family AAV	$1,134,423
Multi-Family Unit AAV	$327,234

Debt Service Rate

Current/$1,000	$1.42239

GO Bond Interest Rate – Bond Buyer Index

Avg – March 2025	4.15%

Developer Provided Sites/Facilities
None

APPENDIX A
Student Generation Factors from New Development

All Units Constructed 2019 - 2023 (5 years)

	Single Family	Townhomes	Multi-Family (Townhomes/ Condos/Apts)	Multi-Family (Condos/Apts)
K-5	0.294	0.144	0.062	0.099
6-8	0.111	0.047	0.018	0.031
9-12	0.108	0.047	0.033	0.039
K-12	**0.513**	**0.237**	**0.114**	**0.169**

Written Summary

51 students for every 100 single-family homes
24 students for every 100 townhomes
11 students for every 100 townhome/apt condo
17 students for every 100 apartments/condos

Methodology

Permit addresses were compared to those for students enrolled in October 2024 to create the rates.

Student Generation Rates for the Northshore School District (January 2025)
Permit Years: 2019 to 2023

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR
Arrowhead	0	K-5	0	0.000	30	K-5	2	0.067	52	K-5	7	0.135
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	0.033		6-8	2	0.038
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	1	0.033		9-12	2	0.038
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	4	0.133		SFR SGR →	11	0.212
Canyon Creek	0	K-5	0	0.000	117	K-5	15	0.128	108	K-5	54	0.500
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	0.009		6-8	20	0.185
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	3	0.026		9-12	17	0.157
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	19	0.162		SFR SGR →	91	0.843
Cottage Lake	0	K-5	0	0.000	0	K-5	0	0.000	9	K-5	1	0.111
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	0.111
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	4	0.444
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	6	0.667
	324	K-5	29	0.090	4	K-5	0	0.000	99	K-5	18	0.182

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
Crystal Springs		6-8	11	0.034		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	12	0.121
		9-12	20	0.062		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	7	0.071
		APT SGR →	60	0.185		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	37	0.374
East Ridge		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	6	0.545
	0	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	11	6-8	1	0.091
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	2	0.182
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	9	0.818
Fernwood		K-5	1	0.250		K-5	66	0.384		K-5	26	0.289
	4	6-8	0	0.000	172	6-8	32	0.186	90	6-8	17	0.189
		9-12	3	0.750		9-12	19	0.110		9-12	13	0.144
		APT SGR →	4	1.000		TWN SGR →	117	0.680		SFR SGR →	56	0.622
Frank Love		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	35	0.196
	8	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	179	6-8	12	0.067
		9-12	1	0.125		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	9	0.050
		APT SGR →	1	0.125		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	56	0.313
Hollywood Hill		K-5	21	0.038		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	4	0.211
	559	6-8	6	0.011	0	6-8	0	0.000	19	6-8	3	0.158
		9-12	10	0.018		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	4	0.211
		APT SGR →	37	0.066		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	11	0.579
Kenmore		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	11	0.078		K-5	8	0.136
	27	6-8	1	0.037	141	6-8	4	0.028	59	6-8	3	0.051
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	5	0.035		9-12	3	0.051
		APT SGR →	1	0.037		TWN SGR →	20	0.142		SFR SGR →	14	0.237
Kokanee		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	132	0.407
	0	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	324	6-8	36	0.111
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	23	0.071
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	191	0.590
Lockwood		K-5	1	0.500		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	10	0.123
	2	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	81	6-8	3	0.037
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	3	0.037
		APT SGR →	1	0.500		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	16	0.198
Maywood Hills		K-5	1	0.167		K-5	6	0.076		K-5	11	0.139
	6	6-8	0	0.000	79	6-8	0	0.000	79	6-8	9	0.114
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	8	0.101
		APT SGR →	1	0.167		TWN SGR →	6	0.076		SFR SGR →	28	0.354
Moorlands		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	4	0.093
	0	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	43	6-8	0	0.000
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	3	0.070
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	7	0.163
Ruby Bridges	32	K-5	14	0.438	0	K-5	0	0.000	60	K-5	32	0.533
		6-8	1	0.031		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	11	0.183

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
		9-12	1	0.031		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	8	0.133
		APT SGR →	16	0.500		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	51	0.850
Shelton View	0	K-5	0	0.000	218	K-5	28	0.128	111	K-5	46	0.414
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	2	0.009		6-8	14	0.126
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	8	0.037		9-12	9	0.081
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	38	0.174		SFR SGR →	69	0.622
Sunrise	0	K-5	0	0.000	0	K-5	0	0.000	1	K-5	2	2.000
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	1.000
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	3	3.000
Wellington	0	K-5	0	0.000	0	K-5	0	0.000	47	K-5	20	0.426
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	13	0.277
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	17	0.362
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	50	1.064
Westhill	200	K-5	6	0.030	138	K-5	5	0.036	141	K-5	38	0.270
		6-8	2	0.010		6-8	1	0.007		6-8	13	0.092
		9-12	4	0.020		9-12	4	0.029		9-12	17	0.121
		APT SGR →	12	0.060		TWN SGR →	10	0.072		SFR SGR →	68	0.482
Woodin	0	K-5	0	0.000	83	K-5	8	0.096	106	K-5	26	0.245
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	5	0.060		6-8	6	0.057
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	6	0.072		9-12	22	0.208
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	19	0.229		SFR SGR →	54	0.509
Woodmoor	9	K-5	0	0.000	0	K-5	0	0.000	54	K-5	12	0.222
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	9	0.167
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	9	0.167
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	30	0.556

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR
Canyon Park	206	K-5	7	0.034	435	K-5	39	0.090	381	K-5	104	0.273
		6-8	2	0.010		6-8	3	0.007		6-8	41	0.108
		9-12	4	0.019		9-12	12	0.028		9-12	36	0.094
		APT SGR →	13	0.063		TWN SGR →	54	0.124		SFR SGR →	181	0.475
Kenmore	37	K-5	1	0.027	141	K-5	11	0.078	319	K-5	53	0.166
		6-8	1	0.027		6-8	4	0.028		6-8	18	0.056
		9-12	1	0.027		9-12	5	0.035		9-12	15	0.047
		APT SGR →	3	0.081		TWN SGR →	20	0.142		SFR SGR →	86	0.270
Leota	559	K-5	21	0.038	83	K-5	8	0.096	477	K-5	178	0.373
		6-8	6	0.011		6-8	5	0.060		6-8	55	0.115
		9-12	10	0.018		9-12	6	0.072		9-12	62	0.130
		APT SGR →	37	0.066		TWN SGR →	19	0.229		SFR SGR →	295	0.618
Northshore	9	K-5	0	0.000	30	K-5	2	0.067	149	K-5	23	0.154

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	0.033		6-8	11	0.074
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	1	0.033		9-12	14	0.094
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	4	0.133		SFR SGR →	48	0.322
Skyview	360	K-5	44	0.122	293	K-5	81	0.276	307	K-5	121	0.394
		6-8	12	0.033		6-8	33	0.113		6-8	55	0.179
		9-12	24	0.067		9-12	22	0.075		9-12	43	0.140
		APT SGR →	80	0.222		TWN SGR →	136	0.464		SFR SGR →	219	0.713
Timbercrest	0	K-5	0	0.000	0	K-5	0	0.000	40	K-5	13	0.325
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	6	0.150
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	10	0.250
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	29	0.725

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR
Bothell	216	K-5	8	0.037	435	K-5	39	0.090	641	K-5	149	0.232
		6-8	2	0.009		6-8	3	0.007		6-8	56	0.087
		9-12	5	0.023		9-12	12	0.028		9-12	48	0.075
		APT SGR →	15	0.069		TWN SGR →	54	0.124		SFR SGR →	253	0.395
Inglemoor	36	K-5	0	0.000	171	K-5	13	0.076	208	K-5	31	0.149
		6-8	1	0.028		6-8	5	0.029		6-8	14	0.067
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	6	0.035		9-12	17	0.082
		APT SGR →	1	0.028		TWN SGR →	24	0.140		SFR SGR →	62	0.298
North Creek	360	K-5	44	0.122	293	K-5	81	0.276	631	K-5	253	0.401
		6-8	12	0.033		6-8	33	0.113		6-8	91	0.144
		9-12	24	0.067		9-12	22	0.075		9-12	66	0.105
		APT SGR →	80	0.222		TWN SGR →	136	0.464		SFR SGR →	410	0.650
Woodinville	559	K-5	21	0.038	83	K-5	8	0.096	193	K-5	59	0.306
		6-8	6	0.011		6-8	5	0.060		6-8	25	0.130
		9-12	10	0.018		9-12	6	0.072		9-12	49	0.254
		APT SGR →	37	0.066		TWN SGR →	19	0.229		SFR SGR →	133	0.689

APPENDIX B.1

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Single Family Dwelling Unit**
Northshore School District, 2025 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Site Size Acreage	Cost/Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	0	$0	1	$0	0.294	$0
Middle	0	$0	1	$0	0.111	$0
Senior	0	$0	1	$0	0.108	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	92.65%	$143,808,195	780	$184,369	0.294	$50,221
Middle	92.65%	$0	0	$0	0.111	$0
Senior	92.65%	$0	0	$0	0.108	$0
					TOTAL	**$50,221**

Temporary Facility Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.294	$0
Middle	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.111	$0
Senior	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.108	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	$375	90	41.63%	$14,050	0.294	$4,131
Middle	$0	108	41.63%	$0	0.111	$0
Senior	$0	130	41.63%	$0	0.108	$0
					TOTAL	**$4,131**

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average SFR Assessed Value	$	1,134,423
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000		$1.42239
Annual Tax Payment		$1,613.59
Years Amortized		10
Current Bond Interest Rate		4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream		$12,990

Impact Fee Summary - Single Family Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$50,221
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($4,131)
Tax Payment Credit	($12,990)
Unfunded Need	$33,099
50% Required Adjustment	$16,550

Single Family Impact Fee	**$16,550**

APPENDIX B.2

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Townhome Dwelling Unit**
Northshore School District, 2025 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Site Size Acreage	Cost/Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/THDU
Elementary	0	$0	1	$0	0.144	$0
Middle	0	$0	1	$0	0.047	$0
Senior	0	$0	1	$0	0.047	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/THDU
Elementary	92.65%	$143,808,195	780	$184,369	0.144	$24,598
Middle	92.65%	$0	159	$0	0.047	$0
Senior	92.65%	$0	162	$0	0.047	$0
					TOTAL	**$24,598**

Temporary Facility Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/THDU
Elementary	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.144	$0
Middle	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.047	$0
Senior	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.047	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/Student	Student Factor	Cost/THDU
Elementary	$375	90	38.11%	$12,862	0.144	$1,852
Middle	$0	108	38.11%	$0	0.047	$0
Senior	$0	130	38.11%	$0	0.047	$0
					TOTAL	**$1,852**

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average SFR Assessed Value	$ 1,134,423
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000	$1.42239
Annual Tax Payment	$1,614
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$12,990

Impact Fee Summary - Townhome Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$24,598
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($1,852)
Tax Payment Credit	($12,990)
Unfunded Need	$9,755
50% Required Adjustment	$4,878
Townhome Impact Fee	**$4,878**

APPENDIX B.3

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Multi-Family Dwelling Unit (Townhome, Apartment, Condo blend)**

Northshore School District, 2025 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Site Size Acreage	Cost/Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	0	$0	1	$0	0.062	$0
Middle	0	$0	1	$0	0.018	$0
Senior	0	$0	1	$0	0.033	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	92.65%	$143,808,195	780	$184,369	0.062	$10,591
Middle	92.65%	$0	159	$0	0.018	$0
Senior	92.65%	$0	162	$0	0.033	$0
					TOTAL	**$10,591**

Temporary Facility Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.062	$0
Middle	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.018	$0
Senior	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.033	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	$375	90	38.11%	$12,862	0.062	$797
Middle	$0	108	38.11%	$0	0.018	$
Senior	$0	130	38.11%	$0	0.033	$0
					TOTAL	**$797**

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average MFR Assessed Value	$ 327,234
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000	$1.42239
Annual Tax Payment	$465.45
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$3,747

Impact Fee Summary - Multi-Family Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$10,591
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($797)
Tax Payment Credit	($3,747)
Unfunded Need	$6,046
50% Required Adjustment	$3,023

Multi-Family Impact Fee (Townhomes, Apts, Condos)	**$3,023**

APPENDIX B.4

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Multi-Family Dwelling Unit (Apartment, Condo blend)**

Northshore School District, 2025 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Site Size Acreage	Cost/Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	0	$0	1	$0	0.099	$0
Middle	0	$0	1	$0	0.031	$0
Senior	0	$0	1	$0	0.039	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	92.65%	$143,808,195	780	$184,369	0.099	$16,911
Middle	92.65%	$0	159	$0	0.031	$0
Senior	92.65%	$0	162	$0	0.039	$0
					TOTAL	**$16,911**

Temporary Facility Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.099	$0
Middle	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.031	$0
Senior	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.039	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	$375	90	38.11%	$12,862	0.099	$1,273
Middle	$0	108	38.11%	$0	0.031	$
Senior	$0	130	38.11%	$0	0.039	$0
					TOTAL	**$1,273**

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average MFR Assessed Value	$ 327,234
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000	$1.42239
Annual Tax Payment	$465.45
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$3,747

Impact Fee Summary - Multi-Family Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$16,911
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($1,273)
Tax Payment Credit	($3,747)
Unfunded Need	$11,890
50% Required Adjustment	$5,945

Multi-Family Impact Fee (Apts/Condos)	**$5,945**

The multi-family impact fee increased from $254 to $5,945 primarily due to higher elementary school construction costs and a significant rise in the elementary student generation rate for apartments and condos, which nearly tripled from 0.031 to 0.099 students per 100 units.

Attachment J

Capital Facilities Plan
2025-2030

2929 McDougall Avenue
Enumclaw, Washington 98022
(360) 802-7100

Board Adopted:
June 30, 2025

Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan

2025-2030

Board of Directors

Julianne DeShayes

Ben Stouffer

Paul Fisher

Tyson Gamblin

Scott Mason

Administration

Dr. Shaun Carey
Superintendent

Jill Burnes
Deputy Superintendent

Kyle Fletcher
Director, Business & Finance

Jessica McCartney
Director, Communications

Stephanie Berryhill
Director, Human Relations

Lindsey Marquardt
Director, Teaching & Learning

Phil Engebretsen
Director, Facilities, Operations & Athletics

Carolyne Zieske
Director, Student Support Services

Enumclaw School District No. 216
Enumclaw, Washington 98022

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

Approved by Board of Directors
Resolution No. 1144

The Enumclaw School District No. 216 hereby provides to the King County Council, City of Enumclaw and City of Black Diamond, this Capital Facilities Plan documenting present and future school facility requirements of the District. The plan contains all elements required by the Growth Management Act and King Code 21A, including a six (6) year financing plan component.

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Executive Summary

In accordance with King County Code 21A.43, this update has been prepared by the Enumclaw School District No. 216 to reflect current conditions in facility usage and needs.

The District's service area includes areas of unincorporated King County, the City of Black Diamond, and the City of Enumclaw. Currently, the District serves a student population of 4,304 (October 2024 head count) students in Kindergarten through grade 12 (excluding our Transition to Kindergarten and full-time Running Start student populations). Enrollment projections presented herein, indicate that enrollment growth will occur over the next six years.

The District has experienced approximately .85% growth per year over the past two years. Enrollment was 4,295 students in October 2023 and 4,232 students in October 2022. The District has seen consistent post-pandemic enrollment growth over the past several years and anticipates continued enrollment gains moving forward because of comparably high birth rates, inward mobility, and continued new residential development projected within the six-year planning period (and anticipated to continue beyond the six-year planning period). The City of Black Diamond has two Master Planned Developments (the "MPDs"), Ten Trails and Lawson Hills, in the process of development with a projected buildout of up to 6,050 dwelling units. Construction of residential dwelling units in Phase IA of the Ten Trails MPD began in 2018 with the permitting of approximately 912 single-family units and 250 multi-family units through 2024. An additional 216 single-family units (plus 85 age-qualified units) and 22 multi-family units are anticipated to be permitted in 2025, with a rapid increase in residential unit construction expected to begin again in 2026. Over the next six years, it is anticipated that 2,448 single-family units and 253 multi-family units (plus 177 age-qualified units) will be permitted in the MPDs through 2030. See Appendix E for Map of MPDs and map of current project buildout. The City of Enumclaw also has several continuing residential construction projects within the city limits. Finally, there is ongoing, though limited, development in the unincorporated area of King County that is located within the District.

To accommodate cumulative projected new development, the District added capacity in 2017 at the new Black Diamond Elementary School and added permanent student capacity at Enumclaw High School. Temporary capacity at the elementary and middle school levels will be needed during the six-year planning period, and the District is planning for additional permanent capacity within the six-year planning period. Section IV of this Plan identifies the District's six-year and anticipated long-term planning for school facilities.

As noted above, the District will need substantial capacity additions in the long-term planning period in response to development activity throughout the District and particularly within the City of Black Diamond. Future updates to this Plan will reflect updated planning needs in response to growth.

Section I: Six-Year Enrollment Projection

This plan update is based on the anticipated number of students expected to be enrolled through 2030. The six-year projection (2025-2030) will assist in determining short term needs and form the basis for assessing the need for impact fees.

Enrollment projections are most accurate for the initial years of the forecast period. Moving further into the future, more assumptions about economic conditions and demographic trends in the area affect the projection. In the event that enrollment growth slows, plans for new facilities will likely be delayed. It is much more difficult, however, to initiate new projects or speed projects up in the event enrollment growth exceeds projections. Regular updates of both the enrollment projections and the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) are essential to good facility planning.

The District relies on two population forecasts for purposes of projecting student enrollment. The first is an estimate by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). OSPI estimates future enrollment through 2030 using the cohort survival method. This method estimates how many students in one year will attend the next grade in the following year by relying on previous enrollment trends. Due to the fact that the cohort survival method does not incorporate changes in trends of in-migration, particularly from anticipated new development within the District, these projections are considered highly conservative. The pandemic's anomalous impact on enrollment counts makes the cohort survival projections more unreliable. See Appendix A.

The second forecast is a modified cohort analysis, which uses the cohort projections as a base, incorporates King County live birth data and the District's historic percentage of those births to determine the number of kindergartners entering the system, and further incorporates assumptions based on known new residential development proposals within the District. These numbers are also confirmed by the District's multi-year, professionally conducted demographic study in 2024. See Appendix B. Because this analysis incorporates the expected in-migration to the District from new development, the District uses this analysis for purposes of determining capacity needs throughout the six years of this planning period. Using the modified enrollment projections, the District's enrollment is expected to increase at all grade levels over the six years of this Plan. The District's actual 2024 enrollment was lower, however, than projected by the demographer. See Table 1. This variance likely resulted from slower than expected unit construction/completion in the MPDs. The District expects, based on recent information provided by the MPD developer, that unit construction will move forward similar to previous projections. While the District is continuing to use the 2024 demographer projections for this CFP update it has adjusted the first year of projections accordingly (see Table 1 and Appendix B) and it intends to obtain a new analysis for the next plan update.

The modified cohort analysis varies greatly from the cohort survival analysis mainly due to significant planned residential development in both Black Diamond and Enumclaw. Relatively strong live birth data and inward mobility rates also contribute to increased enrollment. In addition to the majority of the remaining MPD units in Black Diamond being completed in the next six years, The City of Enumclaw also has ten active or planned development projects

totaling 548 housing units to be completed over the next ten years, many of which affect this report's enrollment projections over the next six years.

With regard to the expected enrollment from the anticipated 6,050 dwelling units in Black Diamond, building of residential units did commence in summer 2018, with building and occupancy to continue for a sustained period over several years. As such, the enrollment impacts from the start of these developments are just beginning to show during the early years of this Plan period. Future updates to this Plan will provide additional and updated information regarding these projects and the impacts on District enrollment.

Using the modified cohort survival projections, a total enrollment of 5,311 (HC) is expected by 2030. The District expects the enrollment of 1,007 additional students between 2024 and 2030. See Table 1.

Table 1: Projected K-12 Student Enrollment (2025-2030)

Projection Year	***2024****	***2025***	***2026***	***2027***	***2028***	***2029***	***2030***	***Projected Growth***	***Percent Change***
Modified Cohort *(Headcount)*	4,304	4,397	4,565	4,759	4,920	5,137	5,311	1,007	23.4%

** Actual K-12 enrollment (October 1, 2024) excluding TTK and full-time RS*

Section II: Current Enumclaw School District "Standard of Service"

In order to determine the capacity of the District's facilities, the King County Code 21A refers to a "standard of service" that each school district must establish in order to ascertain its overall capacity. The standard of service is based upon the number of classrooms available at each school and the desired average class load district-wide. A favorable class size is used to promote the standard and quality of educational programs the residents of the Enumclaw School District expect and support through the passage of levies and bonds.

Rooms designed for special use are not counted as classrooms. Portables used for classrooms are employed on an interim basis only. When additional permanent classrooms are available, portables are removed from service, transferred to other locations, or used for non-classroom purposes.

The District's standard of service is based on current standards. The Capital Facilities Plan incorporates funded implementation of K-3 class size reduction.

Current Standards of Service for Elementary Students:

We have reduced permanent capacity in several schools to allow for K-3 class size reduction. Average district wide class sizes for grades K-3 were reduced to 20 students per teacher beginning in the 2019-2021 school year to help meet the 1:17 ratio when specialist and intervention teachers are considered. Elementary school permanent capacity should be between 450 to 600 students. Goals with new construction would be to build permanent capacity to accommodate for growth while still allowing for special programming listed below. Average district wide class size for grades 4 and 5 should not exceed 26 students.

Class size may vary from building to building based upon different influencing factors at each school. Students may be provided music instruction, physical education, and lunch in a separate classroom or facility. Students may have scheduled time in a specialized instructional space such as a computer lab or art space. Special Education for students with disabilities may be provided in a dedicated resource room or a self-contained classroom with a maximum capacity of 10-12 depending on the program.

Identified students will also be provided other educational opportunities in classrooms and/or special spaces for programs designated as follows:

Multilingual Learning Program (MLL)
Integrated Programs & Resource Rooms (for special remedial assistance)
Education for Disadvantage Students (Title 1)
Highly Capable Program
Other Remediation Programs
Learning Assisted Program (LAP)
Behavior Programs for severely behavior-challenged students
Hearing Impaired
Mild, Moderate and Severe Developmental Disabilities
Developmental Preschool

Early Childhood Education Assistance Programs (ECEAP)
Transition to Kindergarten (TTK)

All of the special programs referenced above require specialized classroom space; thus, the full-time student capacity of buildings housing these programs is reduced. Students leave their regular classroom for a period of time to receive instruction in several special programs. When programs change, program capacity fluctuates and the plan is updated annually to reflect the change in program and capacity.

Current Standards of Service for Secondary Students:

The standards of service outlined below reflect only those programs and educational opportunities provided to secondary students, which directly affect the capacity of the school buildings.

Average district-wide class size for grades 6-8 should not exceed 28 students. Middle school permanent capacity should be between 550 to 800 students.

Average district wide class size for grades 9-12 should not exceed 28 students.

Special Education for students with disabilities may be provided in a classroom with a capacity of 10-15 depending on program.

Identified students will also be provided other educational opportunities in classrooms and/or special spaces for programs designated as follows:

Instrumental and Vocal Music
Multicultural Learning and Support
Integrated Programs & Resource Rooms (for special remedial assistance)
Advanced Placement Programs
Basic Skills Programs
Career and Vocational Education Programs

Many of these programs require specialized classroom space and can reduce the permanent capacity of the school buildings.

Each school's available capacity will vary with the type of programs and space utilization in the building. When a large number of portables are added to a site to add student capacity, other support facilities, such as gymnasiums, lunch areas, halls, etc. may become inadequate.

Section III: Inventory and Projected Six-Year Enrollment Capacity of Schools

Currently, the District has permanent program capacity to house 4,807 students based on the District's Standard of Service as set forth in Section II. Portable classroom capacity for 320 students brings the total capacity to 5,127 at the beginning of the 2024-2025 school year.[1] A summary of the current enrollment and capacity, and the breakdown at each grade span follows:

Table 2: Summary of Capacity (2024-2025)

2024-2025 Current	Permanent Capacity	Portable Capacity	Total Capacity	Oct. 2024 Enrollment (HC)	Surplus Capacity w/o Portables	Surplus Capacity w/ Portables
Elementary	2,210	96	2,306	2,009	201	297
Middle	1,100	0	1,100	1,030	70	70
High	1,497	224	1,721	1,265	232	456
District Total	**4,807**	**320**	**5,127**	**4,304**	**503**	**823**

Included in this Plan is an inventory of the District's schools by type, address and current capacity. See Table 3.

In the fall of 2005, the District closed J.J. Smith Elementary due to the age and condition of the building. The District performed facility upgrades in 2015 at J.J. Smith and it was used to temporarily house Black Diamond Elementary students during construction of the new elementary school. In the fall of 2017, J.J. Smith began to house the District's Birth-to-Five program, which houses special education pre-school, ECEAP and our Transition to Kindergarten programs. Students in these three programs at JJ Smith (Currently 194) are not included in the current and projected K-12 numbers within this report.

Black Diamond Elementary, as modernized and expanded, opened in August 2017. This school now has a permanent capacity of 430 students (an increase from the previous permanent capacity of 217). The Enumclaw High School modernization was completed in August of 2019. The updated facility increased permanent capacity by approximately 197 students.

Based on the enrollment forecasts, current inventory, program capacity, current standard of service, and portable capacity, the District has identified the need for additional student capacity in the short term. This reflects new development in the City of Black Diamond as well as new development in the City of Enumclaw and King County during the six-year planning period, as well as increasing birth rates and inward mobility.

[1] The District's intent is for all students to be served in permanent classroom facilities. As such, portables are intended to be a temporary capacity solution. The District currently has four classrooms in portables at Kibler Elementary and eight available portable classrooms at Enumclaw High School. There are seven portables at Kibler in total and three at Westwood. Portables are also used for book rooms, storage and for administrative purposes.

Table 3: Inventory Summary

An inventory of existing permanent school facilities including the locations and permanent capacities of those facilities is provided below.

Existing Facility	**Location**	**Permanent Capacity**
Black Diamond Elementary	25314 Baker Street Black Diamond, WA 98010	430
Byron Kibler Elementary	2057 Kibler Avenue Enumclaw, WA 98022	430
Southwood Elementary	3240 McDougall Avenue Enumclaw, WA 98022	450
Sunrise Elementary	899 Osceola Street Enumclaw, WA 98022	450
Westwood Elementary	21200 SE 416th Enumclaw, WA 98022	450
Enumclaw Middle School	550 Semanski Street S. Enumclaw, WA 98022	550
Thunder Mountain Middle School	42018 264th Avenue E. Enumclaw, WA. 98022	550
Enumclaw High School	226 Semanski Street S. Enumclaw, WA 98022	1497

Table 4 – Projected Enrollment & Capacity

K-5 Elementary							
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Permanent Capacity	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,810	2,980
New Permanent Capacity					600^	170**	
Portable Capacity Available	96	96	96	192	192	192	192
Portable/Purchase, Relocate			96^^				
Total Capacity	**2,306**	**2,306**	**2,402**	**2,402**	**3,002**	**3,172**	**3,172**
Projected Enrollment*	2,009	2,033	2,083	2,181	2,242	2,293	2,365
Surplus/(Deficit) of Perm. Capacity	201	177	127	29	568	687	615
Surplus/(Deficit) with Portables	297	273	319	221	760	879	807
6-8 Middle School							
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Permanent Capacity	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
New Permanent Capacity							
Portable Capacity Available			112	112	112	224	224
Portable/Purchase, Relocate		112***			112^^^		
Total Capacity	1,100	1,212	1,212	1,212	1,324	1,324	1,324
Projected Enrollment*	1,030	1,039	1,102	1,143	1,206	1,275	1,314
Surplus/(Deficit) of Perm. Capacity	70	61	(2)	(43)	(106)	(175)	(214)
Surplus/(Deficit) with Portables		173	110	69	118	49	10
9-12 High School							
	2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Permanent Capacity	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497
New Permanent Capacity							
Portable Capacity Available	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
Portable/Purchase, Relocate							
Total Capacity	**1,721**	**1,721**	**1,721**	**1,721**	**1,721**	**1,721**	**1,721**
Projected Enrollment*	1,265	1,325	1,380	1,435	1,472	1,569	1,632
Surplus/(Deficit) of Perm. Capacity	232	172	117	62	25	(72)	(135)
Surplus/(Deficit) with Portables	456	396	341	286	249	152	89

*Reflects actual October 2024 enrollment.
^Reflects construction of new elementary in Ten Trails neighborhood.
**Added capacity at Kibler Elementary School (Kibler ES to be replaced on site with added capacity)
^^Addition of 4 portable classrooms at Westwood Elementary for temporary Ten Trails overflow
***Addition of 2 portable classrooms at Thunder Mountain MS and 2 portable classrooms at Enumclaw MS during the 2025-2026 school year
^^^Addition of 4 portable classrooms at Thunder Mountain MS during the 2028-2029 school year

Section IV: The District's Planning and Construction Plan

Trigger of Construction

Planning for new schools and additions to existing schools are triggered by comparing the enrollment forecasts with District capacity. Projected available student capacity was derived by subtracting projected student enrollment from existing school capacity for each of the six years in the forecast period (2025-2030). Capacity needs are expressed in terms of "Surplus/(Deficit) of Permanent Capacity." A deficit in permanent capacity means there will be unhoused students who will likely be served in portable classrooms or in classrooms where class sizes exceed state standards, board expectations and/or contractually negotiated agreements within the local school district. The unhoused student levels are shown in Table 5.

Note: for purposes of assessing capacity, the District has included the capacity improvements that are planned over the six-year planning period. As previously discussed in this Plan, the District intends to monitor development and enrollment growth and will continue to assess the need for any capacity additions in future updates to this Plan.

Facility Needs (2025-2030)

The voters in the District approved a Bond in April 2015 that included replacement and expansion of Black Diamond Elementary School and renovation/expansion of Enumclaw High School. Creating new capacity at Black Diamond Elementary helped to ensure that elementary schools in other areas of the District are not overcrowded and that capacity is available in those schools to serve new development. However, projected enrollment within the six year planning period demonstrates a need for additional permanent capacity. With the growth of the Ten Trails MPD, Black Diamond Elementary is now at capacity, necessitating the transportation of many current Ten Trails area students to Westwood Elementary, our northernmost Enumclaw elementary school. If the District continues to move more Ten Trails area students to Westwood as the MPD builds out (assuming no added elementary capacity in Ten Trails), students who may otherwise attend Westwood may need to be likewise moved to other elementary schools located in the City of Enumclaw.

The projects listed in Table 5 are anticipated based upon information available at the present time. Due to anticipated growth within the cities of Black Diamond and Enumclaw, the District will reallocate portables to both Thunder Mountain and Enumclaw Middle School and will need to purchase and/or relocate additional new portables based on the actual impact of growth. Implementation of the K-3 class size legislation has impacted permanent space at the elementary level. The District anticipates running one or more bonds by 2027 for several projects. These projects will likely include (i) the replacement and modernization (with added capacity) of Byron Kibler Elementary School; (ii) a new elementary school in Black Diamond in the Ten Trails neighborhood to address growth needs; and (iii) a replacement and modernization of the Birth to Five Center at JJ Smith Elementary. The District secured property from the developer for the planned new elementary school in Ten Trails through MPD mitigation.

The District will need to add portables at various facilities to serve interim capacity needs. A new agricultural sciences barn has been constructed at Enumclaw High School as part of our CTE program, which will provide a variety of learning opportunities for our growing CTE student population in the coming years. The District also anticipates upgrading the Performing Arts Center at EHS to allow for increased performing arts related classes and activities as well as productions and performances.

Facility Needs (Long Term)

Based upon present information regarding the development activity within the City of Black Diamond, the District is planning for long-term needs in the Black Diamond area. The District anticipates that, based upon service standards and enrollment projections, the two approved master planned development projects will, over the long term, necessitate the need for additional capacity with new schools. While the District remains uncertain at this time regarding specific long term additional capacity needs that may result from development in Black Diamond and development within the City of Enumclaw and unincorporated King County, it is likely that additional capacity at the middle school level will be a focus. The District will continue to monitor development activity and related capacity needs, using portable structures as needed for additional temporary capacity. Future updates to this Plan will reflect the changes needed to respond to long-term growth impacts.

General Considerations

The decision and ability to construct a new school facility involves multiple factors not wholly within the control of the District. The availability of funds is the biggest consideration whether those funds are generated from locally approved bonds, state construction funds, impact fees, mitigation payments, or a combination of the above.

Table 5 - Planned Projects (2025-2030)

Projects Planned and Sites Acquisitions

Enumclaw School District No.216

School/Facility/Site	Location	Type	Status	Projected Completion Date	Approx Added Capacity	Approx % for New Growth
Elementary						
Westwood Elementary Portables***	Enumclaw	New	In Process	2026	96	100%
Ten Trails Elementary^	Black Diamond	New	Planning	2028	600	100%
Byron Kibler Elementary*	Enumclaw	New	Planning	2029	170	15%
Middle School						
EMS Portables**	Enumclaw	Relocate/Renovate	In Process	2025	56	100%
TMMS Portables**	Enumclaw	Relocate/Renovate	In Process	2025	56	100%
TMMS Portables^^	Enumclaw	Relocate/Renovate	Planning	2028	112	100%
High School						
Agricultural Sciences Barn	Enumclaw	New	Complete	2023	N/A	N/A
EHS Renovation (roof/siding at PAC)	Enumclaw	Renovation	Planning	2026	N/A	N/A
Other Sites						
South West Enumclaw (18A)	1009 SE 244th, Enumclaw	New	Existing	Site Bank	0	0
North East Enumclaw (20A)	East of Highway 169	New	Existing	Site Bank	0	0
Black Diamond (various pending)	MPD designated sites	New	Planning		varying	100%

* Replacement of Byron Kibler Elementary (600 students) will increase permanent capacity by 170 students as that school is currently above permanent capacity.

** District owned portables have been relocated from EHS to middle schools to expand capacity for growth.

*** Portables will need to be placed at Westwood Elementary for continued growth in Ten Trails until the Ten Trails Elementary school is built.

^ An elementary school in Black Diamond will be built to expand capacity for growth in the Ten Trails community and initial Lawson Hills residents.

^^ Additional portables will need to be placed at Thunder Mountain MS to increase capacity for growth in Ten Trails Development

Table 6 – Finance Plan

	Estimated Project Cost by Year - in $millions						Total	Secured	Secured	Unsecured
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Cost	Bond/Levy (1)	Other (2)	Other (3)
Improvements Adding Student Capacity										
Elementary School										
Byron Kibler Elementary Replacement (New Construction)*			$.40		$80.00		$80.40			$80.40
Black Diamond Elementary Portable Placement**				$.50			$.50			$.50
New Ten Trails Elementary***			$.40	$70.00			$70.40			$70.40
Westwood Portable Placement		$1.00					$1.00		$.50	$.50
Middle School										
Portable Placement^	$.25						$.25		$.25	
Portable Placement^^^				$1.00			$1.00			$1.00
High School										
Renovation^^			$2.50				$2.50			$2.50
Total	$.25	$1.00	$3.30	$71.50	$80.00		$156.05		$.75	$155.30

(1) Secured Bond/Levy- Bond and levy funding already approved by voters.
(2) Secured Other - Funds currently available to District including proceeds from property sales, school mitigation/impact fees, and State School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) Funds remaining from other projects.
(3) Unsecured future - School mitigation and impact fees not yet collected, bonds and levies not yet approved, SCAP dollars not yet allocated.
* Costs related to building replacement and new capacity project for Byron Kibler Elementary.
** Possible Black Diamond Elementary portable addition
*** Costs related to the planned new elementary school in Ten Trails Elementary, including survey and design work and construction project costs.
^ Cost of adding one double portable at each of two middle schools using district owned and refurbished portable structures.
^^ Completion of envelope renovations as well as necessary upgrades to existing Performing Arts Center.
^^^ Additional/New portable placement at Thunder Mountain MS to increase capacity for growth in Ten Trails Development
District may also add portable facilities at various schools during the six year planning period as needed to meet enrollment growth

Section V: Capital Facilities Financing Plan

The six-year Finance Plan shown in Table 6 demonstrates how the District intends to fund new construction and improvements to school facilities for the years of 2025-2030. The financing plan and impact fee calculation formula also differentiate between capacity and non-capacity projects.

The District's ability to accomplish its building program is based on the following funding sources:

- Passage of general obligation bonds by District voters, which was done in the April 2015 election for the most recently completed projects (Black Diamond Elementary School and Enumclaw High School Renovation/Addition);
- Collection of school mitigation and impact fees;
- Passage of future general obligation bonds for planned projects (New ES, Kibler ES replacement w/ Birth to Five addition, portable placements, and EHS PAC renovation); and
- Collection of state School Construction Assistance Program funds.

General Obligation Bonds

Bonds are typically used to fund construction of new schools and other capital improvement projects. A 60% voter approval is required to pass a bond. Bonds are then retired through collection of property taxes. In 2015, the District's voters approved a $68.5 million bond to fund the replacement and expansion of the existing Black Diamond Elementary School and the partial renovation and expansion of Enumclaw High School. In 2023, the District put forth two separate bond measures. The first measure included both a new elementary school in Black Diamond and a full replacement for Kibler Elementary among other items, and the second measure included the full replacement for Kibler Elementary as well district-wide maintenance items, but not a new elementary school in Black Diamond. District voters did not approve either of these 2023 bond measures. In February of 2020, the district passed a six-year Capital (technology) levy and will attempt to do so again in February of 2026. In April of 2025, the District put forth a capital levy in an attempt to secure funding for district-wide maintenance projects, but this measure did not pass.

The District is considering proposing one or more bond packages in the near future to fund the replacement of Byron Kibler Elementary (with a possible Birth to Five addition) and a new elementary school in Black Diamond in the Ten Trails neighborhood. As an alternative, the District is in discussions with the MPD developer on a potential funding solution for the new elementary school which would involve a reallocation of mitigation agreement assets. However, as of the drafting of this CFP, a final agreement is not in place. The District will continue exploring possibilities to work with our community to determine next steps to successfully secure funding for these projects. Board decisions and any authorized proposals will be included in future updates to this Capital Facilities Plan.

State School Construction Funding Assistance

State School Construction Funding Assistance comes from the Common School Construction Fund. Bonds are sold on behalf of the fund then retired from revenues accruing predominantly from the sale of renewable resources (i.e. timber) from state school lands set aside by the Enabling Act of 1889. If these sources are insufficient to meet needs, the Legislature can appropriate funds or the State Superintendent of Public Instruction can prioritize funding.

School districts may qualify for School Construction Assistance Program funding for specific capital projects. To qualify, a project must first meet a state established criteria of need. This is determined by a formula that specifies the amount of square footage the state will help finance to provide permanent structures for the unhoused enrollment projected for the district. If a project qualifies, it can become part of a state prioritization system. This system prioritizes allocation of available funding resources to school districts statewide based on seven prioritization categories. Funds are then disbursed to the districts based on a formula which calculates district assessed valuation per pupil relative to the whole state assessed valuation per pupil to establish the percent of the total project cost to be paid by the state. The state contribution can range from less than half to more than 70% of the project's cost.

State School Construction Assistance Program funding can only be applied to major school construction projects. Site acquisition and minor improvements are not eligible to receive School Construction Assistance Program dollars. School Construction Assistance Program funds are not received by a school district until after a school has been constructed. In such cases, the District must "front fund" a project. That is, the District must finance the complete project with local funds (the future State's share coming from funds allocated to future District projects). When the state share is finally disbursed (without accounting for escalation) the future District project is partially reimbursed.

Because of the method of computing state School Construction Assistance Program funding, the official percentage of funds calculated by the state does not typically equal the actual percentage of total facility cost. The state funding assistance percentage for the Enumclaw School District is approximately 58.61%. Notably, this only applies to costs that the state considers eligible for state funding assistance. Land costs and other development costs are not considered eligible for state School Construction Assistance Program funding. Furthermore, the State only allows 90 square feet per elementary student while the District's service standard requires more square feet per student. This additional space must be funded with local dollars. For a typical project that has maximum state funding, less than 50% of the total project costs will be covered by School Construction Assistance Program funds.

The District anticipates that it could be eligible for some amount of state school construction assistance program funding (SCAP funding) for the new Black Diamond elementary school project and the Kibler Elementary replacement project; however, more specific information is not known at this time and the projects in any case require front funding from other funds.

Mitigation Payments and School Impact Fees

King County, the City of Black Diamond and the City of Enumclaw have adopted school impact fee ordinances. In these jurisdictions, the District requests that an impact fee be collected for the construction of any new residential dwelling unit.

New dwelling units in the Lawson Hills and Ten Trails MPDs are subject to a school mitigation fee assessed pursuant to a Comprehensive School Mitigation Agreement.

Fees assessed are based on the new enrollment growth in the District and related capacity needs. By law, new development cannot be assessed impact fees to correct existing deficiencies.

Impact fees have been calculated utilizing the formula in the King County Ordinance 11621. The resulting figures are based on the District's cost per dwelling unit to purchase land for school sites, make site improvements, construct schools and purchase, install or relocate temporary facilities (Portables), all as related to growth-related capacity projects identified in the Capital Facilities Plan. Credits have also been applied in the formula to account for State School Construction Funding Assistance expected to be reimbursed to the District and projected future property taxes to be paid by the owner of a dwelling unit.

The District's cost per dwelling unit is derived by multiplying the cost per student by the applicable student generation rate per dwelling unit. King County Ordinance 11621 defines "Student Factor" as "the number derived by a school district to describe how many students of each grade span are expected to be generated by a dwelling unit. Student factors shall be based on district records of average actual student generation rates for new developments constructed over a period of not more than five (5) years prior to the date of the fee calculation; provided that, if such information is not available in the district, the data from adjacent districts, districts with similar demographics, or county wide averages may be used."

Enumclaw School District's student generation factors are based on the 2025 average of student factors from other school districts in King County. See Table 7.

The District's proposed impact fees are based on the cost per dwelling unit to construct growth-related elementary school capacity, using the planned Kibler Elementary School rebuild/expansion project.

*Table 7 – 2025 Composite Student Generation Rates (SGR)**

Single Family Dwelling Units:

	Auburn	Fife	Highline	Issaquah	Lake Washington	Northshore	Renton	Riverview	Average^
Elementary	0.331	0.295	0.155	0.329	0.346	0.294	0.108	0.218	**0.260**
Middle	0.118	0.129	0.053	0.135	0.196	0.111	0.045	0.073	**0.108**
High	0.161	0.115	0.091	0.150	0.175	0.108	0.065	0.090	**0.119**
Total	0.610	0.540	0.298	0.615	0.717	0.513	0.219	0.381	**0.487**

Multi-Family Dwelling Units:

	Auburn	Fife	Highline	Issaquah	Lake Washington	Northshore	Renton	Riverview	Average^
Elementary	*0.431*	0.084	0.251	0.097	0.041	0.062	0.131	0.128	**0.113**
Middle	*0.154*	0.038	0.085	0.046	0.017	0.018	0.038	0.039	**0.040**
High	*0.152*	0.040	0.107	0.046	0.017	0.033	0.046	0.070	**0.051**
Total	*0.735*	0.162	0.443	0.189	0.075	0.114	0.214	0.237	**0.205**

**Based on the King County countywide student generation rate average using the rates of those districts that prepared their own student generation rate data. See KCC 21A.06.1260. (Federal Way School District excepted from SF and MF average and Auburn School District excepted from MF average due to anomalous rates.)*

^Figures are rounded.

Section VI: Impact Fee Variables and Impact Fees

Student Factors-Single/Multi-Family

Elementary	.260/.113
Middle School	.108/.040
High School	.119/.051

Student Capacity per Facility

Elementary	600
Middle School	
High School	

Site Acreage Site

Elementary	N/A
Middle School	
High School	

Site Cost per Acre

Elementary N/A (existing site)
Middle School
High School

New Facility Construction Cost

Elementary	$80,000,000

SPI Square Footage per Student

Elementary (K-5)	90
Middle School (6-8)	108
High School (9-12)	130
Special Education	144

Temporary Classroom Capacity

Elementary	24
Middle School	28
High School	28

Developer Provided Sites/Facilities

Elementary School Site
(not applicable to Kibler Elementary School)

Temporary Facilities Costs

Elementary	$250,000
Middle School	$250,000
High School	

Permanent Square Footage

Elementary	225,104
Middle School	167,254
High School	244,651
Total	637,009

Temporary Square Footage

Elementary	3,800
Middle School	
High School	7,168
Total	10,968

Total Facilities Square Footage

Elementary	228,904
Middle School	167,254
High School	251,819
Total	647,977

State Construction Funding

District Match –	58.61%
Current Construction Cost Allocation –	$375.00

District Average Assessed Value

Single Family Res. $670,187
K.C. Assessor, 3/25

Bond Interest Rate

Current Bond Buyer Index 4.15%

District Average Assessed Value

Multi-Family Res. $296,496
K.C. Assessor, 3/25
Weighted Avg. of Condos and Apts.

District Debt Service Tax Rate

Current $.69651/$1,000

The District's proposed school impact fees reflect identified capacity needs and planning at the elementary level. The fees are based on the estimated costs of the planned Kibler Elementary School rebuild/expansion project (anticipated, if funding is approved by the voters, to be complete within the six-year planning period).

Using the variables and formula described above, impact fees proposed for the District are summarized in Table 8. See also Appendix C.

Table 8 - School Impact Fees

Housing Type	Impact Fee Per Dwelling Unit*
Single Family	$12,619
Multi-Family	$5,469

*Per City of Black Diamond Ordinance 20-1146; discounted at 50%; City of Enumclaw Ordinance 2609 (discounted at 50%); Chapter 21A.43 KCC and Ordinance No. 10162 (discounted at 50%)

Appendix A
OSPI Cohort Enrollment Projections

School Facilities and Organization
INFORMATION AND CONDITION OF SCHOOLS
Enrollment Projections (Report 1049)

ENUMCLAW

	--- ACTUAL ENROLLMENTS ON OCTOBER 1st ---						AVERAGE %	--- PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS ---					
Grade	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**SURVIVAL**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Kindergarten	319	268	328	364	300	342		345	352	359	366	373	380
Grade 1	313	298	267	342	342	293	97.78%	334	337	344	351	358	365
Grade 2	338	292	312	304	342	348	102.71%	301	343	346	353	361	368
Grade 3	288	320	297	332	311	351	101.54%	353	306	348	351	358	367
Grade 4	321	276	318	331	355	318	103.16%	362	364	316	359	362	369
Grade 5	350	301	289	334	343	357	101.53%	323	368	370	321	364	368
K-5 Sub-Total	1,929	1,755	1,811	2,007	1,993	2,009		2,018	2,070	2,083	2,101	2,176	2,217
Grade 6	347	327	312	305	347	351	101.76%	363	329	374	377	327	370
Grade 7	321	348	328	321	319	364	102.58%	360	372	337	384	387	335
Grade 8	322	309	347	340	329	315	100.17%	365	361	373	338	385	388
6-8 Sub-Total	990	984	987	966	995	1,030		1,088	1,062	1,084	1,099	1,099	1,093
Grade 9	325	331	329	344	358	336	103.16%	325	377	372	385	349	397
Grade 10	324	328	328	332	345	337	99.06%	333	322	373	369	381	346
Grade 11	279	288	298	309	296	307	90.41%	305	301	291	337	334	344
Grade 12	257	265	293	278	282	269	94.42%	290	288	284	275	318	315
9-12 Sub-Total	1,185	1,212	1,248	1,263	1,281	1,249		1,253	1,288	1,320	1,366	1,382	1,402
DISTRICT K-12 TOTAL	4,104	3,951	4,046	4,236	4,269	4,288		4,359	4,420	4,487	4,566	4,657	4,712

Appendix B
Modified Cohort Enrollment Projections

Modified Cohort Projected Enrollment

	2024*	2025^	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Grade K	342	311	324	341	347	342	348
Grade 1	293	315	325	344	362	372	365
Grade 2	348	360	333	351	369	393	402
Grade 3	351	345	372	348	364	387	408
Grade 4	318	341	372	405	378	400	422
Grade 5	357	361	357	392	422	399	420
K-5 Headcount	**2009**	**2033**	**2083**	**2181**	**2242**	**2293**	**2365**
Grade 6	351	348	374	376	409	441	416
Grade 7	364	355	358	390	390	424	455
Grade 8	315	336	370	377	407	410	443
6-8 Headcount	**1030**	**1039**	**1102**	**1143**	**1206**	**1275**	**1314**
Grade 9	336	331	340	379	385	421	417
Grade 10	337	361	338	350	387	401	426
Grade 11	308	341	360	341	355	390	398
Grade 12	284	292	342	365	345	357	391
9-12 Headcount	**1265**	**1325**	**1380**	**1435**	**1472**	**1569**	**1632**
K-12 Headcount	**4304**	**4397**	**4565**	**4759**	**4920**	**5137**	**5311**

** Represents actual October 2024 headcount (does not include TTK or RS student populations)*

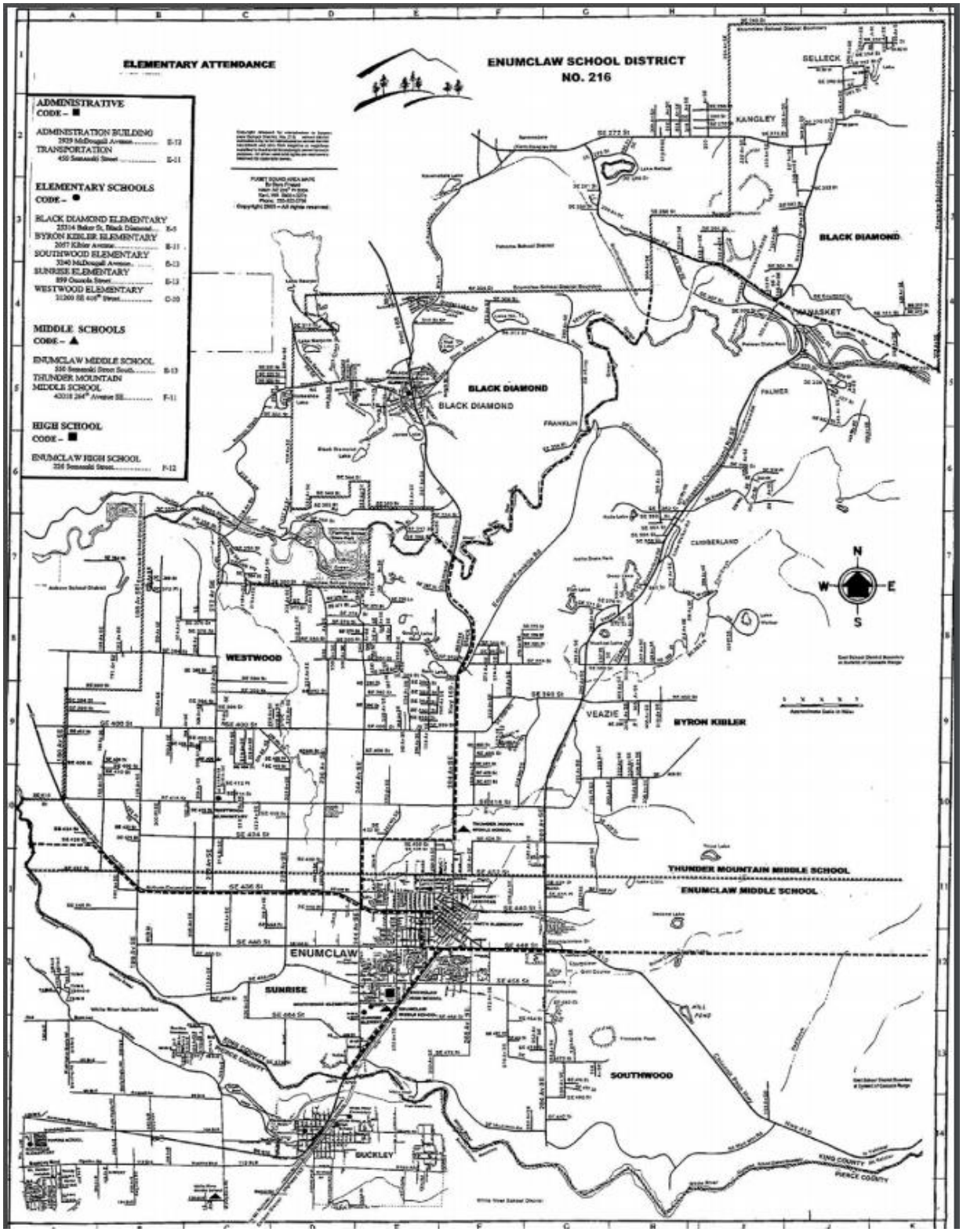
^ Represents an adjustment down from the original demography projections in 2025 due to a slower than expected return to full buildout levels within the Master Planned Development

Appendix C
School Impact Fee Calculations

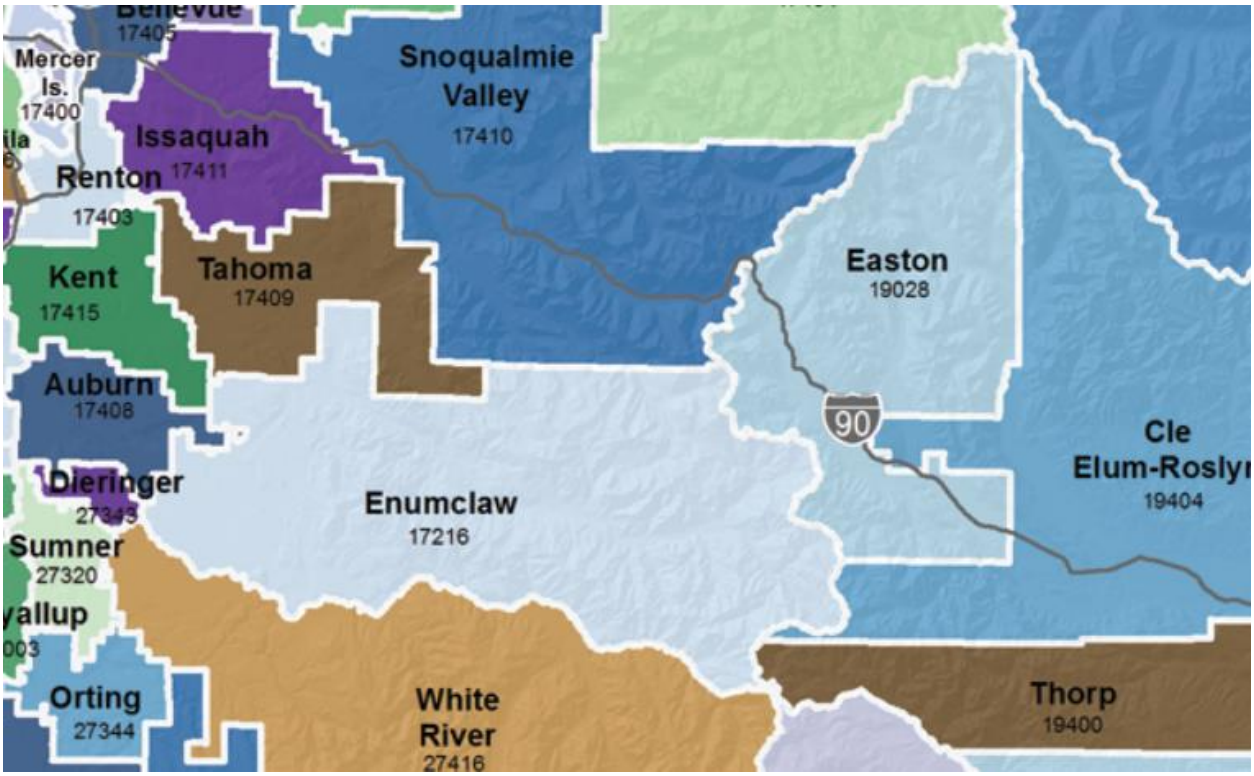
ENUMCLAW SCHOOL DISTRICT							
2025							
School Site Acquisition Cost:							
((AcresxCost per Acre)/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor							
				Student	Student		
	Facility	Cost/	Facility	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	Acreage	Acre	Capacity	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	0.00	$ -	600	0.260	0.113	$0	$0
Middle	0.00	$ -	700	0.108	0.040	$0	$0
High	0.00	$ -	1,500	0.119	0.051	$0	$0
						$0	$0
School Construction Cost:							
((Facility Cost/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor)x(Permanent/Total Sq Ft)							
				Student	Student		
	%Perm/	Facility	Facility	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	Total Sq.Ft.	Cost	Capacity	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	98.30%	$ 80,000,000	600	0.260	0.113	$34,077	$14,811
Middle	98.30%	$ -	700	0.108	0.040	$0	$0
High	98.30%		1,500	0.119	0.051	$0	$0
						$34,077	$14,811
Temporary Facility Cost:							
((Facility Cost/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor)x(Temporary/Total Square Feet)							
				Student	Student	Cost/	Cost/
	%Temp/	Facility	Facility	Factor	Factor	SFR	MFR
	Total Sq.Ft.	Cost	Size	SFR	MFR		
Elementary	1.70%	$ 250,000.00	24	0.260	0.113	$46	$20
Middle	1.70%	$ 250,000.00	28	0.108	0.040	$16	$6
High	1.70%	$ -	28	0.119	0.051	$0	$0
					TOTAL	$62	$26
State Funding Assistance Credit:							
CCA x OSPI Square Footage x Funding Assistance % x Student Factor							
				Student	Student		
	Current	OSPI Square	District	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	CCA	Footage	Funding %	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	$ 375.00	90	58.61%	0.260	0.113	$5,143	$2,235
Middle	$ 375.00	108	0.00%	0.108	0.040	$0	$0
Sr. High	$ 375.00	130	0.00%	0.119	0.051	$0	$0
					TOTAL	$5,143	$2,235
Tax Payment Credit:						SFR	MFR
Average Assessed Value						$670,187	$296,496
Capital Bond Interest Rate						4.15%	4.15%
Net Present Value of Average Dwelling						$5,395,453	$2,386,991
Years Amortized						10	10
Property Tax Levy Rate						$0.70	$0.70
	Present Value of Revenue Stream					$3,758	$1,663
	Fee Summary:			Single	Multi-		
				Family	Family		
	Site Acquisition Costs			$0	$0		
	Permanent Facility Cost			$34,077	$14,811		
	Temporary Facility Cost			$62	$26		
	State Funding Credit			($5,143)	($2,235)		
	Tax Payment Credit			($3,758)	($1,663)		
	FEE (AS CALCULATED)			$25,239	$10,939		
	FEE (Adjusted 50%)			$12,619	$5,469		

Appendix D
Maps of School Borders and Projects

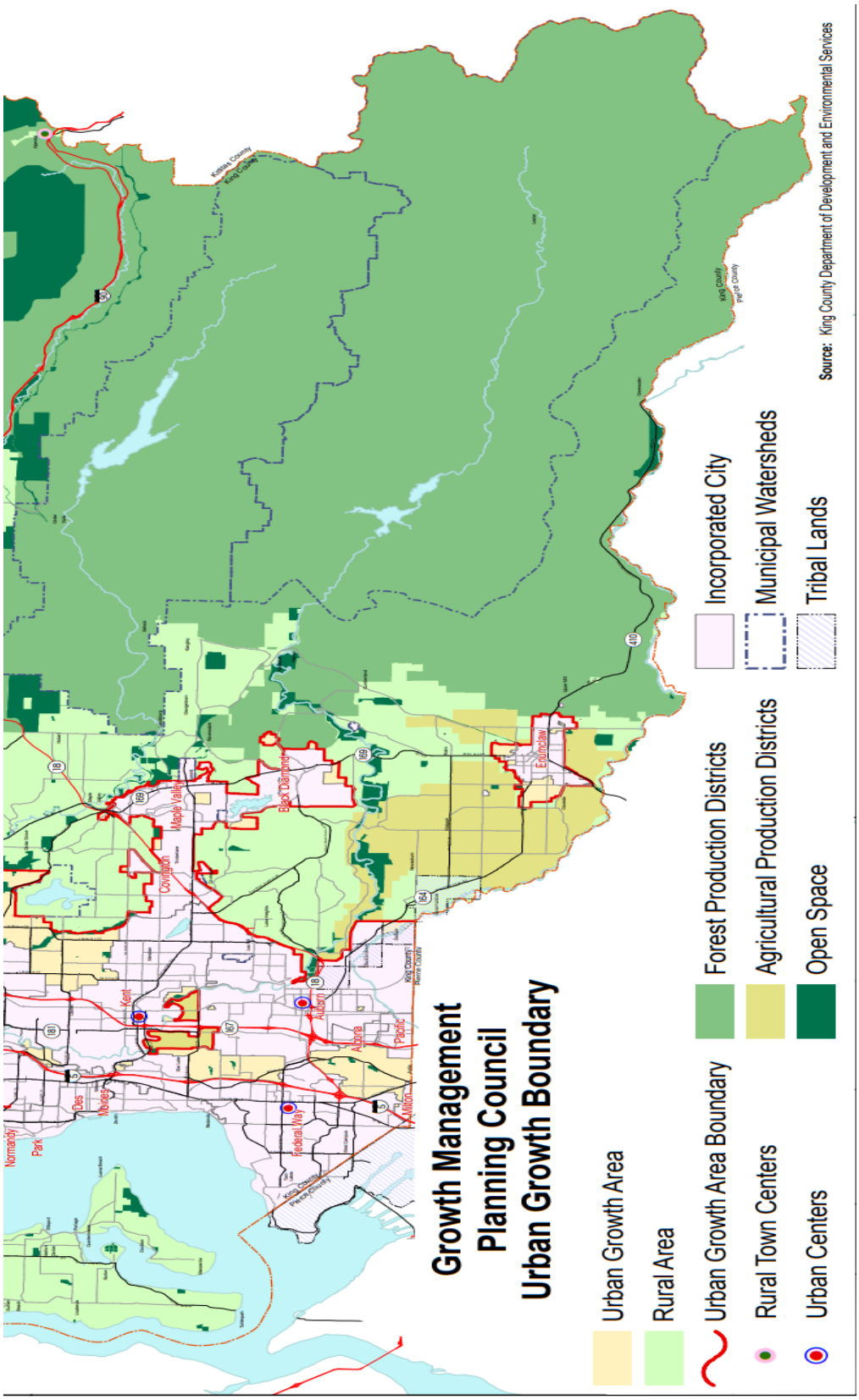
Enumclaw School Boundaries



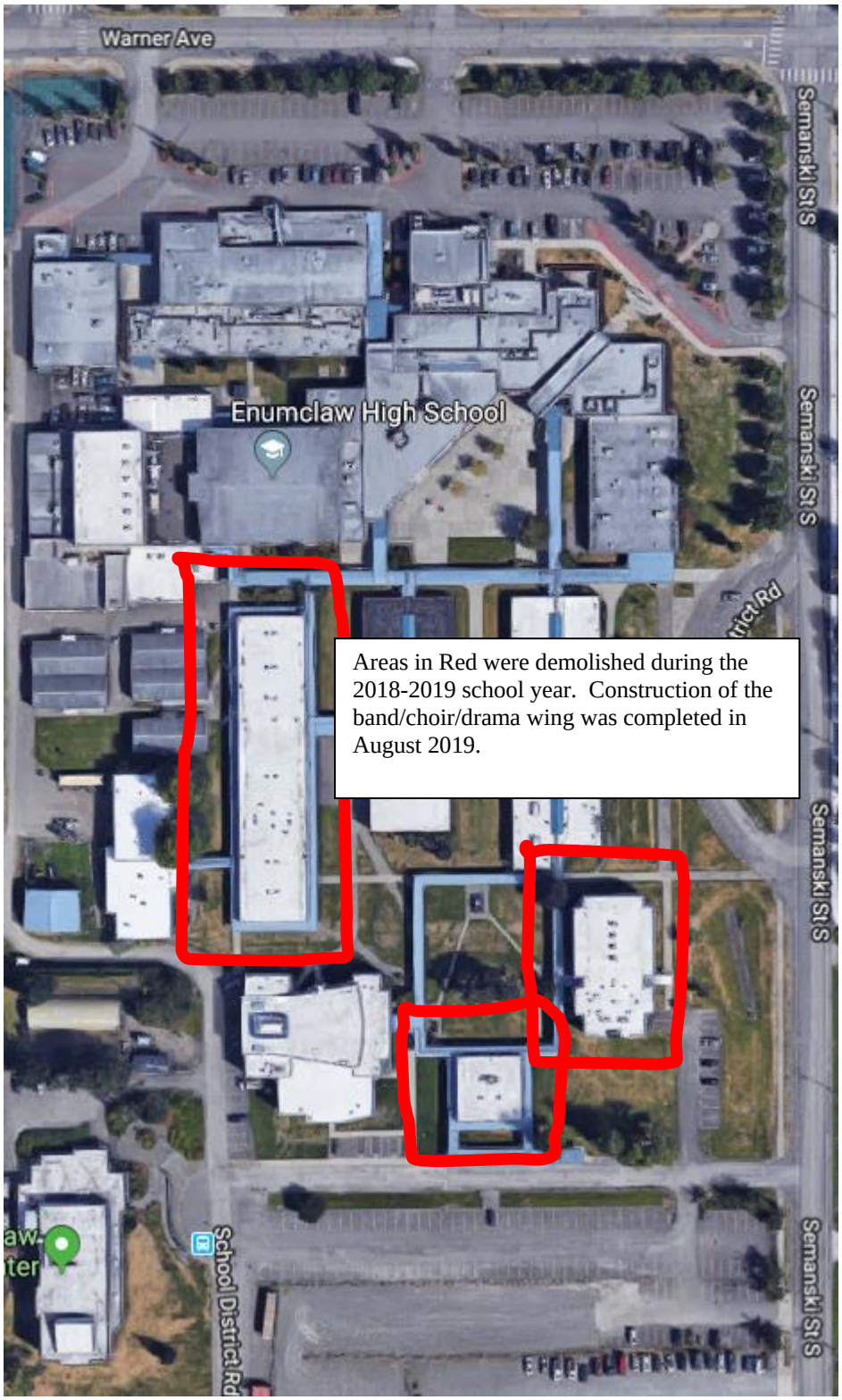
Enumclaw School District Borders



Urban Growth Boundaries



Enumclaw High School Replacement and Modernization
226 Semanski St. Enumclaw, WA 98022



View of Enumclaw High School Project Prior to Completion

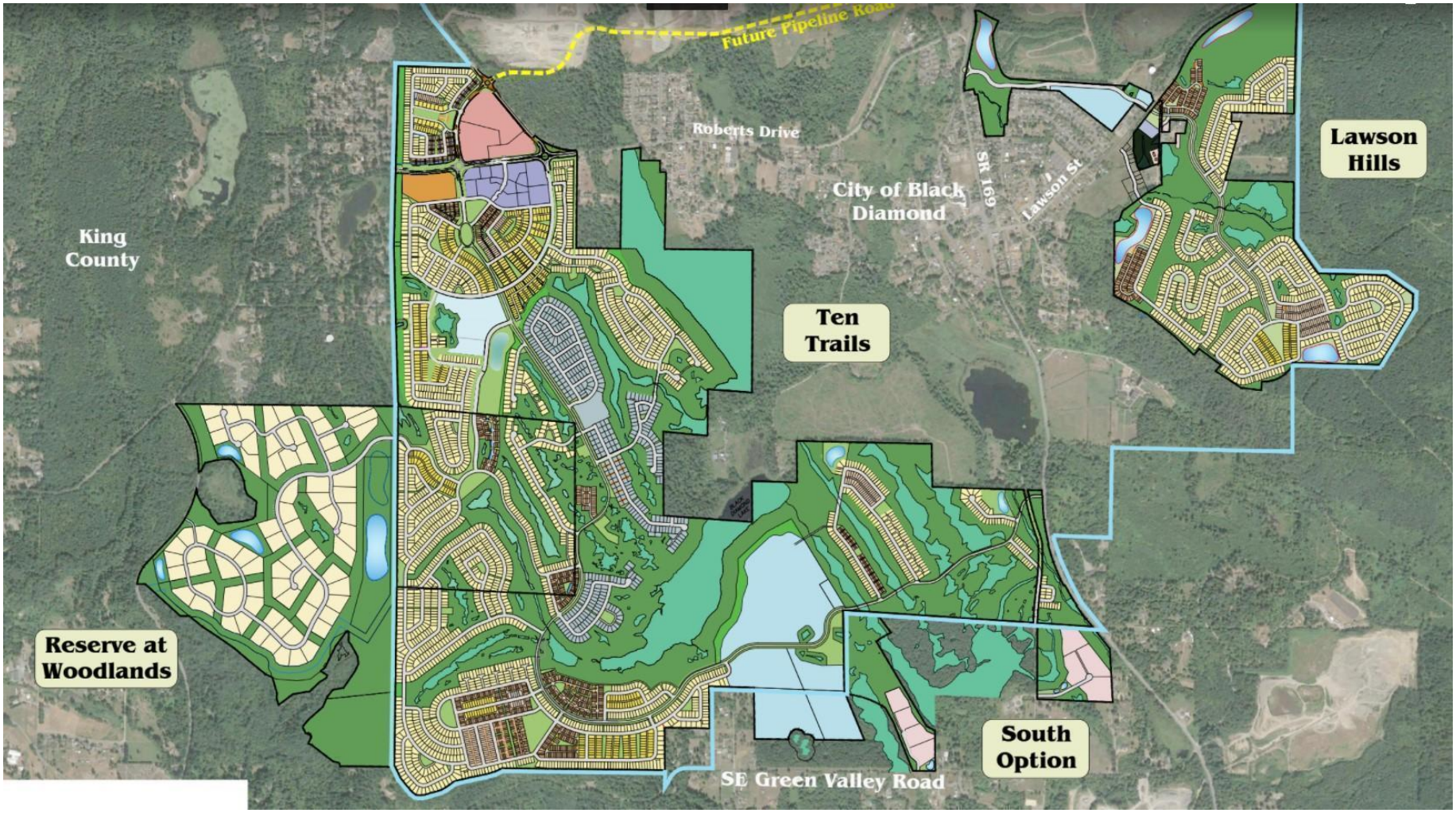
McKean C
School District R
School District R

Completed Enumclaw High School Project



Appendix E
Master Plan Development Maps

Ten Trails and Lawson Hills MPDs



Current Buildout Map – Ten Trails



Attachment K

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN
2025 – 2031



Adopted: July 28, 2025

FIFE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 417

Serving Fife, Milton, Edgewood, King County, and Pierce County

FIFE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 417

1720 Oak Street
Milton, WA 98374

School Board Members
Chelsea Bjorkman
Iesha Ki'Laurencio
Melissa Hale
Cheryl Reid-Simons
Kimberly Yee

Kevin Alfano, Superintendent
Ben Ramirez, Assistant Superintendent
Dany Wanner, Director of Business Services

Fife High School, 5616 20th St E, Tacoma WA 98424
Principal: Paige Carroll
Assistant Principal: Brenden Shallow
Assistant Principal: Doug Gonzalez

Columbia Junior High School, 2901 54th Ave E, Tacoma WA 98424
Principal: Chris Lezcano
Assistant Principal: Tanya Sali

Surprise Lake Middle School, 2001 Milton Way, Milton WA 98354
Principal: Mark Beddes
Assistant Principal: Sarah Shatswell

Fife Elementary School, 5804 20th Street East, Tacoma, WA 98424
Principal: Amy Mittelstaedt
Assistant Principal: Stephanie Salazar
Assistant Principal: Megan Gallwas

Alice V. Hedden Elementary School, 11313 8th Street East, Edgewood WA 98372
Principal: Don Sims
Assistant Principal: Courtney Eylander

Discovery Primary School, 1205 19th Ave, Milton WA 98354
Principal: Alisha Maulding
Assistant Principal: Danielle Waters

Early Learning Center, 1304 17th Ave, Milton, WA 98354
Center Director: Laurie Sjolund

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fife School district encompasses parts of Fife, Milton, Edgewood, unincorporated areas of Trout Lake, Jovita, and Fife Heights within Pierce and King County, and a portion of the Port of Tacoma. According to the Office of Financial Management (2020) more than 22,870 people are estimated to reside within the 10 square miles of the district boundaries.

The District currently educates over 3,700 students of a diverse and growing population. As a proud member of the Schlechty Center's Standard Bearer Network, the employees, teachers, and community work toward the success of each individual student. Due to the growing population, the Fife School District elects to prepare a Six-Year Capital Plan.

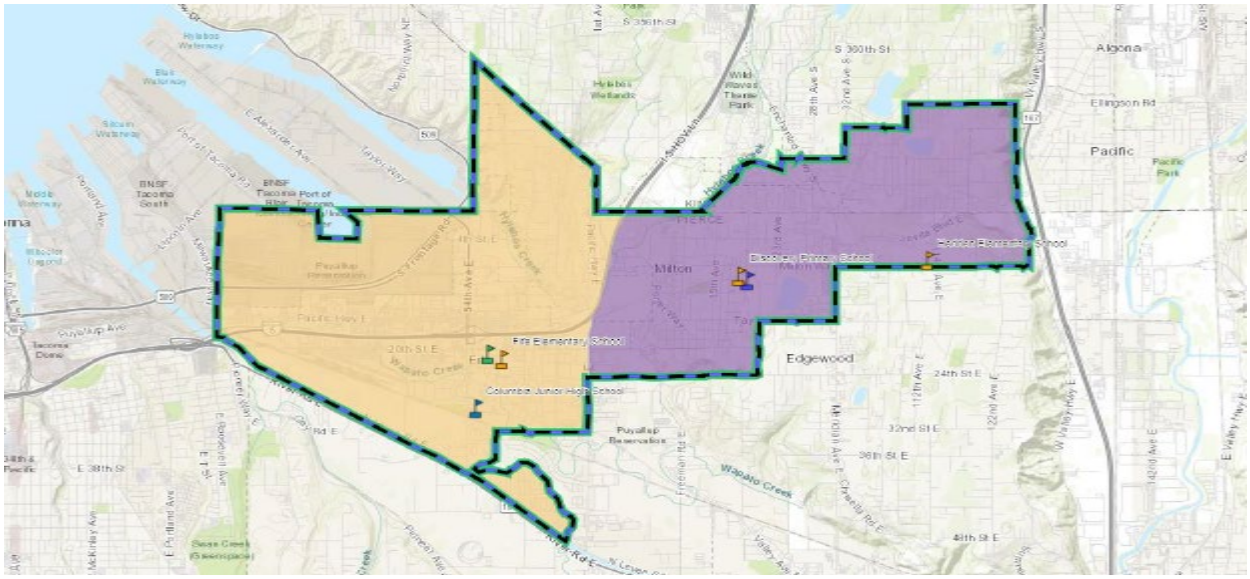
The Fife School District Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan is prepared in compliance with the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A) for the counties of King and Pierce and the municipalities of Edgewood, Fife, and Milton for the purposes of collecting impact fees. The Capital Facilities Plan contains a six-year capital facilities plan, enrollment projections, standard of service, and overall capacity. Additional information is included to support the capital plan for the various comprehensive plans in the Fife School District.

As a component of the Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan, the District has incorporated aspects of its long-range capital plan designed to reinforce the strategic mission and vision of the district and enhance the education and safety of all students. As the District encompasses more than one jurisdiction, many aspects of information reside in multiple places and for the purposes of this plan are integrated into one data set. In addition, the District has historically seen steady growth due to its standards of service, dedication to its community, and location near to Tacoma and Seattle. As such, the Six-year Capital Facilities Plan, updated and adopted annually by the District's Board of Directors, continues to adjust to the changing needs of the community it serves.

BACKGROUND

District Introduction

The Fife School District encompasses parts of Fife, Milton, Edgewood, unincorporated areas of Trout Lake, Jovita, Fife Heights within Pierce and King County, and a portion of the Port of Tacoma. The boundaries of the District do not coincide with any single municipality or government boundary.



The District currently educates 3,754 students (March 2025 FTE). Like all school districts in our area, the global pandemic impacted enrollment, resulting in an enrollment decline, starting in the 2019-20 school year and continuing in the schools years immediately following. With the return to in-person learning, the District's enrollment stabilized and grew, with continued growth projected over the six year planning period.

As a proud member of the Schlechty Center's Standard Bearer Network, the District works toward the success of each individual student believing that "all students deserve our attention, the opportunity to be engaged in high quality work, support and encouragement as they progress in our learning system" (Fife Public Schools Mission).

The Fife School District includes six schools under the following grade level configurations:

- Kindergarten through second grade at Discovery Primary School
- Third through fifth grades at Alice V. Hedden Elementary School
- Kindergarten through fifth grade at Fife Elementary School
- Sixth through seventh grades at Surprise Lake Middle School
- Eighth through ninth grades at Columbia Junior High School
- Tenth through twelfth grades at Fife High School

The District also provides for a developmental preschool and Early Childhood Education & Assistance Program at the Fife Early Learning Center.

Capital Plan Introduction

The Fife School District Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan is prepared in compliance with the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A) for the counties of King and Pierce and the municipalities of Edgewood, Fife, and Milton for the purposes of collecting impact fees. The Capital Facilities Plan contains the following elements:

- Standard of Service
- Facilities Inventory
- Enrollment Projections
- Current Capacity
- A Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan
- Recommended School Impact Fees

Additional information is included to support the capital plan and for the various comprehensive plans in the Fife School District.

The Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes jurisdictions to collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional public facilities needed to accommodate new development. To collect impact fees, a local jurisdiction must have adopted a GMA school impact fee ordinance, and must adopt the District's Capital Facilities Plan as a component of its comprehensive plan. The District will utilize the State Subdivision Act and the State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA) to collect mitigation fees in those jurisdictions where there is no GMA impact fee ordinance.

STANDARD OF SERVICE

Fife School District is committed to providing "…a safe and supportive environment for all" (Fife Public Schools Mission Statement). As a Standard Bearer district, Fife is a leader in school reform and is committed "…to be an inclusive and affirming learning organization that inspires achievement and personal growth in all students and prepares them to succeed in college, careers, community, and life." (Fife Public Schools Strategic Plan Direction, 2022-2024). As part of the District's commitment to a high standard of learning, each school building develops a School Strategic Direction identifying the strategic goals of the building as well as their alignment to the District's strategic direction.

Keeping class sizes at an optimal level is a critical component in reaching these goals. Due to incredible community support, and increased basic education funding from the State, the District is able to set this standard at approximately 17-25 students per class, with first priority at the primary grade levels (K – 3). Students are provided traditional basic education programs which include reading, writing, math, social studies, science, physical education, health, music and art. Additionally, there are scheduled times in computer labs and a number of special programs such as special education, English Language Learners (ELL), preschool, remediation and other programs designed to serve special populations.

Every year, the District's Board of Directors adopts its annual budget approving the number of teachers to meet the target class sizes. The District budgets to maximize support from Washington State according to the formulas of RCW 28A.150.260. Due to growth in the District, some class sizes are larger than the District's target to accommodate incoming students.

Elementary Schools

There are currently three elementary schools in the District serving kindergarten through second grades in Discovery Primary, third through fifth grades in Hedden Elementary, and kindergarten through fifth grades at the new recently opened Fife Elementary School. (Endeavour Elementary School closed for K-12 instruction following the opening of the larger Fife Elementary School.) As noted earlier, the District's standard of service aims to keep class sizes for elementary students small ranging from 17-25 students per a class with a prioritization on kindergarten through third grades being closer to 17 students per room. In addition, the Fife Early Learning Center provides for a developmental preschool and Early Childhood Education & Assistance Program. These programs require smaller student to teacher ratios. Due to its unique programmatic needs, the ELC is not included in the projected capacity needs.

Middle School and Junior High

The basic education programs for the middle school and junior high school are similar in many of their components including mathematics, science, language arts, health, and physical education. The District's standard of service for middle and junior high schools tries to keep the class sizes to approximately 25 students.

Fife High School

Fife High School aims to maintain a standard of service that has twenty-five or less students in each classroom depending on the subject taught. The current grade configuration of the school is tenth through twelfth grades with ninth grade at Columbia Junior High.

The District is considering future grade reconfiguration to a comprehensive ninth through twelfth grade high school. Any changes as a result of this will be included in future plans.

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

The Growth Management Act (GMA) (RCW 36.70A.020) states as a goal to "…ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards." The Capital Facilities Inventory identifies the existing facilities providing services for the Fife School District. Facility capacity and projections are addressed in the Capacity and Space Needs section.

Table 1 – Facilities Inventory

School Facility	Grades Served	Site Size (Acres)*	Building Area (square feet)	Portable Area (square feet)	Program Capacity (excluding portables)
Discovery Primary School	K-2	5.44	58,496	1,195	409
Alive V. Hedden Elementary	3-5	14.72	55,534	3,546	475
Fife Elementary School	K-5	28.86	110,650	0	825
Surprise Lake Middle School	6-7	19.8	103,178	0	630
Columbia Junior High School	8-9	29.01	97,496	3,546	560
Fife High School	10-12	21.08	165,744	0	1,015
Central Office	n/a	27.45	56,572	0	0
Transportation Center		n/a	n/a	0	0
ELC	Pre-K	27.45	56,572	0	varies

**Fife Elementary School and Fife High School are located on a shared parcel. The Central Office and the ELC also share a parcel/facility.*

Discovery Primary School (grades K-2)
1205 – 19th Avenue, Milton, WA 98354
Built new and opened in 1992.

Alice V. Hedden Elementary School (grades 3-5)
11313 8th Street East, Edgewood, WA 98372
Built new and opened in 2001.

Fife Elementary School (grades K-5)
5804 20th Street East, Tacoma, WA 98424
Built new and opened in 2021

Surprise Lake Middle School (grades 6-7)
2001 Milton Way, Milton, WA 98354
Originally constructed in 1970. Extensive modernization and addition in 1992. Main offices and Counselors offices remodeled 1998. New replacement structure opened in fall 2021.

Columbia Junior High School (grades 8-9)
2901 54th Avenue East, Tacoma, WA 98424
Built new and opened in 2003. Performing arts auditorium, sports and athletic complex completed in 2004.

Fife High School (grades 10-12)
5616 20th Street East, Tacoma, WA 98424
Originally constructed in 1930 with additional buildings and space added in 1949, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1970 and modernization in 1975. Some demolition, extensive modernization and addition completed in 1995. New addition opened in Fall 2022.

Transportation Center
5601 20th Street East, Tacoma, WA 98424
Built new in 1996.

Central Services Office
1720 Oak Street, Milton, WA 98424
Originally constructed as Milton Elementary School in 1951 with additions in 1953, 1955, 1958, 1962, and 1968. Modernized in 1975. Closed one year for some demolition, total modernization and addition. Reopened in 1993 as Endeavour Intermediate School. ESC moved in 2021, renamed as the Central Services Office, following opening of Fife Elementary School and closure of Endeavour.

Early Learning Center
1720 Oak Street, Milton, WA 98424
ELC is located in the same building as the Central Services Offices. The District's early learning program previously was housed at Discovery Elementary School.

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

The District incorporates the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction's (OSPI) Cohort Survival Method as well as estimated birth rates to project student enrollment. These methods are widely used across the state and nationally and are recognized as providing accurate short-term projections. The method does not incorporate real-time population changes and the Fife School District resides within one of the fastest growing regions nationally. As such, actual student enrollment frequently exceeds the projected enrollment.

The Cohort Survival Method computes progressive ratios for each grade level and averages those ratios over the past five years. The average ratio is then multiplied by the actual current year's enrollment using the October headcount for each grade to project the enrollment in the next grade for the next year. For example, the average ratio over the past five years for second grade is multiplied by the current first grade class to project the enrollment when they enter the second grade. Notably, the Cohort Survival Method does not account for anomalies, like a global pandemic, that may affect student enrollment.

The District uses a modified cohort survival method to account for changes in migration of new students moving into the District. The Cohort Survival Method is used as a base. Then, the District adjusts the projects to anticipate enrollment impacts from students moving into the District by using development data in comprehensive plans and population statistics from the counties and cities in and surrounding the District. Due to the District's unique geography covering parts of three cities and two counties, no single source of current information is available. The Office of Financial Management (OFM) provides a school district Small Area Estimate Program (SAEP), estimated historical population counts by school district, as well as estimated historical population counts by cities and counties. These estimates are approximations and may have an error rate of 5-15% for every 1,000 in population. However, this information is useful to indicate trends in growth.

According to the school district SAEP, Fife School district grew by approximately 11.8% between 2010 and 2020. Growth between 2020 and 2024 was at 6.26%.

OFM also provides historical population counts for surrounding cities including Fife, Milton, and Edgewood. Between 2010 and 2020, Fife grew 19.9%. During the same time periods, Milton grew 14.99% and Edgewood grew 31.32%. The State change in population during the same time period grew 14.61%

In addition to a retrospective look at population growth and trends, OFM provides population projections every five years by county. In 2022 these projections were updated and show Pierce County increasing 10.32% by 2030 and 19.96% by 2040 (both over 2020 actual population). These figures are aligned with projected increases for the State of Washington using the same measures (10.48% and 19.99% respectively).

Another factor in considering population growth and therefore continued School District enrollment growth is the availability of buildable lands for housing units. Pierce County, in partnership with each city, updated the buildable land report in 2021. According to that update, it is estimated that the incorporated cities within the Fife School District have the capacity to accommodate 5,555 additional housing units.

Birth rate data from the surrounding area is used to predict elementary enrollment since there is no existing cohort.

Enrollment projections are updated annually using the most OSPI data and modified as identified above. Table 2 below identifies the District's current projected enrollment through the 2030-31 school year. The District provides pre-kindergarten services to its special needs population. These students are estimated to add between 60-75 students annually to the projected enrollment.

Table 2 – Enrollment Projections

						Current Year	Projected Enrollment					
	2019-20	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27**	**2027-28**	**2028-29**	**2029-30**	**2030-31**
Pre-K Special Needs	18	49	42	35	47	57	65	70	70	70	70	70
KINDERGARTEN	296	253	262	276	264	289	270	290	290	310	310	330
GRADE 1	271	284	274	283	287	275	289	281	302	302	323	323
GRADE 2	301	262	285	289	286	301	275	294	286	307	307	328
GRADE 3	307	281	269	314	297	304	301	283	303	295	316	316
GRADE 4	278	312	290	284	314	305	304	309	290	311	303	324
GRADE 5	296	277	322	307	292	317	305	312	317	297	319	311
GRADE 6	289	299	296	344	308	293	317	314	321	326	306	329
GRADE 7	289	285	290	300	341	312	293	315	312	319	324	304
GRADE 8	321	283	280	285	295	323	312	286	307	304	311	316
GRADE 9	285	323	293	271	302	284	323	314	288	309	306	313
GRADE 10	285	271	323	303	273	298	284	322	313	287	308	305
GRADE 11	271	249	228	270	260	239	255	243	276	268	246	264
GRADE 12	221	253	232	222	248	241	224	239	228	259	251	231
TOTAL	**3,728**	**3,681**	**3,686**	**3,783**	**3,814**	**3,838**	**3,817**	**3,872**	**3,903**	**3,964**	**4,000**	**4,064**

* Projections are based on the OSPI Cohort Survival Method as modified to consider growth assumptions. Kindergarten class and pre-kindergarten special needs uses the average birth-rate.

CAPACITY AND SPACE NEEDS

The student population and needs have changed over the years requiring flexibility in the programmatic use of spaces. The district takes into account several factors when determining its capacity and space needs.

- Standard of service by elementary, middle, and high school.
- Number of teachers currently and projected to be assigned under the district's standard of service.
- Planned capacity of a facility when originally built or after the last major remodel.
- Programmatic uses within a facility that may or may not align with the original intended use of the space.
- Number of classrooms needed to meet the basic education programmatic needs within each school.

Special programs significantly affect school capacity by the need for separate space, scheduling accommodations, mandated program requirements, and population changes. Rooms designed for special use are not counted as classrooms.

The projected capacity and space needs utilizes the count of classrooms from the original built floor plans or latest major renovation less any spaces modified to accommodate program changes that remove the classroom from its intended use. Program capacity assumes a standard level of service as adopted by the school district during their annual budget approval process while also trying to maximize state allocations of support.

The district aims to keep class sizes at a headcount between 17-25 and as such uses this range when planning for teachers. Actual student headcount varies year to year and may exceed capacity. For reference, the table below illustrates the current Washington State allocation and proposed as voted. The Fife School District budgets to maximize this allocation. The voters of Washington State passed Initiative 1351 in 2014 reducing class sizes. As noted in RCW 28A.150.260 and 28A.400.07 the reduced class size implementation has been phased in, with targeted final noted below.

	Current State Allocation	Target by Legislature	Target in high poverty districts
Grades K-3	17.00	17.0	15.0
Grades 4	27.00	25.0	22.0
Grades 5-6	27.00	25.0	23.0
Grades 7-8	28.53	25.0	23.0
Grades 9-12	28.74	25.0	23.0

*Full-time equivalent students per teacher

Table 3 – Capacity and Space Needs

	# Teaching Stations	Built Capacity	Special Programs		Program Capacity	Oct 2024 FTE Enrollment	Need	Portables		Special Programs with Building Impacts
			Programs	Capacity				Number	Capacity	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS										
Discovery Primary	30	485	0	-	485	455	(30)	2	0	
Alice V. Hedden Elementary	27	485	1	(10)	475	473	(2)	4	88	Special ed.
Fife Elementary School	40	825	0	-	825	868	43	0	0	
MIDDLE / JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS										
Surprise Lake Middle School	29	650	2	(20)	630	611	(19)	0	0	
Columbia Junior High School	29	600	4	(40)	560	609	49	4	88	Special ed.
HIGH SCHOOL										
Fife High School	50	1,025	1	(10)	1,015	797	(218)	0	0	Special ed.
TOTAL	205	4,070	8	(80)	3,990	3,813	**	10	176	

** No direct correlation due to grade level configuration and differing program needs.

SIX-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Near-term (thru 2028)

The District's voters approved a $176.3 million general obligation construction bond in February 2018. The projects below were funded from the bond proceeds, as well as state matching funds, and other resources including impact fees.

- **New Surprise Lake Middle School**: Surprise Lake Middle School was replaced and reopened in the fall of 2020. The replacement school included an expansion of total capacity to 650 students to allow for growth and possible grade reconfiguration in the future with sixth, seventh, and eighth grades split between Surprise Lake Middle School and Columbia Junior High.

- **Fife High School STEAM Center Addition**: This project provided for additional classrooms to accommodate student growth through building a new career and technical education STEAM (science, technology, engineering, arts, and math) Center of Excellence. This addition is on the west side of the high school campus. These additional classrooms provided for an estimated increase of 330 students. This project opened in January 2023.

- **Relocation of Educational Service Center**: To allow for the siting of the new Fife Elementary School, the District Educational Service Center was relocated to the former Endeavor Intermediate School site (Endeavor closed following the opening of the larger new Fife Elementary School).

- **New Elementary School**: Fife Elementary School opened in the fall of 2021 to accommodate student growth at the K-5 level.

- **Reconfigure the existing elementary schools**: With the addition of Fife Elementary School, the District readjusted attendance boundaries and reconfigured grades at the elementary school level.

- **New Fife High School (Addition and Modernization):** The District is planning to replace the existing Fife High School with a new expanded facility located adjacent to the existing high school and integrated with the new STEAM Center. Upon opening, the New High School, with the STEAM Center will increase total capacity to 1,300 students and the District plans to reconfigure grades to serve students in grades 9-12 at the New High School. The District anticipates presenting a bond proposal to the voters potentially in 2026, with the school anticipated for a September 2030 opening.

The recently completed STEAM Center and the planned Fife High School project, along with the recent Surprise Lake Middle School project and Columbia Junior High School, allow for grade reconfiguration to accommodate existing capacity needs and future growth for grades 6-12 at all three schools. It is important to note that interim capacity may be needed to accommodate the

continually growing student population. Thus, the District may add portable capacity during the six-year planning period.

Mid – and Long-term (2028+)

Future updates to this capital Facilities Plan will include details and updated information related to facilities planning beyond 2028. The District's planning follows an incremental plan to achieve the following goals.

- Create an environment where all students are being prepared for college, career, and life.
- Continue to provide a safe and engaging environment for students to learn.
- Align the School District's Strategic Direction, Building Strategic Directions, and Capital Plan for continued educational excellence for all students.
- Expand Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics educational opportunities.
- Reduce the number of transitions between schools.
- Reduce the need for relocatable classrooms.
- Maximize existing properties for future development.

PROJECTED CAPITAL COSTS

The Puget Sound region continues to see extraordinary growth and a shortage of labor contributing to unpredictable capital construction costs. The table below utilizes the best information available as of April 2025 to estimate total project costs escalated to the approximate mid-point of the construction schedule as developed during early phases of the capital planning process. For every year there is a delay in proceeding, escalation will need to be added increasing the overall cost of construction.

In addition, an allowance for site costs, interior improvements, furniture, and other related expenses are included in the projected project costs. The amounts below do not include any additional finance costs that would result in a bond and/or state match different from what is displayed.

Table 4 – Estimated Near-term Total Project Costs

Phase	Project Name		Projected Total Cost	GSF	Projected Students
PHASE IA	New Surprise Lake Middle School [complete 2020]	$	62,956,152	102,814	650
PHASE IA	Relocate Educational Service Center (Endeavor El) [complete 2021]	$	18,227,155	56,572	n/a
PHASE IB	District Wide Infrastructure and Safety Improvements	$	10,524,063		
PHASE II	New Fife Elementary School [complete 2021]	$	78,495,790	105,751	825
PHASE II	New CTE/STEAM Center of Excellence - @ Fife High School (complete January 2023)	$	28,745,126	23,305	330
2026 Bond	New Fife High School (Modernization and Addition)^		225,130,000*	205,000	970
		$	424,078,286		

*Project used to calculate school impact fees using estimated construction costs.
^To be integrated with new STEAM Center for total HS capacity of 1,300

IMPACT FEES

Impact fees are calculated on the basis of the facilities needed to house students from new residential development. For purposes of this update, the District is using the planned Fife High School modernization and addition project to calculate its school impact fees. The recently completed Fife High School STEAM Center continues to have available capacity to serve students from new residential growth.

Included in the calculation are Student Generation Rates (SGR). These are the number of students expected to come from each housing unit within these new developments. For the 2023 update, the District relied upon the average SGR as calculated based upon the actual SGR of other school districts in King County. In 2024, the District hired a consultant to update the Student Generation Rates based upon District-specific development. The consultant's analysis was performed in compliance with applicable code provisions. The analysis involves comparing student street addresses with street addresses from new residential development within the previous five year period to identify current students living at new housing units. The data is aggregated to show the number of students per grade grouping for each type of residential development. Student generation rates are calculated by dividing the number of students living at new housing units by the total number of new housing units for different categories. The student generation rates are shown on Table 5 in the Appendix. The District is continuing to use the 2024 student generation rates for this update.

Impact fees for Fife School District are shown on Table 6. Based on current calculations, the single-family rate is calculated at $5,595. The multiple-family rate is calculated at $1,747.

APPENDIX

Fife School District Student Generation Rates

APPENDIX Table 5 – Student Generation Rates

The District's Student Generation Rates were prepared by an outside demographer using parameters set forth in Pierce County Code Chapter 4A.30 and King County Code Chapter 21A.43

Housing Type	Housing Units	Students				SGRs			
		K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Single-family Detached	139	41	18	16	75	0.295	0.129	0.115	0.540
Multifamily	346	29	13	14	56	0.084	0.038	0.040	0.162

Source: Flo Analytics Memorandum dated April 9, 2024 (on file with District)

.

APPENDIX Table 6 – School Impact Fee Calculation

FIFE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL IMPACT FEE CALCULATION

School Site Acquisition Cost:							
((AcresxCost per Acre)/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor							
				Student	Student		
	Facility	Cost/	Facility	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	Acreage	Acre	Capacity	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	10.00	$ -	825	0.295	0.084	$0	$0
Middle	30.00	$ -	650	0.129	0.038	$0	$0
High	30.00	$0	330	0.115	0.040	$0	$0
						$0	$0
School Construction Cost:							
((Facility Cost/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor)x(Permanent/Total Sq Ft)							
				Student	Student		
	%Perm/	Facility	Facility	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	Total Sq.Ft.	Cost	Capacity	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	92.92%	$ -	825	0.295	0.084	$0	$0
Middle	95.84%		650	0.129	0.038	$0	$0
High	96.90%	$ 179,150,000	970	0.115	0.040	$20,581	$7,159
						$20,581	$7,159
Temporary Facility Cost:							
((Facility Cost/Facility Capacity)xStudent Factor)x(Temporary/Total Square Feet)							
				Student	Student	Cost/	Cost/
	%Temp/	Facility	Facility	Factor	Factor	SFR	MFR
	Total Sq.Ft.	Cost	Size	SFR	MFR		
Elementary	7.08%	$ -	20	0.295	0.084	$0	$0
Middle	4.16%	$ -	25	0.129	0.038	$0	$0
High	3.10%	$ -	25	0.115	0.040	$0	$0
					TOTAL	$0	$0
State Funding Assistance Credit:							
CCA x OSPI Square Footage x Funding Assistance % x Student Factor							
				Student	Student		
	Current	OSPI Square	District	Factor	Factor	Cost/	Cost/
	CCA	Footage	Funding %	SFR	MFR	SFR	MFR
Elementary	$ 375.00	90	0.00%	0.295	0.084	$0	$0
Middle	$ 375.00	108	0.00%	0.129	0.038	$0	$0
High	$ 375.00	130	56.02%	0.115	0.040	$3,141	$1,092
					TOTAL	$3,141	$1,092
Tax Payment Credit:							
Average Assessed Value						$579,409	$238,349
Capital Bond Interest Rate						4.15%	4.15%
Net Present Value of Average Dwelling						$4,664,629	$1,918,869
Years Amortized						10	10
Property Tax Levy Rate						$1.34	$1.34
	Present Value of Revenue Stream					$6,251	$2,571
	Fee Summary:			Single	Multi-		
				Family	Family		
	Site Acquisition Costs			$0	$0		
	Permanent Facility Cost			$20,581	$7,159		
	Temporary Facility Cost			$0	$0		
	State Funding Credit			($3,141)	($1,092)		
	Tax Payment Credit			($6,251)	($2,571)		
	FEE (AS CALCULATED)			$11,190	$3,495		
	50% LOCAL SHARE			$5,595	$1,747		

APPENDIX Table 7 – Six Year Finance Plan

PROJECTS	Pre-2023	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	Total Project Cost*	Bond Funding	State SCAP	Other Funds	Impact Fees**
New CTE/STEAM Center of Excellence - @ Fife High School	28,745^								28,745^	2018 Bond			X
New Fife High School (Modernization and Addition) -- Expenditure schedule TBD							205,000		205,000	Future Bond	X		X

^Addition opened in January 2023.

*Total Project Costs include hard and soft costs.

**Anticipated future revenue to offset front-funding by Bond.

Projects Capacity to House Students

APPENDIX Table 8 – Projects Capacity to House Students

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Adjusted Program Capacity	3990	3990	3990	3990	3990	3990	3990
Portable Capacity	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Total	4166	4166	4166	4166	4166	4166	4166
Projected Enrollment (K-12)	3838	3817	3872	3903	3964	4000	4064
*New Capacity From Projects**							285
Projected Removal of Portables							
Surplus / (Deficit) w/o Portables	152	173	118	87	26	(10)^	211
Surplus / (Deficit) w Portables	328	349	294	263	202	176	387

*January 2023: Fife High School STEAM Center opened with added capacity of 330.
*Fife High School modernization and addition opens with added capacity of 285.
^FHS enrollment, with planned grade reconfiguration will require additional capacity (planned FHS modernization and addition) to serve new growth expected through 2029-30.
Please refer to Table 3 for adjusted program capacity details.

Auburn School District No. 408

Capital Facilities Plan

2025 through 2031



Terminal Park Elementary School – 2023

Adopted by the Auburn School District Board of Directors on June 9, 2025

AUBURN SCHOOL DISTRICT

ENGAGE • EDUCATE • EMPOWER

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Auburn, Washington 98002

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Arlista Holman
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SECTION 1 – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Auburn School District (District) prepared this six-year Capital Facilities Plan (Plan) in compliance with the requirements of Washington's Growth Management Act and the ordinances adopted by the counties and cities served by the District. The District reviews and amends the Plan annually. All changes are made pursuant to the Growth Management Act and the local ordinances.

The Plan was prepared using data available in the spring of 2025 unless otherwise noted.

The Plan is consistent with prior long-term capital facilities plans adopted by the District. This Plan is not intended to be the sole plan for all the District's needs. The District may prepare interim and periodic long-range Capital Facilities Plans.

The Plan will be submitted to jurisdictions located within the District's service area along with a request to include the plan as an element in the jurisdictions' Comprehensive Plans. King County, and the Cities of Algona, Auburn, Black Diamond, Kent, and Pacific must adopt this Plan to enable the District to collect impact fees within their jurisdiction. In the past, the Cities of Algona and Pacific did not adopt a school impact fee ordinance or the District's Capital Facilities Plans.

King County Code 21A allows school districts to assess impact fees on every dwelling unit in the District for which a fee schedule has been established. This Plan provides the data and calculations required by King County and the Cities to establish the District's school impact fees for 2025.

The District's 2025 impact fee for Single-Family Residences is $8,003. The 2025 impact fee for Multi-Family Residences is $8,966. This multi-family impact fee includes a discretionary adjustment to the fee generated from the King County formula. The adjustment by the District reduces the fee to match the multi-family fee collected by the District in 2024. This reduction was made to establish a more stable impact fee for students generated from multi-family developments.

The Plan establishes the District's Standard of Service to determine the District's current and future capacity. While the State Superintendent of Public Instruction establishes square footage guidelines for school capacity, those guidelines do not account for the local program needs of the District. The Growth Management Act and the school impact fee ordinance authorize the District to define its standard of service based on the District's specific needs.

The District's Standard of Service is based upon the District's current student-teacher ratio and service models tailored for specific program needs. The Standard of Service and

District's school inventory has been used to calculate the capacity of schools in the District. The District's permanent capacity for the 2025-26 school year is 14,550 students. The number of students enrolled in the District as of March 1, 2025, is 17,766 students.

The following table summarizes changes that are incorporated in the District's 2025-2031 Capital Facilities Plan:

Table 1: 2025 Capital Facilities Plan Changes

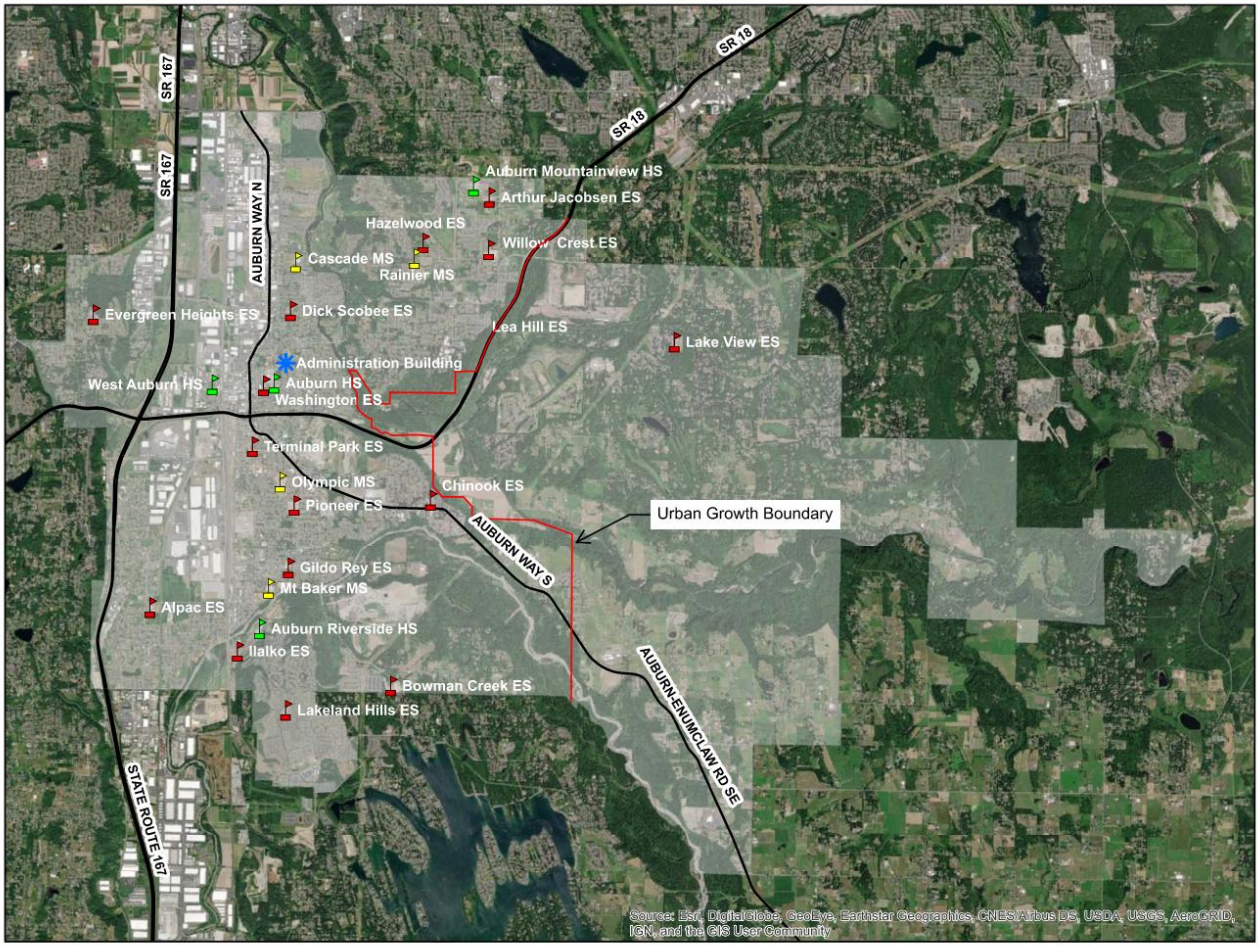
ITEM	2024 CFP	2025 CFP	SOURCE
Debt Service Tax Rate	1.93178	1.78915	Per King County
District Average Assessed Value - SFR	$530,816	$602,881	Per King County
District Average Assessed Value - MFR	$232,969	$228,511	Per King County
District Student Capacity - Permanent	14,595	14,550	Updated calculation
District Student Capacity - Permanent + Portables	17,541	17,496	Updated calculation
District Impact Fee - SFR	$4,584	$8,003	Updated calculation
District Impact Fee - MFR	$8,966	$8,966	Updated calculation with discretionary adjustment
Facility Cost - Middle School	$143,300,000	$182,000,000	Construction cost refinement and escalation
Facility Cost - Portable Classroom	$388,165	$250,000	Based on current portable classroom cost
Genl. Obligation Bonds Interest Rate	3.48%	4.15%	Per Bond Buyer Index
OSPI Match % - District	33.14%	33.22%	Per OSPI
OSPI Match % - State	66.86%	66.78%	Per OSPI
Site Cost per Acre	$508,512	$533,937	District Data
Student Generation Rate - Elementary - SFR	0.269	0.331	Updated housing inventory
Student Generation Rate - Middle School - SFR	0.107	0.118	Updated housing inventory
Student Generation Rate - High School - SFR	0.117	0.161	Updated housing inventory
Student Generation Rate - Elementary - MFR	0.482	0.431	Updated housing inventory
Student Generation Rate - Middle School - MFR	0.131	0.154	Updated housing inventory
Student Generation Rate - High School - MFR	0.146	0.152	Updated housing inventory

SECTION 2 – FACILITY INVENTORY

Auburn School District encompasses 62 square miles in King and Pierce Counties and serves the cities of Auburn, Algona, Pacific, as well as a portion of Unincorporated King County. The District owns 661 acres of property, operates 30 facilities, and utilizes 112 portable classrooms. The 30 facilities include 16 elementary schools, four middle schools, four high schools, and six support facilities. 108 portable classrooms are located at schools to accommodate growth and four are located at the District's Administration Building and used for conferences, training, and office space.

The following map shows the District's boundaries, school locations, major roads, and the Urban Growth Boundary.

Figure 1 – School District Map



The following table identifies the District's school facilities and facility data.

Table 2: School Facility Inventory

FACILTY	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	MAJOR MOD.	SITE SIZE (ACRES)	GROSS SF	OSPI SF
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS						
Alpac	310 Milwaukee Blvd N, Pacific	1972	1987	10.68	48,042	46,592
Arthur Jacobsen	29205 132nd Ave SE, Auburn	2007	NA	10.02	56,620	56,283
Bowman Creek	5701 Kersey Way SE, Auburn	2020	NA	21.85	75,862	74,413
Chinook	3502 Auburn Way S, Auburn	2022	NA	13.07	75,896	74,496
Dick Scobee	1031 14th St NE, Auburn	2020	NA	8.90	76,371	74,961
Evergreen Heights	5602 S 316th St, Auburn	1970	2014 / 2017	10.10	44,231	41,923
Gildo Rey	1005 37th St SE, Auburn	1969	1988 / 2012	10.05	49,123	47,697
Hazelwood	11815 SE 304th St, Auburn	1990	NA	13.08	54,906	53,482
Ilalko	301 Oravetz Place SE, Auburn	1992	NA	14.22	54,734	53,310
Lake View	16401 SE 318th St, Auburn	1980	NA	16.48	54,054	52,252
Lakeland Hills	1020 Evergreen Way SE, Auburn	2006	NA	12.00	54,876	53,454
Lea Hill	30908 124th Ave SE, Auburn	2022	NA	20.24	75,896	74,384
Pioneer	2301 M St SE, Auburn	2021	NA	11.13	76,758	75,358
Terminal Park	1101 D St SE, Auburn	2023	NA	6.09	77,443	75,793
Washington	20 E St NE, Auburn	1972	1988	5.33	46,378	46,377
Willow Crest	13002 SE 304th St, Auburn	2021	NA	10.43	75,849	74,405
TOTAL				193.67	997,039	975,180
MIDDLE SCHOOLS						
Cascade	1015 24th St NE, Auburn	1967	1998	16.94	89,320	89,320
Mt Baker	620 37th St SE, Auburn	1994	NA	28.98	90,365	90,365
Olympic	839 21st St SE, Auburn	2019	NA	17.40	107,625	107,625
Rainier	30620 116th Ave SE, Auburn	1991	NA	25.54	91,321	91,321
TOTAL				88.86	378,631	378,631
HIGH SCHOOLS						
Auburn High - Main Building	711 E Main St, Auburn	2015	NA	20.50	277,229	276,229
Auburn High - TAP Building	501 3rd St NE, Auburn	2009	NA	0.24	2,662	2,662
Auburn Mountainview	28900 124th Ave SE, Auburn	2005	NA	39.42	187,542	187,539
Auburn Riverside	501 Oravetz Rd, Auburn	1995	NA	35.32	180,248	180,248
West Auburn	401 W Main St, Auburn	1990	NA	5.26	30,295	30,295
TOTAL				100.74	677,976	676,973
GRAND TOTAL				383.27	2,053,646	2,030,784

The following table identifies the District's support facilities and facility data.

Table 3: Support Facility Inventory

FACILTY	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	MAJOR MOD.	SITE SIZE (ACRES)	GROSS SF	OSPI SF
SUPPORT FACILITIES						
Administration Building	915 4th St NE, Auburn	1968	1987 / 2017	3.50	24,046	NA
Administration Annex	502 4th St NE, Auburn	1935	1989	0.34	6,557	NA
Auburn Memorial Stadium	405 4th St NE, Auburn	1978	1980 / 1997	6.60	17,055	NA
Auburn Pool	516 4th St NE, Auburn	1971	2011	0.74	14,390	NA
Support Services	1302 4th St SW, Auburn	1996	NA	5.50	41,184	NA
Transportation Center	615 15th St SW, Auburn	1997	NA	5.90	19,500	NA
TOTALS				22.58	122,732	

The following table identifies the District's portable classrooms that are located at schools.

Table 4: School Portable Classroom Inventory

FACILITY	SINGLE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	DOUBLE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS	TOTAL PORTABLE CLASSROOMS
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS			
Alpac	6	0	6
Arthur Jacobsen	0	0	0
Bowman Creek	0	0	0
Chinook	0	0	0
Dick Scobee	0	0	0
Evergreen Heights	4	0	4
Gildo Rey	1	0	1
Hazelwood	2	0	2
Ilalko	0	0	0
Lake View	0	0	0
Lakeland Hills	1	1	3
Lea Hill	0	0	0
Pioneer	0	0	0
Terminal Park	0	0	0
Washington	10	0	10
Willow Crest	0	0	0
TOTAL	24	1	26
MIDDLE SCHOOLS			
Cascade	8	0	8
Mt. Baker	8	3	14
Olympic	8	0	8
Rainier	9	1	11
TOTAL	33	4	41
HIGH SCHOOLS			
Auburn High - Main Building	10	0	10
Auburn High - TAP Building	0	0	0
Auburn Mountainview	10	1	12
Auburn Riverside	6	6	18
West Auburn	1	0	1
TOTAL	27	7	41
GRAND TOTAL	84	12	108

The following table identifies the District's inventory of undeveloped property.

Table 5: Undeveloped Property Inventory

SITE NO.	LOCATION	YEAR ACQUIRED	SITE SIZE (ACRES)	BUILDING DEPT. JURISDICTION	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY
23A	SE 318th St., Auburn	1948	62.44	King County	Outside
25A	SE Lake Holm Road / 190th Ave. SE, Auburn	1990	23.86	King County	Outside
25B	SE Lake Holm Road / 188th Ave. SE, Auburn	2008	5.00	King County	Outside
33	SE Lake Holm Road /129th Way SE, Auburn	2005	40.00	King County	Outside
34/39	I St. NE/40th St. NE, Auburn	2002 / 2022	72.28	City of Auburn	Within
35	Sumner Tapps Hwy. E./ 62nd St. SE, Auburn	2009	53.00	City of Auburn	Within
TOTAL			256.58		

SECTION 3 – ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

The District has contracted with MGT Consulting Group (MGT) to provide a comprehensive and detailed demographic analysis of the school district. This includes updating District mapping files, analyzing the District using geocoded student data files, developing and researching pertinent demographic data, identifying current and future residential development plans, and preparing a ten-year student population forecast. The data collected and used in the ten-year forecast includes:

- an analysis of birth rates and their effect on incoming kindergarten classes,
- the effects of student mobility including cohort survival rates,
- student yield rates based upon historic housing data and trends, and
- a detailed review of future residential development within the district.

The methodology utilized by MGT is more extensive than traditional cohort survival projections and has proven to be reasonable and effective in predicting the student population in the District.

Historical Enrollment

The following table shows the District's October 1 historical enrollment over the past 20-years. The data reveals an average overall growth of 1.15% during the past 10 years. This includes a 4.42% decrease in 2020 enrollment due to the COVID pandemic.

Table 6: Historical Enrollment

GRADE	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25
KDG	955	940	995	998	1,032	1,010	1,029	1,098	1,170	1,232	1,198	1,237	1,261	1,271	1,291	1,038	1,227	1,214	1,205	1,225
1	963	1,012	995	1,014	1,033	1,066	1,068	1,089	1,188	1,219	1,279	1,210	1,276	1,290	1,314	1,236	1,135	1,304	1,305	1,232
2	963	1,001	1,019	1,024	998	1,016	1,097	1,083	1,124	1,196	1,289	1,300	1,251	1,311	1,295	1,243	1,249	1,241	1,320	1,338
3	1,002	1,031	997	1,048	993	1,013	996	1,111	1,125	1,136	1,232	1,317	1,328	1,275	1,320	1,243	1,264	1,324	1,265	1,338
4	939	1,049	1,057	1,045	1,073	1,024	1,022	1,038	1,123	1,156	1,170	1,237	1,328	1,378	1,316	1,257	1,255	1,322	1,356	1,314
S	1,065	998	1,077	1,070	1,030	1,079	1,017	1,070	1,075	1,122	1,172	1,199	1,269	1,345	1,361	1,294	1,251	1,296	1,349	1,345
6	1,004	1,061	1,008	1,096	1,040	1,041	1,063	1,041	1,076	1,059	1,116	1,152	1,207	1,275	1,337	1,306	1,233	1,227	1,276	1,314
7	1,028	1,014	1,057	1,034	1,125	1,060	1,032	1,036	1,072	1,091	1,099	1,132	1,194	1,232	1,295	1,319	1,304	1,267	1,230	1,259
8	1,137	1,069	1,033	1,076	1,031	1,112	1,046	1,018	1,116	1,088	1,136	1,108	1,183	1,213	1,236	1,264	1,312	1,315	1,277	1,241
9	1,379	1,372	1,337	1,257	1,245	1,221	1,273	1,200	1,159	1,275	1,229	1,261	1,257	1,372	1,399	1,351	1,386	1,455	1,453	1,367
10	1,383	1,400	1,367	1,341	1,277	1,238	1,168	1,278	1,229	1,169	1,316	1,248	1,300	1,313	1,410	1,376	1,188	1,416	1,507	1,501
11	1,153	1,294	1,305	1,304	1,269	1,212	1,177	1,116	1,187	1,169	1,111	1,248	1,188	1,198	1,218	1,174	1,299	1,300	1,309	1,409
12	989	1,068	1,176	1,259	1,319	1,251	1,220	1,231	1,186	1,218	1,175	1,104	1,266	1,126	1,113	1,039	1,248	1,251	1,252	1,280
TOTALS	13,960	14,309	14,423	14,566	14,465	14,343	14,208	14,459	14,830	15,130	15,522	15,753	16,308	16,599	16,905	16,190	16,601	17,059	17,239	17,312
Student Gain/Loss	349	114	143	-101	-122	-135	251	371	300	392	231	555	291	306	-715	411	458	180	73	
Percent Gain/Loss		0.79%	0.98%	-0.70%	-0.85%	-0.95%	1.74%	2.50%	1.98%	2.53%	1.47%	3.40%	1.75%	1.81%	-4.42%	2.48%	2.68%	1.04%	0.42%	

Projected Enrollment

Based upon a district-wide analysis:

- The student population is expected to grow around 6.1% in the next six years then stabilize during the following four years, with a ten-year growth of 6.9%.
- The elementary school grade group represents the largest portion of students and shows consistent growth and stability, with 5.7% growth in the next six years, peaking in school year 2031, then declining slightly at the end of the ten-year forecast.
- The middle school grades experience steady growth but have slightly more variability year-to-year. This population is expected to grow by 9.3% in the six-year forecast as larger grade cohorts enter middle school, then slow during the following four years.
- High school grades 9-12 show a steady rise beginning in school year 2028 due to smaller cohorts graduating out of the system and being backfilled by large 9th grade cohorts. This grade group is expected to increase by 7.3% in the six-year forecast and 9.9% in the ten-year forecast.

The following table identifies October 1 student enrollment projections for the next six years.

Table 7: Student Enrollment Projections

GRADE	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
IN-DISTRICT STUDENTS						
Pre-K	145	145	145	145	145	145
K	1,186	1,234	1,221	1,211	1,232	1,233
1	1,197	1,206	1,266	1,262	1,241	1,253
2	1,212	1,217	1,237	1,307	1,294	1,262
3	1,324	1,241	1,256	1,287	1,350	1,326
4	1,329	1,362	1,286	1,314	1,336	1,390
5	1,287	1,348	1,395	1,328	1,346	1,357
6	1,301	1,278	1,349	1,403	1,329	1,341
7	1,305	1,309	1,291	1,371	1,416	1,333
8	1,261	1,323	1,338	1,327	1,402	1,443
9	1,253	1,286	1,356	1,377	1,360	1,428
10	1,293	1,286	1,326	1,402	1,418	1,394
11	1,298	1,224	1,223	1,269	1,331	1,340
12	1,239	1,254	1,190	1,198	1,234	1,288
Subtotal	16,629	16,711	16,877	17,199	17,432	17,532
OUT-OF-DISTRICT STUDENTS						
K-5	261	264	266	267	270	271
6-8	48	49	50	51	52	51
9-12	479	476	480	495	504	514
Subtotal	789	789	796	813	826	836
TOTAL STUDENTS						
PreK-5	7,940	8,016	8,070	8,120	8,213	8,237
6-8	3,915	3,958	4,028	4,153	4,199	4,169
9-12	5,563	5,525	5,574	5,740	5,846	5,963
TOTAL	17,418	17,500	17,672	18,012	18,258	18,369

SECTION 4 – STUDENT GENERATION RATES

King County Code 21A establishes a formula to determine school impact fees. Developers of residential properties must pay a school district the impact fee to help compensate the District for the impact of new housing units on school facilities. This King County code was substantially adopted by the Cities of Auburn, Black Diamond, and Kent.

This formula requires the District to establish a “Student Generation Rate.” This rate is the average number of students generated by a residential housing unit and is used to estimate the number of students that will be added to the District by each new housing unit.

Two sets of data are used to calculate Student Generation Rates - current student enrollment and students generated from recently constructed housing units. This information links each student with a housing unit. Two general housing categories are analyzed - single-family and multi-family.

The District also uses the Student Generation Rates to estimate student enrollment in the future. Development data is collected to determine the number of new residential units that may be built in the future. The Student Generation Rates are applied to estimate the number of new students that the planned residential developments may yield.

Planned residential development data has been provided by MGT with additional data obtained by the District from city agencies, counties, and major developers within the District boundaries. Student population by residence includes all approved and tentative tract maps in addition to any planned or proposed development that may occur within the project timeframe. The planned residential development information is a current snapshot of the District. The information may change and is updated annually.

The following table provides information about recent single-family residential developments in the District and associated Student Generation Rates.

Table 8: Single-Family Residential Development Summary

SINGLE-FAMILY DEVELOPMENTS	FULL OCCUPANCY DATE	UNITS	OCCUPIED UNITS	TO BE OCCUPIED	2024 STUDENTS				STUDENT GENERATION RATES			
					K-5	6-8	9-12	Total	K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
Bridges	2021	380	380	0	128	44	58	230	0.337	0.116	0.153	0.605
Forest Glen	2021	30	30	0	17	8	11	36	0.567	0.267	0.367	1.200
Greenvale	2023	17	17	0	2	0	1	0	0.118	0.000	0.059	0.176
Greenview Estates	2023	17	17	0	2	2	4	8	0.118	0.118	0.235	0.471
Hastings	2020	10	10	0	5	1	1	7	0.500	0.100	0.100	0.700
Lozier Ranch	Pending	18	7	11	0	2	0	2	0.000	0.286	0.000	0.286
Palisades - Omni Homes	Pending	16	15	1	5	1	4	10	0.333	0.067	0.267	0.667
River Rock	Pending	14	7	7	2	0	0	2	0.286	0.000	0.000	0.286
Vasiliy	2021	8	8	0	2	0	0	2	0.250	0.000	0.000	0.250
Willow Place	2021	11	11	0	3	1	2	6	0.273	0.091	0.182	0.545
TOTALS		521	502	19	166	59	81	306	0.331	0.118	0.161	0.610

The following table provides information about recent multi-family residential developments in the District and associated Student Generation Rates.

Table 9: Multi-Family Residential Development Summary

MULTI-FAMILY DEVELOPMENTS	FULL OCCUPANCY DATE	UNITS	OCCUPIED UNITS	TO BE OCCUPIED	2024 STUDENTS				STUDENT GENERATION RATES			
					K-5	6-8	9-12	Total	K-5	6-8	9-12	Total
Copper Gate Apts.	2021	500	500	0	351	124	122	597	0.702	0.248	0.244	1.194
Divine Court Apts.	2024	98	98	0	1	0	0	0	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.010
The Verge Auburn	2022	226	226	0	3	3	3	9	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.040
TOTALS		726	726	0	350	95	106	551	0.431	0.154	0.152	0.737

SECTION 5 – STANDARD OF SERVICE

The School Impact Fee Ordinances adopted by King County and the Cities of Auburn, Black Diamond, and Kent require the District to establish a “Standard of Service” to be eligible to impose school impact fees. The Standard of Service must identify the school program year, class size by grade span, the types of facilities needed to serve its student population, and other rates identified by the District including the requirements of students with special needs.

CURRENT ENROLLMENT

The District operates 16 elementary schools with pre-school to grade 5, four middle schools with grades 6 to 8, three comprehensive and one alternate education high school with grades 9 to 12. Student enrollments at these schools as of March 2025 are:

- Elementary Schools: 8,524 students
- Middle Schools: 3,778 students
- High Schools: 5,464 students
- Total Enrollment: 17,766 students

CLASS SIZE

Standard class sizes in the District are subject to state regulations, collective bargaining agreements, and student needs. Class sizes also vary based upon grade level and classroom type.

The District’s blended class size standards are as follows:

- Elementary Schools: 20.29 students per classroom
- Middle Schools: 28.02 students per classroom
- High Schools: 28.74 students per classroom
- Self-Contained Special Education: 12.00 students per classroom

PERMANENT CLASSROOMS

Permanent classrooms are located at schools owned and operated by the District. The school district does not lease classroom space. The number of permanent classrooms at the District’s 24 schools are:

- Elementary Schools: 507 classrooms
- Middle Schools: 151 classrooms

- High Schools: 221 classrooms
- Total: 879 classrooms

PORTABLE CLASSROOMS

Portable classrooms in the District are modular structures that can be relocated. The District uses portable classrooms when permanent facilities do not have adequate space to accommodate its students and staff. Portable classrooms are also used at the school district's Administration Building for training, conference, and office space. The number of portable classrooms in use and their locations are:

- Elementary Schools: 26 portables
- Middle Schools: 41 portables
- High Schools: 41 portables
- Support Facilities: 4 portables
- Total: 112 portables

TYPES OF CLASSROOMS

The types of classrooms in the District vary based upon grade level, instructional program, and student needs. Classroom types in the District are:

- General Classrooms: Spaces used for general instruction and do not have specialized features or equipment. These classrooms are present in elementary, middle, and high schools.
- Special Education Self-Contained Classrooms: Spaces used for self-contained instruction for students with special needs. These classrooms are present in elementary, middle, and high schools.
- Specialty Classrooms: Instructional spaces that have unique features or equipment. These classrooms are present in middle and high schools and consist of teaching stations for art, automotive technology, band, business education, career center, choral, construction manufacturing, computer science, culinary arts, drafting, drama, fitness and conditioning, horticulture, kitchen science, marketing, metals, orchestra, physical education, robotics, science, sports medicine, theater arts, and visual communications.
- Pull-Out Classrooms: Spaces where students receive specialized instruction for a portion of the school day and are comprised of elementary gymnasiums and music, and elementary, middle, and high school multi-lingual, resource, and Title/LAP classrooms. Pull-out classrooms do not contribute to a school's capacity because students visit these classrooms during the school day while excused from their general classrooms.

The standard number of students in a classroom varies based upon grade level and classroom type. Standard class sizes in the District are:

- Elementary General Classroom Pre-Kindergarten: 20 students per classroom.
- Elementary General Classrooms Kindergarten through Grade 3: 17 students per classroom.
- Elementary General Classrooms Grades 4 and 5: 27 students per classroom.
- Middle School General and Specialty Classrooms Grade 6: 27 students per classroom.
- Middle School General and Specialty Classrooms Grades 7 and 8: 28.53 students per classroom.
- High School General and Specialty Classrooms Grades 9 through 12: 28.74 students per classroom.
- Special Education Self-Contained Classrooms Pre-Kindergarten – Grade 12: 12 students per classroom.
- Pull-Out Classrooms Pre-Kindergarten through Grade 12: Class size varies depending on the grade level and type of instruction being provided.

CLASSROOM UTILIZATION

As noted above, the District has established standard student class sizes based upon grade level and classroom use. While the District works diligently to assign students to achieve full classroom capacity, it is not possible to always do so. Consequently, the District applies classroom utilization rates to address inefficiencies in assigning classes. The utilization rates are:

- Elementary Schools: 100% utilization based on the ability to fully assign classes at classroom size standards.
- Middle and High Schools: 76.67% utilization based upon 92% utilization due to elective class sizes x 83% utilization due to classrooms used for planning periods.

SCHOOL CAPACITY

School capacity is determined by the number of teaching stations present at each school, type of teaching station, class size, teaching station capacity, and classroom utilization rate.

The following table identifies the capacity of each school in the District including permanent classrooms and portable classrooms.

Table 10 – School Capacities

SCHOOL NAME	GEN. CLRMS.	PRE-K CLRMS.	SPEC. ED. SELF-CONTAINED CLRMS.	PULL-OUT CLRMS.	SPECIALTY CLRMS.	TOTL CLRMS.	GEN. & SPECIALTY CLRM. CAPACITY	SPEC. ED. SELF-CONTAINED CLRM. CAPACITY	CLRM. UTILIZATION RATE	SCHOOL CAPACITY PERMANENT	SCHOOL CAPACITY PERMANENT + PORTABLES
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS											
Alpac	18	2	0	6	0	26	20.29	12.00	100.00%	406	556
Arthur Jacobsen	21	1	1	5	0	28	20.29	12.00	100.00%	458	458
Bowman Creek	32	1	1	5	0	39	20.29	12.00	100.00%	682	682
Chinook	26	4	2	7	0	39	20.29	12.00	100.00%	633	633
Dick Scobee	25	4	2	8	0	39	20.29	12.00	100.00%	612	612
Evergreen Heights	16	1	1	4	0	22	20.29	12.00	100.00%	357	457
Gildo Rey	17	3	1	4	0	25	20.29	12.00	100.00%	418	443
Hazelwood	21	1	1	5	0	28	20.29	12.00	100.00%	458	508
Ilalko	20	1	2	5	0	28	20.29	12.00	100.00%	450	450
Lake View	18	1	1	5	0	25	20.29	12.00	100.00%	398	398
Lakeland Hills	21	1	1	5	0	28	20.29	12.00	100.00%	458	533
Lea Hill	27	3	3	6	0	39	20.29	12.00	100.00%	645	645
Pioneer	26	4	2	7	0	39	20.29	12.00	100.00%	633	633
Terminal Park	28	4	1	6	0	39	20.29	12.00	100.00%	661	661
Washington	12	3	2	7	0	24	20.29	12.00	100.00%	328	578
Willow Crest	29	3	1	6	0	39	20.29	12.00	100.00%	661	661
TOTALS	357	37	22	91	0	507				8,258	8,908
MIDDLE SCHOOLS											
Cascade	14	0	1	8	17	40	28.02	12.00	76.67%	675	899
Mt Baker	13	0	1	7	15	36	28.02	12.00	76.67%	611	1,003
Olympic	12	0	2	9	17	40	28.02	12.00	76.67%	641	865
Rainier	9	0	3	8	15	35	28.02	12.00	76.67%	543	851
TOTALS	48	0	7	32	64	151				2,470	3,618
HIGH SCHOOLS											
Auburn High	23	0	3	15	40	81	28.74	12.00	76.67%	1,416	1,696
Auburn High - TAP	1	0	2	0	0	3	28.74	12.00	76.67%	40	40
Auburn Mountainview	17	0	4	11	30	62	28.74	12.00	76.67%	1,072	1,408
Auburn Riverside	23	0	0	10	29	62	28.74	12.00	76.67%	1,146	1,650
West Auburn	4	0	4	4	1	13	28.74	12.00	76.67%	147	175
TOTALS	68	0	13	40	100	221				3,821	4,969
GRAND TOTALS	473	37	42	163	164	879				14,550	17,496

SECTION 6 - CAPACITY AND FACILITY PLANNING

Since 1975, the District has regularly performed in-depth reviews of its existing facilities and long-term facility needs. The process includes the formation of community-wide citizens' committees to review facility needs and make recommendations for improvements, modernizations, and new facilities.

In 2015, a citizens' committee recommended the District build two new elementary schools, replace one middle and five elementary schools, and acquire property for three

elementary schools. In November 2016, the voters approved a bond proposition to build and replace these schools. The last project in this building program was completed in October 2024.

In 2023, the District completed a 10-year Facilities Master Plan. This plan identified the following facility needs:

- Complete improvements to 22 facilities to address aging equipment, air conditioning, energy conservation, major maintenance, and safety and security improvements within six years.
- Replace Alpac Elementary School within six years.
- Replace Cascade Middle School within six years.
- Build a new middle school within six years.
- Replace Evergreen Heights and Gildo Rey Elementary Schools within seven to 13 years.
- Replace the Administration Building and Administration Annex within seven to 13 years.
- Build a new high school in nine years if current enrollment projections remain accurate.
- Acquire new portable classrooms and relocate existing portable classrooms where needed to accommodate localized enrollment growth at individual schools.

A citizens' committee was convened in the fall of 2023 and recommended construction of a new middle school to increase capacity, replace an aging elementary and middle school, and provide improvements at 22 existing schools and support facilities. Based upon these recommendations, the District Board of Directors placed a bond proposition on the November 2024 ballot for these projects. This proposition received a 55.05% approval, missing the required 60% approval rate.

Here is a record of construction bonds submitted to the voters during the past 10 years. This includes the funding measures identified above. The school district has not submitted a capital levy to the voters for construction purposes during the past 10 years.

Table 11 – Construction Bond and Capital Levy – 10 Year History

FUNDING MEASURE	PROJECTS	FUNDING AMOUNT	ELECTION DATE	ELECTION RESULT
Construction Bond	New Middle School #5, Cascade MS Replacement, Alpac Elem. Replacement, Facility Improvements	$532,100,000	Nov. 2024	Failed
Construction Bond	2 New Elementary Schools, Replace 5 Elementary Schools and 1 Middle School	$456,056,000	Nov. 2016	Passed

The District Board of Directors is considering submitting a bond proposition to the voters in November 2025 to build a new Middle School #5 and replace Alpac Elementary and Cascade Middle School. It is also considering submitting a capital levy proposition in November 2025 to provide improvements to 22 existing facilities. The District is not eligible for state funding assistance for the Middle School #5 project. The District is eligible for state funding assistance for the replacement of Alpac Elementary and Cascade Middle School. The District will front fund the Alpac Elementary and Cascade Middle School projects because the state funding assistance is not guaranteed for these projects.

The new middle school and portable classrooms are part of the District's capacity solution. The new middle school will provide added capacity to serve growth and is the basis for the District's impact fees. The District also plans to purchase or relocate portable classrooms to continue to accommodate growth at the middle and high school levels.

The District's six-year facility needs are summarized in the following table.

Table 12 : Six-Year Capital Construction Plan

PROJECT	ADDED CAPACITY	FUND SOURCE	ESTIMATED COMPLETION	ESTIMATED COST	SIX-YEAR FINANCE PLAN						
					2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
New Middle School	800	Future Bond	Aug. 2027	$182,000,000	$7,280,000	$74,620,000	$91,000,000	$7,280,000	$1,820,000	$0	$182,000,000
Cascade MS Replacement	125	Future Bond	Aug. 2028	$190,000,000	$2,850,000	$4,750,000	$77,900,000	$95,000,000	$7,600,000	$1,900,000	$190,000,000
Alpac Elem. Replacement	224	Future Bond	Aug. 2029	$118,000,000	$0	$1,770,000	$2,950,000	$48,380,000	$59,000,000	$5,900,000	$118,000,000
Improvements at 22 Facilities	0	Future Cap. Levy	Aug. 2029	$53,400,000	$0	$8,010,000	$16,020,000	$13,350,000	$13,350,000	$2,670,000	$53,400,000
Portable Classrooms	0	Cap. Proj. Fund	Aug. 2025	$1,250,000	$1,250,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,250,000
Property Acquisitions	0	Cap. Proj. Fund	NA	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
TOTALS				$544,650,000	$11,380,000	$89,150,000	$187,870,000	$164,010,000	$81,770,000	$10,470,000	$544,650,000

SECTION 7 - IMPACT FEES

King County Code 21A allows school districts to assess impact fees on every dwelling unit in the District for which a fee schedule has been established. The fee schedule is based on the school impact fee formula set out in King County Ordinance 11621 Attachment A.

The following table identifies the data used in calculating impact fees for 2025.

Table 13: Impact Fee Data

IMPACT FEE ELEMENTS	SOURCE	SINGLE FAMILY			MULTI FAMILY		
		Elementary	Middle School	High School	Elementary	Middle School	High School
Classroom Capacities	District Standards	20.29	28.02	28.74	20.29	28.02	28.74
Debt Service Tax Rate	King County	1.78915	1.78915	1.78915	1.78915	1.78915	1.78915
District Average Assessed Value	King County	$602,781	$602,781	$602,781	$228,511	$228,511	$228,511
District SF Capacity- Permanent	District Data	997,039	378,631	677,976	997,039	378,631	677,976
District SF Capacity - Portables	District Data	23,200	36,160	36,640	23,200	36,160	36,640
District SF Capacity - Permanent + Portables	District Data	1,020,239	414,791	714,616	1,020,239	414,791	714,616
District Student Capacity - Permanent	District Data	8,258	2,470	3,821	8,258	2,470	3,821
District Student Capacity - Permanent + Portables	District Data	8,908	3,618	4,969	8,908	3,618	4,969
District Impact Fees	CFP Calculation	$8,003	$8,003	$8,003	$8,966	$8,966	$8,966
Facility Cost - Middle School	District Data	$0	$182,000,000	$0	$0	$182,000,000	$0
Facility Cost - Portable Classroom	District Data	$250,000	$250,000	$0	$250,000	$250,000	$0
Facility SF % - Permanent Facilities	District Data	97.73%	91.28%	94.87%	97.73%	91.28%	94.87%
Facility SF % - Portable Facilities	District Data	2.27%	8.72%	5.13%	2.27%	8.72%	5.13%
Genl. Obligation Bonds Interest Rate	Bond Buyer Index	4.15%	4.15%	4.15%	4.15%	4.15%	4.15%
OSPI Construction Cost Allowance	OSPI	$375.00	$375.00	$375.00	$375.00	$375.00	$375.00
OSPI Match % - District	OSPI	33.22%	33.22%	33.22%	33.22%	33.22%	33.22%
OSPI Match % - State	OSPI	66.78%	66.78%	66.78%	66.78%	66.78%	66.78%
OSPI Square Footage Per Student	OSPI	90	108	130	90	108	130
School Capacities	District Standards	650	800	1,500	650	800	1,500
Site Acreage	District Standards	12	24	36	12	24	36
Site Cost per Acre	District Standards	$533,937	$533,937	$533,937	$533,937	$533,937	$533,937
Student Generation Rates	CFP Calculation	0.331	0.118	0.161	0.431	0.154	0.152

Residential development in the District continues to add students to elementary, middle, and high schools. It has also increased the 2025 student generation rates for single-family and multi-family residences. These student generation rates are based on residential development data compiled for single-family and multi-family dwelling units.

The development data for single-family residences was collected from ten residential developments and serves as a fitting representation of students generated by single-family dwellings throughout the District. The development data available for multi-family units was limited to three developments including one development with an exceptionally high Student Generation Rate. This limited data and high student generation rate at one multi-family development has resulted in a high overall Student Generation Rate and high impact fee for 2025 for multi-family dwellings. In recognition of this, the District has made a discretionary adjustment to this fee and reduced it to match the multi-family fee collected in 2024.

The following table shows the impact fee calculation for single-family residences.

Table 14: Impact Fee Calculation – Single-Family Residence

SCHOOL SITE ACQUISTION COST						
Grade Level	Site Acreage	Cost per Acre	School Capacity	Site Cost per Student	Student Gen. Rate	Cost per SFR
Elementary	12	$533,937	650	$0	0.331	$0
Middle	24	$533,937	800	$0	0.118	$0
High	36	$533,937	1,500	$0	0.545	$0
TOTAL						$0
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION COST						
Grade Level	Facility Cost	Student Capacity	Percent Permanent SF	Facility Cost per Student	Student Gen. Rate	Cost per SFR
Elementary	$0	650	0.9773	$0	0.331	$0
Middle	$182,000,000	800	0.9128	$207,662	0.118	$24,504
High	$0	1,500	0.9487	$0	0.545	$0
TOTAL						$24,504
PORTABLE CLASSROOM COST						
Grade Level	Facility Cost	Student Capacity	Percent Portable SF	Facility Cost per Student	Student Gen.	Cost per SFR
Elementary	$250,000	20.29	0.0227	$280	0.331	$93
Middle	$250,000	28.02	0.0872	$778	0.118	$92
High	$0	28.74	0.0513	$0	0.545	$0
TOTAL						$184
STATE MATCH CREDIT						
Grade Level	Construction Cost Allowance	OSPI SF Per Student	State Match %	State Match per Student	Student Gen. Rate	Cost per SFR
Elementary	$375.00	90	0.6678	$0	0.331	$0
Middle	$375.00	108	0.6678	$0	0.118	$0
High	$375.00	130	0.6678	$0	0.545	$0
TOTAL						$0
TAX CREDIT						
Category	Residential Assessed Value	Debt Service Tax Rate	G.O. Bond Interest Rate	Years Amortized		Tax Credit
Single Family	$602,781	1.78915	0.0415	10		$8,682
IMPACT FEE SUMMARY – SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE						
Site Cost per Acre	Permanent Facility Cost	Portable Clrm. Cost	State Match Credit	Tax Credit	50% Local Share	Impact Fee SFR
$0	$24,504	$184	$0	($8,682)	0.500	$8,003

The following table shows the impact fee calculation for multi-family residences.

Table 15: Impact Fee Calculation – Multi-Family Residence

SCHOOL SITE ACQUISTION COST						
Grade Level	Site Acreage	Cost per Acre	School Capacity	Site Cost per Student	Student Gen. Rate	Cost per MFR
Elementary	12	$533,937	650	$0	0.431	$0
Middle	24	$533,937	800	$0	0.154	$0
High	36	$533,937	1,500	$0	0.152	$0
TOTAL						$0
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION COST						
Grade Level	Facility Cost	Student Capacity	Percent Permanent SF	Facility Cost per Student	Student Gen. Rate	Cost per MFR
Elementary	$0	650	0.9773	$0	0.431	$0
Middle	$182,000,000	800	0.9128	$207,662	0.154	$31,980
High	$0	1,500	0.9487	$0	0.152	$0
TOTAL						$31,980
PORTABLE CLASSROOM COST						
Grade Level	Facility Cost	Student Capacity	Percent Portable SF	Facility Cost per Student	Student Gen. Rate	Cost per MFR
Elementary	$250,000	20.29	0.0227	$280	0.431	$121
Middle	$250,000	28.02	0.0872	$778	0.154	$120
High	$0	28.74	0.0513	$0	0.152	$0
TOTAL						$240
STATE MATCH CREDIT						
Grade Level	Construction Cost Allowance	OSPI SF Per Student	State Match %	State Match per Student	Student Gen. Rate	Cost per MFR
Elementary	$375.00	90	0.6678	$0	0.431	$0
Middle	$375.00	108	0.6678	$0	0.154	$0
High	$375.00	130	0.6678	$0	0.152	$0
TOTAL						$0
TAX CREDIT						
Category	Residential Assessed Value	Debt Service Tax Rate	G.O. Bond Interest Rate	Years Amortized		Cost per MFR
Single Family	$228,511	1.78915	0.0348	10		$3,404
IMPACT FEE SUMMARY – MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCE						
Site Cost per Acre	Permanent Facility Cost	Portable Clrm. Cost	State Match Credit	Tax Credit	50% Local Share	Impact Fee MFR
$0	$31,980	$240	$0	($3,404)	0.500	$14,408
					Auburn School District Adjustment	($5,442)
						$8,966

SECTION 8 – CONCLUSIONS

New housing units continue to be built in the District, and the student population continues to grow. The student population is projected to increase during the next ten years but at a slower rate than in the past 10 years.

The District built two new elementary schools and replaced five elementary schools with larger facilities during the past five years. This increased elementary school capacity, and it now fully accommodates current elementary students. However, the District continues to lack permanent classroom space to accommodate middle and high school students, including students from new growth. Consequently, 82 portable classrooms are being used to accommodate middle and high school students and are part of the District's short-term capacity solution.

Because of a shortage of permanent classrooms in middle schools, the District is considering placing a bond proposition on the ballot in November 2025. This includes funding to build an additional middle school. The District is also monitoring annual enrollment levels and bonding capacity to determine when an additional high school should be built.

During the past year, the District experienced an increase in the construction cost for a new middle school and an increase in single-family and multi-family Student Generation Rates. This contributed to an increase in the impact fee for single-family residences from $4,584 to $8,003. It also contributed to an increase in the impact fee for multi-family residences. Based on an application of King County Code 21A and its associated formula, the District's 2025 impact fee for multi-family residences would increase from $8,966 to $14,408. The District has adjusted this fee and reduced it to match the multi-family fee collected in 2024. This discretionary reduction was made to establish a more stable impact fee for students generated from multi-family developments.

The District's 2025-2031 Capital Facilities Plan will be submitted for adoption by the Auburn School District Board of Directors. After adoption, the Plan, including its 2025 impact fee rates, will be submitted to King County and the Cities of Algona, Auburn, Black Diamond, Kent, and Pacific. The submission to these public agencies will include a request that the jurisdictions adopt the plan and include the plan as an element in their Comprehensive Plans.

2025 CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN
Renton School District No. 403

Board of Directors

Stefanie McIrvin, Ed. D, President
Justin Booker, Vice President
Avanti Bergquist, MD
Susan Talley
Pam Teal

Damien Pattenaude, Ed. D, Superintendent



Adopted: June 25, 2025

Renton SCHOOL DISTRICT
SERVICE | EXCELLENCE | EQUITY

2025
SIX YEAR CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

Renton School District No. 403

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I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan:

This Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan (the "Plan") is prepared by the Renton School District (the "District") in compliance with the requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act (the "GMA"), King County Code, and applicable ordinances of the cities of Bellevue, Newcastle, and Renton. The Plan was prepared using data available in the spring of 2025. The GMA outlines 14 broad goals including adequate provision of necessary public facilities and services. Schools are among these necessary facilities and services. School districts adopt capital facilities plans to satisfy the requirements of RCW 36.70A.070 and to identify additional school facilities necessary to meet the educational needs of the growing student populations anticipated in their districts.

It is the District's intent that the Plan be adopted by King County and the cities of Bellevue, Newcastle, Renton, SeaTac, and Tukwila as a sub-element of their respective Capital Facilities Plans. Currently, King County and the cities of Bellevue, Newcastle, and Renton collect school impact fees on behalf of the District when requested.

The Capital Facilities Plan contains the following required elements:

1. Enrollment forecasts for each grade span over the next six years.
2. An inventory of the existing capital facilities owned by the District and capacity of those facilities based on the District's current Standard of Service.
3. A forecast of future needs for capital facilities and the proposed capacities of expanded or new facilities.
4. A six-year plan for financing those capital improvements.
5. As relevant, a calculation of school impact fees and data substantiating such fees.

Overview of the Renton School District:

The District is located on the south end of Lake Washington, eleven miles southeast of Seattle and eleven miles south of Bellevue. Home to more than 100,000 people who value working, living, and playing in the Pacific Northwest, Renton has a strong economic base and a favorable business climate. The District spans approximately thirty-two square miles and serves a diverse population of approximately 14,000 students in pre-K through 12th grade at four high schools, four middle schools, sixteen elementary schools, and an early childhood learning center.

District programs also address the special needs of disabled, academically gifted, and artistically talented students. Three schools (Renton Park Elementary, McKnight Middle, and Lindbergh High) are U.S. Department of Education-recognized Blue-Ribbon Schools of Excellence. Community support for Renton schools is strong. School levies, which make up 25% of the district's budget, have been consistently approved by the community for more than 20 years. Voter-approved bond measures or capital facilities levies from 1992 through 2022 have brought exciting improvements in school buildings and support facilities, including the rebuilding of all

elementary schools, the remodeling of most middle and high schools, and the recent additional construction of two new elementary schools (Sartori and Hilltop Heritage) and a middle school (Risdon). Voter support has also provided state-of-the-art technology - a must to prepare students for living and working in this leading high-tech region. Every classroom has high-speed Internet connections and ample computer devices for all students.

Ensuring each student graduates with options and is prepared to participate fully in our democracy is at the heart of Renton School District's mission. Three core values of Service, Excellence, and Equity guide the district's strategic framework in family and community engagement, excellence in learning and teaching, and removing barriers and supporting students. Students are encouraged to reach for excellence through a variety of programs that focus on rigorous academic skills, problem solving, creative and critical thinking, and social and emotional growth. Renton School District staff are committed to preparing all students for success in their post-secondary journey. Teachers are encouraged to take an active role in promoting their own professional growth through collaborating on the use and development of high-quality instructional materials, sharing successful strategies, and looking for new ways to assess student progress. This focus on continuous staff development enables teachers to consistently improve the quality of instruction and prepares them to help students meet rigorous state academic standards.

The District's voters in 2019 approved a $249.6 M bond measure to fund a new elementary school (Hilltop Heritage Elementary School) to accommodate enrollment needs. Sartori Elementary School opened in 2018 as a choice school, providing additional capacity relief. The voters in November 2022 approved a $676 M bond to fund property acquisition and construction of a new Renton High School and security, seismic, and building systems updates at various schools throughout the District. Property acquisition is currently in process and the high school project is in the design phase currently.

In recent years the District's K-12 enrollment has seen an overall decline. Consistent with much of the region, the District's enrollment was affected by the global pandemic, lower birth rates, and increases in home based school instruction. The number of new homes planned for future construction in the District continues to be higher than the number of permitted units that were built between 2019 and 2023. The District anticipates, based on recent enrollment projections, that enrollment at all grade levels is likely to see a small decrease over the six year planning period. The District plans to monitor actual enrollment patterns closely and will incorporate new information as a part of future updates to this Plan.

II. STANDARD OF SERVICE & CAPACITY

The District's Standard of Service is the standard adopted by the District that identifies the program year, school organizational structure, student/teacher ratios by grade level (considering the requirements of students with special needs), daily class schedule, types of facilities and other factors identified by the District as necessary to support its educational programs and objectives. The Standard of Service is used to ascertain current and future capacity. It should also be noted that although the State Superintendent of Public Instruction establishes square foot guidelines for capacity funding criteria, those guidelines do not account for the actual program needs in the District. The Growth Management Act and King County Code 21A.43 authorize the District to adjust the standard of service based on the District's specific needs.

The District uses a traditional elementary (K-5)/middle (6-8)/high school (9-12) organizational structure.

The District, and the Renton Education Association, recognize that reasonable class size is necessary for optimum learning, and have established the following targets in student/teacher ratios for most regular classroom purposes:

Grade Levels K-1	21:1
Grade Level 2	22:1
Grade Level 3	24:1
Grade Levels 4-12	29:1

Students receive instruction in classes such as band/orchestra, choir, physical education at a larger ratio based on program and space.

Student /teacher ratio for special education classes held in self-contained classrooms within comprehensive elementary and secondary facilities is assumed to be 12:1. Educational facilities dedicated solely to special education or other specialized programs are excluded from capacity calculations, as are associated student headcounts.

At the high school level, due to adopted State and local graduation requirements, it is not possible to achieve 100% utilization of regular teaching stations. Based on actual utilization due to these considerations, the District uses a standard utilization rate of 80% at the high school level (4 out of 5 periods) for determining high school capacity. Beginning with the graduating class of 2020-2021, high school graduation requirements require one additional credit of science (three instead of two), and a total of twenty-four credits; three more than the previously required 21. This requirement impacts high school capacity as well. Additionally, similar to the high school utilization rate, a typical middle school utilizes a six period day and requires that one period be designated for teacher planning. This requirement reduces middle school capacity by one-sixth, or 17 percent.

Student/teacher ratios are applicable to both permanent and relocatable classrooms. However, since relocatable facilities do not allow for the full range of educational activities promoted by the District, they are generally viewed as temporary or interim housing, necessary to

accommodate enrollment fluctuations and interim development driven enrollment increases until such time as permanent facilities can be financed and constructed. For those reasons, relocatable classrooms capacities are calculated, but not used in the analysis of future facility needs.

Using the Standard of Service, the District calculates building capacity for each of its facilities. The calculation is made by reviewing the use of each classroom/teaching station in each facility in collaboration with individual school leadership. Spaces in buildings used for special program purposes such as special education and alternative learning environments are not included in the District's regular classroom capacity. Core facilities, such as the cafeteria or gymnasium, are not considered regular classrooms. A building's regular classroom capacity may change from year to year. For example, if the school enrollment has a higher number of special education students in a given year, there is potential that a teaching station is removed from the capacity inventory, thereby reducing the overall school capacity for that given year. Capacity at the secondary school level is further limited by the previously identified class scheduling restrictions and student distribution among elective classes. Based on a typical middle school six-period day, where one period is designated for teacher planning, capacity is reduced by one-sixth, or 17 percent of theoretical capacity. Similarly, at high schools with a five-period day, capacity is reduced for a teacher planning period by one-fifth, or 20 percent. Elective classes, many of which require specialized classrooms, also figure into the equation for determining a school's capacity, which together with required classes, require a well thought out master schedule if the facility's capacity is to be maximized.

Current Capacity:

The District's capital facilities include both permanent structures and relocatable (interim or portable) classrooms. The District's permanent K-12 facilities include 16 elementary schools, four middle schools, and four high schools. Two Special Instructional Use facilities house the District's early childhood, special education, and alternative learning programs. Support facilities include the Kohlwes Education Center (District administration), Transportation Center, Facilities Operations and Maintenance Center, Nutrition Services/Warehouse, Renton Memorial Stadium, and the Lindbergh Swimming Pool. Total permanent facilities encompass 2,670,757 square feet, with 2,495,051 square feet (93%) devoted to K-12 and instructional special use. See Appendix A for District Maps.

The District currently has a permanent K-12 facilities capacity of 15,342 (including the opening of Hilltop Heritage Elementary School fall of 2023). See Tables 1 & 2 below and Appendix B. Importantly, current and future capacity at the elementary level, as documented in this report, is based on the District's current Standard of Service, and does not necessarily reflect aspirational K-3 student/teacher ratios of seventeen students to one teacher. The District continues to make progress towards these requirements, by utilizing available classroom space, added staffing and plans to utilize the new elementary school classrooms to work towards this ratio. Most recent ratios have been anywhere from 17.3 to 19:1 but staffing recent enrollment changes and budget impacts have slowed the district's progress.

The District relocatable or portable facilities are used primarily to address enrollment fluctuations and to house students on an interim or temporary basis until permanent facilities can

be constructed. For those reasons they are not considered a long-term solution for housing students and are not considered "permanent" capacity. Of the 55 relocatable facilities in the District's inventory, 46 are "double portables" containing two classrooms (approximately 1,792 square feet together), and nine are singles (each approximately 896 square feet). See Appendix B. Combined, they provide the District with a total of 101 relocatable classrooms, encompassing 90,496 square feet of additional space available for instruction.

The tables below summarize existing K-12 permanent and portable classroom capacity. See also Appendix B for detail by school building.

Table 1 – Existing Permanent and Portable Capacity by Grade Level

FACILITY TYPE	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		MIDDLE SCHOOLS		HIGH SCHOOLS		TOTAL (K-12)	
	Total Capacity/Permanent to Portable		Total Capacity/Permanent to Portable		Total Capacity/Permanent to Portable		Total Capacity/Permanent to Portable	
PERMANENT	7,449	85.61%	3,435	86.22%	4,458	97.97%	15,342	89.02%
RELOCATABLE	1,252	14.39%	548	13.76%	92	2.03%	1,892	10.98%
TOTAL	8,701	100.00%	3,984	100.00%	4,550	100.00%	17,235	100.00%

Table 2 - Inventory and Capacity of Permanent Facilities

	NAME	LOCATION	AREA (ft²)	PROGRAM CAPACITY
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	Benson Hill	18665 116th Ave. SE, Renton, 98058	67,533	520
	Bryn Mawr	8212 S 118th St., Seattle, 98178	49,157	338
	Campbell Hill	6418 S 124th St., Seattle, 98178	57,072	332
	Cascade	16022 116th Ave. SE, Renton, 98058	59,164	467
	Hazelwood	7100 116th Ave. SE, Newcastle, 98056	66,161	591
	Highlands	2727 NE 7th St., Renton, 98056	60,000	547
	Hilltop Heritage	1075 Duvall Ave NE 98059	79,881	554
	Honey Dew	800 Union Ave. NE, Renton, 98059	54,620	336
	Kennydale	1700 NE 28th St., Renton, 98056	65,169	622
	Lakeridge	7400 S 115th St., Seattle, 98178	52,958	398
	Maplewood Hgts.	130 Jericho Ave., Renton, 98059	56,220	402
	Renton Park	16828 128th Ave. SE, Renton, 98058	65,955	476
	Sartori	332 Park Ave. N, Renton, 98057	76,797	554
	Sierra Heights	2501 Union Ave. NE, Renton, 98058	53,992	472
	Talbot Hill	2300 Talbot Rd., Renton, 98055	57,844	460
	Tiffany Park	1601 Lake Youngs Way, Renton, 98058	58,758	380
	Total Grades K-5 Capacity		**981,281**	**7,449**
MIDDLE SCHOOLS	Dimmitt	12320 - 80th Ave. S, Seattle, 98178	109,070	794
	McKnight	2600 NE 12th St., Renton, 98056	126,706	847
	Nelsen	2304 Jones Ave. S, Renton, 98055	124,234	896
	Risdon	6928 - 116th Ave. SE, Newcastle 98056	133,934	898
	Total Grades 6-8 Capacity		**493,944**	**3,435**
HIGH SCHOOLS	Hazen	1101 Hoquiam Ave. NE, Renton, 98059	327,395	1,462
	Lindbergh	16426 - 128th Ave. SE, Renton, 98058	242,662	1,211
	Renton	400 S 2nd St., Renton, 98057	278,373	1,389
	Talley	7800 S 132nd St., Renton, 98178	70,831	397
	Total Grades 9-11 Capacity		**919,261**	**4,458**
	TOTAL GRADE LEVELS K-12		**2,394,486**	**15,342**
ALT LEARNING	Meadow Crest ELC	1800 Index Ave. NE, Renton, 98056	68,752	464
	HOME Program - Spring Glen	2607 Jones Ave. S, Renton, 98055	7,008	84
	Renton Academy	2607 Jones Ave. S, Renton, 98055	24,805	48
	Total Instructional Special Use		**100,565**	**596**
	Total Instructional Facilities		**2,495,051**	**15,938**

SUPPORT SERVICES	Facilities Operations Center	7812 S 124th St., Seattle, 98178	21,894
	Kohlwes Educational Center	300 SW 7th St., Renton, 98057	57,200
	Lindbergh Pool	16740 - 128th Ave. SE, Renton, 98058	13,710
	Nutrition Services / Warehouse	409 S Tobin St., Renton 98057	27,466
	Renton Memorial Stadium	405 Logan Ave. N, Renton, 98057	35,193
	Transportation Center	420 Park Ave. N, Renton, 98057	20,243
	Total Support Services		**175,706**
	Total All Permanent Facilities		**2,670,757**

Undeveloped Property

The District currently has the following undeveloped real property in its inventory:

Skyway Site	S Langston Rd. & 76th Ave. S, Seattle	4.18 Acres

IV. ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

The District saw consistent year over year growth between 2011 and 2018. In 2019, enrollment started to decline slightly and, like most school districts, the District's enrollment was impacted by the global pandemic and temporary closure of in-person learning. The District's enrollment has continued to decline between 2021 and 2025. Using medium growth projections, the District expects that its enrollment will continue to decline approximately 1 percent each year for the next six-year planning period.

Projection Methodology:

Numerous methodologies are available for projecting long-term enrollments. The most common method is known as cohort survival which tracks groups of students through the system and adjusts the populations to account for the average year-to-year growth. For example, fourth grade enrollment is adjusted based on the average enrollment trend of the past in order to estimate next year's fifth grade enrollment. This calculation method considers the past five years' trends to determine the average adjustment factor for each grade, or cohort. The method works well for all grades except kindergarten, where there is no previous year data. For kindergarten, two methodologies are generally used: A linear extrapolation from the previous five years of kindergarten enrollment, assuming that there is a trend; or, alternatively, a comparison of the kindergarten enrollment to births from five years prior can be used to calculate a "birth-to-k" ratio. For example, kindergarten enrollment in 2025 is divided by the total births in King County in 2020 to produce a birth-to-k ratio. The average ratio for the last five years can then be applied to births in subsequent years to estimate kindergarten enrollment.

The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) uses the cohort survival method to project enrollments for purposes of the School Construction Assistance Program. The cohort survival method generally works well for Districts that have a consistent trend of gradual increases or declines in enrollment. It is less reliable in Districts where spikes in demographic trends (especially a marked increase or decrease in new housing or other enrollment factors) can lead to dramatic swings in enrollment from one year to the next. In addition, the use of the linear extrapolation method at the kindergarten level can result in a distorted trend since it does not consider changes in birth rate trends. Combining cohort survival with other information about births, housing, regional population trends, and even trends in service area and private school enrollment can often provide for a more accurate forecast.

The District contracts with FLO Analytics to prepare a modified cohort survival projection. The modified cohort survival projection combines the average rollup at existing grades with estimates of growth expected from new housing, as well as assumptions about market share gains or losses that the District is likely to see at certain grade levels. Estimates of housing growth for this model were obtained from building permit information provided by the respective jurisdictions. However, there are many unknowns due to current market concerns in real estate, inflation, and recent changes in government funding and job markets. As a result, and to be prepared for the different scenarios, the District reviews three projections: a low, medium, and high. See Appendix D for recent enrollment history and projected enrollment.

Projections through 2030-2031:

The District reviewed FLO Analytics' low, medium, and high modified cohort survival projections to determine our enrollment forecast for 2024-2030, and chose the medium scenario as the likely enrollment forecast for this time period. All of these scenarios included a continued decline in enrollment for the District. However, the medium scenario projected an enrollment decline similar to the last five years of enrollment, with slightly less of a decline per year to accommodate the current residential developments in the pipeline for our area. The District will continue to monitor development, move-in/move-outs, and trends within the four-county area to better predict enrollment more than two years out. Table 3 below identifies projected enrollment using the medium growth scenario.

Table 3 – Projected Enrollment – 2024 to 2030

	ACTUAL OCT. 2024 HEADCOUNT	PROJECTED OCT. 2030 HEADCOUNT (medium)	PROJECTED CHANGE 2024 - 2030	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 2024 - 2030
ELEMENTARY	6,432	6,027	(405)	-6.30%
MIDDLE	3,086	2,938	(148)	-4.80%
HIGH	4,180	3,917	(263)	-6.29%
other/alt	165	155	(10)	-6.06%
TOTAL	13,863	13,037	(826.00)	-5.96%

V. CAPITAL FACILITIES NEEDS AND PLANNING

Capacity Needs:

When considering the District's existing permanent capacity as compared to projected enrollment through the 2030-2031 school year, the District shows sufficient capacity in the near term at the elementary, middle school, and high school level. Importantly, the opening of the new Sartori Elementary School in August 2018 and Hilltop Heritage Elementary School in 2023 addressed capacity-specific needs and provides an overall increase in capacity for the elementary grade span, which were identified during 2015 & 2018 long-range planning and Citizens' Facilities Advisory Committee sessions in preparation for our voter-approved 2016 capital levy (which provided funding to construct Sartori Elementary School) and 2019 capital bond (which provided funding to construct Hilltop Heritage Elementary School). Table 4 compares the District's permanent capacity (from Table 2) with the six year enrollment projections by grade level (Appendix D). Anticipated capacity additions over the planning period are included in the analysis but are subject to funding and completion.

Table 4 – Capacity Analysis: Surplus/Deficit Projections[1] (2024/25 – 2030/31)

SURPLUS / DEFICIT CAPACITY PROJECTIONS[1] 2024/25 - 2030/31								
		24/25*	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
ELEM. K-5	PROGRAM CAPACITY	7,449	*7,449*	*7,449*	*7,449*	*7,449*	*7,449*	*7,449*
	STUDENT ENROLLMENT	6,509	6,352	6,273	6,210	6,076	6,044	6,027
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT CAPACITY)	940	1,097	1,176	1,239	1,373	1,405	1,422
MIDDLE 6-8	PROGRAM CAPACITY	3,435	*3,435*	*3,435*	*3,435*	*3,435*	*3,435*	*3,435*
	STUDENT ENROLLMENT	3,143	3,194	3,162	3,129	3,057	3,008	2,938
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT CAPACITY)	292	241	273	306	378	427	497
HIGH 9-12	PROGRAM CAPACITY[2]	4,458	*4,458*	*4,458*	*4,458*	*4,669*	*4,669*	*4,669*
	STUDENT ENROLLMENT	4,201	4,156	4,012	3,960	3,989	3,939	3,917
	SURPLUS / (DEFICIT CAPACITY)	257	302	446	498	680	730	752

*October 2024 enrollment

medium range projection - 24/25 and beyond

1. Does not include relocatable facilities (portables)
2. High School capacity increases by 211 students in 2028 with Renton HS replacement

The 2022 voter-approved capital bond provided funding for property acquisition, planning, and construction of a replacement of Renton High School. This project is expected to include added program capacity to address potential enrollment growth beyond the six-year planning period. The project is also intended to replace an aging school building and work towards program equity across the high school grade space at all District high schools.

Additionally, the 2022 capital bond included a building modernization of Hazen High School, including seismic structural updates, safety/security updates, HVAC system updates, finish updates in classrooms, corridors, and the library. This project is eligible for approximately $28.6 million from OSPI – School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) funding for a building modernization at the secondary school grade level. We are currently pursuing the SCAP funding for this project and it is the only OSPI – SCAP funding that the District is currently eligible to receive.

Table 4 does not include planned capacity additions at the middle school level but there is discussion for future bond planning that includes the need to replace both Nelson Middle School and Dimmitt Middle School, based on the age and condition of the school buildings. The District will continue to monitor middle school enrollment growth to determine if additional capacity as a part of these potential projects is needed for growth.

It should be noted that the District is also reaching its maximum limit in providing portable classrooms at many of its existing sites due to current land use and building code requirements.

Capital Construction Plan:

For the last six-year period, the District's highest priorities have been to address existing and projected facility capacity deficits, aging infrastructure at secondary schools, and responding to/planning for both growth and program related added capacity. These projects funded by the 2019 bond, 2022 bond, and impact fees, are projects responding to growth. This has included:

- Completion of Hilltop Heritage Elementary School, helping to relieve capacity needs in the Hazen High School service area. With the opening of Hilltop Heritage Elementary School in 2023, the District continues to have available capacity at the elementary level to serve potential enrollment growth.
- High school additions and/or renovations to create additional science classroom/laboratory space to address changes in State graduation requirements.
- Planning for replacement of Renton High School, Dimmitt Middle School, and/or Nelson Middle School – all aging facilities and potentially impacted by future growth.
- Acquisition of land for future development.
- Addition and or relocation of relocatable classrooms (interim classroom space known as portables).

Over the next six years the District will continue to implement the projects funded by the votes in the November 2022 bond. These projects include the following capacity and non-capacity projects:

Safety & Security

- Interior door hardware/lock updates
- New key system

- Main entry video intercoms
- Entryway improvements to provide front door line-of-sight for office staff
- Security camera updates and new installations
- Updated fire alarm and security alarm panels, devices, and systems

School Improvements

- Update seismic and structural systems in older buildings (retrofitting and modification of existing structures to make them more resistant to seismic activity, ground motion, or soil failure)
- Improvements and equipment replacement of school Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems
- Upgrades to electrical, plumbing, and mechanical systems
- Upgrades to boilers and domestic hot water heaters
- Replacement of aging roofs at school buildings

Purchase Property

- Provide for up to forty acres for a Renton High School replacement and the relocation of our Nutrition Services/Warehouse facility.

Build New Renton High School

- Build a new high school facility for the Renton High School service area, providing a modern learning environment and equitable athletic opportunities for all students.

The District's intent in structuring its capital improvement program is to maintain a constant level of construction throughout the program period to optimize the utilization of its management capabilities. The District utilizes a combination of in-house project management (Capital Planning and Construction Office) and outside management consultants to accomplish this.

VI. SIX-YEAR FINANCE PLAN

Funding Sources:

Funding for planned improvements is typically secured from several sources including voter-approved bonds or capital levies, State Construction Assistance Program funding, and impact fees.

Bonds are typically used to fund the construction of new schools and other capital improvement projects and require a 60% voter approval. The District's voters in 2019 approved a $249.6 M bond measure to fund a new elementary school (Hilltop Elementary School) to accommodate enrollment needs. Sartori Elementary School opened in 2018 as a choice school, providing additional capacity relief. The voters in November 2022 approved a $676 M bond to fund property acquisition and construction of a new Renton High School and security, seismic, and building systems updates at various schools throughout the District.

State School Construction Assistance funds come from the Common School Construction Fund. The State deposits revenue from the sale of renewable resources from State school lands set aside by the Enabling Act of 1889 into the Common School Account. If these sources are insufficient to meet needs, the Legislature can appropriate General Obligation Bond funds, or the Superintendent of Public Instruction can prioritize projects for funding. School districts may qualify for State School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) funds for specific capital projects based on a prioritization system. The District anticipates receiving approximately $28 M in SCAP funding for the Hazen High School Modernization project.

Where a district is eligible, impact fees are a means of supplementing traditional funding sources for the construction of public facilities needed to accommodate new development. *See Section VII* School Impact Fees.

Finance Plan:

The primary funding sources for all capital construction projects scheduled over the next six years include 2022 Bond funds and remaining funds from the 2022 technology/capital levy. Growth driven projects funded by impact fee revenue and 2019 bond funds are nearing completion. The majority of the recent bond funds will be directed towards land acquisition and the replacement of Renton High School. Construction of this school will not begin for two years due to the need to complete land acquisition and site preparation. If enrollment projections change to show that added capacity is needed to accommodate growth at the 9-12 grade level, the District will evaluate including the high school capacity additions as a part of a future impact fee calculation.

Capacity adding projects represent only a portion of the district's total capital improvement plan. Estimated expenditures for capacity projects over the duration of this six-year plan are indicated in Table 5 below.

Table 5a – Six Year Finance Plan – Added New Capacity

Project	Estimated Expenditures[1] ($1,000,000's)								Funding ($1,000,000's)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	Total	Secured[2]	Unsecured[3]
New Elem. School	2							2	2	0
HS Science Classrooms	0							0	0	0
Land Acquisition	2							2	2	0
portables	4							4	4	0
Total	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0

1. Estimated expenditures based on total project cost, including hard and soft costs.
2. Secured funding includes 2022 bond monies, and previously collected school impact fees. The District did not receive SCAP funds for the capacity projects identified in Table 5a.
3. Unsecured funds include, where relevant, future school impact fees and potential bond initiatives.

Table 5b – Six Year Finance Plan – Projects not Related to Added Capacity

Project	Estimated Expenditures[1] ($1,000,000's)								Funding ($1,000,000's)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	Total	Secured[2]	Unsecured
Renton High School Replacement & Site Expansion	36	52	102	146	55	18		409	409	0
Hazen HS Modernization[3]	10	20	20	18	3			71	71	0
Sierra Heights Secure Entry and Admin Remodel & Seismic Updates	5	1						6	6	0
Lindbergh HS HVAC & Seismic Updates	1	2	16	20	4			43	43	0
District-wide Safety/Security Updates	2	4	4	2				12	12	0
District-wide Seismic Updates (phase I)	3	10	7	1				21	21	0
District-wide HVAC Updates (phase I)	3	5	4	4	2			18	18	0
District-wide Building Envelope and Roof Updates (phase I)	2	3	3	1				9	9	0
Total	62	97	156	192	64	18	0	589	589	0

1. Estimated expenditures based on total project cost, including hard and soft costs.
2. Secured funding includes 2022 bond monies.
3. Includes approximately $28.6 M in WA State OSPI - SCAP funding.

VII. IMPACT FEES

The GMA authorizes jurisdictions to assess and collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional public facilities needed to accommodate new development. Impact fees cannot be used for the operation, maintenance, repair, alteration, or replacement of existing capital facilities used to meet existing service demands. In the case of public schools, impact fees are assessed only on residential new development. King County and the cities of Bellevue, Newcastle, and Renton currently collect impact fees on behalf of the District. Where applicable, the District calculates its impact fees in conformance with the codes of each jurisdiction.

To be eligible to collect school impact fees for new capacity projects, a district must demonstrate expected grade level enrollment growth over the six-year planning period and a related need for new capacity. The school impact fee formula examines the costs of housing new students from growth by using a student generation factor, which indicates the number of students that each type of dwelling produces based on recent historical data. See Appendix C for detail on the student generation rates.

Other factors used to calculate school impact fees include:

Site Acquisition Costs - the actual or estimated cost per acre to purchase property.

Building Cost – the actual or estimated cost to construct growth related facilities.

Temporary Facility Cost - the actual or estimated cost per classroom to purchase and install a relocatable classroom, including site work and utilities.

State Construction Assistance Program Funding Credit - the amount of funding provided by the State, subject to District eligibility, based on a construction cost allocation and funding assistance percentage established by the State.

Tax Credit – the estimated amount that a new homeowner will pay toward the school construction bond primarily funding the capacity improvement, derived from assessed property values, taxation rate, and current bond interest rates.

As required by local ordinances, the District's fee formula incorporates a fifty (50) percent "discount rate," which operates to set the final fee at 50% of the calculated unfunded need.

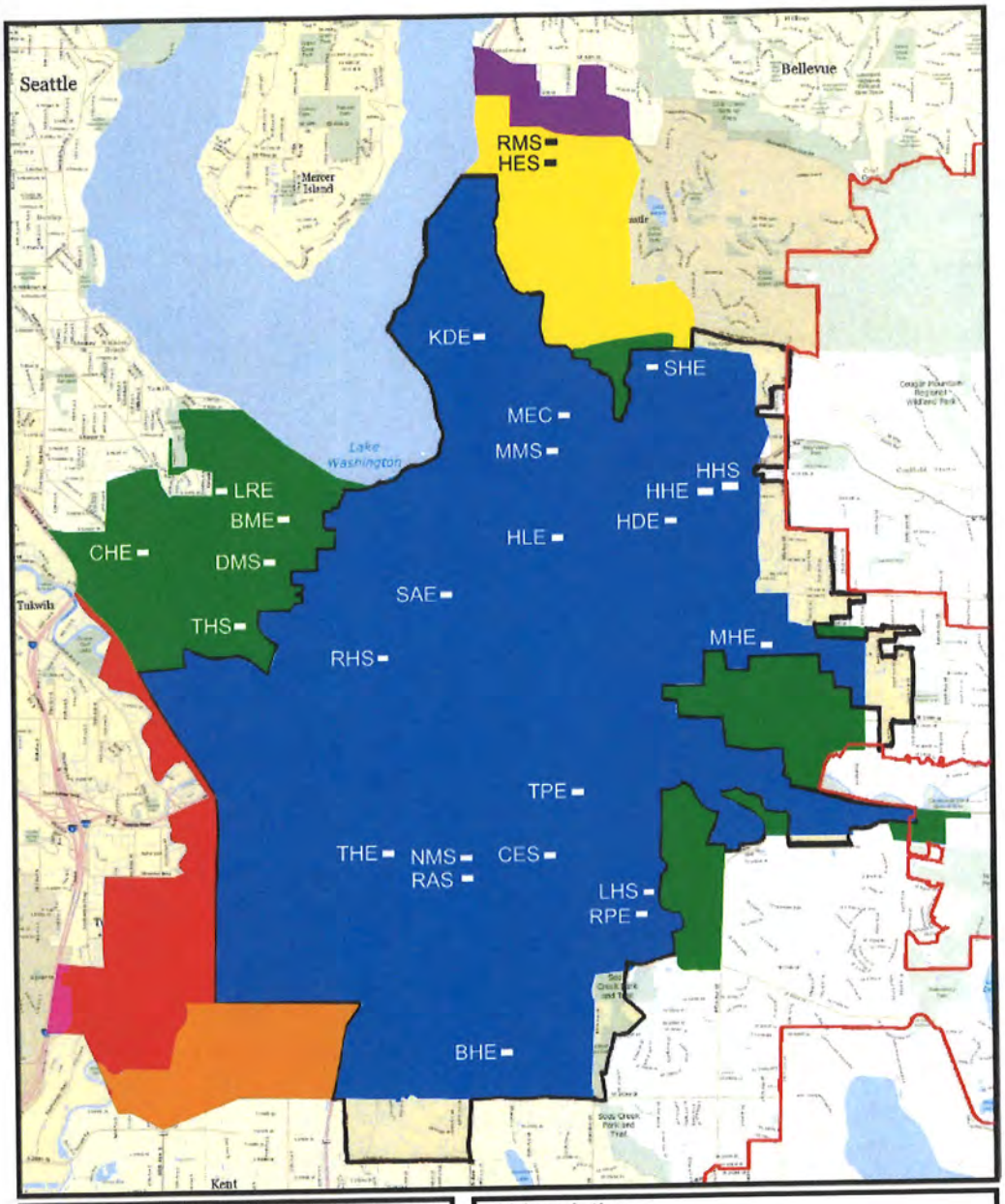
Table 6 below compares the District's current impact fee with the recommended 2026 impact fee.

Table 6 – School Impact Fees

IMPACT FEES	Effective January 2025	Proposed January 2026	CHANGE
SINGLE-FAMILY	$1,003	$0	($1,003)
MULTI-FAMILY	$3,268	$0	($3,268)

Due to the current projection of no expected grade level enrollment growth at K-5, 6-8, or 9-12, the District is not eligible to collect impact fees for 2026. The District intends to monitor enrollment growth closely and will update the CFP accordingly should the District become eligible for school impact fees in the future.

APPENDIX A – RENTON SCHOOL DISTRICT MAP



Renton School District Map Legend

- Bellevue
- Renton
- Kent
- Seatac
- King County
- Tukwila
- Newcastle
- City Limits of Renton
- KC UG Boundary

Abbreviations

Elementary Schools:

BHE	Benson Hill Elementary
BME	Bryn Mawr Elementary
CES	Cascade Elementary
CHE	Campbell Hill Elementary
HDE	Honeydew Elementary
HES	Hazlewood Elementary
HHE	Hilltop Heritage Elementary
HLE	Highlands Elementary
KDE	Kennydale Elementary
LRE	Lakeridge Elementary
MHE	Maplewood Heights Elementary
RPE	Renton Park Elementary
SAE	Sartori Elementary
SHE	Sierra Heights Elementary
THE	Talbot Hill Elementary
TPE	Tiffany Park Elementary

Secondary Schools:

DMS	Dimmitt Middle School
HHS	Hazen High School
LHS	Lindbergh High School
MMS	McKnight Middle School
NMS	Nelsen Middle School
RHS	Renton High School
RMS	Risdon Middle School
THS	Talley High School

Early Learning & Specialty:

MEC	Meadow Crest Early Learning Center
RAS	Renton Academy

APPENDIX B – SCHOOL CAPACITY CHARTS

Appendix B: Table 1 – Elementary School Capacity

FACTORS: Student/Teacher Ratios:

Grades K - 1	21:1
Grade 2	22:1
Grade 3	24:1
Grades 4 - 5	29:1
Scheduling Efficiciency	1.00
Program Efficiency	1.00

SCHOOL	PERMANENT TEACHING STATIONS								RELOCATABLE CLASSROOMS								TOTAL CAP
	TOTAL	K-1	2	3	4-5	SPED	OTHER	CAP	TOTAL	K-1	2	3	4-5	SPED	OTHER	CAP	
BENSON HILL	32	8	3	3	6	4	8	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520
BRYN MAWR	25	7	3	5	0	1	9	338	6	0	0	0	5	0	1	145	483
CAMPBELL HILL	25	6	2	6	0	2	9	332	8	0	0	3	5	0	0	217	549
CASCADE	31	7	4	0	7	3	10	467	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	96	563
HAZELWOOD	32	9	4	4	7	2	6	591	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	591
HIGHLANDS	32	8	4	3	7	2	8	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547
HILLTOP HERITAGE	30	8	4	4	6	3	5	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	554
HONEY DEW	22	7	4	4	0	1	6	336	8	0	0	0	6	0	2	174	510
KENNYDALE	33	9	3	5	8	2	6	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	622
LAKERIDGE	26	6	3	3	4	2	8	398	6	0	0	0	1	0	5	29	427
MAPLEWOOD HGTS.	26	11	5	2	0	2	6	402	12	0	0	3	9	0	0	333	735
RENTON PARK	32	7	3	3	6	2	11	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476
SARTORI	32	8	4	4	6	3	7	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	554
SIERRA HGTS.	29	8	4	3	4	3	7	472	8	0	0	1	3	0	4	111	583
TALBOT HILL	26	8	3	2	6	1	6	460	5	0	0	2	0	1	2	60	520
TIFFANY PARK	27	8	3	3	2	2	9	380	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	87	467
TOTAL	460	117	56	54	69	35	121	7,449	65	0	0	13	32	1	19	1,252	8,701

LINDBERGH SERVICE AREA	PERMANENT TEACHING STATIONS								RELOCATABLE CLASSROOMS								TOTAL CAP
	TOTAL	K-1	2	3	4-5	SPED	OTHER	CAP	TOTAL	K-1	2	3	4-5	SPED	OTHER	CAP	
BENSON HILL	32	8	3	3	6	4	8	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520
CASCADE	31	7	4	0	7	3	10	467	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	96	563
RENTON PARK	32	7	3	3	6	2	11	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476
TIFFANY PARK	27	8	3	3	2	2	9	380	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	87	467
TOTAL	122	30	13	9	21	11	38	1,843	10	0	0	4	3	0	3	183	2,026

HAZEN SERVICE AREA	PERMANENT TEACHING STATIONS								RELOCATABLE CLASSROOMS								TOTAL CAP
	TOTAL	K-1	2	3	4-5	SPED	OTHER	CAP	TOTAL	K-1	2	3	4-5	SPED	OTHER	CAP	
HAZELWOOD	32	9	4	4	7	2	6	591	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	591
HILLTOP HERITAGE	30	8	4	4	6	3	5	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	554
HONEY DEW	22	7	4	4	0	1	6	336	8	0	0	0	6	0	2	174	510
KENNYDALE	33	9	3	5	8	2	6	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	622
MAPLEWOOD HGTS.	26	11	5	2	0	2	6	402	12	0	0	3	9	0	0	333	735
SIERRA HGTS.	29	8	4	3	4	3	7	472	8	0	0	1	3	0	4	111	583
TOTAL	172	44	24	22	25	13	36	2,977	30	0	0	4	18	0	8	618	3,595

RENTON HIGH SERVICE AREA	PERMANENT TEACHING STATIONS								RELOCATABLE CLASSROOMS								TOTAL CAP
	TOTAL	K-1	2	3	4-5	SPED	OTHER	CAP	TOTAL	K-1	2	3	4-5	SPED	OTHER	CAP	
BRYN MAWR	25	7	3	5	0	1	9	338	6	0	0	0	5	0	1	145	483
CAMPBELL HILL	25	6	2	6	0	2	9	332	8	0	0	3	5	0	0	217	549
HIGHLANDS	32	8	4	3	7	2	8	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547
LAKERIDGE	26	6	3	3	4	2	8	398	6	0	0	0	1	0	5	29	427
TALBOT HILL	26	8	3	2	6	1	6	460	5	0	0	2	0	1	2	60	520
TOTAL	134	35	15	19	17	8	40	2,075	25	0	0	5	11	1	8	451	2,526

Appendix B: Table 2 – Middle School Capacity

FACTORS: Student/Teacher Ratios:

Core Classes	29:1
PE	35:1
Band /Orchestra	40:1
Choir	50:1
SPED	12:1
Other	31:1
Scheduling Efficiency	0.83
Program Efficiency	0.95

	PERMANENT TEACHING STATIONS									RELOCATABLES					TOTAL
SCHOOL	TOTAL	CORE	PE	BAND	CHOIR	SPED	OTHER	SUPP	CAP	TOTAL	CORE	SPED	SUPP	CAP	CAP
DIMMIT	41	21	3	1	1	4	5	6	794	4	4	0	0	91	885
McKNIGHT	41	25	3	1	1	4	5	2	847	8	8	0	0	183	1,030
NELSEN	52	22	3	1	1	2	9	14	896	8	8	0	0	183	1,079
RISDON	47	24	3	2	1	7	4	6	898	4	4	0	0	91	990
TOTAL	181	92	12	5	4	17	23	28	3,435	24	24	0	0	548	3,984

Appendix B: Table 3 – High School Capacity

FACTORS: Student/Teacher Ratios:

Core Classes	29:1	(24:1 @ Talley)
PE	40:1	
Band /Orchestra	40:1	
Choir	50:1	
SPED	12:1	
Other	31:1	(24:1 @ Talley)
Scheduling Efficiciency	0.80	
Program Efficiency	0.90	

	PERMANENT TEACHING STATIONS									RELOCATABLES					TOTAL
SCHOOL	TOTAL	CORE	PE	BAND	CHOIR	SPED	OTHER	SUPP	CAP	TOTAL	CORE	SPED	SUPP	CAP	CAP
HAZEN	78	44	3	2	1	7	18	3	1,462	0	0	0	0	0	1,462
LINDBERGH	55	32	3	1	1	6	11	1	1,211	5	4	1	0	92	1,303
RENTON	68	34	3	1	1	7	16	6	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	1,389
TALLEY	24	13	1	0	0	1	6	3	397	0	0	0	0	0	397
TOTAL	225	123	10	4	3	21	51	13	4,458	5	4	1	0	92	4,550

APPENDIX C – STUDENT GENERATION RATES (SGR)

The formula for determining school impact fees, as established by King County Council Ordinance 11621, requires that school districts provide "student factors based on district records of average actual student generation rates for new developments constructed over a period of not more than five years prior to the date of the fee calculation." The Ordinance also provides that, in the event this information is not available in the District, "data from adjacent districts, districts with similar demographics, or county-wide averages must be used."

Appendix C: Table 1 – Student Generation Rates by Housing Subcategory (2025)

Housing Type	Housing Units	Students				SGRs			
		K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Single-family	553	60	25	36	121	0.108	0.045	0.065	0.219
Multifamily [a]	505	66	19	23	108	0.131	0.038	0.046	0.214
Apt/Plex [b]	376	50	14	16	80	0.133	0.037	0.043	0.213
Townhome	129	16	5	7	28	0.124	0.039	0.054	0.217

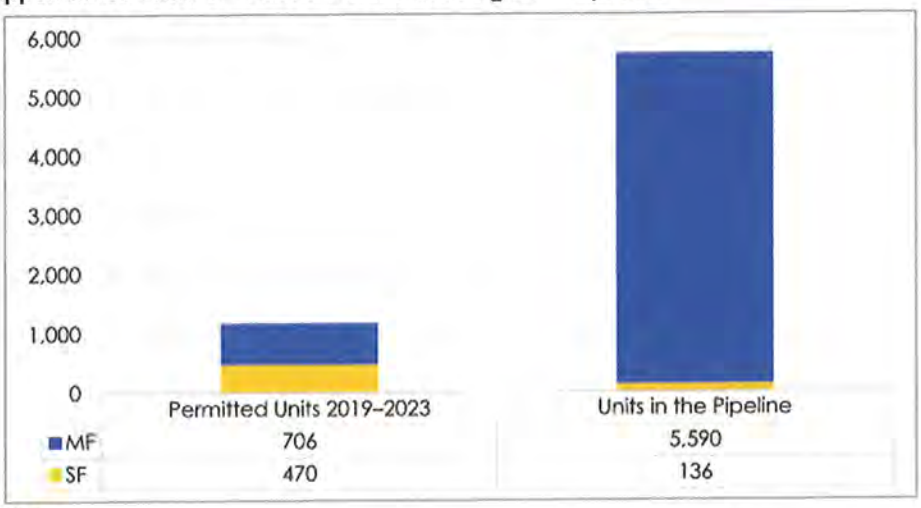
Notes
Units built in 2024 are excluded, because they may not have been completed and occupied by October 2024.
King County code Title 21A.43 defines the housing types as such, "single family units shall mean single detached dwelling units, and multi-family units shall mean townhouses and apartments."
(a) The multifamily category represents all structures with five or more housing units, including the following structure types: apartment, townhome, and plex (i.e., duplex, triplex, and fourplex).
(b) The multifamily Apt/Plex subcategory includes the following structure types: apartment and plex.
Sources
Renton School District October 2024–25 headcount enrollment.
King County GIS parcels and King County Department of Assessments assessor information.

Appendix C: Table 2 – Student Generation Rates for Projects with 25+ Housing Units (2019-2023)

Housing Type	Project Name	Year Built	Studio	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed	5 Bed	Housing Units	Students				SGRs			
										K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Apt/Plex [a]	June Leonard Place	2019	0	23	20	5	0	0	48	12	3	0	15	0.250	0.063	0.000	0.313
Apt/Plex	Sunset Oaks Apartments	2021	5	43	12	0	0	0	60	5	2	3	10	0.083	0.033	0.050	0.167
Apt/Plex	Sunset Terrace Apartments	2021	10	73	25	0	0	0	108	2	1	1	4	0.019	0.009	0.009	0.037
Apt/Plex	Watershed Apartments	2022	6	77	30	32	0	0	145	27	6	10	43	0.186	0.041	0.069	0.297
Townhome	Earlington Village	2019	0	0	3	28	29	0	60	6	2	4	12	0.100	0.033	0.067	0.200
Single-family	Akers Farms No. 06	Multiple	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	5	2	1	8	0.156	0.063	0.031	0.250
Single-family	Allura At Tiffany Park	Multiple	--	--	--	--	--	--	95	7	2	4	13	0.074	0.021	0.042	0.137
Single-family	Canyon Terrace	Multiple	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	6	3	8	17	0.102	0.051	0.136	0.288
Single-family	Hillmans Lake Wash Garden Of Eden	Multiple	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	4	3	2	9	0.118	0.088	0.059	0.265

Notes
Only developments with 25 or more units included.
Units built in 2024 are excluded, because they may not have been completed and occupied by October 2024.
King County code Title 21A.43 defines the housing types as such, "single family units shall mean single detached dwelling units, and multi-family units shall mean townhouses and apartments."
(a) The multifamily Apt/Plex subcategory includes the following structure types: apartment, and plex (i.e., duplex, triplex, and fourplex).
Sources
Renton School District October 2024–25 headcount enrollment.
King County GIS parcels and King County Department of Assessments assessor information.

Appendix C: Table 3 – Past & Future Housing Development



Source

City of Renton, Planning Division. Prepared by special request, April 11, 2025.

Appendix C: Table 4 – Residential Development Details

Map ID	Jurisdiction	Development Name	Type	Units	Notes
R_1	City of Renton	Longacres Renton	MF	3,458	Completion TBD
R_2	City of Renton	800 Renton	MF	1,179	Phase 1(419 units) under construction soon
R_3	City of Renton	Triton Towers	MF	900	Completion TBD
R_4	City of Renton	Solera Apartments	MF	651	Preleasing in Spring 2025; 277 affordable units
R_5	City of Renton	Kennydale Gateway	MF	385	Approved
R_6	City of Renton	Logan 6	MF	105	Preliminary Application
R_7	City of Renton	Solera Townhomes	MF	90	
R_8	City of Renton	Camellia Court Apartments	MF	72	Planned for 2025
R_9	City of Renton	Grant Place Townhomes	MF	36	Construction underway; completion in 2025
R_10	City of Renton	4th Dimension Building	MF	26	
R_11	City of Renton	Towns on 12th	SF	90	Construction has not started
R_12	City of Renton	Lakeview Terrace	SF	55	Construction underway
R_13	City of Renton	Harmony Ridge	SF	21	Preliminary plat approved
R_14	City of Renton	Willowcrest II	SF	19	
R_15	City of Renton	Christelle Ridge	SF	19	Plat recorded
R_16	City of Renton	Skyhorse	SF	18	Construction underway
R_17	City of Renton	Jefferson Highlands	SF	13	
R_18	City of Renton	VEK on Aberdeen	SF	12	
R_19	City of Renton	Emerald Highlands	SF	10	
KC_1	King County	Skyway Village	SF	15	Construction underway
Total SF				**272**	
Total MF				**6,902**	
Total Units				**7,174**	

Notes

King County code Title 21A.43 defines the housing types as such, "single family units shall mean single detached dwelling units, and multi-family units shall mean townhouses and apartments."

SF is single-family and MF is multifamily, which represents all structures with five or more housing units, including the following structure types: apartment, townhome, and plex (i.e., duplex, triplex, and fourplex).

Sources

City of Renton and King County.

APPENDIX D – ENROLLMENT HISTORY AND PROJECTIONS

Appendix D: Table 1 – Historical Enrollment by Grade

Grade	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2018–19 to 2024–25
K	1,274	1,263	1,097	1,116	1,097	1,022	1,019	-255
1	1,271	1,248	1,213	1,099	1,124	1,111	1,033	-238
2	1,265	1,208	1,216	1,181	1,099	1,094	1,112	-153
3	1,285	1,225	1,142	1,176	1,161	1,091	1,098	-187
4	1,330	1,256	1,186	1,106	1,162	1,172	1,073	-257
5	1,314	1,286	1,204	1,137	1,090	1,137	1,174	-140
6	1,199	1,246	1,236	1,113	1,052	1,037	1,058	-141
7	1,143	1,175	1,253	1,145	1,117	1,043	1,037	-106
8	1,107	1,125	1,167	1,183	1,131	1,078	1,048	-59
9	1,105	1,118	1,123	1,127	1,200	1,110	1,071	-34
10	1,105	1,131	1,109	1,106	1,164	1,203	1,114	9
11	1,007	960	992	973	1,017	1,021	1,072	65
12	1,033	931	980	971	969	1,006	944	-89
K–12 Total	**15,438**	**15,172**	**14,918**	**14,433**	**14,383**	**14,125**	**13,853**	**-1,585**

Notes

Students enrolled in Running Start full time are excluded from analysis.

The lowest and highest enrollment values per grade are highlighted blue and orange, respectively.

Sources

Renton School District October 2018–19 to 2024–25 headcount enrollment.

Appendix D: Table 2 - Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade – Middle Scenario

Grade	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2028–29	2029–30	2030–31
K	1,019	1,027	996	1,030	970	992	1,002
1	1,033	1,029	1,038	1,006	1,041	980	1,002
2	1,112	1,029	1,025	1,034	1,002	1,037	976
3	1,098	1,110	1,027	1,023	1,032	1,000	1,035
4	1,073	1,091	1,103	1,021	1,017	1,025	994
5	1,174	1,066	1,084	1,096	1,014	1,010	1,018
6	1,058	1,110	1,008	1,025	1,037	959	955
7	1,037	1,056	1,108	1,006	1,023	1,035	957
8	1,048	1,028	1,046	1,098	997	1,014	1,026
9	1,071	1,044	1,024	1,042	1,094	993	1,010
10	1,114	1,085	1,058	1,037	1,056	1,108	1,006
11	1,072	998	972	948	929	946	993
12	944	1,029	958	933	910	892	908
K–5	6,509	6,352	6,273	6,210	6,076	6,044	6,027
6–8	3,143	3,194	3,162	3,129	3,057	3,008	2,938
9–12	4,201	4,156	4,012	3,960	3,989	3,939	3,917
K–12	13,853	13,702	13,447	13,299	13,122	12,991	12,882

Notes

Students enrolled full-time in Running Start are excluded from analysis.

Darker shading represents higher values and lighter shading represents lower values.

Sources

Renton School District October 2024–25 headcount enrollment and FLO 2025–26 to 2030–31 enrollment forecasts (middle scenario).

APPENDIX E – IMPACT FEE CALCULATION

Due to the current projection of no expected grade level enrollment growth at K-5, 6-8, or 9-12, the District is not eligible to collect impact fees for 2026.

11/12/25
Northshore CFP fix

1

Sponsor: Dembowski

[E. Auzins]

Proposed No.: 2025-0320

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0320, VERSION 1

On page 3, line 47, after "Enumclaw School District," insert "Northshore School District,"

On page 5, line 99, after "((~~June 24, 2024~~))" strike "June 23, 2025" and insert "October 13, 2025"

On page 6, in the table beginning after line 116, on the row that begins with "Northshore, 417" after "((~~2,755~~))" strike "3,023" and insert "5,000"

Strike Attachment I, Northshore School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan 2025-31, and insert Northshore School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan 2025-31 revised September 2025

EFFECT prepared by *E. Auzins*: *Attaches an updated capital facilities plan for Northshore School Districts, corrects the amount of the multiunit residential unit impact fee (subject to the maximum fee amount of $5,000 required by King County Code), and adds a statement of fact regarding this change.*

Capital
Facilities Plan 2025-31
Northshore School District
June 2025 – As Revised September 2025









Northshore School District

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

2025 - 2031

NORTHSHORE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 417

3330 Monte Villa Parkway, Bothell, Washington 98021-8972

STRENGTHENING OUR COMMUNITY THROUGH EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

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Dr. Justin Irish



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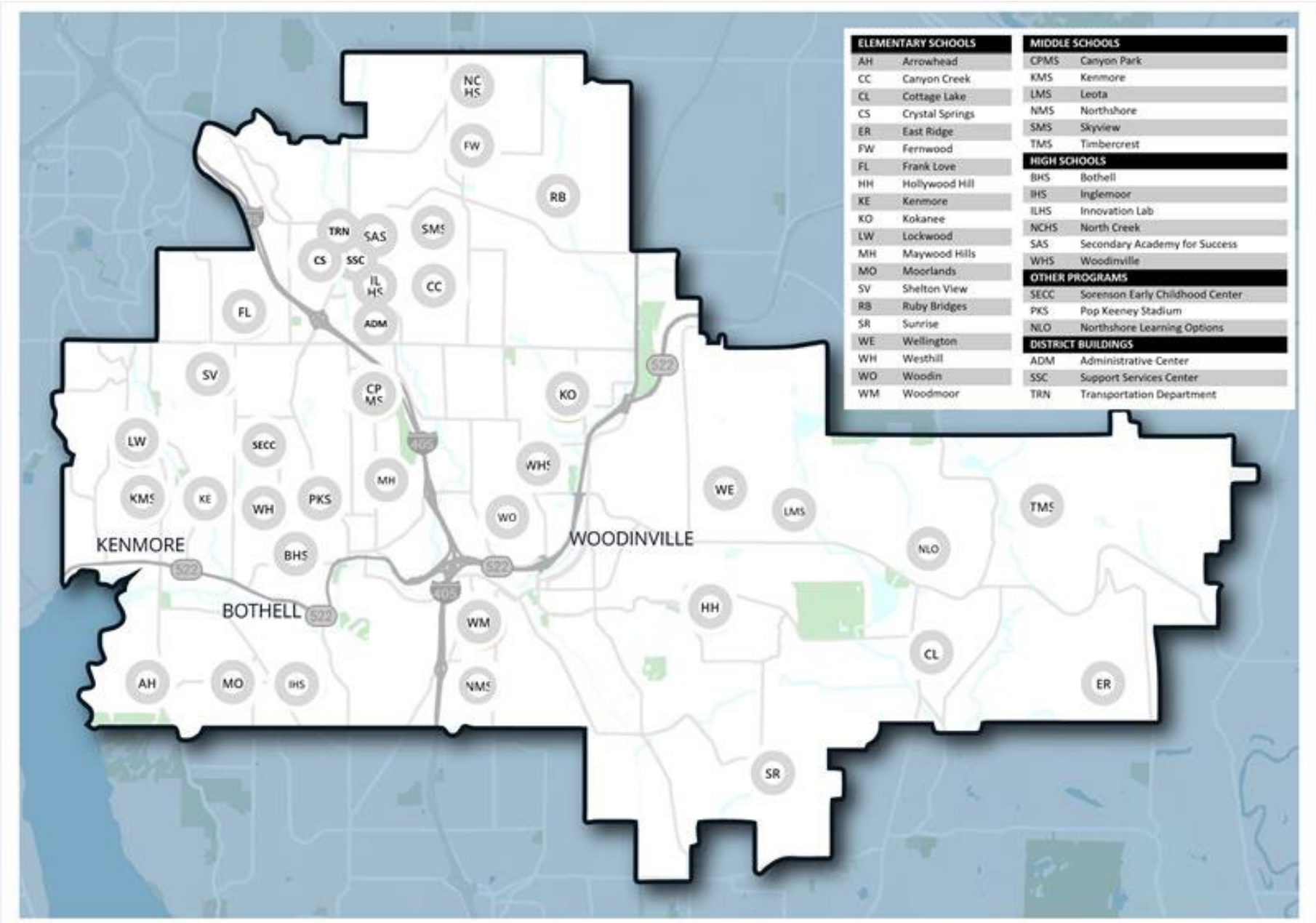
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2025 Northshore School District Map



Introduction

Section 1

Purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan

The Washington State Growth Management Act outlines fifteen broad goals, including the adequate provision of necessary public facilities and services. Public schools are among these necessary facilities and services. Public school districts adopt capital facilities plans to satisfy the requirements of RCW 36.70A.070 and to identify additional school facilities essential to meeting the educational needs of their growing student population.

The Northshore School District (NSD/District) has prepared this six-year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) per the Washington State Growth Management Act and the codes of King and Snohomish Counties and the cities of Bothell, Kenmore, and Woodinville. This CFP is intended to provide these jurisdictions with a description of projected student enrollment and school capacities at established service levels over the six-year period 2025-2031. It also offers longer-term enrollment projections. The role of impact fees in funding school construction is addressed in **Section 6** of this report.

The District updates its Capital Facilities Plan annually. The most recent update, before this version, was adopted by the Board of Directors in June 2024.

Overview of the Northshore School District

Schools & Programs

The Northshore School District currently operates twenty elementary schools, six middle schools, and four comprehensive high schools. NSD also has one choice high school (Innovation Lab High School), one alternative high school (Secondary Academy for Success), a hybrid combination of choice school with high levels of parent involvement (Northshore Networks), a home school program, (Northshore Family Partnership Program), a virtual learning school (Northshore Online Academy) and an early childhood center (Sorenson Early Childhood Center). The current grade configuration is K-5, 6-8, and 9-12.

Geographic

NSD spans 60 square miles and primarily serves five jurisdictions: King County, Snohomish County, the City of Bothell, the City of Kenmore, and the City of Woodinville. Some addresses are located in Brier, Kirkland, and Redmond. Still, they are either in areas not expected to experience new residential development or in minimal areas with previously developed residential areas. For the District's CFP and long-term projections, those areas are considered to have a minimal impact on NSD's grade bands. The King-Snohomish County line divides NSD such that roughly two-thirds of the District's geographic location is in King County and one-third in Snohomish County.

Population

The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) projects continued population growth in both King and Snohomish counties through 2030. Snohomish County's population is expected to reach 935,370, reflecting an increase of 83,790 people or 7.9 percent. King County is projected to grow to 2,487,380 residents, an increase of 109,280 people or 4.6 percent over the same period.

Within this regional context, the Northshore School District spans both counties. For forecasting purposes, the District uses a fixed rate of 7.62 percent based on the 2020 U.S. Census to estimate its share of Snohomish County's population. In 2024, this equated to an estimated 66,068 residents in the Snohomish County portion of the District, an increase of 556 residents or 0.85 percent from the previous year. While NSD also serves areas within King County, population projections and enrollment estimates are based solely on Snohomish County data.

Urban Growth Area & County Jurisdictions

The Urban Growth Area (UGA) boundary divides the Northshore School District (NSD), creating capacity utilization challenges. As new residential development continues at moderate rates, land for potential new school sites remains scarce. King County does not permit school siting outside the UGA, whereas Snohomish County allows it in certain rural zones via a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process.

In December 2024, Snohomish County adopted the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update, which includes Ordinance No. 24-033. This ordinance expands the Southwest County UGA by approximately 378 acres within the NSD boundary, specifically in the "43rd Avenue Area" and the "45th Avenue Area." The expansion transitions these areas from Rural Residential to urban density classifications:

43rd Avenue Area: Reclassified to Urban Medium-Density Residential (UMDR) and Urban Low-Density Residential (ULDR) to accommodate population growth.

45th Avenue Area: Reclassified to Urban Low-Density Residential (ULDR) to support anticipated population increases through strategic land use planning.

Snohomish County's Countywide Planning Policies mandate that jurisdictions "ensure the availability of sufficient land and services for future K-12 school needs" (Policy ED-11). The NSD remains committed to monitoring developments in the Snohomish County 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update and evaluating opportunities to accommodate anticipated growth.

The District participates in regular conversations regarding school facilities planning with jurisdictions in King County pursuant to regular meetings held to comply with Policy PF-22 of the King County Countywide Planning Policies. NSD appreciates any opportunity to cooperate in planning efforts with its jurisdictions.

Section 2

Enrollment

Enrollment Summary

Between 2020 and 2024, Northshore School District (NSD) saw a decrease of 879 students, with enrollment declining from 22,943 to 22,064. This followed several years of growth and reflects regional shifts, including lower birth rates, limited housing turnover, and the ongoing effects of the pandemic. The rate of decline slowed from 1.2% in 2021 to 0.5% in 2022, followed by a slight increase of 0.3% in 2023 and a 1.5% decrease in 2024.

Enrollment is expected to stabilize by 2026 and recover as early as 2027. Growth is anticipated due to new housing development, particularly in the Snohomish County portion of the district, and an improving housing market. The northern and central service areas are projected to experience the most growth. At the same time, the southern portion of the district is expected to remain relatively stable due to demographic and housing constraints in King County. Overall, enrollment is projected to trend upward throughout the decade.

Enrollment Trends

The District continues to experience a clear enrollment pattern, with larger cohorts currently enrolled in grades 3 through 12 and smaller class sizes in kindergarten through grade 2. This trend is expected to continue as the larger cohorts move through the system, creating a sustained impact on middle and high school enrollment in the coming years.

Forecast Data Factors

Kindergarten Enrollment

Historically, kindergarten enrollment in Northshore School District has accounted for approximately 4.00 to 5.00 percent of total births in King and Snohomish counties. Despite fluctuations during the pandemic, this ratio has remained relatively stable. As of 2024, kindergarten enrollment represents 4.33 percent of combined county births, continuing the long-term trend. This consistency suggests a sustained level of family preference for the District and reflects a reliable entry point for projecting future enrollment patterns at the elementary level.

Planned Residential Development

New single-family development within Northshore School District slowed in 2022, with 759 planned units, but increased to 832 in 2023 based on December 2023 data and has significantly declined in 2024 down to 493. These figures exclude short plats, which are becoming more common as large parcels become scarce. This trend toward infill development is beginning to impact enrollment in certain areas, with some short plats generating more students than previously forecasted. As jurisdictions prioritize higher-density housing, short plats are expected to grow in future enrollment projections.

Multi-family and townhome development also remains strong. While there were 4,841 multi-family units in the pipeline in 2022, that number slightly decreased to 3,987 in 2023 and declined to 3,015 in 2024. Townhomes, many of which offer three or more bedrooms, continue to produce more students per unit than apartments or condominiums. This has allowed the District to calculate student generation rates more accurately and apply separate impact fees in jurisdictions that distinguish between housing types. The District will continue monitoring this trend closely.

Recent UGA expansions in Snohomish County are expected to support new residential development within the District boundary, particularly in areas reclassified for urban density. These changes may result in increased student enrollment over time. The District will continue to monitor development activity and coordinate with local jurisdictions to assess future enrollment impacts and capacity needs.

Forecasts

Cohort Survival Methodology

The cohort survival method tracks groups of students over time, applying average year-to-year changes to forecast future enrollment. OSPI commonly uses it for school construction funding decisions through the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP).

This method is most reliable in districts with stable, gradual enrollment trends. However, its accuracy declines in areas experiencing significant shifts in housing development, birth rates, or migration patterns. Kindergarten projections are especially sensitive to changes in regional birth rates. Recent disruptions, including the COVID-19 pandemic and broader economic and demographic shifts, have introduced new challenges to the reliability of this approach.

Modified Cohort Survival Methodology

Northshore School District (NSD) collaborates with professional demographers to enhance the traditional cohort survival method by incorporating local data on births, housing development, population trends, student mobility, and enrollment in private and homeschool settings. These projections, last updated in January 2025, are shown in Table 2.1 below, and a complete report is maintained on file for reference.

Using a high-range projection model, the District anticipates an increase of 1,559 K–12 students over the six-year planning period. The high-range model, rather than the traditional mid-range model, reflects several key factors: a sustained pattern of larger incoming cohorts, the volume of approved residential development, and the projected impacts of recent Urban Growth Area (UGA) expansions. While the impact of UGA boundary changes in Snohomish County is not yet included in this projection, NSD recognizes that new zoning for an additional 378 acres may further increase enrollment in future updates. A high-range forecast provides a more appropriate and conservative basis for facility planning, particularly because the District cannot construct new capacity at the same pace that students may enroll. To ensure responsiveness to actual conditions, the District re-evaluates the demographer's forecast annually and adjusts planning assumptions as needed to align with enrollment trends.
The District will continue to monitor actual enrollment and adjust projections and facility planning as needed to ensure capacity keeps pace with growth.

High-Range Enrollment Forecast
Table 2.1

Grade	Actual	Projections					
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
Kinder	1,463	1,480	1,451	1,474	1,529	1,503	1,525
1st	1,536	1,563	1,585	1,560	1,588	1,648	1,620
2nd	1,588	1,593	1,625	1,655	1,631	1,660	1,723
3rd	1,747	1,622	1,631	1,670	1,704	1,680	1,709
4th	1,670	1,788	1,665	1,681	1,725	1,761	1,736
5th	1,786	1,698	1,821	1,704	1,724	1,769	1,806
6th	1,742	1,824	1,738	1,871	1,755	1,778	1,824
7th	1,743	1,774	1,860	1,781	1,921	1,804	1,827
8th	1,754	1,762	1,796	1,892	1,816	1,959	1,841
9th	1,835	1,854	1,866	1,912	2,017	1,939	2,092
10th	1,810	1,880	1,903	1,925	1,977	2,087	2,006
11th	1,763	1,729	1,799	1,831	1,855	1,907	2,013
12th	1,627	1,741	1,711	1,789	1,824	1,850	1,901
Total	**22,064**	**22,308**	**22,451**	**22,745**	**23,066**	**23,345**	**23,623**
K-5th	9,790	9,744	9,778	9,744	9,901	10,021	10,119
6th-8th	5,239	5,360	5,394	5,544	5,492	5,541	5,492
9th-12th	7,035	7,204	7,279	7,457	7,673	7,783	8,012

Long Range Forecasts

The modified cohort methodology was extrapolated to 2034 to produce a 10-year high-range enrollment forecast (**Table 2.2**). Using this methodology, NSD's enrollment is projected to grow by 2,523 students from 2025 to 2034. This projection assumes that state forecasts for births, K–12 growth, and population trends in the Puget Sound region remain on track.

A noticeable shift in enrollment is expected at the high school level, with elementary and middle school enrollment increasing steadily through 2030. Elementary enrollment is projected to grow gradually, with accelerated increases after 2027 as larger cohorts progress through the system.

The 10-year high-range enrollment forecast (**Table 2.2**) reflects these trends and is the basis for long-term capacity planning.

10-Year High-Range Enrollment Forecast
Table 2.2

Grade	Oct-25	Oct-30	Oct-34	10 Year Total Growth
K-5th	9,744	10,119	10,609	865
6th-8th	5,360	5,492	5,920	560
9th-12th	7,204	8,012	8,302	1,098
Total	22,308	23,623	24,831	2,523

Enrollment projections are based on current trends in population, birth rates, housing development, and economic conditions. Future changes in these factors may impact growth. The District will monitor trends and adjust forecasts as needed to support effective capacity planning.

Snohomish County/OFM Forecasts

Snohomish County requires long-term population projections as part of the biennial Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) update, while King County does not. The District acknowledges that projections beyond six years become less reliable and relies on periodic updates to reflect current demographic trends.

Based on data from the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) and Snohomish County, Northshore School District (NSD) projects a 2045 student FTE population of 30,275 (Table 2.3). Between 2016 and 2021, enrollment averaged 39.7% of the OFM/Snohomish County population estimates, declining to 35.54% based on 2020 Census data. However, as NSD spans both King and Snohomish Counties, these figures are estimates for planning purposes.

OFM's October 2030 population forecast exceeds NSD's high-range enrollment projection by 1,704. These differences highlight the need for ongoing monitoring of population trends to inform long-term capacity planning.

FTE Enrollment Forecast – 2044 OFM/Snohomish County Estimates*
Table 2.3

Grade Band	Oct-20	Oct-30	Oct-45
Elementary	10,212	11,537	13,437
Middle	5,322	6,012	7,341
High	6,885	7,778	9,497
Total	22,419	25,327	30,275

*Assumes that percentage per grade span will remain constant through 2045 which aligns with the Snohomish County requirement.

District Standard of Service

Section 3

Primary Objective

Northshore School District prioritizes optimizing student learning by maintaining adequate permanent and temporary classroom capacity. This involves continuous assessment of curriculum, instructional methods, and learning environments to ensure equitable access for all students. The District defines capacity using two key measures: design capacity, which is determined by fire code regulations, and instructional capacity, which is based on program and school plans, recognizing that some spaces can only be used at 85 percent of total school capacity. Factors such as state-mandated changes, including full-day kindergarten, Core 24 graduation requirements, and reduced K-3 class sizes, along with demographic projections, are considered when determining service levels..

Existing Programs and Standards of Service

Northshore School District offers traditional and nontraditional educational programs (**Table 3.1**), which are regularly reviewed to ensure optimal instructional methods, equitable access, and appropriate learning environments. Teacher-to-student ratios, privacy needs, proximity to services, noise levels, and physical activity determine program space requirements. Flexibility is essential to accommodate learning styles, program changes, and activities before and after school. Some programs, such as Special Education Functional Skills and Academics, require lower classroom capacities, with service levels adjusted to reflect smaller class sizes, such as eight students per room instead of the standard 25 (**Table 3.2**).

Capacity and Programs

Capacity is affected at buildings that house special programs. These programs require space modifications and frequently have lower class sizes than other, more traditional programs. This potentially translates into greater space requirements. These requirements affect the utilization of rooms and result in school capacities varying from year to year. (As programs move or grow, depending on space needs, capacity can change or decline in a school.)

Special teaching stations and programs NSD offers at specific school sites are included in **Table 3.1**.

Programs and Teaching Stations

Table 3.1

	Elementary	Secondary
Group Activity Room	x	
Early Childhood	x	
Head start (Federal)	x	
ECEAP (State)	x	
Elementary Advanced	x	
Advanced Academic Program		x
Parents Active Cooperative in	x	
Dual Language	x	
Learning Assistance Program	x	
Title 1	x	
English Language	x	x
Northshore Learning Options	x	x
Secondary Academy for		x
International Baccalaureate		x
Advanced Placement (AP)		x
College in the High School		x
Running Start		x
Band & Jazz Band	x	x
Orchestra	x	x
Choir		x
Special Education (SPED):	x	x
Learning Centers(LC)	x	x
Mid Level (ML)	x	x
Mid-Level Sensory (MLS)	x	
Mid-Level Social-Emotional	x	
Mid-Level Blended (MLB)	x	
Aspire		x
Functional Skills & Academics	x	x
Adult Transition Pathways (ATP)		x
Adult Transitioning to Independence		
Career Technical Education		x
Includes specialized programs like Automotive, Composites, Culinary Arts, Robotics, Sustainable Engineering and Design, Project Lead the Way, Aeronautics, Marketing,		x

Standard of Service

Northshore School District has established an average class size that does not exceed the sizes listed in **Table 3.2**.

Class sizes are averages based on actual utilization, which is influenced by state and/or contractual requirements, state funding, and instructional program standards.

Standard of Service

Table 3.2

Program a Classroom Serves	Prek-5th Target # of Students Per Classroom	Middle School Target Number of Students Per Classroom	High School Target Number of Students Per Classroom
Special Education Preschool	15	N/A	N/A
Early Childhood & PreK	16	N/A	N/A
Kindergarten - 1st	24	N/A	N/A
Elementary 2nd - 3rd	26	N/A	N/A
Elementary 4th - 5th	27	N/A	N/A
Secondary 6th - 12th	N/A	27	27
Special Education Learning Center	25	25	25
Special Education Mid Level Blended	12	N/A	N/A
Special Education Mid Level	N/A	10	10
Special Education Sensory	10	N/A	N/A
Special Education Midlevel Social Emotional	10	N/A	N/A
Special Education Aspire	N/A	8	8
Special Education Functional Skills &	8	8	8
Alternative Education	N/A	N/A	15

All schools target 83 to 88 percent utilization, depending on program needs such as Special Education and Arts. These percentages reflect the need to maintain flexibility in space use to support various programs, scheduling requirements, and student support services across grade levels.

Snohomish County

Snohomish County requires that the District's plan include a report regarding NSD's compliance with the District's minimum service levels. **Table 3.3** shows the District's average students per teaching station as of October 1 for each year to measure its minimum service levels. The District acknowledges that current teaching station averages exceed target levels and will continue to monitor and address systemwide capacity as part of its long-range planning.

Average Students per Scheduled Teaching Station

(In classrooms without special programs)

Table 3.3

Grade Level	# of Scheduled Teaching Stations	Minimum Level of Service	22/23	23/24	24/25
K - 5	433	24	20.9	21.6	22.4
6 - 8	238	26	25.1	25.8	25.8
9 -12	308	26	22.7	26.5	27.8
Total / Average	979				

Capital Facilities Inventory

Section 4

Inventory History

Bothell High School is the oldest of our current schools in the Northshore School District, initially constructed in 1953. It was followed by Kenmore Elementary in 1955 and Arrowhead and Crystal Springs Elementary Schools in 1956. Kenmore Middle School was built in 1961 during a growth boom from 1953 to 1964. Table 4.1 illustrates the age of each school, the dates of modernizations and added capacity, and the historical timeline.

Historical Timeline of School Construction and Modernization

Table 4.1

School	Year Built	Last Modernization or Addition
Arrowhead	1957	1994
Bear Creek	1988	2011
Canyon Creek	1977	1999/2008/2020
Cottage Lake	1958	1998/2005
Crystal Springs	1957	1990/1997/2002/2022
East Ridge	1991	
Fernwood	1988	2002/2010/2022
Frank Love	1990	
Hollywood Hill	1980	2001
Kenmore	1955	1987/1999/2022
Kokanee	1994	
Lockwood	1962	1998/2002
Maywood Hills	1961	1989/2000/2002/2022
Moorlands	1963	1994/2002
Ruby Bridges	2020	
Shelton View	1969	1992/1999
Sorenson ECC *	2002	2022
Sunrise	1985	
Wellington	1978	2000
Westhill	1960	1971/1993/1995
Woodin	1970	2003/2022
Woodmoor	1994	
Middle School		
Canyon Park	1964	1979/1987/2000/2005
Kenmore	1961	1995/2004/2008/2012
Leota	1972	1995/1996/1997/2022
Northshore	1977	2004
Skyview	1992	2020
Timbercrest	1997	
High School		
Bothell	1953	1997/2001/2005/2009
Inglemoor	1964	1994/1995/1997/2022
Innovation Lab	2020	
Woodinville	1983	1989/1994/2008/2011/2016
North Creek	2016	
SAS	2010	

Capacity Definitions

The Growth Management Act requires a capacity analysis based on an inventory of existing capital facilities.

Design Capacity

Design capacity is the number of students a building was initially designed to hold. It may still be used for building code or fire code references, but it is not used in enrollment planning or capital forecasting.

Instructional Capacity

Instructional capacity adjusts permanent and temporary capacity based on how the space is used. It accounts for program needs like Special Education, full-day kindergarten, teacher planning time, and other space demands. Because not every room can be fully used every period, schools are typically considered complete when they reach 83–88% of their total space. Instructional capacity is updated each year.

Permanent Capacity

Permanent capacity is the number of students that can fit in the school's main building using built-in classrooms. It does not include portables or other temporary spaces.

Portable Capacity

Portable capacity is the space added through portables or modular classrooms. It helps handle enrollment growth or program changes when permanent space is unavailable.

Total Capacity

Total Capacity is the sum of permanent and portable capacity. For this document, instructional capacity is the standard measure, as it most accurately reflects how school space is used to deliver educational programs.

Inventory

Inventory of Instructional Capacity

Table 4.2 summarizes the District's instructional capacity, including current capacity in permanent and portable classrooms.

2024-25 Instructional Capacity Inventory

Table 4.2

	Permanent Instructional Capacity	Instructional Portables	Total Number of Portables	Portable Instructional Capacity	Portable % of Total Capacity	Total Instructional Capacity
Elementary School						
Arrowhead	270	3	5	65	19%	335
Canyon Creek	847	7	12	189	18%	1,036
Cottage Lake	336	0	0	0	0%	336
Crystal Springs	404	5	6	132	25%	536
East Ridge	414	0	0	0	0%	414
Fernwood	515	8	15	320	38%	835
Frank Love	393	7	14	205	34%	598
Hollywood Hill	392	0	2	0	0%	392
Kenmore	383	0	9	0	0%	383
Kokanee	423	11	12	268	39%	691
Lockwood	529	0	5	24	4%	553
Maywood Hills	383	7	10	174	31%	557
Moorlands	553	2	9	78	12%	631
Ruby Bridges	461	0	0	0	0%	461
Shelton View	411	4	6	95	19%	506
Sunrise	402	0	1	0	0%	402
Wellington	420	1	4	24	5%	444
Westhill	359	3	8	92	20%	451
Woodin	406	3	6	97	19%	503
Woodmoor	605	0	0	0	0%	605
Elementary Totals	**8,906**	**61**	**124**	**1763**	**17%**	**10669**
Middle School						
Canyon Park	1069	4	4	108	9%	1177
Kenmore	965	1	1	27	3%	992
Leota	966	7	7	159	14%	1125
Northshore	1024	4	4	131	11%	1155
Skyview	1,312	4	4	108	8%	1420
Timbercrest	931	0	0	0	0%	931
Middle Total	**6,267**	**20**	**20**	**533**	**8%**	**6,800**
High School						
Bothell	2,011	0	0	0	0%	2,011
Inglemoor	1,915	4	4	147	7%	2,062
North Creek	1,911	0	0	0	0%	1,911
Woodinville	1,927	0	0	0	0%	1,927
Innovation Lab	432	0	0	0	0%	432
Secondary Academy of Success	237	0	0	0	0%	237
High School Totals	**8,433**	**4**	**4**	**147**	**2%**	**8,580**
K-12 Totals	**23,606**	**85**	**148**	**2,443**	**9%**	**26,049**

- The Bear Creek campus provides programs for the Northshore Learning Options and does not provide regular capacity.
- Sorenson Early Childhood Center serves students aged 3-5 yrs and does not provide capacity for K-12 grades;

Portable Classrooms

Purpose & Data

Portable classrooms provide temporary instructional space when permanent classrooms are unavailable. They help the District manage enrollment growth, avoid overbuilding, and support evolving or pilot programs. The District evaluates the need for portable classrooms annually as part of its instructional capacity planning.

The District aims to keep portable classrooms at or below 10%–15% of total instructional capacity. This percentage varies based on enrollment changes and program adjustments. As of 2024–25, portable classrooms comprise 11% of total instructional capacity.

Only portable classrooms for scheduled general education are included in total instructional capacity. Portables for Special Education, OT/PT, LAP, EL, music, or other support services are excluded. Portables used for PTA, daycare, offices, or storage are included if they can be converted into classrooms when needed.

Condition and Replacement

Portable classrooms typically last 20 to 25 years with maintenance. Of the 148 portable classrooms the District owns, 84 are used as instructional space. Most of the inventory is aging—97 units are over 20 years old. While the current bond includes funding to replace 55 units, additional replacements will be needed to maintain current levels of temporary capacity in the future.

Support Facilities & Underdeveloped Land

In addition to its 34 school sites, the District owns and operates properties that support transportation, administration, maintenance, and other school operations. The District also owns undeveloped sites reserved for potential future instructional use. **Table 4.3** provides a complete inventory of these facilities.

Inventory of Support Facilities & Underdeveloped Land

Table 4.3

Facility Name	Building Area (Sq. Ft)	Site Size (Acreage)
Administrative Center (Monte Villa)	49,000	5
Support Services Building	41,000	5
Warehouse	44,000	2
Transportation	39,000	9
Paradise Lake Site*		26
Wellington Hills Site**		104
19827 88th Ave NE		10
18416 88th Ave NE		50,011 Sq. Ft
20521 48th Dr SE (This incudes Ruby Bridges ES and the remaining undeveloped portion planned for a future school site.)		33
15215,15123, 15127, 84th Ave NE and 8305 NE 153rd St (4 parcels adjacent to Moorlands ES)		49,993 Sq. Ft

*The Paradise Lake property is in King County, outside the Urban Growth Area. Although it was purchased before the 2012 zoning change, current regulations prevent it from being used for a school site.

**The Wellington property is in Snohomish County, adjacent to the Maltby Urban Growth Area. A settlement agreement recorded under Snohomish County Recording No. 201906210221 applies to the site. The District has no current project or confirmed plans to build a school there.

Projected Facility Needs

Section 5

Planning History

In 2001, the district's board of directors established a standing, community-based task force by policy to study district-wide enrollment and demographic changes and the resulting impacts on school capacity needs, instructional programs, or other variables. The Enrollment Demographic Task Force (EDTF) examines enrollment projections, capacity considerations, student impacts, cost impacts, program needs, etc., and boundary adjustments based upon the above. The EDTF recommends solutions to the Board. If approved by the Board, these recommended actions are implemented by the District and incorporated into the Capital Facilities Plan.

Mitigation

The District has addressed enrollment growth through new permanent capacity, limiting waivers, converting non-classroom and special-use spaces, adjusting boundaries, relocating programs, and adding portable classrooms. Projects funded by the 2022 bond will expand permanent capacity across all grade levels.

Between 2021 and 2024, total enrollment declined by 1.3% (295 students), while high school enrollment increased by 3.6% (246 students). Continued growth is expected in the northern and western areas of the District, while growth has slowed in the southern and eastern regions. **Table 5.1** summarizes the District's current mitigation tools for managing capacity.

Capacity Mitigation Tools

Table 5.1

Shorter Lead Time
Utilize existing spaces more efficiently
Adjust waiver policies
Adjust program placements
Move classes to schools with capacity
Move existing portables
Install new modulars or portables
Lease space
Longer Lead Time
Adjust service areas
Adjust feeder patterns
New construction
Acquire new property

Planned Improvements - Construction to Accommodate New Growth

The $425 million capital bond approved in 2022 includes eight projects to expand permanent capacity across all grade levels. These projects will replace outdated portables with modern classrooms, communal spaces, and administrative areas. Each project is planned using enrollment forecasts and anticipated growth within the school's boundaries.

Inglemoor High School (IHS)

The replacement project for Inglemoor High School (IHS) is planned as a three-phase endeavor. Phase 1 will primarily entail replacing buildings 600 and 700 and installing additional temporary classroom space. Specifically, five double portables, totaling 10 classrooms, will be installed to serve as surge space during construction. Phase 1 will replace existing classroom space and permanently add capacity for 185 additional students. This phase will focus on replacing classroom space, including science classrooms, expanding the school's overall instructional capacity, and will also involve the construction of a new commons area.

Following Phase 1, the capacity of the high school will increase by 185 students.
Phase 2, which is slated to be included in the 2026 bond, will concentrate on rebuilding the gymnasium and additional classrooms. Phase 3 will address the remainder of the school rebuild.

Leota Middle School (LMS)

The Leota Middle School (LMS) modernization project has two phases. Phase 1 will focus on replacing all seven existing portables with permanent classrooms and creating new classroom space, thereby transitioning the capacity currently in portables to permanent classrooms. The phase 1 project will increase permanent capacity by 159 students. Phase 2, scheduled for the 2026 bond, will address rebuilding the remaining school facilities. Upon completion of Phase 2, the capacity of Leota Middle School will be unchanged.

Kenmore Elementary School

Kenmore Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site has nine portables, five dedicated to regular instruction and four utilized for specialist programs. The modernization project includes relocating these functions to permanent space and adding two versatile multipurpose rooms. Furthermore, plans include the development of a fully inclusive playground and enhancements to site circulation to accommodate increased capacity. Upon completion, the school's permanent capacity will be unchanged, and the school will be enhanced as a multi-purpose space.

Crystal Springs Elementary School

Crystal Springs Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site currently has 10 portables, six used for regular classroom instruction and four for specialist programs. The modernization project includes replacing these 10 portables with permanent classrooms, ancillary space, and offices. Additionally, it includes the construction of a new gym, commons, and stage, as well as a fully inclusive playground, additional parking, and improved site circulation to support increased capacity. Upon completion, the school’s permanent capacity will increase by 175 students.

Fernwood Elementary School

Fernwood Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site has 16 portables, with eleven used for regular classroom instruction, one for restrooms, and four for specialists and programs. The modernization project includes replacing all 16 portables with permanent classrooms, offices, music rooms, and two multipurpose spaces. Additional plans include an inclusive playground, additional parking, and improved site circulation. The front office will also be replaced. The new capacity will meet enrollment needs, and if enrollment increases significantly, the multipurpose rooms may be converted to classrooms, increasing functional capacity. Without converting the multipurpose rooms, the school's permanent capacity will increase by 330 students.

Maywood Hills Elementary School

Maywood Hills Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site currently utilizes 10 portables, with eight dedicated to regular classroom instruction and two for specialist programs. The modernization project includes replacing these 10 portables with permanent space and adding six additional classrooms. The project also includes a fully inclusive playground and improved site circulation to accommodate increased capacity. Upon completion, the school's permanent capacity will increase by 125 students.

Woodin Elementary School

Woodin Elementary School is currently under active construction. The site has six portables, three used for regular instruction and three for specialists and programs. The modernization project includes replacing those six portables with permanent space for current use, including two music rooms and three additional classrooms. A fully inclusive playground, additional parking, improved circulation, and a new gym will also be added. The school’s permanent capacity will increase by 150 students.

Sorenson Early Childhood Center (SECC)

The Sorenson Early Childhood Center is currently under active construction. The site currently has two portables used for instruction. The modernization project includes replacing those two portables with permanent classrooms and adding two additional permanent classrooms. A fully inclusive playground, extra parking, and circulation improvements are also included, supporting an increased capacity of 100 students.

High-range projections from 2025–2031 show an increase of 1,315 students. The District will manage this growth using a combination of permanent capacity and portable classrooms. Ongoing monitoring of key factors—legislative changes, instructional models, economic conditions, land use plans, program mandates, permit activity, and birth rates—will guide decisions about future space and land needs. Future Capital Facilities Plan updates will reflect these changes.

Table 5.2 summarizes the school construction projects from 2022 to 2026. Where applicable, second-phase projected construction is included for 2026 – 2030. Projects include permanent student capacity growth and modernization of key systems and structures.

Planned Capital Construction Projects
Table 5.2

	Estimated Completion Date	2022-26 Projected Permanent Student Capacity Added	2026-30 Projected permanent student capacity added	Projected Total Permanent Student Capacity Added
Partial renovations and modernization to Crystal Springs El.	2026	175	0	175
Partial renovations and modernization to Fernwood El.	2026	330	0	330
Partial renovations and modernization to Kenmore El.	2026	0	0	0
Partial renovations and modernization to Maywood Hills El.	2026	125	0	125
Partial renovations and modernization to Woodin El.	2026	150	0	150
Construct and equip Phase 1 of Leota Middle School	2026	159	0	159
Construct and equip Phase 2 of Leota Middle School	2030	0	0	0
Construct and equip Phase 1 of Inglemoor High School	2026	185	0	185
Construct and equip Phase 2 of Inglemoor High School	2030	0	0	0
Classroom addition at Sorenson Early Childhood Center	2026	100	0	100

Portable Location Adjustments
To address enrollment growth, the District may move portables between schools or purchase additional units as needed. Program spaces may also be relocated to portables to free up permanent classrooms for general education use.

Capacity Analysis
Table 5.3 shows the district's six-year capacity analysis, considering projected high-range enrollment and planned new capacity. The tables do not include all the potential projects for the 2026 bond, but they do include projects with a second phase scheduled for that cycle.

The District uses a high-range forecast for planning, which remains below the state's OFM projection. This supports responsible long-term planning for students, and we continually assess our permanent and portable capacity to meet evolving needs.

Enrollment Forecast and Instructional Capacity

Table 5.3

	24-25*	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Elementary School Analysis							
Enrollment Forecast	9,790	9,744	9,778	9,744	9,901	10,021	10,119
Permanent Capacity - Existing	8,906	8,906	8,906	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686
New Permanent Capacity - Crystal Springs			175				
New Permanent Capacity - Fernwood			330				
New Permanent Capacity - Maywood Hills			125				
New Permanent Capacity - Woodin			150				
Permanent Capacity	8,906	8,906	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686	9,686
Portable Capacity	1,763	1,763	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
Total Capacity	10,669	10,669	10,726	10,726	10,726	10,726	10,726
Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	**(884)**	**(838)**	**(92)**	**(58)**	**(215)**	**(335)**	**(433)**
Total Capacity surplus/(short)	**879**	**925**	**948**	**982**	**825**	**705**	**607**
Middle School Analysis							
Enrollment Forecast	5,239	5,360	5,394	5,544	5,492	5,541	5,492
Permanent Capacity - Existing	6,267	6,267	6,267	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426
New Permanent Capacity - Leota			159				-
Permanent Capacity	6,267	6,267	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426	6,426
Portable Capacity	533	533	374	374	374	374	374
Total Capacity	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,028**	**907**	**1,032**	**882**	**934**	**885**	**934**
Total Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,561**	**1,440**	**1,406**	**1,256**	**1,308**	**1,259**	**1,308**
High School Analysis							
Enrollment Forecast	7,035	7,204	7,279	7,457	7,673	7,783	8,012
Permanent Capacity - Existing	8,433	8,433	8,433	8,618	8,618	8,618	8,618
New Permanent Capacity - Inglemoor			185				-
Permanent Capacity	8,433	8,433	8,618	8,618	8,618	8,618	8,618
Portable Capacity	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Total Capacity	8,580	8,580	8,765	8,765	8,765	8,765	8,765
Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,398**	**1,229**	**1,339**	**1,161**	**945**	**835**	**606**
Total Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,545**	**1,376**	**1,486**	**1,308**	**1,092**	**982**	**753**

District Analysis	24-25*	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
Enrollment Forecast	22,064	22,308	22,451	22,745	23,066	23,345	23,623
Permanent Capacity - Existing	23,606	23,606	23,606	24,730	24,730	24,730	24,730
New Permanent Capacity Total		-	1,124				-
Permanent Capacity	23,606	23,606	24,730	24,730	24,730	24,730	24,730
Portable Capacity	2,443	2,443	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,561
Total Capacity	26,049	26,049	26,291	26,291	26,291	26,291	26,291
Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	**1,542**	**1,298**	**2,279**	**1,985**	**1,664**	**1,385**	**1,107**
Total Capacity surplus/(short)	**3,985**	**3,741**	**3,840**	**3,546**	**3,225**	**2,946**	**2,668**

*Actual October 2024 enrollment
This table does not include new or relocated portable facilities over the six-year planning period or the addition of permanent capacity at Sorenson Early Childhood Center.

Future Capacity Planning

The District will manage growth by expanding permanent capacity and using portables as needed. Capacity needs will be monitored based on legislative changes, instructional requirements, economic conditions, land use, and enrollment trends.

A 10-year capacity analysis provides projections based on the District's high-growth forecast. **Table 5.4** outlines these projections, recognizing that long-term estimates may shift due to changes in population and development. Future updates will reflect the most current data.

2034 – Ten-Year Forecast of Enrollment and Instructional Capacity

Table 5.4

Grade Level	Enrollment	Permanent Capacity	Portable Capcity	Total Capacity	Permanent Capacity surplus/(short)	Total Capacity surplus/(short)
Elementary School	10,609	9,686	1,040	10,726	(923)	117
Middle School	5,920	6,426	374	6,800	506	880
High School	8,302	8,618	147	8,765	316	463
Total	24,831	24,730	1,561	26,291	(101)	1,460

Assumes added new capacity projects included in this CFP, but no future near-term planning in process, and no adjustment of portable facilities. Utilizes high-range figures for enrollment.

Planned Improvements – Existing Facilities (Building Improvement Program)

For sites not designated for capacity expansion in the 2022 bond, the District is upgrading key building systems such as HVAC, mechanical, flooring, and roofing to extend facility life and maintain an optimal learning environment. These improvements, funded through the 2018 Bond and the 2022 Capital Bond, are in progress. See **Table 6.1** in Section 6 for details.

Section 6

School facility funding is typically secured from several sources, including voter-approved bonds, state matching funds, impact fees, and mitigation payments. Each of these funding sources is discussed below.

General Obligation Bonds

Bonds are typically used to fund the construction of new schools and other capital improvement projects. A 60% voter approval is required to pass a bond issue. Bonds are sold as necessary to generate revenue and are then retired through a collection of property taxes.

Before the 2022 bond, voters approved a $275 million bond measure in 2018, which funded construction of Ruby Bridges Elementary ($80 million), additions at Skyview Middle School and Canyon Creek Elementary ($50 million), a new Northshore Concert Hall ($36 million), and a variety of facility improvements, security upgrades, and system modernizations across the District.

The District's Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Capital Bond Planning Task Force, sent a $425 million bond measure to the voters in February 2022 to provide funding for growth-related projects included in this Capital Facilities Plan and other District-wide building improvement or capital infrastructure needs. The voters approved the bond measure by 61.2%.

The 2026 bond measure will help fund future projects, including Phase 2 of Leota and Phase 2 of Inglemoor. Additionally, the plan includes a future 2030 bond to fund Phase 3 of Inglemoor High School.

State School Construction Assistance

State financial assistance comes from the Common School Construction Fund. Bonds are sold on behalf of the fund and then retired from revenues accruing predominantly from the sale of renewable resources (e.g., timber) from state school lands set aside by the Enabling Act of 1889. If these sources are insufficient to meet needs, the Legislature can appropriate General Obligation funds, or the Superintendent of Public Instruction can prioritize projects for funding.

State financial assistance is available through the School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) for qualifying school construction projects. However, these funds may not be received until two to three years after a matched project has been completed. This requires the District to finance the complete project with local funds. Site acquisition and site improvements are not eligible to receive matching funds. The District is currently eligible for state school construction assistance funds at a 41.63% level for eligible projects. The District expects to receive SCAP funds for the elementary and middle school capacity projects identified in this CFP. Eligibility for SCAP funding is continually reviewed. Future updates to this plan will include updated information as it becomes available.

Impact Fees

(See Section 7 for background, detail, and methodology)

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes cities and counties that plan under RCW 36.70A.040 to collect impact fees to supplement funding of additional system improvements (e.g., public facilities such as schools) needed to accommodate growth from new development. The statute clearly states that the financing of needed public facilities to serve growth cannot be funded solely by impact fees but rather must be balanced with other sources of public funds.

Budget and Financing Plan

Table 6.1 is a summary of the budget that supports the Capital Facilities Plan. Each project budget represents the total project costs, which include: construction, taxes, planning, architectural and engineering services, permitting, environmental impact mitigation, construction testing and inspection, furnishings and equipment, escalation, and contingency. The table also identifies 2024-2025 and future planned expenditures. It does not include project expenditures from previous years.

8-Year Capital Facilities Expenditures Finance Plan

Table 6.1

Projects Adding Capacity	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	FY 30-31	FY 31-32	Total	Potential Funding Source				
										Bonds	Levy	SCAP	Impact	Future
Inglemoor - Phase 1	10	48	47	8					113	X		X	X	
Inglemoor - Phase 2			30	60	60	11			161			X	X	X
Leota - Phase 1	6	25	24	4					59	X			X	
Leota - Phase 2			30	60	55	5			150				X	X
Crystal Springs	27	5							32	X		X	X	
Fernwood	23	8	2						33	X		X	X	
Maywood Hills	41	3							44	X			X	
Woodin	23	4							27	X		X	X	
Sorenson	15	2							17	X			X	
Future Elementary School (KO)		5	20	45	10				80				X	X
Future Elementary School (SV)		5	20	65	10				100				X	X
Bothell Modular Buildings	3.0								3	X			X	
North Creek Modular Buildings	1.0								1	X			X	
Total Capacity Projects	149	105	173	242	135	16	-	-	820					

Projects Not Adding Capacity	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	FY 30-31	FY 31-32	Total	Potential Funding Source				
										Bonds	Levy	SCAP	Impact	Future
Kenmore	30	3							33	X				
Building Improvement	6	6	20	20	15	6	6	6	85	X				X
Technology	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	30	X	X			X
Fields/Inclusive Learning	3	3	5	20	5	5	20	5	66	X	X			X
Code Compliance/Small Works	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	41	X				X
Site Purchase/Circulation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	X				X
Overhead/Bond Expense	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	37	X	X		X	X
Security	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	30	X				X
Total Non-Capacity Projects	53	27	44	59	39	31	46	31	330					

Total All Projects	202	132	217	301	174	47	46	31	1,150

Impact Fees

Section 7

School Impact Fees under the Washington State Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) allows jurisdictions to collect impact fees to help fund new public facilities needed for growth. These fees cannot be used for operations, maintenance, or replacing existing facilities.

Due to enrollment declines starting in 2002 and available capacity in certain areas, NSD did not meet eligibility criteria to collect impact fees until 2016. Currently, King County and the cities of Bothell, Kenmore, and Woodinville are collecting fees based on the District's 2024 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP). We anticipate all the above jurisdictions considering and adopting this 2025 CFP as part of their regular budget cycle. Snohomish County collects fees using the 2024 CFP and is on a biennial update schedule, with the next update in 2026.

Methodology and Variables Used to Calculate School Impact Fees

School impact fees are based on the cost per dwelling unit for land acquisition, site improvements, school construction, and portable installation, strictly for growth-related capacity. Projects that do not add capacity are excluded.

The calculation uses a student generation rate, which reflects the number of students from newly sold and occupied homes by housing type (single-family, townhomes, and multi-family). NSD updated these rates in early 2025 (see Appendix A). Since townhomes generate more students than traditional multi-family units, NSD is asking jurisdictions to treat them separately in their fee ordinances, but also calculate a blended townhome/multi-family fee for those jurisdictions that require it.

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires credits for anticipated State School Construction Assistance Funds and future property taxes paid by each new unit. Impact fees follow formulas outlined in Snohomish County Code (30.66C) and King County Code (21A.43), which are nearly identical, except Snohomish County distinguishes multi-family fees based on bedroom count.

NSD reviews its Capital Facilities Plan annually and monitors enrollment and capacity trends. The 2026 fees are calculated based on capacity projects at Crystal Springs, Fernwood, Maywood, and Woodin Elementary Schools (780 seats). Table 6.1 lists eligible projects. Appendix B includes the full fee calculation, applied credits, and 2025 proposed fees by jurisdiction and housing type.

Proposed School Impact Fees
Snohomish County (based on the 2024 biennial update; next update 2026)

Single Family Units	$15,159
Townhome Units	$5,414
Multi-Family Units – 2+ Bedrooms	$254
Multi-Family Units – 1/less Bedrooms	$0

Proposed School Impact Fees
City of Woodinville

Single Family Units	$16,550
Townhome Units	$4,878
Multi-Family Units – 2+ Bedrooms	$3,023

Proposed School Impact Fees
King County, City of Bothell, City of Kenmore

Single Family Units	$16,550
Multi-Family Units (incl. Townhomes)	$5,945

School impact fee rates stated above reflect a discount of 50% as required by the King County and Snohomish County codes.

Factors for Impact Fee Calculations

Student Generation Factors: Single Family

Elementary	0.294
Middle	0.111
High	0.108
K-12	0.513

Student Generation Factors: Multi-Family (Townhomes/Condos/Apartments)

Elementary	0.099
Middle	0.031
High	0.039
K-12	0.169

Student Generation Factors: Townhomes

Elementary	0.144
Middle	0.047
High	0.047
K-12	0.237

Student Generation Factors: Condos/Apartments

Elementary	0.062
Middle	0.018
High	0.033
K-12	0.113

Projected New Capacity

Crystal Springs Elementary	(175)
Fernwood Elementary	(330)
Maywood Elementary	(125)
Woodin Elementary	(150)

Capacity/Construction Costs (in millions)

Crystal Springs Elementary	$36.5
Fernwood Elementary	$38.9
Maywood Elementary	$49.4
Woodin Elementary	$32.0

Capacity/New Property Costs
$0.00

Temporary Facility Capacity Costs
$0.00

(Portable costs not included in the formula)

Permanent Facility Square Footage
92.65%

Temporary Facility Square Footage
7.35%

School Construction Assistance Program Credit

Current SCAP percentage	41.63%
Current Construction Cost Allocation	$375.00
OSPI Sq/Ft/Student	
ES:	90
MS:	108
HS:	130

Tax Payment Credit

Single Family AAV	$1,134,423
Multi-Family Unit AAV	$327,234

Debt Service Rate

Current/$1,000	$1.42239

GO Bond Interest Rate – Bond Buyer Index

Avg – March 2025	4.15%

Developer Provided Sites/Facilities
None

APPENDIX A
Student Generation Factors from New Development

All Units Constructed 2019 - 2023 (5 years)

	Single Family	Townhomes	Multi-Family (Townhomes/ Condos/Apts)	Multi-Family (Condos/Apts)
K-5	0.294	0.144	0.099	0.062
6-8	0.111	0.047	0.031	0.018
9-12	0.108	0.047	0.039	0.033
K-12	**0.513**	**0.237**	**0.169**	**0.113**

Written Summary

51 students for every 100 single-family homes
24 students for every 100 townhomes
17 students for every 100 townhome/apt/condo
11 students for every 100 apartments/condos

Methodology

Permit addresses were compared to those for students enrolled in October 2024 to create the rates.

Student Generation Rates for the Northshore School District (January 2025)
Permit Years: 2019 to 2023

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR
Arrowhead	0	K-5	0	0.000	30	K-5	2	0.067	52	K-5	7	0.135
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	0.033		6-8	2	0.038
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	1	0.033		9-12	2	0.038
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	4	0.133		SFR SGR →	11	0.212
Canyon Creek	0	K-5	0	0.000	117	K-5	15	0.128	108	K-5	54	0.500
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	0.009		6-8	20	0.185
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	3	0.026		9-12	17	0.157
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	19	0.162		SFR SGR →	91	0.843
Cottage Lake	0	K-5	0	0.000	0	K-5	0	0.000	9	K-5	1	0.111
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	0.111
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	4	0.444
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	6	0.667
	324	K-5	29	0.090	4	K-5	0	0.000	99	K-5	18	0.182

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
Crystal Springs		6-8	11	0.034		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	12	0.121
		9-12	20	0.062		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	7	0.071
		APT SGR →	60	0.185		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	37	0.374
East Ridge		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	6	0.545
	0	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	11	6-8	1	0.091
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	2	0.182
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	9	0.818
Fernwood		K-5	1	0.250		K-5	66	0.384		K-5	26	0.289
	4	6-8	0	0.000	172	6-8	32	0.186	90	6-8	17	0.189
		9-12	3	0.750		9-12	19	0.110		9-12	13	0.144
		APT SGR →	4	1.000		TWN SGR →	117	0.680		SFR SGR →	56	0.622
Frank Love		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	35	0.196
	8	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	179	6-8	12	0.067
		9-12	1	0.125		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	9	0.050
		APT SGR →	1	0.125		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	56	0.313
Hollywood Hill		K-5	21	0.038		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	4	0.211
	559	6-8	6	0.011	0	6-8	0	0.000	19	6-8	3	0.158
		9-12	10	0.018		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	4	0.211
		APT SGR →	37	0.066		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	11	0.579
Kenmore		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	11	0.078		K-5	8	0.136
	27	6-8	1	0.037	141	6-8	4	0.028	59	6-8	3	0.051
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	5	0.035		9-12	3	0.051
		APT SGR →	1	0.037		TWN SGR →	20	0.142		SFR SGR →	14	0.237
Kokanee		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	132	0.407
	0	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	324	6-8	36	0.111
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	23	0.071
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	191	0.590
Lockwood		K-5	1	0.500		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	10	0.123
	2	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	81	6-8	3	0.037
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	3	0.037
		APT SGR →	1	0.500		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	16	0.198
Maywood Hills		K-5	1	0.167		K-5	6	0.076		K-5	11	0.139
	6	6-8	0	0.000	79	6-8	0	0.000	79	6-8	9	0.114
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	8	0.101
		APT SGR →	1	0.167		TWN SGR →	6	0.076		SFR SGR →	28	0.354
Moorlands		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	4	0.093
	0	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	43	6-8	0	0.000
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	3	0.070
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	7	0.163
Ruby Bridges	32	K-5	14	0.438	0	K-5	0	0.000	60	K-5	32	0.533
		6-8	1	0.031		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	11	0.183

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
		9-12	1	0.031		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	8	0.133
		APT SGR →	16	0.500		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	51	0.850
Shelton View		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	28	0.128		K-5	46	0.414
	0	6-8	0	0.000	218	6-8	2	0.009	111	6-8	14	0.126
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	8	0.037		9-12	9	0.081
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	38	0.174		SFR SGR →	69	0.622
Sunrise		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	2	2.000
	0	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	1	6-8	1	1.000
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	3	3.000
Wellington		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	20	0.426
	0	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	47	6-8	13	0.277
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	17	0.362
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	50	1.064
Westhill		K-5	6	0.030		K-5	5	0.036		K-5	38	0.270
	200	6-8	2	0.010	138	6-8	1	0.007	141	6-8	13	0.092
		9-12	4	0.020		9-12	4	0.029		9-12	17	0.121
		APT SGR →	12	0.060		TWN SGR →	10	0.072		SFR SGR →	68	0.482
Woodin		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	8	0.096		K-5	26	0.245
	0	6-8	0	0.000	83	6-8	5	0.060	106	6-8	6	0.057
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	6	0.072		9-12	22	0.208
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	19	0.229		SFR SGR →	54	0.509
Woodmoor		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	0	0.000		K-5	12	0.222
	9	6-8	0	0.000	0	6-8	0	0.000	54	6-8	9	0.167
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	9	0.167
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	30	0.556

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR
Canyon Park		K-5	7	0.034		K-5	39	0.090		K-5	104	0.273
	206	6-8	2	0.010	435	6-8	3	0.007	381	6-8	41	0.108
		9-12	4	0.019		9-12	12	0.028		9-12	36	0.094
		APT SGR →	13	0.063		TWN SGR →	54	0.124		SFR SGR →	181	0.475
Kenmore		K-5	1	0.027		K-5	11	0.078		K-5	53	0.166
	37	6-8	1	0.027	141	6-8	4	0.028	319	6-8	18	0.056
		9-12	1	0.027		9-12	5	0.035		9-12	15	0.047
		APT SGR →	3	0.081		TWN SGR →	20	0.142		SFR SGR →	86	0.270
Leota		K-5	21	0.038		K-5	8	0.096		K-5	178	0.373
	559	6-8	6	0.011	83	6-8	5	0.060	477	6-8	55	0.115
		9-12	10	0.018		9-12	6	0.072		9-12	62	0.130
		APT SGR →	37	0.066		TWN SGR →	19	0.229		SFR SGR →	295	0.618
Northshore	9	K-5	0	0.000	30	K-5	2	0.067	149	K-5	23	0.154

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	1	0.033		6-8	11	0.074
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	1	0.033		9-12	14	0.094
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	4	0.133		SFR SGR →	48	0.322
Skyview	360	K-5	44	0.122	293	K-5	81	0.276	307	K-5	121	0.394
		6-8	12	0.033		6-8	33	0.113		6-8	55	0.179
		9-12	24	0.067		9-12	22	0.075		9-12	43	0.140
		APT SGR →	80	0.222		TWN SGR →	136	0.464		SFR SGR →	219	0.713
Timbercrest	0	K-5	0	0.000	0	K-5	0	0.000	40	K-5	13	0.325
		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	0	0.000		6-8	6	0.150
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	10	0.250
		APT SGR →	0	0.000		TWN SGR →	0	0.000		SFR SGR →	29	0.725

	Apartment				Townhouse				Single Family			
	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR	Units	Gr Lev	Students	SGR
Bothell	216	K-5	8	0.037	435	K-5	39	0.090	641	K-5	149	0.232
		6-8	2	0.009		6-8	3	0.007		6-8	56	0.087
		9-12	5	0.023		9-12	12	0.028		9-12	48	0.075
		APT SGR →	15	0.069		TWN SGR →	54	0.124		SFR SGR →	253	0.395
Inglemoor	36	K-5	0	0.000	171	K-5	13	0.076	208	K-5	31	0.149
		6-8	1	0.028		6-8	5	0.029		6-8	14	0.067
		9-12	0	0.000		9-12	6	0.035		9-12	17	0.082
		APT SGR →	1	0.028		TWN SGR →	24	0.140		SFR SGR →	62	0.298
North Creek	360	K-5	44	0.122	293	K-5	81	0.276	631	K-5	253	0.401
		6-8	12	0.033		6-8	33	0.113		6-8	91	0.144
		9-12	24	0.067		9-12	22	0.075		9-12	66	0.105
		APT SGR →	80	0.222		TWN SGR →	136	0.464		SFR SGR →	410	0.650
Woodinville	559	K-5	21	0.038	83	K-5	8	0.096	193	K-5	59	0.306
		6-8	6	0.011		6-8	5	0.060		6-8	25	0.130
		9-12	10	0.018		9-12	6	0.072		9-12	49	0.254
		APT SGR →	37	0.066		TWN SGR →	19	0.229		SFR SGR →	133	0.689

APPENDIX B.1

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Single Family Dwelling Unit**
Northshore School District, 2025 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Site Size Acreage	Cost/Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	0	$0	1	$0	0.294	$0
Middle	0	$0	1	$0	0.111	$0
Senior	0	$0	1	$0	0.108	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	92.65%	$143,808,195	780	$184,369	0.294	$50,221
Middle	92.65%	$0	0	$0	0.111	$0
Senior	92.65%	$0	0	$0	0.108	$0
					TOTAL	**$50,221**

Temporary Facility Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.294	$0
Middle	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.111	$0
Senior	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.108	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	$375	90	41.63%	$14,050	0.294	$4,131
Middle	$0	108	41.63%	$0	0.111	$0
Senior	$0	130	41.63%	$0	0.108	$0
					TOTAL	**$4,131**

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average SFR Assessed Value	$	1,134,423
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000		$1.42239
Annual Tax Payment		$1,613.59
Years Amortized		10
Current Bond Interest Rate		4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream		$12,990

Impact Fee Summary - Single Family Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$50,221
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($4,131)
Tax Payment Credit	($12,990)
Unfunded Need	$33,099
50% Required Adjustment	$16,550

Single Family Impact Fee	**$16,550**

APPENDIX B.2

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Townhome Dwelling Unit**
Northshore School District, 2025 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Site Size Acreage	Cost/Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/THDU
Elementary	0	$0	1	$0	0.144	$0
Middle	0	$0	1	$0	0.047	$0
Senior	0	$0	1	$0	0.047	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/THDU
Elementary	92.65%	$143,808,195	780	$184,369	0.144	$24,598
Middle	92.65%	$0	159	$0	0.047	$0
Senior	92.65%	$0	162	$0	0.047	$0
					TOTAL	**$24,598**

Temporary Facility Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/THDU
Elementary	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.144	$0
Middle	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.047	$0
Senior	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.047	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/Student	Student Factor	Cost/THDU
Elementary	$375	90	38.11%	$12,862	0.144	$1,852
Middle	$0	108	38.11%	$0	0.047	$0
Senior	$0	130	38.11%	$0	0.047	$0
					TOTAL	**$1,852**

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average SFR Assessed Value	$ 1,134,423
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000	$1.42239
Annual Tax Payment	$1,614
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$12,990

Impact Fee Summary - Townhome Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$24,598
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($1,852)
Tax Payment Credit	($12,990)
Unfunded Need	$9,755
50% Required Adjustment	$4,878
Townhome Impact Fee	**$4,878**

APPENDIX B.3

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Multi-Family Dwelling Unit (Townhome, Apartment, Condo blend)**

Northshore School District, 2025 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Site Size Acreage	Cost/Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/SFDU
Elementary	0	$0	1	$0	0.099	$0
Middle	0	$0	1	$0	0.031	$0
Senior	0	$0	1	$0	0.039	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	92.65%	$143,808,195	780	$184,369	0.099	$16,911
Middle	92.65%	$0	159	$0	0.031	$0
Senior	92.65%	$0	162	$0	0.039	$0
					TOTAL	**$16,911**

Temporary Facility Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.099	$0
Middle	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.031	$0
Senior	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.039	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	$375	90	38.11%	$12,862	0.099	$1,273
Middle	$0	108	38.11%	$0	0.031	$0
Senior	$0	130	38.11%	$0	0.039	$0
					TOTAL	**$1,273**

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Multi-Family Dwelling Unit (Townhome, Apartment, Condo blend)**

Page 2

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average MFR Assessed Value	$ 327,234
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000	$1.42239
Annual Tax Payment	$465.45
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$3,747

Impact Fee Summary - Multi-Family Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$16,911
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($1,273)
Tax Payment Credit	($3,747)
Unfunded Need	$11,890
50% Required Adjustment	$5,945

Multi-Family Impact Fee (Townhomes, Apts, Condos)	**$5,945**

APPENDIX B.4

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Multi-Family Dwelling Unit (Apartment, Condo blend)**

Northshore School District, 2025 CFP

School Site Acquisition Cost:	Site Size Acreage	Cost/Acre	Facility Size	Site Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	0	$0	1	$0	0.062	$0
Middle	0	$0	1	$0	0.018	$0
Senior	0	$0	1	$0	0.033	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

School Construction Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Permanent	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	92.65%	$143,808,195	780	$184,369	0.062	$10,591
Middle	92.65%	$0	159	$0	0.018	$0
Senior	92.65%	$0	162	$0	0.033	$0
					TOTAL	**$10,591**

Temporary Facility Cost:	Sq. Ft. % Temporary	Facility Cost	Facility Size	Bldg. Cost/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.062	$0
Middle	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.018	$0
Senior	7.35%	$0	25	$0	0.033	$0
					TOTAL	**$0**

State School Construction Funding Assistance Credit:	Const Cost Allocation	OSPI Sq. Ft./Student	Funding Assistance	Credit/Student	Student Factor	Cost/MFDU
Elementary	$375	90	38.11%	$12,862	0.062	$797
Middle	$0	108	38.11%	$0	0.018	$0
Senior	$0	130	38.11%	$0	0.033	$0
					TOTAL	**$797**

School Impact Fee Calculation: **Multi-Family Dwelling Unit (Apartment, Condo blend)**

Page 2

Tax Payment Credit Calculation:

Average MFR Assessed Value	$ 327,234
Current Capital Levy Rate/$1000	$1.42239
Annual Tax Payment	$465.45
Years Amortized	10
Current Bond Interest Rate	4.15%
Present Value of Revenue Stream	$3,747

Impact Fee Summary - Multi-Family Dwelling Unit:

Site Acquisition Cost	$0
Permanent Facility Cost	$10,591
Temporary Facility Cost	$0
State SCFA Credit	($797)
Tax Payment Credit	($3,747)
Unfunded Need	$6,046
50% Required Adjustment	$3,023

Multi-Family Impact Fee (Apts/Condos)	**$3,023**

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
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TTY Relay: 711
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September 29, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

This letter transmits a proposed Ordinance that would, if enacted, adopt updated capital facilities plans for school districts serving unincorporated King County as a sub-element of the King County Comprehensive Plan's Capital Facilities Element. The proposed Ordinance would also amend the King County Code (KCC) to update school impact fee amounts assessed by King County on residential development in unincorporated areas, beginning on January 1, 2026.

This proposed Ordinance adopts capital facilities plans for the Auburn, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Fife, Highline, Issaquah, Kent, Lake Washington, Northshore, Renton, Riverview, Snoqualmie Valley, and Tahoma school districts. Additionally, the proposed Ordinance updates impact fee amounts for the Auburn, Enumclaw, Fife, Issaquah, Lake Washington, Northshore, Renton, Riverview, Snoqualmie, and Tahoma school districts.

Environmental review of each capital facilities plan was conducted by the respective school district, pursuant to a lead agency agreement. All plans received determinations of non-significance. Key partner review was conducted through meetings of the County's School Technical Review Committee (STRC) and during the public comment period for the draft proposed Ordinance. The STRC found that all the plans meet the school concurrency standards of KCC 21A.28.160. The permanent and interim improvements necessary to serve development are planned to be in place at the time the impacts of development are expected to occur.

School impact fees are calculated every year based on a formula agreed to by the County and the school districts. Individual school district fees may fluctuate from year to year based on

several factors, including changes in student enrollment, changes in the district's building plan, new residential growth, and State reimbursement levels. When a district does not plan to construct capacity improvements within the next six years, no school impact fees are assessed. Pursuant to Ordinance 19965, enacted on September 5, 2025, the proposed Ordinance reflects the requirement that impact fees for multifamily dwelling units not exceed $5,000. The capital facilities plans for the Auburn, Enumclaw, and Snoqualmie school districts included multifamily dwelling unit impact fees greater than $5,000, and these fees have been reduced accordingly.

Included in this transmittal package is the 2025 School District Capital Facilities Plans and Impact Fees Report. This is the STRC's first report pursuant to Ordinance 19881, which added a reporting requirement to KCC 21A.28.154 in 2024. While KCC 21A.28.154 has always required the County to evaluate school district CFPs and associated school impact fees, this is the first year the County has compiled its analysis into a report.

Thank you for your consideration of this proposed Ordinance, which will help participating school districts fund their capital facilities programs.

If your staff have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact Leon Richardson, Director, Department of Local Services, at 206-263-3332.

Sincerely,



Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosure

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Leon Richardson, Director, Department of Local Services
Jim Chan, Permitting Division Director, Department of Local Services

2025 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2025-XXXX
Title: Ordinance relating to school impact fees/school capital facilities plans
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: DLS - Permitting Division
Note Prepared By: Dan Cardwell and Warren Cheney, DLS-Permitting
Date Prepared: 5/30/25
Note Reviewed By: Bonnie Fluckinger, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget
Date Reviewed: 9/9/2025

Description of request:

This proposed legislation adopts updated capital facility plans for the Auburn, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Fife, Highline, Issaquah, Kent, Lake Washington, Northshore, Renton, Riverview, Snoqualmie Valley, and Tahoma school districts. This proposed legislation also updates the impact fee amounts for the Auburn, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Fife, Issaquah, Lake Washington, Northshore, Renton, Riverview, Snoqualmie Valley, and Tahoma school districts.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
DLS-Permitting	7770	n/a	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
DLS-Permitting	7770	DLS	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions: This legislation does not change any expenditures or revenues of King County. School impact fees are collected by King County (DLS-Permitting Division Cash Fund Code 7770) and remitted to the school districts' respective custodial funds.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	19	**Name:**	Erin Auzins
Proposed No.:	2025-0298	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0298 would adopt the Community Needs Lists (CNLs) for 11 unincorporated area geographies.

SUMMARY

The Executive has proposed updated CNLs for the six rural community service areas and the five largest urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies in unincorporated King County. For 11 geographies, this is the first update since Ordinance 19527 was adopted in 2022. For the Snoqualmie Valley/Northeast King County subarea, a CNL was adopted in 2024, as part of Ordinance 19860. This Proposed Ordinance would replace all existing CNLs.

The Proposed Ordinance includes a total of 298 new CNL items across the 11 geographies. The Executive has included funding for CNL items across the various geographies in the proposed 2026-2027 biennial budget.

BACKGROUND

Under King County Code (K.C.C.) 2.16.055.C., the Department of Local Services (DLS) is required to develop and monitor implementation of community needs lists (CNLs), which are "the list of services, programs, facilities and capital improvements that are identified by the community." A CNL is required to be developed for each of the six rural community service areas (CSAs) and five largest urban unincorporated potential annexation area (PAA) geographies in unincorporated King County (UKC).

The CNLs are approved by ordinance after a process of developing and prioritizing the community-requested items for the lists, which includes community engagement and coordination and consultation with council offices representing the geographies. The adoption process occurs concurrently with the transmittal, review, and adoption of the biennial budget, or when necessary changes are identified by the Executive in a work program or service partnership agreement.

County Code also requires that the CNLs "be used to develop proposals for the executive's proposed budget, including services, programs, infrastructure and facilities

that implement the list. As part of the executive's budget transmittal, the executive shall include a description of how the proposed budget implements the list."

In 2022, the CNLs were first adopted for the 11 geographies, with Ordinance 19527. An updated Snoqualmie Valley/Northeast King County subarea CNL was adopted under Ordinance 19860. Table 1 provides a summary of the CNL items by geography as currently adopted.

ANALYSIS

Code Provisions. DLS is responsible for managing the CNL process under K.C.C. 2.16.055.C., which sets out the requirements for each CNL. CNLs are required to:

- Be consistent with and implement the subarea plan and other county plans;
- Include potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements that respond to community-identified needs and build on the community's strengths and assets;
- Be developed and implemented using OERSJ tools for community engagement, language access, and equity impact review tools. At a minimum, the "County and community work together" level of engagement is required, and an appendix detailing the community engagement and how the level of engagement requirements are met;[1]
- For each item:
    - Prioritized as low, medium, or high;
    - Identify which county agencies are responsible for implementation;
    - Identify an anticipated timeline for completion that reflects that future resources and budget appropriations may change the timeline; and
    - Identify potential partnerships with and opportunities for others, such as community-based organizations, to complete CNL items.
- Establish performance metrics to monitor implementation of the community needs list and overarching progress of implementing the subarea plan. The performance metrics are required to be reported annually, and informed and monitored by the community and the Council.

2025 Community Needs Lists. As part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget, the Executive has transmitted an accompanying Proposed Ordinance, 2025-0298, which would update the 11 CNLs. Table 1 provides a summary of the CNL items by CSA/PAA.

[1] The level of engagement was modified in the 2025 Comprehensive Plan to increase the level of engagement required when developing, prioritizing, and implementing CNLs.

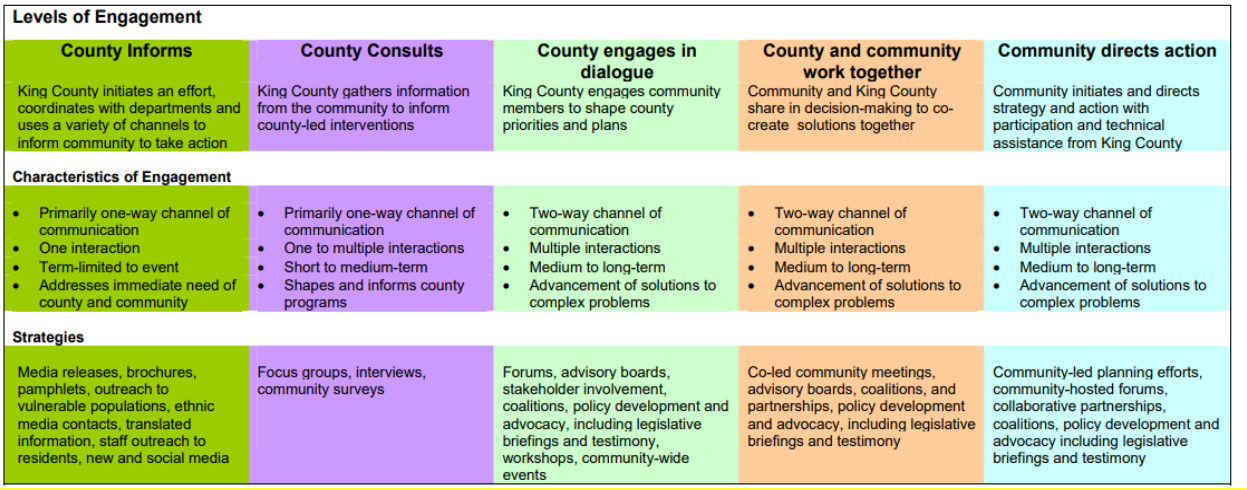
Table 1. Summary of 2025 CNL Items by Community Service Area/Potential Annexation Area

CSA/PAA	Existing Items	Implemented Items	New 2025 Items
Bear Creek / Sammamish	20	9	37
Four Creeks / Tiger Mountain	20	12	6
Greater Maple Valley / Cedar River	21	13	25
Snoqualmie Valley / NE King County	76	9	24
Southeast King County	13	7	39
Vashon-Maury Island	24	11	45
East Federal Way	11	4	18
East Renton	14	8	20
Fairwood	14	6	28
North Highline	51	34	19
Skyway-West Hill	42	22	37
TOTAL	**306**	**135**	**298**

2026-2027 Community Needs Lists Funding. Under County Code, the CNL program serves as a catalog to track community-identified needs as well as a tool to inform development of the County's budget. A summary of the investments proposed in the budget is included in Attachment 4 to this staff report. Council staff would note that several of the cited CNL items are only loosely related to the funding proposal. As one example, many CNLs have specific asks related to law enforcement, and in the summary, there is funding for a new special assault unit deputy, which is cited as implementing multiple CNL items. None of those cited CNL items mention this type of deputy.

Community Engagement. Community engagement, under the Code, is required to meet a certain level of engagement for development, prioritization, and implementation of the CNLs, using the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice's Community Engagement Continuum. Development of the CNLs is required to meet the "County and community work together" levels, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. King County Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice, Community Engagement Continuum



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Prior to 2024, the minimum level of engagement was "County engages in dialogue;" and the current minimum level of engagement is "County and community work together."

The first round of CNLs (except for those related to the subarea plans being completed at the same time), adopted in 2022, met the "County consults" level of engagement Executive staff stated there was insufficient time and resources to complete a higher level of engagement. The Department committed to meeting a higher level of engagement as they refined the CNL program.

As part of the 2024 budget review and the 2024 Comprehensive Plan, the Executive agreed to meet the "County and community work together" level of engagement for the CNLs, including those before the Council today.

The community engagement completed for completion of the 2025 CNLs occurred in two phases.

Phase 1 included a survey to prepare the initial catalog of items, which is the beginning of the process. The survey was open between July 17, 2023, and September 4, 2023. To publicize the survey, the following methods were used:

- Creation of a website
- Eight posts to social media (Facebook, Instagram, Nextdoor)
- Mailer to 35,000 unincorporated area residential mailing addresses
- Emails to some CSA email lists
- Flyers in libraries in some CSAs
- Emails and mail to nonprofits and religious organizations
- Information in one Councilmember newsletter
- Information in one King County employee newsletter
- Emails to 36,000 unincorporated area email addresses
- Advertisements in Seattle Medium and Runta News
- Podcast with Northwest News Radio

For Phase II, which included prioritization of the CNLs, no community engagement was completed.

Most of the methods used in development meet the "County informs" level of engagement, and the survey would meet the "County consults" level. This level of community engagement is a lower level than was completed for the CNLs that were adopted in 2022.

Initial Catalog Items Not Included in CNLs. For this round of CNL development, a total of 4,028 requests were received across the 11 CSA/PAAs as part of the survey completed in 2023. These requests are considered the initial catalog. The transmitted CNLs include a total of 298 new requests, plus addition of elements to existing items.

The Code specifies the process by which the initial catalog is reviewed by County agencies, prioritized with the community, and evaluated by the Department for inclusion in the adopted list. This information is not included in the transmittal, as it was in 2022.

Executive staff state that the review by other County agencies includes collaboration between DLS and "department leads to carefully review and thoroughly evaluate each request. More specifically:

- To support budget planning, DLS shares the CNLs with each department's leadership, department CNL leads, and department finance staff. PSB also provides CNL budget guidance to agencies and reviews the agency budget proposals as a whole.
- To support Comp Plan related planning, DLS shares the CNLs with Regional Planning leadership, DLS's leadership, and subarea planners."

As noted above, no community engagement was completed to establish the transmitted CNLs, as is required by the Code. Instead, Executive staff state: "The community service area liaisons provided a draft prioritization of the items on the lists based on their knowledge and engagement with each unincorporated area community."

The Code also requires that, for items in the initial catalog that are not included in the adopted lists or for items considered outside the scope of county operations, that "the county shall provide information on how noncounty entities may be able to accomplish the item, including consideration of potential partnerships with noncounty entities." This information is not available in the transmitted CNLs, and the supplemental information provided by Executive staff also does not include this information.

Performance Metrics. The Code requires that each CNL establish "performance metrics to monitor the implementation of the community needs list and the overarching progress towards reaching the twenty-year vision established in the policies of the subarea plan." Performance monitoring reports are required annually for the CNLs and are required to be transmitted to the Council every two years. Performance monitoring is also required to be "informed and monitored" by the community and the Council.

As transmitted, the performance monitoring is in an appendix to each CNL. As stated in the transmittal, each Executive branch department will provide an annual status update on the CNL items assigned to them. This includes the timeline for, and current phase of,

each CNL item. The transmittal states this will be shared with the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The Council may want to consider whether the status updates meet the requirements of the Code, or whether more specific metrics in the CNLs are warranted.

Status Reports. There are status reports, dated December 2024, for each of the 11 geographies. Based on a high level review of the status reports, council staff would note:

- There is stated progress on some CNL items, particularly for specific pothole complaints or for drainage problems within the geography.
- Some items are shown with a "complete" status that only generally respond to the CNL item. For example, stating that specific requests for traffic enforcement within a geography are completed by an overall decrease in King County Sheriff's Office deployable deputies.
- Some items are shown as "complete" and state the update as "n/a", so it is unclear what has been completed, as the underlying adopted CNL includes many elements (like multiple streets that need paving).
- Some items are shown as "complete" or "in progress", but the update doesn't respond to that geography, such as stating that a Sheriff's office storefront in a different geography responds to an item or that a Metro route that doesn't serve that geography at all is responsive.

Council staff can provide additional analysis on the individual CNLs and status reports at the request of Councilmembers.

AMENDMENT

Amendments may be offered at the November 12, 2025 meeting.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0298 (and its attachments)
2. Transmittal Letter
3. Fiscal Note
4. Executive-prepared summary of CNL items funded in the Executive's proposed 2026-2027 Budget

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0298.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE adopting the community needs lists for the six King County community service area and five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies; and repealing Ordinance 19527, Section 2, Attachment A to Ordinance 19527, Ordinance 19860, Section 2, and Attachment A to Ordinance 19860.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. **Findings:**

A. K.C.C. 2.16.055.C. requires the executive to transmit to the council community needs lists for the six rural community service area and five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal.

B. Ordinance 19527, enacted in November 2022, adopted community needs lists for six rural Community Service Areas and five urban unincorporated Potential Annexation Areas, reflecting priorities identified through community engagement and equity-focused analysis. The lists include services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements consistent with adopted subarea and county plans, along with responsible agencies and anticipated timelines.

C. Ordinance 19860, adopted in 2024, approved the Community Needs List for the Snoqualmie Valley/Northeast King County Community Service Area, affirming King

County's commitment to a community-driven, cocreated process for identifying priority needs for services, programs, and capital improvements. Developed with input from local residents and guided by equity principles, the adopted list will inform county planning, budgeting, and implementation in coordination with relevant departments. In alignment with a prior agreement between the King County council and the department of local services, this was the only community needs list transmitted as part of the 2024 one-year budget transmittal.

D. As required by K.C.C. 2.16.055.C.:

1. The community needs lists are consistent with and, when relevant, implement the subarea plan and other county plans;

2. The community needs lists include potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements that respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets;

3. The community needs list were developed, reviewed, and prioritized using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and racial and social justice, including community engagement, language access, and equity impact review tools. The county used the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of community engagement for the six rural King County community service area and five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies;

4. The community needs lists were developed based on an initial catalog of requests from the community for potential services, programs, and improvements. The initial catalog was refined by the community service area program of the department of local services into community needs lists based on review by departments as to whether

and to what extent the requests meet or strengthen the community vision and policies established in the subarea plan and other county plans. County agencies also reviewed the initial catalog for consistency with other county plans, feasibility, budget constraints, timing, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation. The six rural community service area and five urban unincorporated potential annexation area communities also reviewed the initial catalog through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs;

5. The community needs lists were prioritized by the executive in consultation with the community and the councilmember offices that represent the six rural community service area and five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies. The community needs lists identify which county agencies are responsible for implementation of each item and anticipated timelines for completion;

6. For each request from the initial catalog that is not advanced to the community needs lists, information is provided for why the request was not advanced. For items that cannot be accomplished by the county because they are outside of the scope of county operations, information is provided on how noncounty entities may be able to accomplish the item, including consideration of potential partnerships with noncounty entities;

7. The community needs lists include performance metrics to monitor the implementation and the overarching progress towards reaching the twenty-year vision established in the policies of the subarea plan, as informed by the community and the council. The performance metrics will be reviewed and reported on annually and monitored by the community and the council; and

8. The executive coordinated and collaborated with councilmember offices that represent the six rural community service area and five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies throughout the development of the community needs lists.

E. In accordance with K.C.C. 2.16.055.C., the community needs lists are the responsibility of the executive to implement. Implementation of the community needs lists will require additional resources and funding requests, which are subject to approval through the county budget process. The feasibility of implementation and timelines for completion identified in the community needs lists may change based on future resources and appropriations.

SECTION 2. The Bear Creek/Sammamish Community Needs List, Attachment A to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 3. The Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain Community Needs List, Attachment B to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 4. The Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River Community Needs List, Attachment C to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 5. The Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County Community Needs, Attachment D to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 6. The Southeast King County Community Needs List, Attachment E to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 7. The Vashon/Maury Island Community Needs List, Attachment F to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 8. The East Federal Way Community Needs List, Attachment G to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 9. The East Renton Community Needs List, Attachment H to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 10. The Fairwood Community Needs List, Attachment I to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 11. The North Highline/White Center Community Needs List, Attachment J to this ordinance, is adopted.

SECTION 12. The Skyway-West Hill Community Needs List, Attachment K to this ordinance is adopted.

SECTION 13. The following are hereby repealed:

A. Ordinance 19527, Section 2;

B. Attachment A to Ordinance 19527;

C. Ordinance 19860, Section 2; and

D. Attachment A to Ordinance 19860.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: A. Bear Creek-Sammamish Community Needs List, B. Four Creeks-Tiger Mountain Community Needs List, C. Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River Community Needs List, D. Snoqualmie Valley-NE King County Community Needs, E. Southeast King County Community Needs List, F. Vashon-Maury Island Community Needs List, G. East Federal Way Community Needs List, H. East Renton Plateau Community Needs List, I. Fairwood Community Needs List, J. North Highline-White Center Community Needs List, K. Skyway-West Hill Community Needs List

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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Bear Creek/Sammamish Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., BCC.001) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.001
Category: Accessibility for people with disabilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve accessibility for people with disabilities on 171st Ave NE, S of NE Woodinville Duvall Rd. Both of our early elementary disabled kids need to walk along the edge of busy road to reach the school bus.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.001
Category: Bike lanes
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Install more bike lanes:
- Reintree (194th)
- NE Redmond Rd
- 232nd Ave NE near 16205 232nd Ave NE
- 116th St between Avondale and 204th St

- Union Hill near Bear Creek/Sammamish P&R and Perrigo Park
- 238th South of Union Hill Rd near 6804 238th Ave NE
- NE Novelty Hill Rd, on the stretch between Redmond Town and Eastridge Drive NE
- Across Snoqualmie Valley, Woodinville-Duvall Rd or Novelty Hill Rd are dangerous – Tolt Pipeline ends abruptly in a private road
- At the Y-intersection of Union Hill Rd & 238th Ave NE
- Widening all major arterials to create new paved bike lanes
- NE Union Hill Rd (2023)
- NE Novelty Hill Rd (2023)
- Add bike lanes from Redmond Ridge area to Duvall (2023)

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.002
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add more affordable childcare options:
- Subsidize childcare based on income with a maximum limit
- Provide more before and after school care with enough spots for children
- Start full-day preschool at age 3 with extended care options

Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.003
Category: Chronic disease prevention & management
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Enhance communication with seniors to identify their needs and provide appropriate resources.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.004
Category: Chronic disease prevention & management
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Enhance communication with seniors to identify their needs and provide appropriate resources.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.005
Category: Community engagement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: To increase engagement and visibility, hold regular meetings in community centers.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.006
Category: Community engagement
Lead Department: KCSO

Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase deputies in Trilogy, Redmond, WA.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.007
Category: County park & trail facilities
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase security in Marymoor Park.
Potential Partners: KCSO

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.008
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Ticket illegal parking on roadways that block emergency vehicles from reaching their destinations.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.009
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase police visibility to address reckless driving and consistently make traffic stops along Novelty Hill Rd and Redmond Ridge Dr.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.010
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase traffic rule enforcement during school drop off and pickup.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.011
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address car theft and home burglary in our community.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.012
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Offer self-defense classes to help women feel safe on the trails.

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.013
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Impose strict penalties on individuals caught entering homes or cars and prowling.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.014
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase guardian-type policing, provide Neighborhood Watch training.

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.015
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase nighttime sheriff patrols and offer neighborhood watch programs to address package theft, suspicious activity, graffiti, and car break-ins at The Lodge at Redmond Ridge.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.016
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Assign resources to crime investigation
- Open stolen car registration databases for public searches
- Integrate neighborhood cameras and license plate readers to enhance community safety

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.017
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Enforce speed limits for pedestrian safety 7 days a week on Ames Lk Carnation Rd.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.004
Category: Economic development
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Promote the shopping center at NE Marketplace Dr and Redmond Ridge Dr NE.
Potential Partners: Chambers of commerce, local businesses, shopping center.

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.018
Category: Excessive vehicle speed
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve safety/reduce speeding on:
- NE 124th St
- Paradise Lake Rd
- NE 116th St
- Avondale Rd NE & NE Woodinville Duvall Rd
- 168th Ave NE between NE 145th St and NE 160th St
- Woodinville Duvall Rd
Potential Partners: KCSO

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.019
Category: Forestry programs
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve urban forest health and promote native plants by controlling weeds, educating property owners, and incentivizing developers to plant native plants.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.020
Category: Forestry programs
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Enhance wildfire safety education in the Greater Novelty Hill area.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.021
Category: Housing
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide alternatives to suburban sprawl for affordable housing. The infrastructure costs are high, and low-density development requires more cars, burdening those least able to afford it.
Potential Partners: Housing developers

BUDGET ID: BCCS.006
Category: Intersection improvements
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add traffic lights/turn lanes:
- Add a right-hand turn pocket from northbound NE 132nd St to eastbound NE 133rd St, at the WFR firehouse
- Add a left turn lane for left turning traffic at Woodinville Duvall Rd at the western entrance to Raintree
- Add a roundabout at the intersection of Novelty Hill Rd and 238th Ave NE
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.020
Category: Kokanee
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Study the impact of private, county, and city property on the Kokanee salmon.
Potential Partners: Lake Sammamish Kokanee Work Group, Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, Trout Unlimited, University of Washington Bothell

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.022
Category: Other roadway maintenance & preservation
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add road dots or reflective road markers along Novelty Hill Rd to increase safety.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.023
Category: Park & ride lots
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add bus stops to the other side of the Redmond Ridge neighborhood. All stops are focused on the Novelty Rd half, with none beyond the school.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.024
Category: Park & ride lots
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Ensure safety with guards, good lighting, and live-monitored cameras.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.025
Category: Permitting services
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Offer permit application and building code education through online workshops.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.026
Category: Permitting services
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Reduce permit costs for low-income families and seniors.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.027
Category: Policing priorities
Type: Standard operations
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing

Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Maintain funding for emergency services to avoid delayed response times and use all alert modes to keep criminals cautious.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.028
Category: Policing priorities
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase fully equipped vehicle patrols.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.009
Category: Road maintenance
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Reliable and predictable snow plowing services for main and arterial roads:
- Redmond Ridge/Redmond Ridge E (street cleaning)
- 216th Ave NE
- 216th Ave and connected roads between Woodinville-Duvall Rd and NE 133rd St
- Novelty Hill Rd
- Trilogy Pkwy
- Union Hill Rd
- Redmond Ridge Dr
- 208th
- 195th

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.010
Category: Road pavement
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Repave:
- 133rd
- Avondale Rd from Woodinville-Duvall Rd south to NE 159th St/NE 146th Way/Southbound Ln at NE 146th Way/NE 132nd St/Bear Creek Rd NE
- NE 8th St between 244th and Soaring Eagle Park
- 148th St from Willows toward Kirkland up to Redmond Way
- Bear Creek Rd NE
- From Hwy 202 up 244th Ave
- Redmond Ridge Neighborhood/Novelty Hill Rd

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.029
Category: Roadway drainage & flooding
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: Improve drainage on NE 165th St between 183rd Pl NE and 179th Pl NE.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.012
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Install more sidewalks:
- Reintree (194th)
- 232nd Ave NE near 16205 232nd Ave NE
- 116th St between Avondale and 204th St
- Both sides of Union Hill Rd (including near Perrigo Park and at the Y-intersection of Union Hill Rd and 238th Ave NE)
- 238th south of Union Hill Rd near 6804
- 238th Ave NE – all major arterials
- Novelty Hill Rd
- 124th and 128th, especially between 202 and Avondale
- Ames Lake Dr NE with at least a sidewalk on one or both sides
- 87th and 230 Way NE (2023)
- 148th-140th Pl (Woodinville area) (2023)
- Woodinville-Duvall Rd from Avondale to Cottage Lake Park
- NE Woodinville Duvall Rd between Duvall City Limits and Woodinville City Limits
- Avondale Rd NE between NE Woodinville Duvall Rd and NE 116th St
- 171st Ave NE south of NE Woodinville Duvall Rd
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.013
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add gravel or asphalt to provide a year-round pedestrian/bicycle surface:
- NE 136th St near 18309 NE 136th St
- 13607 180th Ave NE
- Multi-use shoulder on 140th Pl NE due to heavy pedestrian traffic and heavy rural commercial activities
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.019
Category: Stormwater management
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Wetland restoration and flood mitigation along Evans Creek (196th Ave NE).
Potential Partners: Basin Steward, Parks, SWS, ERES, non-profit partners who do restoration (e.g., MSFEG), TPL, Forterra, City of Redmond

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.030
Category: Substance abuse prevention
Type: Potential program
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD

Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Increase youth education on drugs and their effects.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.031
Category: Substance abuse: Youth **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Enhance education and treatment of children's mental health to prevent substance use disorders.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.032
Category: Substance abuse: Youth **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Increase youth educational programs.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: BCCS.014
Category: Traffic congestion **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** N/A
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Address congestion/widen/expand roads:
- NE Novelty Hill Rd (entire road, from Redmond Ridge Dr to 234th Pl NE, from Trilogy Pkwy west to Avondale)
- Woodinville-Duvall from Safeway/Avondale to Woodinville City limits
- NE Union Hill, especially approaching 520 (2023)
- Avondale Rd to 520, especially during rush hours (2023)
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.033
Category: Transit service **Lead Department:** Metro Transit
Type: Potential service **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request:
- Fix the tracking system for bus route 224 to ensure accurate real-time transit information
- Address the issue of service cessation during snowfall
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.034
Category: Transit service **Lead Department:** Metro Transit
Type: Potential service **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Restore bus service to English Hill and nearby areas.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.035
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: Low
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add a shorter route to Seattle (Route 268 is canceled).
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.036
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve bus frequency and timing in Redmond Ridge Dr area and on Novelty Rd.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: BCCS.25.037
Category: Transit Facilities
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add a bus connection from Klahanie near Fall City Rd to transit centers for easy commute.
Potential Partners: N/A

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



Bear Creek/Sammamish Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the Bear Creek/Sammamish area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Three staff prior to finalizing it. Based on feedback received from Council District Three staff, prioritization for some requests was modified. DLS shared feedback with executive branch department staff, who then responded to District Three staff questions. Those responses were shared with District Three staff in a subsequent meeting.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] Bear Creek/Sammamish - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

The Executive transmitted the Bear Creek/Sammamish CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the Bear Creek/Sammamish CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] Bear Creek/Sammamish - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this Bear Creek/Sammamish CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based

[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 6,296 email addresses specifically targeting Bear Creek-Sammamish residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments.

[15] https://PublicInput.com

Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 162 from the Bear Creek/Sammamish area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/27/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Upper Bear Creek Unincorporated Area Council (UAC) mailing list
07/28/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Flyer and email	Woodinville and Redmond Ridge libraries
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/04/2023	District 9 Newsletter sharing information about the CNLs,	Councilmember newsletter	District 9 residents

[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
	purpose, and a link to the publicinput.com site.		
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/27/2023	Community Event	Community Connector event promotion	Novelty Hill Community Area residents
08/24/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with Bear Creek/Sammamish community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development

process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide
The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process
The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources
Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

Bear Creek/Sammamish Demographics

As shown in Table 2, Bear Creek/Sammamish area, with 27 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is less diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 51,000 residents live in the Bear Creek/Sammamish area, just under 21 percent of the UKC population. Bear Creek/Sammamish area median household income of $166,000 is 161 percent of the King County median household income and 202 percent of the UKC median. Eighty-seven percent of Bear Creek/Sammamish residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: Bear Creek/Sammamish Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Bear Creek/Sammamish
Population	2,225,000	244,000	51,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	2.8
Median age	37	36	46
Percent male	50%	50%	50%
Percent female	50%	50%	50%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	18%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	16%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Bear Creek/Sammamish
White	60%	68%	73%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	5%
Asian	18%	13%	18%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	0%
African American	7%	5%	1%
Native American	0.6%	1%	0%
Two or more races		5%	4%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	2%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Bear Creek/Sammamish
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$166,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	3%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	Bear Creek/Sammamish
Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	87%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	13%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	42%

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

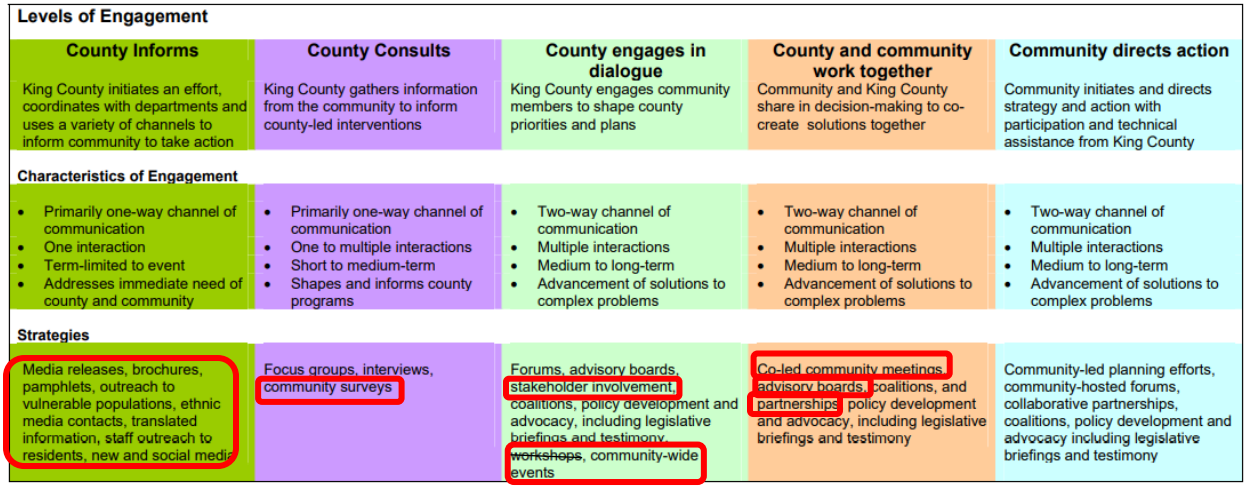
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] 2021 Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the Bear Creek/Sammamish area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** or call **206-477-3800**.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** o llamar al **206-477-3800**.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 **206-477-3800** 或發送電子郵件至 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** पर ईमेल करें या **206-477-3800** पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 **206-477-3800** 번으로 문의하거나 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

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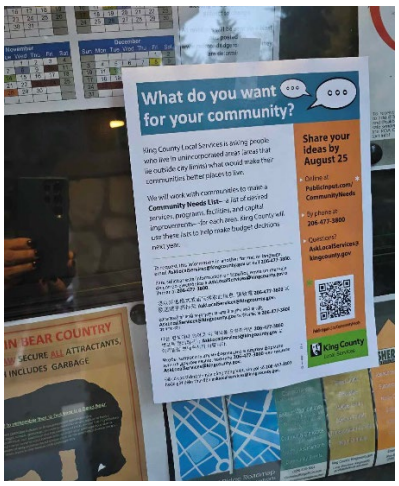
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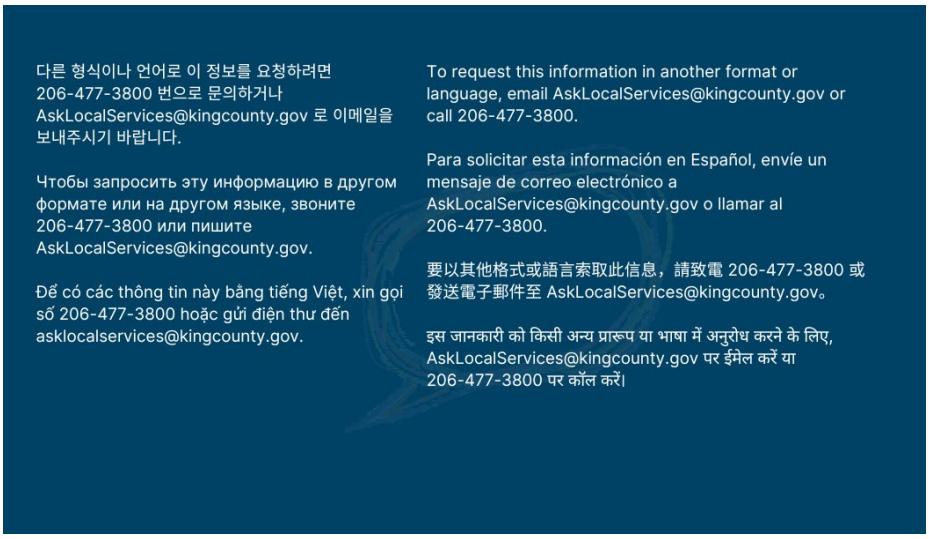
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts







Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of Bear Creek/Sammamish on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] Bear Creek/Sammamish - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., FCTC.001) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: FCTC.001
Category: Bike lanes
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Install more bike lanes:
- On May Valley Rd and other local roads
- Connecting downtown Issaquah to S King County/Black Diamond-Enumclaw

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.25.001
Category: Community engagement
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase communication methods and the participation of the sheriff in the community.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.25.002
Category: DNRP-other
Type: Potential program
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD

Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Replace the culvert in Sunset Valley Farms and clear pinch points in McDonald Creek to alleviate flooding along May Valley Rd and in the neighborhood.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.25.003
Category: Excessive vehicle speed **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Traffic calming on May Valley Rd.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.003
Category: Intersection improvements **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Improve traffic safety and flow on the roundabout at Issaquah-Hobart and May Valley.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.005
Category: Law enforcement funding **Lead Department:** KCSO
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** N/A
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request:
- Increase funding for more sheriff deputies
- Increase funding 50%
- Use marijuana tax to fund more police

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.25.004
Category: Policing priorities **Lead Department:** KCSO
Type: Potential service **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request:
- Increase car patrols
- Establish a closer sheriff's office to deter organized vandalism and other crimes

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.009
Category: Restoration **Lead Department:** DNRP
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Improve the capacity, stream restoration, and surrounding land acquisition at Cemetery Pond Wetland and Tributary.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.010

Category: Road drainage
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address flooding issues by covering the open drainage ditches along May Valley Rd.
Potential Partners: Flood Control District, WLRD

BUDGET ID: FCTC.012
Category: Road maintenance
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Prioritize 190th Pl SE and SE 60th St on way to Open Windows School for snow removal
- Improve roadway infrastructure, especially needed for emergencies/severe weather events, viable routes to hospitals
- Enhance snow plowing in Maple Hills or hire contractors
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.013
Category: Road pavement
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Repave:
- Issaquah-Hobart
- SE 138th Pl (2023)
- Sunset Valley Farms (2023)
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.017
Category: Traffic congestion
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Manage traffic by adding lanes, managing traffic, and developing new routes on:
- Issaquah-Hobart Rd (study traffic impact on IHR, and signage and safety)
- 198th Pl SE/168th Pl SE in Bellevue to manage Open Windows School traffic on steep, windy hill
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.020
Category: Trail parking
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Add trailhead parking in the Issaquah Alps
- Add parking and a roadside trail between the Margaret's Way trailhead parking area and the Jim Whittaker Wilderness parking area
Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: FCTC.25.005

Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Prioritize regional bus service along Issaquah Hobart Rd and SR 18 to alleviate I-405 congestion
- Improve transit options between Southeast King County and I-90, and plan park-and-rides at Maple Valley/SR 18 and Issaquah Hobart Rd/SR 18
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FCTC.25.006
Category: Youth programs & services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide camps and services for kids with special needs during summer, winter, and spring breaks.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

Appendix 1: Community Engagement

King County

Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

---

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council Districts Three and Nine staff prior to finalizing it. Based on feedback received from Council Districts Three and Nine staff, prioritization for some requests was modified. DLS shared feedback with executive branch department staff, who then responded to questions from District Three staff. Those responses were shared with District Three staff in a subsequent meeting.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

The Executive transmitted the Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based

[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 1,139 email addresses specifically targeting Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain County area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments.

[15] https://PublicInput.com

Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 23 from the Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/27/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	(UAC) mailing list
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/04/2023	District 9 Newsletter sharing information about the CNLs, purpose, and a link to the publicinput.com site.	Councilmember newsletter	District 9 residents

[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/24/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide
The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process
The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources
Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain Demographics

As shown in Table 2, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain area, with 21 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is less

[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 13,000 residents live in the Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain area, just over five percent of the UKC population. Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain area median household income of $122,000 is 118 percent of the King County median household income and 149 percent of the UKC median. Ninety-two percent of Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain
Population	2,225,000	244,000	13,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	3
Median age	37	36	47
Percent male	50%	50%	51%
Percent female	50%	50%	49%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	19%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	20%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain
White	60%	68%	79%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	7%
Asian	18%	13%	9%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	0%
African American	7%	5%	1%
Native American	0.6%	1%	0%
Two or more races		5%	4%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	2%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$122,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	6%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain
Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	92%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	8%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	54%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

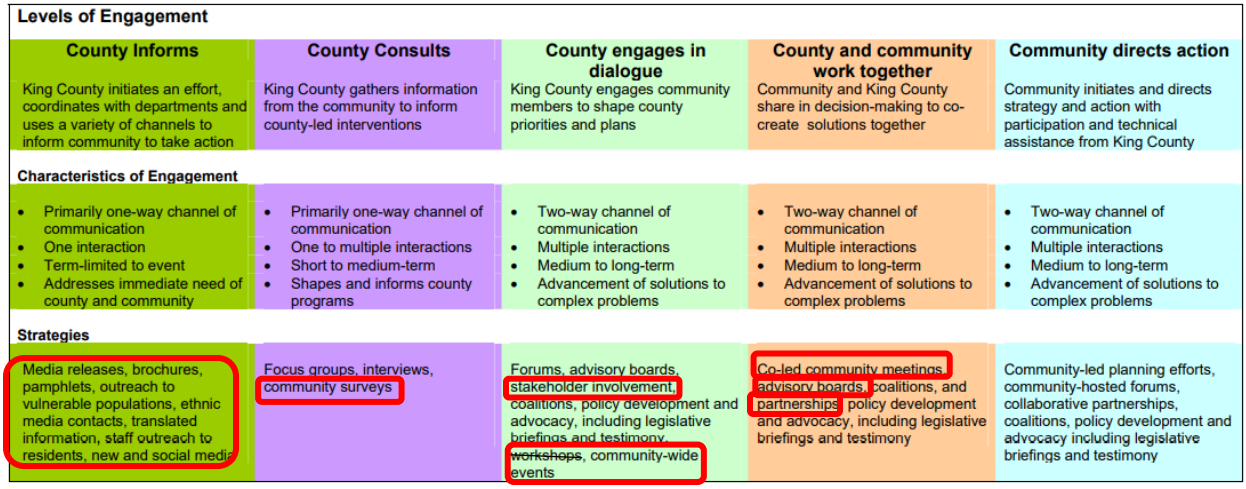
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	**County Consults** King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	**County engages in dialogue** King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	**County and community work together** Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	**Community directs action** Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** or call **206-477-3800**.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** o llamar al **206-477-3800**.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 **206-477-3800** 或發送電子郵件至 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** पर ईमेल करें या **206-477-3800** पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 **206-477-3800** 번으로 문의하거나 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните **206-477-3800** или пишите **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số **206-477-3800** hoặc gửi điện thư đến **asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov**.

8/10

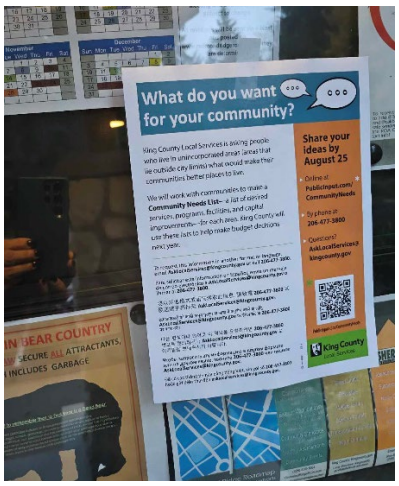
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
- By phone at **206-477-3800**
- Questions? **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**

*

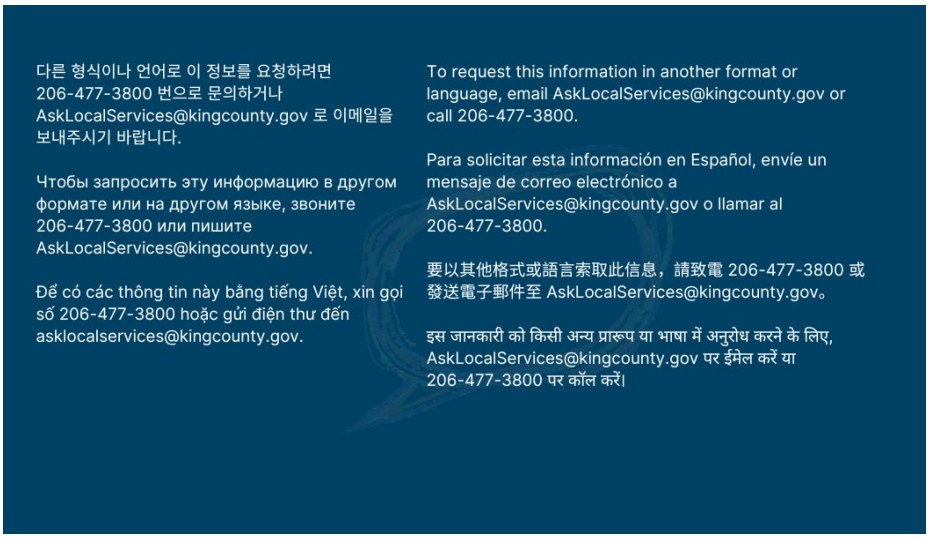
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts





King County Local Services - Roads, Permitting, Community Service Areas
August 1, 2023 ·

More #nationalnightout #nno pics!

Gwen High from CARE stands ready with her Community Needs List informational package ready for distribution to her community on the East Renton Plateau! For more information visit: publicinput.com/communityneeds



Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River County Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., GMVC.017) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.001
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve access to affordable behavioral health services for children and teens, including social worker retraining and more programs for autism, ADHD, and other common challenges.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.002
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Create community programs to support teens and working parents outside of school hours with diverse, healthy, and engaging activities beyond sports, fostering connections and support networks.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.003
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS

Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide childcare subsidies to support working parents and prevent youth crime.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.004
Category: Code enforcement
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase the number of code enforcement officers.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.005
Category: Community engagement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide youth mentoring programs, such as a Big Brother/Big Sister program, to help youth escape negative stigmas.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.006
Category: Community engagement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Engage with the community through events like a “Touch a Truck” event; if such events already exist, ensure they are better advertised to increase awareness and participation.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.007
Category: County park & trail facilities
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address Ravensdale issues:
- Picnic Shelters: Allocate construction funds
- Lake Access: Improve access and create a parking area/trailhead
- Parking: Establish parking on the east end of Ravensdale-Retreat Natural Area
- Community Center: Build or repurpose a community center
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.008
Category: County park & trail facilities
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Create a dog park in the Covington/Maple Valley area near Lake Sawyer, with separate areas for large and small dogs.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.009
Category: County park & trail facilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Create safe and accessible parking for equestrian trailers at Little Lake Katherine in Enumclaw
- Improve O'Grady's parking area
- Establish a multi-use horse park in South King County, ideally at Summit-Landsburg, supported by Back Country Horsemen
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.010
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase Sheriff's presence and enforce laws at:
- Lake Francis area
- Parking lot on Hwy 169 right beneath Hwy 18
- Parking lot on the trail heads for Cedar River Trails
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.011
Category: DNRP-Other
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Preserve Hobart Ballfield and purchase adjacent Fire Department property for parking (located at SE 208th & 276th Ave SE). Options: purchase outright or trade part of 'donut hole' property in Maple Valley, benefiting multiple stakeholders.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.012
Category: Environmental health & healthy homes
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Ensure landfills and composting meet safety guidelines and improve communications with the residents.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.013
Category: Excessive vehicle speed
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Traffic calming and speeding:
- Ravensdale-Black Diamond Rd from the Ravensdale store south to Hwy 169 in the heart of Black Diamond
- SE 208th St from approximately 137th/Big Soos Creek to 148th Ave SE
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.014
Category: Forestry programs
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Thin the dense forest around Ravensdale Park Community Meadow to prevent root rot, as prioritized in the KC Black Diamond Stewardship Plan
- Schedule and execute pre-commercial thinning on KC owned parcel 362206-9001
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.015
Category: Forestry programs
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Mandate urban greening with drought-tolerant trees and shrubs
- Sponsor plantings for businesses and residents, offering discounts at events with expert guidance
- Use locations like farmers markets and hardware store parking lots
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.016
Category: Habitat & ecosystems
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Restore salmon habitat along Jenkins Creek, especially near the former Johnson/Wilke property.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.017
Category: Health information & education
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide health information to the community through TV and news alerts, school communications, and community meetings with newsletters.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.018
Category: Healthy food access
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide a rotating food truck that provides free or affordable fresh foods to different neighborhoods.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.019
Category: Healthy food access
Lead Department: PHSKC

Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address food shortages in the community, especially for the elderly, by implementing a voucher program to efficiently use existing food banks and farmers markets.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.008
Category: Intersection improvements
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Construct roundabouts at every major intersection from Black Diamond to Issaquah, including:
- Issaquah-Hobart and Cedar Grove
- Summit Landsburg and Landsburg Rd SE
- Make Jones Rd a roundabout
- Do not install traffic lights due to delays and local pollution
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.020
Category: Substance abuse prevention
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Emphasize education and awareness skills, training on recognizing signs and symptoms, and knowledge on treatment. Outreach programs should train children to be aware and report suspicious items that look like candy.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.021
Category: Substance abuse prevention
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide more access to Narcan.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.017
Category: Traffic congestion
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address congestion, expand roadways, and improve traffic flow:
- Issaquah-Hobart Rd traffic, signs, safety, and reversible center lane from Ravensdale to Issaquah. Provide two northbound lanes in the morning and two southbound lanes the evening
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.019
Category: Trails
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: 2025+
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:

- Pave all the way from Hwy 18 to the Cedar River Watershed (gravel is not working well)
- Connect all trail systems; progress is slow

Potential Partners: Maple Valley

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.022
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Implement a dial-a-ride service throughout rural King County, especially in Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River area.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.023
Category: Transit stops & passengers' facilities
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add more bus stops along Petrovitsky Park area.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.024
Category: Youth programs & services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Expand after-school programs, camps, and non-religious youth groups.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: GMVC.25.025
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add sidewalks in the Greater Maple Valley area, connecting the area around Tahoma elementary school to the Cedar to Green River Trail.
Potential Partners: N/A

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Nine staff prior to finalizing it. DLS shared the CNL with Council District Nine staff prior to finalizing it. Based on feedback received from Council District Nine staff, prioritization for some requests was modified. DLS shared feedback with executive branch department staff.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

The Executive transmitted the Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based

[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 2,669 email addresses specifically targeting Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River County area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King

[15] https://PublicInput.com

County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments. Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 72 from the Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/04/2023	District 9 Newsletter sharing information about the CNLs, purpose, and a link to the publicinput.com site.	Councilmember newsletter	District 9 residents
08/05/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Flyer	Fred Meyer, Hobart Store, Wildreness Village, Ravensdale market, and QFC

[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/08/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Community Connector promotion	GMVUAC council meeting
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/13/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Community Connector promotion	Maple Valley Senior Center
08/23/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Community Connector promotion - Signs	Maple Valley area residents
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide

The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process

The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources

Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

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[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River Demographics

As shown in Table 2, Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River area, with 16 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is less diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 19,000 residents live in the Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River area, just under eight percent of the UKC population. Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River area median household income of $110,000 is 107 percent of the King County median household income and 134 percent of the UKC median. Eighty-eight percent of Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River
Population	2,225,000	244,000	19,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	3
Median age	37	36	48
Percent male	50%	50%	50%
Percent female	50%	50%	50%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	22%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	16%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River
White	60%	68%	84%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	4%
Asian	18%	13%	5%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	0%
African American	7%	5%	2%
Native American	0.6%	1%	0%
Two or more races		5%	3%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	1%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$110,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	8%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	88%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	12%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	37%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

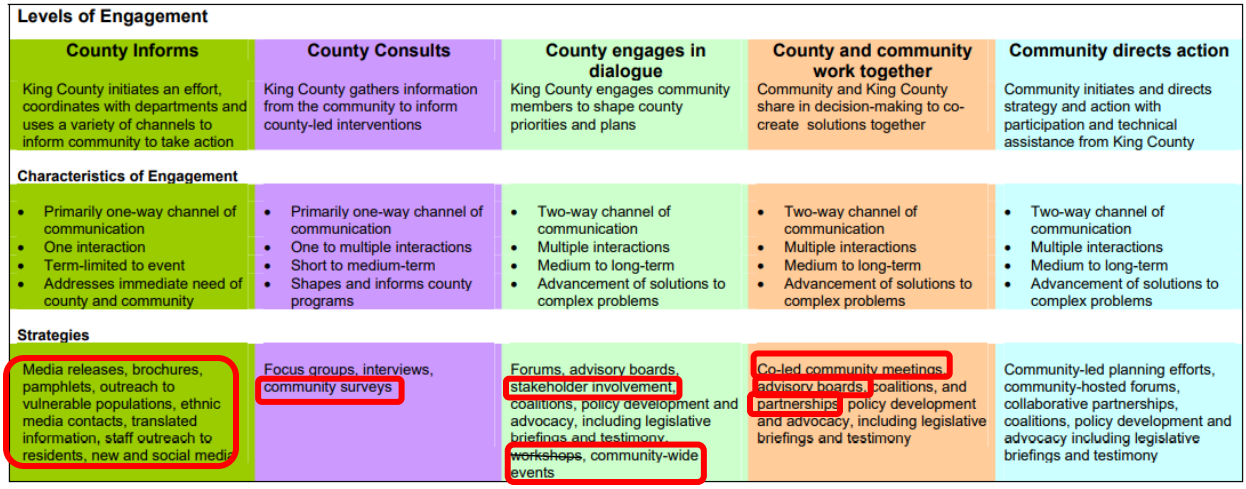
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** or call **206-477-3800**.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** o llamar al **206-477-3800**.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 **206-477-3800** 或發送電子郵件至 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** पर ईमेल करें या **206-477-3800** पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 **206-477-3800** 번으로 문의하거나 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните **206-477-3800** или пишите **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số **206-477-3800** hoặc gửi điện thư đến **asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov**.

8/10

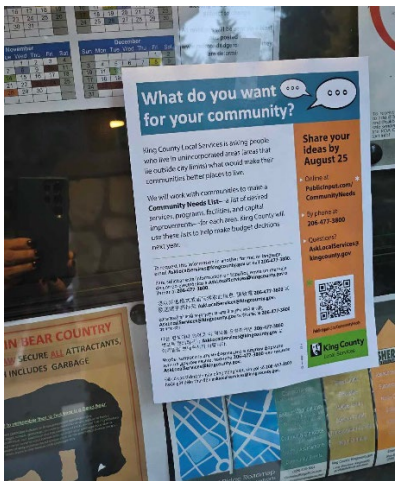
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
- By phone at **206-477-3800**
- Questions? **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**

*

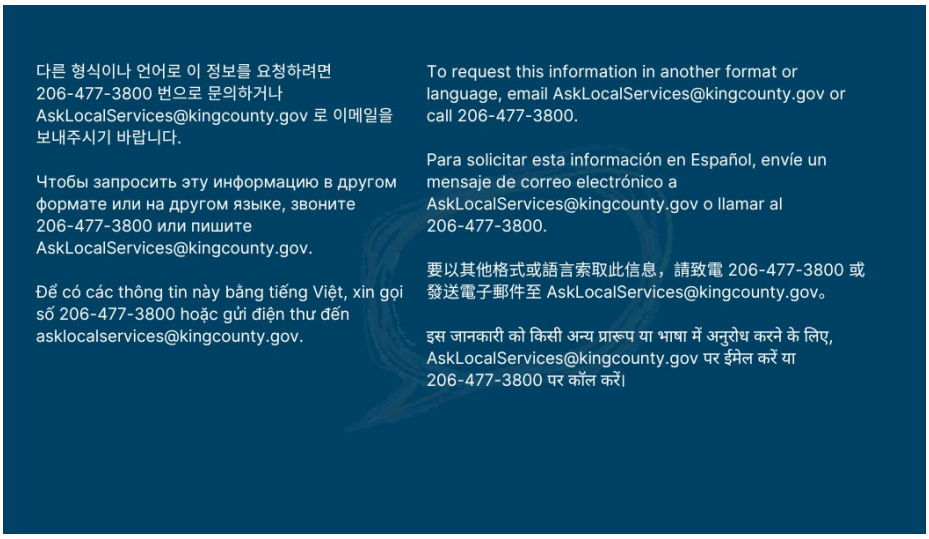
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts







Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] Greater Maple Valley-Cedar River - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., SNVC.012) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.001
Category: Access to services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Increase the distribution of guides on senior programs at libraries, senior centers, and pharmacies, including income guidelines and funding support.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.002
Category: Access to services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium, Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide access to meals at the Senior Center in Carnation on weekends.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.003
Category: Access to services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD

Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Provide youth programs to help find employment, such as Open Doors.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.005
Category: Access to services **Lead Department:** Executive Office
Type: Potential service **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Establish a central point of contact (e.g., phone number, website) by demographic characteristics (youth, seniors, low income, families) that can refer customers to all relevant King County services.
Potential Partners: DLS, DCHS

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.006
Category: Access to services **Lead Department:** PHSKC
Type: Potential service **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Educate unincorporated communities about available public health services by holding local information sessions.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.007
Category: Access to services **Lead Department:** PHSKC
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Provide additional outreach, especially to seniors.
Potential Partners: Community organizations, DCHS

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.010
Category: Aquatic center grants **Lead Department:** DNRP
Type: Potential program **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** 2025
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** Possibly
Request: Expand the DNRP/King County Aquatic Center grants.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.011
Category: Behavioral health **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Potential program **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Increase behavioral health services for children, especially 5–18-year-olds.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.001
Category: Behavioral/mental health services **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Potential program **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes

Request: Increase publicity about existing services, with a focus on children who have experienced trauma from COVID-19 and financial challenges.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.002
Category: Bike facilities
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Add bike lanes and/or improve shoulders:
- Fall City Rd
- SE Issaquah-Fall City Rd
- Fall City-Preston Rd
- Fall City from Spring Glen
- 124th Ave NE
- Connecting the towns in the Valley
- Both sides of Big Rock Rd
- Preston Green Bridge
- SE Mt Si Rd (2023)
- SE Edgewick Rd (2023)
- Cedar Falls Rd (the hill up to Rattlesnake Lake) (2023)
- Wilderness Rim neighborhood (2023)
- 468th Ave (2023)
- Woodinville-Duvall Rd from Duvall to Woodinville (2023)
- Lake Alice Rd from Issaquah Fall City Rd to the intersection with 337th Pl SE (2023)
- Cherry Valley Rd, to Cherry Falls trailhead and Lake Margaret (2024)
- Stone Quarry Rd/394th Pl SE (KC-owned section) (2024)
- Bike routes on emergency evacuation routes (2024)
- Safe routes for commuters and recreation (2024)

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.012
Category: Code enforcement
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Increase enforcement in response to environmental reporting and concerns with waste, junk cars, or heavy equipment use that can be contaminating the environment.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.002
Category: Code enforcement
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Implement a public tracking system for code violations with clear deadlines and penalties.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.013
Category: Co-responder model
Lead Department: KCSO

Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Expand the co-responder model.
Potential Partners: DCHS

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.003
Category: County park operations & maintenance
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request:
- Connect the Tolt Pipeline Trail across Snoqualmie Valley
- Add a bike lane over 124th to connect to the Snoqualmie Valley Trail
- Creating a path from Bear Creek or Redmond Ridge to Duvall

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.004
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Increase law enforcement at trailheads.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.014
Category: Crime data
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Inform community of reported suspicious activity (e.g. NextDoor or social media updates) or expand the crime data maps to include community service areas.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.015
Category: Crisis services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium, Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide medical and crisis services for youth of the Valley and their families.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.005
Category: DNRP-Other
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request:
- Enhance management and clearing of Tiger Mountain to protect wildlife habitats
- Focus on conservation efforts from High Point to North Bend
- Implement zoning overlays to buy and preserve more park and open space land

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.006

Category: Domestic violence services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Increase education on domestic violence, including teen dating violence. Provide psychoeducation to young men on consent and respectful behavior towards women.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.007
Category: Early childhood supports
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Ensure childcare facilities provide tailored support for kids with special needs, not just basic safety.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.016
Category: Economic development
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide economic development grants for the Hwy 2 corridor.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.012
Category: Excessive vehicle speed
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Improve safety/reduce speeding:
- Near 6635 Preston Fall City Rd SE and 6639 Preston Fall City Rd SE
- Near 5710 Preston Fall City Rd SE
- Fall City, on 332nd from 202 to Issaquah Fall City Rd (2024)
- Tolt Hill at Remlinger (2024)
- West Snoqualmie Valley Rd (2023)
- Cedar Falls Rd between the roundabout north of the I-90 overpass to the Riverbend neighborhood access (2023)
- High Point Way from Ext 22 to Ext 20 (2023)
Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: SNVC.005
Category: Fall City–dog park
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Create dog park for Fall City:
- Near 33344 SE Redmond Fall City
- Near 3924 Fall City Carnation Rd SE
Potential Partners: SODA

BUDGET ID: SNVC.006

Category: Fall City–park improvements
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Provide one or more covered park shelters with picnic benches in Fall City.
Potential Partners: Fall City Community Association, Fall City Metropolitan Park District

BUDGET ID: SNVC.008
Category: Fall City–park improvements
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Cover the arena for winter riding and community events.
Potential Partners: Fall City Metropolitan Park District, Equestrian User Groups

BUDGET ID: SNVC.007
Category: Fall City–park infrastructure
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Provide a rock-climbing wall similar to the one in North Bend at Torguson Park near 4105 Fall City/Carnation Rd SE.
Potential Partners: Fall City Community Association, Fall City Metropolitan Park District

BUDGET ID: SNVC.009
Category: Fall City–playground
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Playground near 4105 Fall City Carnation Rd SE.
Potential Partners: Fall City Community Association, Fall City Metropolitan Park District

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.017
Category: Farm drainage
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide tools and support to address larger farm drainage issues.
Potential Partners: KCD, WID

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.018
Category: Health education
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Expand Access to Baby and Child Dentistry (ABCD) to include a coordinator for elementary school for kids in the Skykomish and Snoqualmie Valleys.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.008
Category: Healthy food access
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes

Request: Partner with local farms to provide fresh produce to shelters, senior centers, and food pantries, and negotiate for field gleaning to support these efforts.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.009
Category: Healthy food access
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request:
- Provide food subsidies for healthy options to support families struggling with rising costs
- Offer resources and subsidies for those above the poverty line who still face difficulties affording healthy food
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.010
Category: Healthy food access
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Continue Meals on Wheels delivery to homebound individuals.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

UDGET ID: SNVC.25.011
Category: Historic preservation
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Preserve old barns, homesteads, and historic landmarks from being cleared.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.012
Category: Historic preservation
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Promote the preservation of buildings and the original character of the area, reflecting both European settlers' and Native heritage.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.019
Category: Homelessness
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Do more outreach to homeless youth regarding mental wellness.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.020
Category: Human services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes

Request: Expand community-based mental health options for seniors and youth, including suicide prevention.
Potential Partners: Interagency Recovery Academy & Seattle Public Schools

BUDGET ID: SNVC.009
Category: Human services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Offer mobility aid services for self-sufficient seniors.
Potential Partners: Metro, City of Seattle (AAA)

BUDGET ID: SNVC.029
Category: Human services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Services for elderly people who are independent but need assistance with mobility.
Potential Partners: Metro, City of Seattle (AAA)

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.021
Category: KCSO community locations
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Add a staffed storefront location in Snoqualmie Pass.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.022
Category: KCSO staffing
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide 24/7 KCSO support in northeast unincorporated King County given remote location and long response times.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.023
Category: KCSO staffing
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Increase patrol officers.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.024
Category: Law enforcement education
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Add public education programs to help community members understand what law enforcement does and how to support their law enforcement agencies.
Potential Partners: DLS, DNRP, Metro, Sound, Roads

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.025
Category: Mental health services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Increase access to mobile mental health services and case manager services to navigate care access. Availability of mobile counseling services is a need.
Potential Partners: Health Care Authority

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.026
Category: Mobile health services
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Expand mobile health services with periodic outreach to educate and provide on-site assistance, including year-round wrap-around services.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.027
Category: Multi-use trails
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Develop bicycle and/or multi-use trails off the Hwy 2 corridor; restore bicycle corridor on Old Cascade Highway from Baring to Stevens Pass.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.029
Category: Neighborhood watch programs
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide support for Neighborhood Watch Programs.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.013
Category: Other
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Add more athletic fields.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.014
Category: Park & Ride lots
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Monitor the security of the Preston Park & Ride.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.030
Category: Park infrastructure
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Develop covered Pickleball/sports Courts in:
- Fall City or Preston
- NE King County (Baring/Grotto/Money Creek/Mill Town/Timberlane/Foss River/Scenic)
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.031
Category: Parks infrastructure
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Create a county park in NE King County (Baring, Grotto, Money Creek, Timberlane, Foss River, or Scenic).
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.032
Category: Parks infrastructure
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: The new park at Preston Mill needs funding to stabilize the historic landmark.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.033
Category: Parks infrastructure
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: The Hop Shed at the Fall City Park needs funding to stabilize the historic landmark.
Potential Partners: Fall City Parks District

BUDGET ID: SNVC.014
Category: Parks infrastructure
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: 2025+
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Provide artificial turf fields in the Valley, e.g. baseball fields.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.034
Category: Parks outreach
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Run “bag and toss out your dog poop, don't leave it on the side of the trail” campaigns.
Potential Partners: DNRP-Parks

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.035
Category: Participatory budgeting
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Rural participatory budget funding for unincorporated King County.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.031
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Not planned
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Develop a trail connection between the west side of the SR 203 marked crossing and the equestrian parking area for Fall City Park.
Potential Partners: PSE, King County Roads

BUDGET ID: SNVC.032
Category: Pedestrian access/sidewalks
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Provide pedestrian access to the Snoqualmie River from Downtown Fall City through the Fall City Floodplain Restoration (Barfuse) Project being developed by King County.
Potential Partners: Fall City Metropolitan Parks District

BUDGET ID: SNVC.015
Category: Pedestrian crossings
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS & DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Provide crosswalk and reconfigure intersection and/or warning system for pedestrian safety at Preston-Fall City Trail intersection with Preston Fall City Rd.
Potential Partners: DNRP, WSDOT

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.037
Category: Permitting fees
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Create a grant fund to cover permitting costs for lower income property owners.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.038
Category: Playgrounds
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Develop an adaptive playground for children of all abilities in the lower valley.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.015
Category: Policing priorities
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request:
- Partner with Seattle PD for the Rattlesnake Lake area, especially since Seattle residents frequently visit
- Strengthen collaboration with Snoqualmie North Bend Police Department
- Hire more officers and add more patrol vehicles
- Add penalties for criminals

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.016
Category: Policing priorities
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Enhance law enforcement to address the rise in homelessness tent camps, drug usage, and property crime.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.017
Category: Policing priorities
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Recruit additional mental health specialists to handle non-violent 911 calls.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.018
Category: Recycling & composting facilities
Type: Potential service
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Increase the number of yard waste drop-off locations to better serve the community.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.016
Category: Road drainage
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Address flooding:
- 124th elevation and flood resiliency
- Flood Control in the Snoqualmie River Valley (2023)

Potential Partners: Flood Control District

BUDGET ID: SNVC.019
Category: Road maintenance
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: More snow plowing in:
- Riverview School District (secondary roads in Duvall, Carnation, Redmond and Woodinville)
- Wilderness Rim
- Increased de-icing, plowing, and sanding of roads during snow events

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.020
Category: Road pavement
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Resurface/improve road surface condition for:
- Lake Alice Rd
- 280th Dr SE off of High Point Way
- 27311 SW Cemetery Rd, Duvall
- Fall City
- Heathercrest neighborhood
- East Lake Joy Dr NE, serving Lake Joy, the Tolt River Highlands, Moss Lake/Creek and 344th
- Repairs needed 1000' east and west of the Tolt River Highlands entrance, and from 11427 E Lake Joy Dr NE to 34824 NE Lake Joy Rd
- Foss River Rd (2024)
- Timberlane (2024)
- Riverwood in Baring (2024)
- Roads leading to trailheads (2024)

Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: SNVC.021
Category: Road pavement
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Landslide protection and paving of SE David Powell Rd.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.022
Category: Road pavement
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Grade alley in Fall City.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.023
Category: Road vegetation
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Review existing trees for trimming or removal near primary and secondary roads before next windstorm season.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.039
Category: Roadway drainage & flooding
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Improve drainage for:
- 635th Pl NE
- NE 197th Pl
- 633rd Pl NE
- Ditch on Stone Quarry Rd/394th Pl SE (KC-owned section)
- SE 43rd and 341st in unincorporated Fall City

Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.040
Category: Roadway drainage/pavement
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Address roadway erosion for:
- Fay Rd
- Old Coal Mine Rd (372nd Pl SE)
- Potentially Tolt Hill Rd
- Cherry Valley
- Riverbend

Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.041
Category: School resource officer
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Re-establish the School Resource Office (SRO) Program, possibly with a roaming officer.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.019
Category: Senior services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide additional funding to support creating senior centers.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.043
Category: Septic systems
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Financial assistance for septic tank system and system repair.
Potential Partners: Dept of Ecology, Craft3, Dept of Health

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.044
Category: Septic systems
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Support septic system health and replacement program.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.029
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Improve walking facilities at these locations (sidewalks, expanded shoulders, trails):
- SE Mt Si Rd
- 468th Ave SE
- Fay Rd: expand and improve shoulders
- Both sides of Big Rock Rd
- 3rd between 145th and Kennedy St
- 436th between North Bend Way and Riverbend Café
- Near 5607 322nd Ave SE
- Preston Bridge on Preston Fall City Rd
- Connecting UKC neighborhoods around North Bend to open spaces and regional trails
- Fall City: downtown, near schools, and from Spring Glen to Fall City
- SE & Edgewick Rd (2023)
- Cedar Falls Rd (the hill up to Rattlesnake Lake) (2023)
- The Wilderness Rim neighborhood (2023)
- SE Edgewick road (2023)

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.045
Category: Social workers
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium, Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Station social workers at food banks.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.046
Category: Storm debris management
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Provide free storm debris drop-offs at transfer stations, open and operate temporary debris management sites, and monitor loads at drop-off or debris management sites.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.024
Category: Traffic congestion
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: Ease congestion and improve traffic flow:
- Widen Novelty Hill Rd and make it safer
- Increase 124th Ave to four lanes
- High Point Way
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.026
Category: Trailhead parking
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Add more parking at popular trailheads:
- Snoqualmie Valley Trail and SE 356th Dr (Snoqualmie Valley Trail at the 356th Dr SE location).
- On 356th Ave near 4255 356th Dr SE for Tokul Mountain bike trail
- Tiger Mountain
- Olallie (2024)
- Raging River (2024)
Potential Partners: Evergreen Mountain Bike Alliance

BUDGET ID: SNVC.027
Category: Trails
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Extend the existing King County trail (Lake Alice Rd to Falls Overlook) in phases to eventually connect with the city of Snoqualmie.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.034
Category: Trails
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Include trail in WLRD Barfuse Project.
Potential Partners: Fall City Metropolitan Parks District

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.048
Category: Transit infrastructure
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium, Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Improve bus shelters.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.020
Category: Transit infrastructure
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Increase number of covered bus shelters in Snoqualmie Valley.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.021
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Add a transit service option for the residents of Cedar Falls Rd.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.049
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes (shuttles and ride shares) - Possibly (fixed routes)
Request: Tailor service options (e.g. community shuttles, ride-share options) and service frequency to rural areas (particularly US 2 and Snoqualmie Valley), include more weekend service.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.050
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Interagency partnership with other transit agencies, including Skykomish, Snohomish Transit, or even BNSF/Amtrak to improve US 2 options.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.051
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: More direct bus route between North Bend and Issaquah.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.054
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Expand service options, particularly for youth, during the week and on weekends.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.022
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Expand service options, particularly for seniors, during the week and on weekends to get from rural to urban towns, to community support services, to medical services, etc.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.008
Category: Tutoring
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Expand tutoring beyond libraries to mobile services in rural areas.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.056
Category: Water safety
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Increase drowning information warnings for Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers and enhance social media outreach.
Potential Partners: DNRP, DLS, and KC Sheriff's Office Marine Patrol & Rescue Office; Drowning Prevention community-based organizations (SplashForward and No More Under); State Parks Boating Program.

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.057
Category: Water well quality
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium, Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Allow well water quality checks and provide technical support for resolving water quality issues.
Potential Partners: Dept. of Ecology

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.058
Category: Wildlife-proof containers
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Assist homeowners without collection service in purchasing wildlife proof containers.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.059
Category: Wildlife-proof containers
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Ensure solid waste haulers provide wildlife proof containers.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.023
Category: Workforce development
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Provide more workforce development resources for women, including support and networking opportunities

- Establish these resources on government websites like KCLS.org, with agencies staffed by women to assist in workforce development
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.060
Category: Yard waste collection
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Add yard waste collection container at the Skykomish Drop Box.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.24.061
Category: Yard waste collection
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Provide the same yard waste collection service options to all residents of Snoqualmie Valley.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SNVC.25.024
Category: Youth programs & services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Fund more safe spaces for teens, such as Trail Youth coffee, which offers dedicated teen hours.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The co-created process was piloted in the development of the Snoqualmie Valley/Northeast King County 2024 community needs list, which was transmitted concurrent with the 2025 Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council.

This CNL was developed by updating the 2024 CNL and transmitting it with the 2026-2027 Executive Proposed Budget. The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the Snoqualmie Valley-NE King County area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Three staff prior to finalizing it. Based on feedback received from Council District Three staff, prioritization for some requests was modified. DLS shared feedback with executive branch department staff, who then responded to District Three staff questions. Those responses were shared with District Three staff in a subsequent meeting.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

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[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] Snoqualmie Valley-NE King County - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

The Executive transmitted the Snoqualmie Valley-NE King County CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the Snoqualmie Valley-NE King County CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] Snoqualmie Valley-NE King County - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based

[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 8,184 email addresses specifically targeting Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments.

[15] https://PublicInput.com

Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 152 from the Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/06/2023	Share information about the CNLs and the upcoming survey during the Baring Subarea Plan Community Meeting.	In-person	Baring community
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UCK residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Fall City Association
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
08/04/2023	District 9 Newsletter sharing information about the CNLs, purpose, and a link to the publicinput.com site.	Councilmember newsletter	District 9 residents
08/08/2023	King County Employee News Letter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News | The Truth and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey sites and reminder.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	UKC Economic Alliance-Snoqualmie Valley Partners
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the updated community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide

The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process

The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources

Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

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[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County Demographics

As shown in Table 2, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County area, with 14 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is less diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 26,000 residents live in the Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County area, just under 11 percent of the UKC population. Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County area median household income of $124,000 is 120 percent of the King County median household income and 151 percent of the UKC median. Eighty-eight percent of Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County
Population	2,225,000	244,000	26,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	3
Median age	37	36	43
Percent male	50%	50%	51%
Percent female	50%	50%	49%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	23%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	13%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County
White	60%	68%	86%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	5%
Asian	18%	13%	5%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	0%
African American	7%	5%	0%
Native American	0.6%	1%	1%
Two or more races		5%	3%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	2%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$124,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	3%

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County
Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	87%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	13%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	42%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

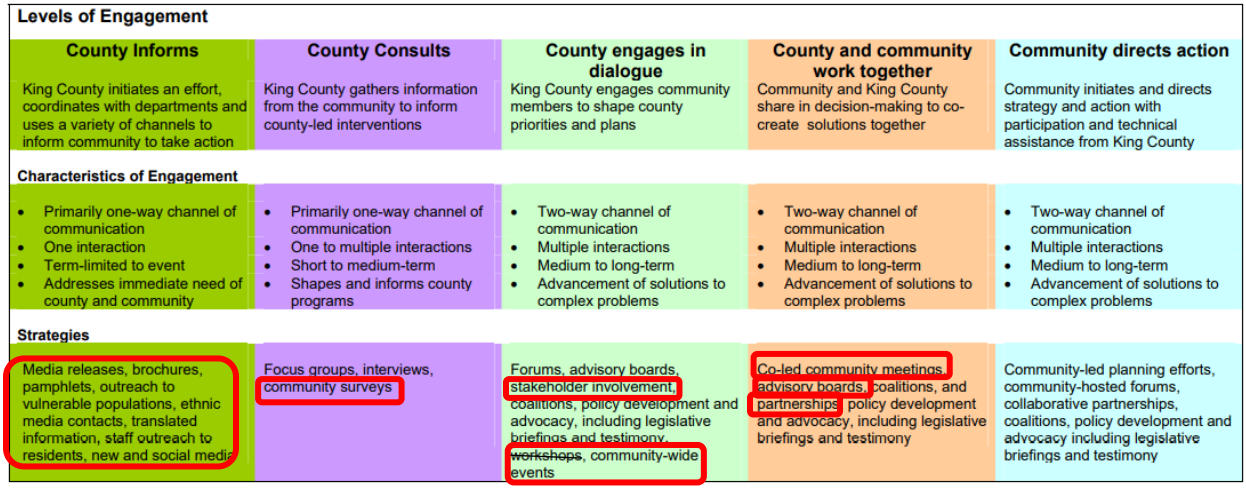
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns. Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.
- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)

36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)
77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206-477-3800.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov o llamar al 206-477-3800.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 206-477-3800 或發送電子郵件至 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov पर ईमेल करें या 206-477-3800 पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 206-477-3800 번으로 문의하거나 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните 206-477-3800 или пишите AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số 206-477-3800 hoặc gửi điện thư đến asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov.

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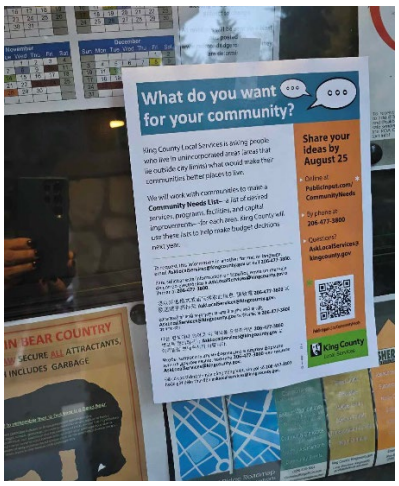
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds *
- By phone at 206-477-3800
- Questions? AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov

*

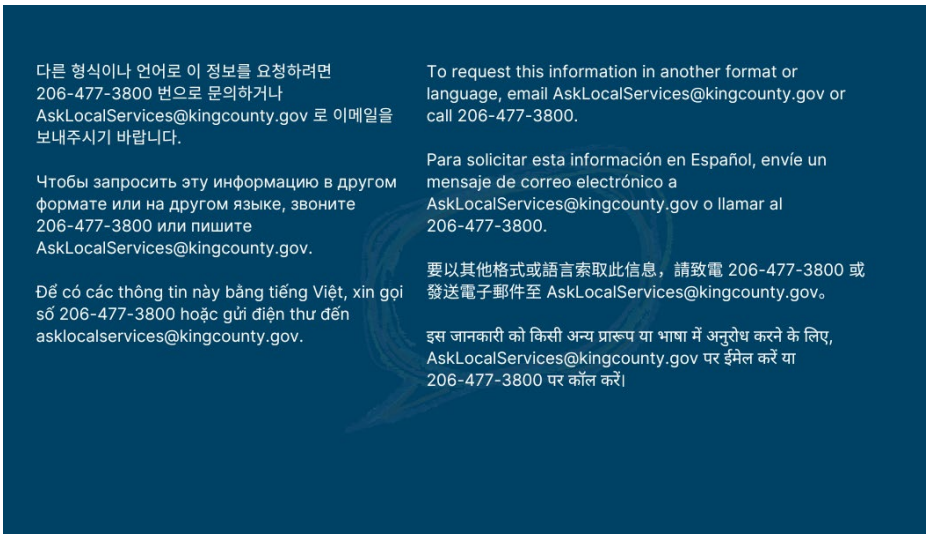
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts





King County Local Services - Roads, Permitting, Community Service Areas
August 1, 2023 ·

More #nationalnightout #nno pics!

Gwen High from CARE stands ready with her Community Needs List informational package ready for distribution to her community on the East Renton Plateau! For more information visit: publicinput.com/communityneeds



Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion



E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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Southeast King County Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., SEKC.011) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.001
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide additional funding to help low-income families and students.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.002
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide monthly group sessions for moms on development and increase free spots for infants of low-income single moms and families.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.003
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: Provide affordable childcare services and accessible programs
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.004
Category: Chronic disease prevention & management
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Offer incentives for healthier lifestyles, like discounts for gym memberships.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.005
Category: Co-response teams
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Form the co-response team as soon as possible, increase the number of emergency responders like nurses, ensure they perform at their best, and educate the team on promoting economic growth and engaging with community members
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.006
Category: County park & trail facilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Trailhead and trail development in Cedar Creek Park:
- Focus on increasing good users to deter vandalism, ORV use, and homeless camps
- Acquire land along the Green River Gorge for open space preservation and regional trail development
- Work with Washington State Parks to improve access and recreational amenities for the Green River Gorge, including trails, connectivity between trail systems, and whitewater recreational access
- Prioritize open space and trail projects in Southeast King County
- Add more trails and trailheads in South King County at Cedar Creek Park and the Green River Gorge due to growing popularity and population
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.007
Category: County park & trail facilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve trailer parking at O'Grady Park and enforce parking and trail use separation at Lake Sawyer/Black Diamond.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.008
Category: County park & trail facilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:

- Create more undeveloped parks with minimal facilities to preserve natural habitats and support wildlife
- Set aside additional land for recreation and wildlife, focusing on Southeast King County
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.009
Category: County park & trail facilities
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Accelerate land conservation efforts along the Middle Green River/Green River Gorge to prevent environmental degradation.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.010
Category: County park & trail facilities
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Develop more single-track, multi-use trails in Southeast King County, ensuring they are accessible for all users, including those with disabilities (e.g., Black Diamond trail).
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.011
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Reduce home burglaries
- Increase traffic enforcement and address aggressive driving on 152nd, Kent and 132nd, Kent past Reber Ranch, uphill across from 2 Auburn schools, and along roads near Cumberland
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.012
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve Sheriff and emergency response time at White Center Community Center and add more resources.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.013
Category: DNRP-Other
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase safe walking areas in Auburn; Green River paths are unsafe. Constant noise from Pacific Raceway disrupts the neighborhood. Move Raceway, restrict hours and noise levels.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.014
Category: Domestic violence services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide additional shelter for women and kids.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.015
Category: Excessive vehicle speed
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Traffic calming and speeding:
- Along the 2-3 miles of roads from Veazie or Deep Lake to Cumberland and Cumberland to Green River Gorge Resort
- On Covington-Sawyer Rd
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.016
Category: Farming programs
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide financial support and advertising for the county fair to enhance its diversity and participation.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.017
Category: Forestry programs
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Conduct research on grasses and carbon sequestration and offer educational opportunities to local pasture managers on how to optimize carbon sequestration on their properties.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.018
Category: Gun violence
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Help community-based organizations to support educate against gun violence in the area.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.019
Category: Health information & education
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide education on health resources, host guest speakers, and engage schools, senior centers, and the community.

Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.020
Category: Healthy food access
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Increase outreach efforts, such as offering classes on affordable, healthy diets with tips for creative meal planning when time, energy, and money are limited
- Provide more support to local food banks
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.021
Category: Historic preservation
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Preserve historic venues by limiting construction near historic areas and incentivizing the repurposing, restoration, and preservation of heritage and agricultural venues.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.004
Category: Intersection improvements
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add traffic lights at the intersection near 28727 181st Ave SE.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.022
Category: Metro
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide additional free transportation options.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.023
Category: Other traffic safety
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve Traffic Safety on:
- SE 208th St from 132nd Ave SE to 148th Ave SE
- The junction of 140th Ave SE with SE 208th St
- Auburn-Black Diamond Hwy and Kent-Black Diamond Hwy (currently very unsafe for bikers)
- Covington-Sawyer Rd (also known as 272nd St) as you head into/out of Covington and Maple Valley
- Add shoulders to Enumclaw Franklin Rd and improve the road to the gravel mine from the SR 169 intersection
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.024
Category: Parent & child health
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Offer more public education sessions at libraries and schools for parents with simultaneous children's programs on the same topics.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.025
Category: Policing priorities
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve police activities in rural areas:
- A more sheriff vehicles in town and use ATVs, UTVs, and bicycles in rural areas
- Ensure more frequent visits by the Sheriff to properties
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.007
Category: Restoration
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Conduct restoration programs:
- Restore Burns Creek
- Restore Boise Creek
- Close gaps in NGO-directed Bass Lake Complex restoration and accept input
- Protect Soos Creek for salmon and wildlife
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.009
Category: Road pavement
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve road surface conditions on:
- 170th Pl SE
- SE 416th between highways 164 and 169 (in desperate need of repaving; the cement portion of 416th that was the original road to Enumclaw has never been resurfaced and is a safety hazard)
- Between SE 384th Ave and SE 376th on 244th Ave SE
- Fix height differential between repaved roads and connecting gravel roads after the resurfacing of Lake Holmes Rd, in particular 186th Ave SE
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.026
Category: Roadway bike infrastructure & safety
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: Add/improve bike lanes on:
- Veazie-Cumberland Rd between SE 392nd St south to SE 416th St; add the shoulder section on Veazie-Cumberland Rd, pave the extension of the Foothills Trail, provide a trail parking lot at Nolte State Park (east of the road). An alternative is to develop/pave the Foothills Regional Trail that parallels the route of this road section; this is a high-speed part of the road, so these changes would also be good for motorists
- Enumclaw-Franklin Rd; rebuild the road, including shoulders, and help State Parks complete the planned trail between Kanaskat-Palmer State Park and at least SR169, then onto Flaming Geyser State Park; remake the road to the gravel mine from the 169 intersection
- Improve bike safety on Auburn-Black Diamond and Kent-Black Diamond highways
- Add bike line on Covington-Sawyer and 272nd near Covington and Maple Valley.

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.027
Category: Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add/improve sidewalks/crosswalks on:
- SE 208th St from 148th Ave SE to Soos Creek-Gary Grant Park; install a walkway with curbing and a pedestrian bridge over Soos Creek to connect to the Park Trail (the north side would be ideal)
- White River Amphitheater (40601 Auburn Enumclaw Rd SE, Auburn, WA 98092); improve accessibility around this area, especially at bus stops and Auburn Enumclaw Rd SE and 396th Dr SE intersection, to enhance inclusivity for event attendees
- Develop non-vehicle paths for safer access into and out of Covington
- Covington Sawyer Rd; create a crosswalk near the train tracks for pedestrians to cross the street
- Widen the path on the first corner after the train tracks heading up the hill to provide a safer walkway into Covington

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.028
Category: Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Conduct a detailed accessibility assessment in rural areas, focusing on bus stops and community locations. Prioritize the installation of sidewalks, ramps, crosswalks, and proper signage. Collaborate with local transportation and community organizations to allocate resources for necessary improvements.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.029
Category: Senior services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase outreach to help non-driving seniors access resource centers and reduce their isolation.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.030
Category: Senior services
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide assistance with taxes and transportation to health appointments.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.031
Category: Senior services
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide and increase low-income housing for seniors
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.032
Category: Senior services
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Allocate more funds for programs aimed at improving senior health.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.011
Category: Sheriff storefront
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add a small police station in SE Lake Holm Rd area near Black Diamond Rd.
Potential Partners: FMD, DLS

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.033
Category: Substance abuse prevention
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide easy access to Narcan.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.034
Category: Traffic safety
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve traffic safety along the Green River Gorge; the trucks are very heavy, going too fast, have rocks and debris falling off them, and do not stay on the prescribed haul routes. The worst examples are Enumclaw-Franklin Rd, Cumberland-Kanaskat Rd, Kanaskat-Retreat Rd, Kent-Kangley Rd, Ravensdale-Black Diamond Rd, and Landsburg Rd.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.035

Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Increase public transportation in Enumclaw
- Add routes from Enumclaw to Pierce County or direct routes to other King County locations
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.036
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve transportation options and add public transit in Enumclaw.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.037
Category: Wildfires
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Request funding for and initiate a public outreach program to help landowners in unincorporated King County mitigate wildfire risks
- Provide support for the historical town of Cumberland, WA, which predates the founding of Washington State and includes structures from 1882
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.038
Category: Workforce development
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Educate the younger generation and add more youth programs, early development work programs, and internships.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SEKC.25.039
Category: Youth crime
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Create a safer environment by establishing community hubs, adding safe hubs and youth-at-risk programs, and providing crossing guards and learning homes.
Potential Partners: N/A

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



Southeast King County Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the Southeast King County area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Nine staff prior to finalizing it. DLS shared the CNL with Council District Nine staff prior to finalizing it. Based on feedback received from Council District Nine staff, prioritization for some requests was modified. DLS shared feedback with executive branch department staff.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] Southeast King County- CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

The Executive transmitted the Southeast King County CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the Southeast King County CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] South East King County - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this Southeast King County CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based

[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 7,487 email addresses specifically targeting Southeast King County area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments.

[15] https://PublicInput.com

Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 200 from the Southeast King County area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/18/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion – Event	Enumclaw Plateau Community Association community event
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/04/2023	District 9 Newsletter sharing information about the CNLs, purpose, and a link to the publicinput.com site.	Councilmember newsletter	District 9 residents

[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion – Facebook ad.	Enumclaw Plateau Community Association Facebook followers
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/09/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion – Facebook ad.	Enumclaw Plateau Community Association Facebook followers
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	Enumclaw Courier-Herald
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/04/2023 – 08/15/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion - Flyer	Green River Community College, Downtown Enumclaw, Nolte State Park Kiosk, Cumberland, Enumclaw Farmers Market booth, Cumberland Store and Fire Station Kiosk, Bass Lake Complex kiosk board
08/20/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Facebook post	Heather Highlands HOA and Green Valley/Lake Holm Association Facebook users
08/24/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with Southeast King County community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide

The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps

[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process
The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources
Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

Southeast King County Demographics

As shown in Table 2, Southeast King County area, with 23 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is less diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 30,000 residents live in the Southeast King County area, just under 12 percent of the UKC population. Southeast King County area median household income of $104,000 is 101 percent of the King County median household income and 127 percent of the UKC median. Eighty-five percent of Southeast King County residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: Southeast King County Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Southeast King County
Population	2,225,000	244,000	30,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	3
Median age	37	36	43
Percent male	50%	50%	51%
Percent female	50%	50%	49%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	22%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	17%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Southeast King County
White	60%	68%	77%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	11%
Asian	18%	13%	5%

[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	0%
African American	7%	5%	1%
Native American	0.6%	1%	1%
Two or more races		5%	5%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	1%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Southeast King County
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$104,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	5%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	Southeast King County
Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	85%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	15%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	31%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL

[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	**County Consults** King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	**County engages in dialogue** King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	**County and community work together** Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	**Community directs action** Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns. Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development	-Parks and Natural Resources	-Neighborhoods
-Education	-Built and Natural Environment	-Housing
-Jobs and Job Training	-Transportation	-Community and Public Safety
-Health and Human Services	-Community Economic Development	-Law and Justice
-Food Systems		

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.
- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the Southeast King County area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.
[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** or call **206-477-3800**.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** o llamar al **206-477-3800**.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 **206-477-3800** 或發送電子郵件至 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** पर ईमेल करें या **206-477-3800** पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 **206-477-3800** 번으로 문의하거나 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните **206-477-3800** или пишите **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số **206-477-3800** hoặc gửi điện thư đến **asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov**.

8/10

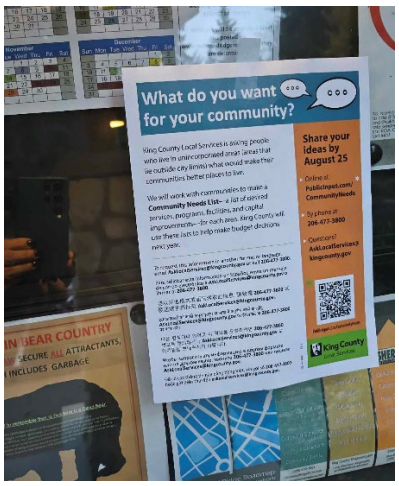
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
- By phone at **206-477-3800**
- Questions? **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**

*

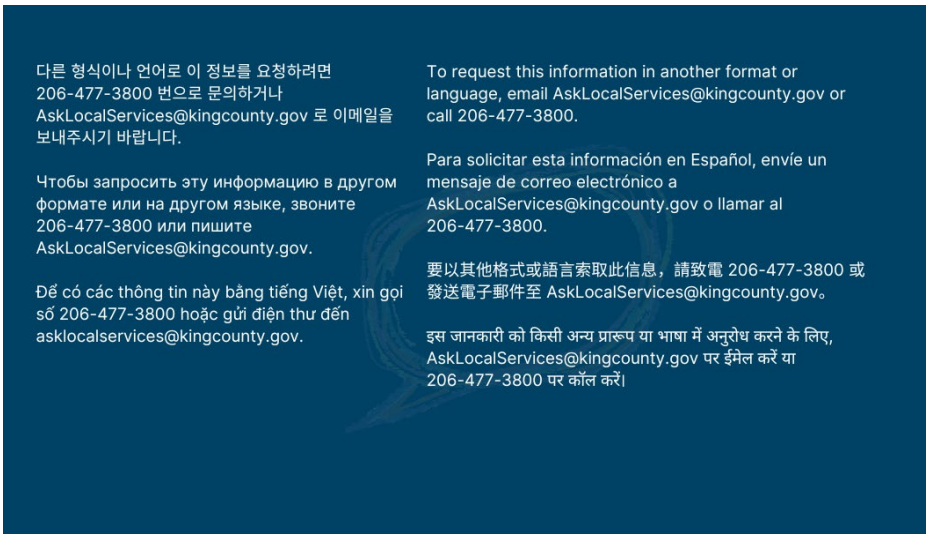
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



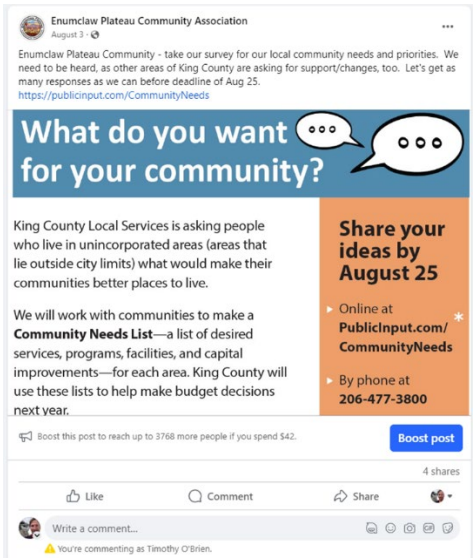
Examples of Facebook Posts







Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of Southeast King County on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] Southeast King County - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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Vashon/Maury Island Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., VMIC.015) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.001
Category: Access to King County services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Low
Request: Provide more support to island businesses.
Potential Partners: N/A
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.002
Category: Access to King County services
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Request: Provide funds and grants to promote Vashon's cultural organizations, boosting tourism and benefiting small businesses.
Potential Partners: N/A
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.003
Category: Accessibility for people with disabilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly

Request: Improve sidewalk accessibility:
- Signs and seating for businesses make sidewalks very inaccessible
- Gaps in the sidewalks further decrease accessibility
- Mid-block crosswalks north and south of Bank Rd need better signage and lighting
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.004
Category: Animal control services
Lead Department: DES
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request:
- Increase enforcement of leash laws; unleashed dogs have attacked other dogs and people
- Increased animal control presence; officers should check for unleashed dogs instead of just emptying trash cans
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.005
Category: Animal control services
Lead Department: DES
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Ensure there is adequate space for animal control operations.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.006
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Provide free or subsidized mental health counselling.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.007
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Additional funding for counseling services such as increased support and enhancement of recovery programs and mental health resources.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.008
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Increase funding for Vashon Youth and Family Services.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.009
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Lead Department: DCHS

Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Expand access to mental health services on the island.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.010
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request:
- Ensure equitable access to mental health services, especially for diverse and low-income groups
- Increase funding for overwhelmed providers and improve education and training on mental health inequities and trauma-informed practices
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.004
Category: Bike lanes
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Add bike lanes/improve bike infrastructure:
- Maury Island and Dockton Rd SW along Tramp Harbor and Quartermaster Rd
- SW Cemetery Rd between 87th Ave SW and Beal Rd SW
- 103rd Ave SW between Vashon Hwy SW and the ferry dock
- North of the 4-way stop in Vashon Town (Bank-Gorsuch)
- Vashon Hwy SW, both directions, including from the high school to Ober Park and northbound before Gorsuch
- Near the schools on SW Cemetery Rd
- Near town to Chautauqua/McMurray Schools
- From North Ferry Terminal to South Ferry Terminal
- From the north-end Ferry to Burton
- Through Burton
- Add bike lanes or wider shoulders on Westside Hwy
- Add bike lanes for schools down Monument Rd, the main highway, and Cemetery Rd
- Add bike lanes along school zones and on main roads
- Add signs to alert drivers to users who are on foot, bicycles, and using wheelchairs
- Add a more substantial shoulder between the Burton stop sign and Inspiration Hill
- Pave shoulders on Quartermaster Dr near 23019 Vashon Hwy SW
- Fix pavement condition and widen shoulder/add bike lane on Wax Orchard Rd, Paradise Valley to town, Dockton Rd, and parts of Westside Hwy; construct dedicated bike lanes on Dockton Rd SW
- Construct major multi-use path along whole length of island or at least between town and the north-end ferry
- Beal Rd, between Bank Rd and Cemetery Rd (2023)
- Bank Rd on the east and west sides of Vashon Island (2023)
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.011
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS

Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Support working parents with free tutoring and drug and alcohol abuse prevention education for their kids.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.012
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Provide additional support for childcare-related payments.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.007
Category: Code enforcement
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Enforce codes on properties that store junk, trash, debris, immovable vehicles, etc.
Potential Partners: DNRP Solid Waste Division, CBOs

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.013
Category: Off-leash dog park
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Create an off-leash dog park.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.014
Category: County park & trail facilities
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request:
- Increase trail maintenance, addressing issues like litter pileups and off-leash dogs
- Add BMX tracks in parks
- Create a community reporting app for reporting issues like trash, graffiti, and off-leash or aggressive dogs
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.015
Category: County park & trail facilities
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Ensure that Ober Park and Dockton Park remain suitable and enjoyable for children of all ages and install equipment specifically designed for preschool-aged children.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.016
Category: Developmental disability services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Increase housing, advocate training, transportation, and family support for developmental disability services.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.018
Category: Domestic violence services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request:
- Implement stricter measures to address intimidation, stalking, harassment, and coercive control for domestic abuse victims
- Add more trauma and mental health training
- Additional support for women and children who experience domestic violence, including temporary shelter, food, and school wraparound support
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.019
Category: Excessive vehicle speed
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Reduce speeds:
- North of the 4-way stop in Vashon Town (Bank-Gorsuch)
- Near the schools on Cemetery Rd
- Through Burton
- Northbound on Vashon Hwy before Gorsuch
- 103rd Ave Sw between Vashon Hwy and the ferry dock
- SW Cemetery Rd between 87th and Beal
- Extend 25mph speed limit from town south to Cemetery Rd
- Reduce speeding in pedestrian-heavy areas
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.020
Category: Farmers markets
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Support farmers market through grants or other means to sustain and enhance the market.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.021
Category: Healthy food access
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No

Request: Provide funding for local food programs like Vashon Food Bank, Vashon Picnics in the Park, and Backpack Brigade.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.022
Category: Healthy food access
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request:
- Ensure seniors have year-round access to free and affordable fruits and vegetables
- Continue providing food credits to support local growers

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.023
Category: Historic preservation
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Focus on maintaining and celebrating the Native and Asian cultural heritage of the island.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.013
Category: Misc.
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Improve north-end park and ride lot (grade, parking capacity, and lighting)
- Add signage for parking limit at the upper ferry parking lot on Cowan Rd)

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.024
Category: Other roadway maintenance & preservation
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Remove graffiti from safety signs to maintain their effectiveness.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.025
Category: Other traffic safety
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request:
- Install a traffic light at the intersection of Vashon Hwy and Bank Rd due to high car and pedestrian traffic
- Add blinking crosswalk lights on Vashon Highway SW in front of Vashon Pharmacy (17617 Vashon Hwy SW) and Vashon Theatre (17723 Vashon Hwy SW)
- Mid-block crosswalks north and south of Bank Rd need better signage and lighting

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.026
Category: Park & ride lots
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Increase monitoring and security of the park and ride near the Episcopal church.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.027
Category: Permitting services
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Offer workshops on affordable building solutions.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.028
Category: Permitting services
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Implement pre-approved ADU plans.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.029
Category: Policing priorities
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Improve sheriff and emergency response times:
- Hire more sheriff patrols
- Ensure the prosecution of crimes
- Implement occasional foot patrols in Vashon town center
- Ensure faster response times for police
- Add more sheriff vehicles on the island

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.030
Category: Pre-release/post-release support for individuals held in jail
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Expand and improve mental health treatment in the criminal justice system, including prisons.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.031
Category: Recycling & composting facilities
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No

Request: Implement a twice-yearly (spring and fall) free lawn and landscape disposal program, similar to Lewis County's.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.015
Category: Road drainage
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Remove fill between Vashon/Maury and install large culverts or a bridge to connect aquatic habitat between Tramp Harbor and Quartermaster Harbor at high tides.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.016
Category: Road pavement
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Repair and maintain roads, fix potholes:
- Repave Portage to Dockton and the Westside Hwy and Wax Orchard from the Tahlequah Y North
- Replace/repair the center-line reflectors on the Island roads
- Repair shoulder on Dockton Rd SW
- SW 204th St between 111th Ave SW and Old Mill Rd
- Dockton Rd SW between Portage Way SW and SW Quartermaster (2023)
- Dockton Rd SW between SW Point Robinson Rd and 75th Ave SW Monument Rd (2023)
- Old Mill Rd from Shawnee Rd to 232nd Ave SW(2023)
- Intersection of SW 110th St and 104th Ave SW (2023)

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.032
Category: Senior services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Support access to the Vashon Athletic Club and other health and wellness programs for low-income families.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.033
Category: Senior services
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Support Senior Hubs and Centers in rural King County and on Vashon-Maury Island; seniors need help with transportation, home safety, rental assistance, and housing options.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.017
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: Improve roadway pedestrian infrastructure and safety on:
- Bank Rd
- Cove Rd
- Gorsuch Rd
- 103rd St
- Wax Orchard Rd
- 468th Ave
- Westside Hwy
- Beall Rd between SW 184th and SW Cemetery Rd
- Bank Rd between Vashon Hwy and 115th
- 97th Pl SW in town
- Improve the existing road shoulders on 94th Ave SW on Maury Island, particularly on the hill section
- 99th Ave SW from SW 171st St to SW 204th St
- Along Quartermaster Dr, from Portage to the foot of Monument and from Portage to Dockton Park
- Sidewalk on each block from Vashon High School up to Ober Park
- Narrow the roads where speed limits decrease from 40 to 25 mph
- Remove parking spaces that block view of crosswalks (e.g., crosswalk on Vashon Hwy SW between SW 177th St and SW Bank Rd, crosswalk between SW Bank Rd and SW 174th St)
- Extend the sidewalk from town on Bank Rd to Fisher Pond
- Paved non-motorized, multi-use, two-way trail parallel with Vashon Hwy, and/or wide shoulders and reflective improvements from north-end ferry to south-end ferry, or at least between town and north-end ferry, including Burton
- Construct pedestrian walkway along Dockton Rd from Ellisport to Portage
- Construct sidewalks from Quartermaster Yacht Club to north of the Judd Creek Bridge
- Construct sidewalks to continue on Vashon Hwy, up to VCC and down to Minglement
- Construct sidewalks and/or bike lanes from schools; down Monument Rd, the main highway, Cemetery Rd, etc.
- Improve existing sidewalks for walkability, seniors, and ADA compliance

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.021
Category: Social services needs assessment
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: A complete needs assessment for the island to help social service organizations address identified needs and write grants and/or provide assistance to help individuals connect to needed resources.
Potential Partners: CBOs

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.034
Category: Substance abuse prevention
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request:
- Provide free access to Narcan
- Provide comprehensive education on vaping and cannabis for the community

Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.035
Category: Traffic congestion & flow
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Improve traffic congestion and flow, especially from ferry traffic, on:
- Vashon Hwy SW and SW Bank Rd to mitigate congestion and prevent vehicle speeding on side roads to avoid this intersection
- Implement traffic lights or roundabouts to mitigate congestion
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.034
Category: Trails
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request:
- Multi-use green trails connecting all Parks and Recreation areas for non-motorized transportation
- Add a paved non-motorized multi-use two-way trail parallel with Vashon Hwy from north-end ferry to south-end ferry, connecting to non-motorized multi-use trails that connect to parks and greenways; add rest stops with picnic tables and bathrooms in high use areas
Potential Partners: Vashon Parks District, Washington Trails Association

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.036
Category: Transit
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide more accessible transit options beyond the main highway.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.037
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Coordinate the King County Water Taxi, the state ferry system, and Metro's schedules.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.038
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: Low
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Add minibuses instead of normal size buses to increase the frequency of stops.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.039
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: Low
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No

Request: Restore pre-pandemic bus routes.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.040
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Add more service on bus route #119.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.041
Category: Transit stops & passengers' facilities
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Expand water taxi service on weekends and coordinate with Metro for better access to the farmers market and Seattle.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.042
Category: Transit stops & passengers' facilities
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Increase the frequency of buses.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.043
Category: Veteran services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Provide better outreach for veteran's programs and services.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.044
Category: Workforce development
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request:
- Create and identify jobs for disabled people
- Provide counseling and training resources in our community
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.045
Category: Youth programs & services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Provide additional mental health services for kids and teens.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: VMIC.25.046
Category: Youth programs & services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Vashon youth need free after school activities or a supervised place with activities.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



Vashon/Maury Island Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the Vashon/Maury Island area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Eight staff prior to finalizing it. District Eight staff did not provide any feedback.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

The Executive transmitted the Vashon/Maury Island CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

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[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] Vashon/Maury Island - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the Vashon/Maury Island CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.
II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] Vashon/Maury Island - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this Vashon/Maury Island CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 1,674 email addresses specifically targeting Vashon/Maury Island area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments. Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on

[15] https://PublicInput.com
[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 321 from the Vashon/Maury Island. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/15/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Flyer	Vashon Strawberry Festival participants
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/25/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion - flyer	Vashon Island residents
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/28/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Flyer and email	Vashon library
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Community Connector promotion - flyer	Vashon Island residents
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/08/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Community Connector promotion - flyer	Vashon Island residents
08/08/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Community Connector promotion- Facebook ad	Vashon Island residents Facebook followers
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers. 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/21/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	Vashon Island residents
08/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Community Connector promotion- Facebook ad	Vashon Island residents Facebook followers
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with Vashon/Maury Island community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized

according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide
The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process
The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources
Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

Vashon/Maury Island Demographics

As shown in Table 2, Vashon/Maury Island area, with 11 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is less diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 10,000 residents live in the Vashon/Maury Island area, just over four percent of the UKC population. Vashon/Maury Island area median household income of $78,000 is 76 percent of the King County median household income and 95 percent of the UKC median. Fifty-one percent of Vashon/Maury Island residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: Vashon/Maury Island Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Vashon/ Maury Island
Population	2,225,000	244,000	10,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	2
Median age	37	36	52
Percent male	50%	50%	44%
Percent female	50%	50%	56%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	17%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	28%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Vashon/ Maury Island
White	60%	68%	89%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	6%
Asian	18%	13%	1%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%
African American	7%	5%	0%
Native American	0.6%	1%	0%
Two or more races		5%	3%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	1%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Vashon/ Maury Island
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$78,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	16%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	Vashon/ Maury Island

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	84%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	16%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	51%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	**County Consults** King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	**County engages in dialogue** King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	**County and community work together** Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	**Community directs action** Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the Vashon/Maury Island area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206-477-3800.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov o llamar al 206-477-3800.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 206-477-3800 或發送電子郵件至 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य एरारूप या भाषा मे अनुरोध करने के लिए, AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov पर ईमेल करें या 206-477-3800 पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 206-477-3800 번으로 문의하거나 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните 206-477-3800 или пишите AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số 206-477-3800 hoặc gửi điện thư đến asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov.

8/10

Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
- By phone at **206-477-3800**
- Questions? **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**

*

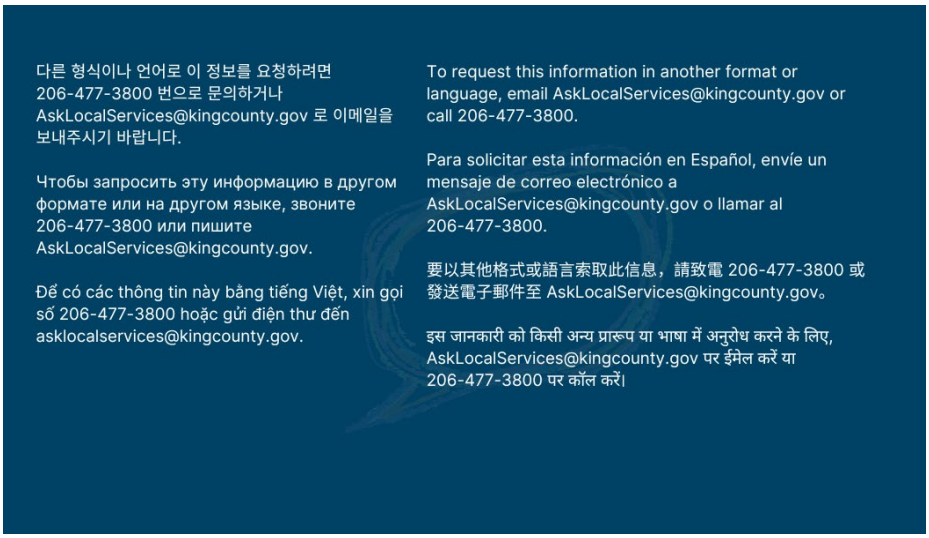
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts







Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of Vashon/Maury Island on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] Vashon/Maury Island - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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East Federal Way Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., EFP.011) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: EFP.011
Category: Acquisition & parks infrastructure
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: We need a playground/park at intersection of 25th Pl S and 363rd St. There's an area that could be made into a small playground and benefit over 500 people in the community who currently have no parks or playgrounds nearby.
Potential Partners: Land Conservation Initiative, Conservation Futures Program

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.001
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase access to mental health and counseling services, as they are crucial for overall health and often neglected.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: EFP.001
Category: Bike lanes
Lead Department: DLS

Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add bike lanes:
- Along S 349th St and 28th Ave S (marked bike lane, protected lane, or path)
- Military Rd and other main arteries
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.002
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Free childcare for families in need.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.003
Category: Community engagement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Hold regular community meetings on a quarterly basis and organize a community event with the Sheriff's Department.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.004
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add more police presence, including in areas:
- near E Federal Way
- near S 364th St off Military Rd
- near S 272nd
- 2016 S 320th St, Federal Way
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.005
Category: Excessive vehicle speed
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Traffic calming:
- Star Lake Rd between 46th Ave S and S 277th St
- S 279th St in the Shaughnessy neighborhood
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.006
Category: Graffiti not on King County property
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: Request funding to address frequent tagging and improve the appearance of the area west of 46th Ave S on Star Lake Rd and south of S 272nd Way along 46th Ave S. A neat community can help decrease crime.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.007
Category: Healthy food access
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase funding for senior centers and food banks to provide healthy food options to the community.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.008
Category: Healthy food access
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide affordable healthy food options.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.009
Category: KCSO community locations
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve the Sheriff's office facility and staffing, extend operational hours, and create a welcoming environment.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.004
Category: Neighborhood watch programs
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Have 24/7 neighborhood watch and crime watch.
Potential Partners: DLS

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.010
Category: Neighborhood watch programs
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address apartment security concerns by improving the neighborhood watch program.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.011
Category: Other roadway maintenance & preservation
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: Road paving on S 312th St right off Military Rd S.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.012
Category: Policing priorities
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase funding for training, psychological counseling, and continuing education.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.013
Category: Policing priorities
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Address vehicle-related crime
- Issues with meth labs and homeless camps
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.014
Category: Road maintenance
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add signage to prevent dumping in Star Lake Rd just east of 46th Ave S.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.015
Category: Senior services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Affordable, safe housing for seniors with on-site services.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: EFP.007
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Add sidewalks and protected bike lanes or single shared use path to 20th Ave S curve between Enchanted Pkwy S/Milton Rd and S 360th St
- Add sidewalks for school children near 27419 42nd Ave S
- Complete missing link in S 376th St 6 - 298th Street and 34th Ave (2023)
- Add sidewalks for Military Rd, both directions from 272nd, and other main arteries (2023)
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.016
Category: Traffic congestion & flow
Lead Department: DLS

Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve safety and traffic flow at Military Rd S and S 312th St intersection.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.017
Category: Transit Facilities
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add bus stops to serve the community along Star Lake Rd between 46th Ave S and S 277th St.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: EFP.25.018
Category: Transit Facilities
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Evaluate route changes to address cost, availability, access, and safety issues for priority populations using the Senior Center and Food Bank.
Potential Partners: N/A

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



East Federal Way Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

---

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the East Federal Way area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Seven staff prior to finalizing it. District Seven staff did not provide any feedback.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] East Federal Way - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

The Executive transmitted the East Federal Way CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the East Federal Way CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] East Federal Way - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this East Federal Way CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based

[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 5,075 email addresses specifically targeting East Federal Way area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments.

[15] https://PublicInput.com

Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 53 from the East Federal Way area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Community Connector promotion - Flyer	East Federal Way Community Area residents
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users

[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion - Flyer	East Federal Way Community Area residents
08/19/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion - Flyer	East Federal Way Community Area residents
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with East Federal Way community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide
The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process
The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources
Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

East Federal Way Demographics

As shown in Table 2, East Federal Way area, with 41 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is less diverse

[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 27,000 residents live in the East Federal Way area, just over 10 percent of the UKC population. East Federal Way area median household income of $86,000 is 83 percent of the King County median household income and 104 percent of the UKC median. Despite a median income lower than that of King County, 75 percent of East Federal Way residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: East Federal Way Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	East Federal Way
Population	2,225,000	244,000	27,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	3
Median age	37	36	40
Percent male	50%	50%	51%
Percent female	50%	50%	49%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	23%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	15%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	East Federal Way
White	60%	68%	59%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	11%
Asian	18%	13%	11%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	3%
African American	7%	5%	8%
Native American	0.6%	1%	1%
Two or more races		5%	4%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	8%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	East Federal Way
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$86,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	7%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	East Federal Way
Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	75%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	25%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	42%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

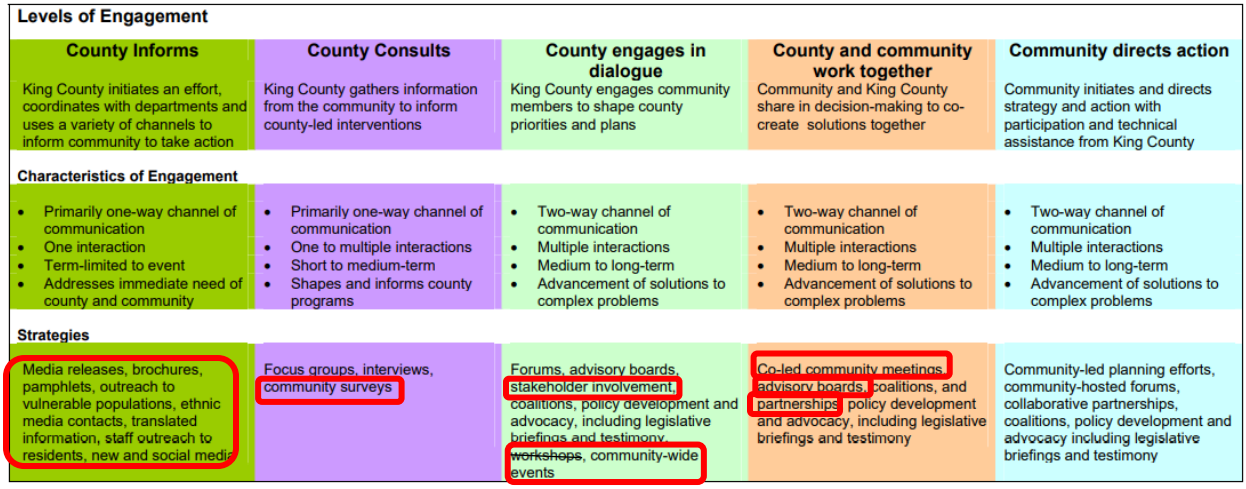
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the East Federal Way area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206-477-3800.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov o llamar al 206-477-3800.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 206-477-3800 或發送電子郵件至 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov पर ईमेल करें या 206-477-3800 पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 206-477-3800 번으로 문의하거나 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните 206-477-3800 или пишите AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số 206-477-3800 hoặc gửi điện thư đến asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov.

8/10

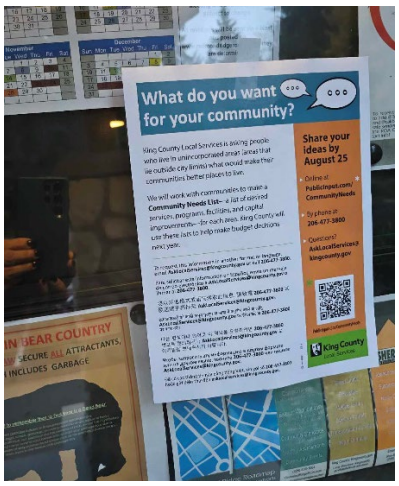
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
- By phone at **206-477-3800**
- Questions? **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**

*

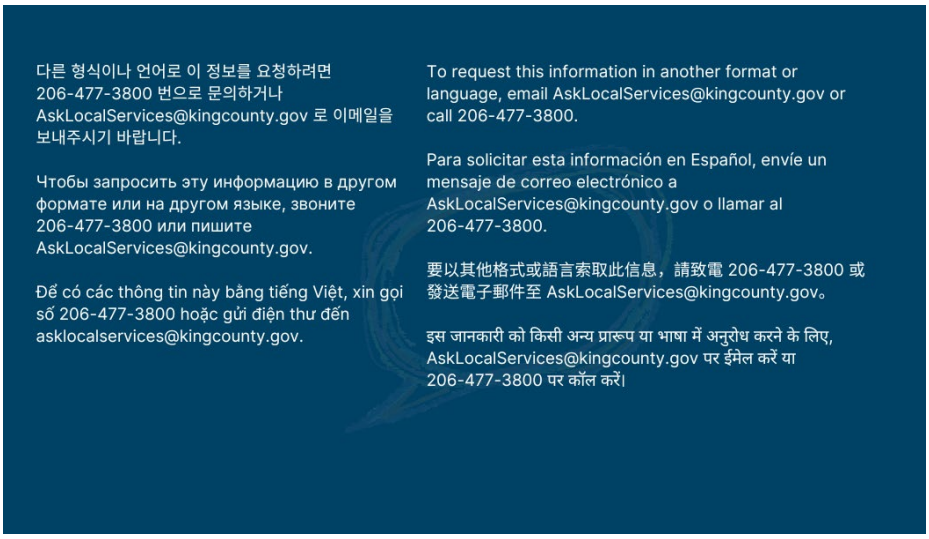
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts





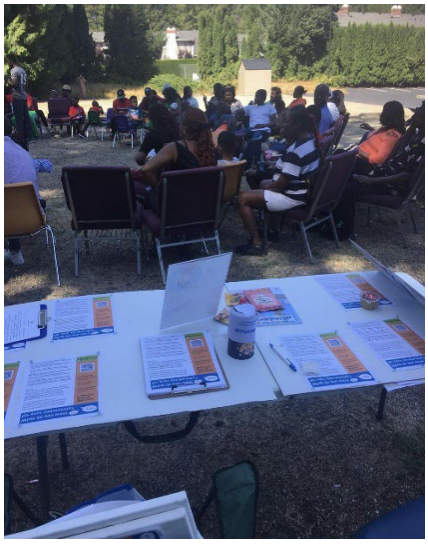
King County Local Services - Roads, Permitting, Community Service Areas
August 1, 2023 ·

More #nationalnightout #nno pics!

Gwen High from CARE stands ready with her Community Needs List informational package ready for distribution to her community on the East Renton Plateau! For more information visit: publicinput.com/communityneeds



Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of East Federal Way on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] East Federal Way - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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East Renton Plateau Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., ERP.014) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.001
Category: Climate justice & health
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase public awareness of emergency steps, including what to do and who to contact for extreme weather events like 110-degree heat, wildfires, flooding, and extreme snowfall.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.002
Category: Community engagement
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Establish community outreach programs where police engage with underserved communities to build rapport with and educate residents and create co-response teams and trust-building projects.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.004
Category: Co-response teams
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD

Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request:
- Provide youth outreach for gang prevention and mental health support, especially for autistic children, with drug counseling at the point of contact.
- Ensure accountability and a mix of community members and professionals as specialists.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.005
Category: County park & trail facilities **Lead Department:** DNRP
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Create new multi-use turf fields to replace sandlots and overused school fields, which have poor drainage and cause health issues:
- Convert Coalfield to turf and regrade and alter the parking layout to fit a full-size soccer/lacrosse field with baseball overlays
- Form public/private or inter-governmental partnerships to enhance non-King County land, such as Briarwood Elementary or Maple Hills Estates Community Park
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.006
Category: County park operations & maintenance **Lead Department:** DNRP
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Repairing and restoring trails and drainage to prevent flooding and soil erosion, which has exposed tree roots to damage from foot and bike traffic.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.007
Category: Farmers markets **Lead Department:** DNRP
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Add a farmers' market in East Renton.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.008
Category: Habitat & ecosystems **Lead Department:** DNRP
Type: Potential program **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request:
- Improve the Cemetery Pond Regional Stormwater facility for better wildlife habitat and community access
- Relocate Tributary 291 away from a gas station and community business center to the west side of 164th Ave SE
- Buy out Highlands East Auto to proceed with wetland upgrades, considering recent fish passage improvements on SE 116th St and SR 900
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.009
Category: Housing
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide affordable housing options for rent and ownership.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: ERP.002
Category: Intersection improvements
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Make safety improvements/address traffic flow for:
- Intersection of SE 128th St and 175th
- 154th Ave SE and SE 142 Pl (is dangerous and congested)
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.010
Category: KCSO staffing
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve police responses and presence for security. Small businesses are struggling due to the homelessness and drug crises and the impacts of COVID-19.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.011
Category: Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address illegal dumping occurring along 95th Way and near the entrance to Devil's Elbow Trail at SE 95th Way and 122nd Ave SE.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.012
Category: Other traffic safety
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve traffic calming and pedestrian safety on:
- 164th Ave SE between SE 128th St to SR 900
- SE 128th St from 164th Ave SE to 166th Ave SE
- 160th Ave SE from SE 128th St to SE 144th St
- SE 142nd St from 154th Ave SE to 144th Ave SE
- 144th Ave SE from SE 142nd St to SE 128th St
- 168th Ave SE from SE 128th St to SE 136th St
- 169th Ave SE from SE 136th St to SE 144th St
- SE 144th St from 156th Ave SE to 177th Ave SE

- 177th Ave SE from SE 144th St
- 158th Ave SE
- Install stop signs and traffic calming on 95th and Union near Renton to slow down speeding vehicles and improve pedestrian safety, especially for children at bus stops

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.006
Category: Parks infrastructure
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: 2025+
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Add parking at Maplewood Heights Park south of Liberty High School
- Add restrooms at Maplewood Heights Park and Maplewood Park
- Add parking and safety improvements to Coalfield Park

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.012
Category: Policing priorities
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase funding and enhance training for de-escalation techniques.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.014
Category: Regional park
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: The Cedar River area between the Maple Valley Highway and Jones Rd could become a large county park (East of 180th). SE County needs a park like Marymoor.
Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: ERP.009
Category: Road pavement
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Fix potholes/improve road surface conditions on:
- SE 128th St
- 175th Ave and SE 134th
- Parts of SE 144th
- East Renton Highlands roads by Liberty High School, 172nd or 171st
- Intersection of SE 128th St and Patriot Way
- Intersection of SE 128th St and 175th Ave SE

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.013
Category: Roadway bike infrastructure & safety
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD

Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add bike lanes along 148th Ave SE.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.014
Category: Roadway lighting
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add more street lighting on:
- SE 134th St and surrounding streets near the schools
- Along SE 95th Way and next to opening of Devil's Elbow trail (SE 95th way and 122nd Ave SE)
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.015
Category: Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add sidewalks, bike lanes, and traffic calming on:
- 148th Ave SE to NE 4th St in Renton
- SE 95th Way and connect with Coal Creek Parkway
- Safe walking path along 164th Ave SE between SR 900 and SE 128th St
- Safe walking path on 175th Ave SE south of 128th St
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.010
Category: Sheriff storefront
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide a satellite Sheriff's office by utilizing King County-owned land at SE 128th St and 156th Ave SE to establish a Sheriff's storefront.
Potential Partners: FMD

BUDGET ID: ERP.011
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Add more sidewalks to get to bus routes
- Add sidewalks to SE 95th Way near S curve
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.016
Category: Substance abuse prevention
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Expand services and resources for treatment and education to prevent opioid overdoses.

Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.017
Category: Substance abuse: Youth
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide better treatment and education access.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.018
Category: Water resource protection
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Continue funding the acquisition of the final parcels at Cemetery Pond to protect the wetland and its buffer
- Funding the acquisition of parcels
- Implementing the May Creek Basin Plan
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.019
Category: Youth crime
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Implement early intervention programs like DARE and gang prevention, focusing on accountability
- Combine outreach with punishment, considering factors like addiction and mental health
- Place police in schools to build relationships and show law enforcement as a safe profession
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: ERP.25.020
Category: Youth programs & services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Create a centralized website for youth programs to inform parents and engage kids.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



East Renton Plateau Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Plateau Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the East Renton Plateau area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Nine staff prior to finalizing it. DLS shared the CNL with Council District Nine staff prior to finalizing it. Based on feedback received from Council District Nine staff, prioritization for some requests was modified. DLS shared feedback with executive branch department staff.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] East Renton Plateau- CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

The Executive transmitted the East Renton Plateau CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the East Renton Plateau CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] East Renton Plateau - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this East Renton Plateau CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based

[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 1,915 email addresses specifically targeting East Renton Plateau area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments.

[15] https://PublicInput.com

Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 107 from the East Renton Plateau area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/18/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	East Renton Plateau Community Area residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/04/2023	District 9 Newsletter sharing information about the CNLs, purpose, and a link to the publicinput.com site.	Councilmember newsletter	District 9 residents
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees

[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers and 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	East Renton Plateau Community Area residents
08/28/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	East Renton Plateau Community Area residents
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/30/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	East Renton Plateau Community Area residents
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with East Renton Plateau community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development

process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide
The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process
The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources
Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

East Renton Plateau Demographics

As shown in Table 2, East Renton Plateau area, with 30 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is less diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 6,000 residents live in the East Renton Plateau area, just over two percent of the UKC population. East Renton Plateau area median household income of $114,000 is 110 percent of the King County median household income and 202 percent of the UKC median. Eighty-eight percent of East Renton Plateau residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: East Renton Plateau Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	East Renton Plateau
Population	2,225,000	244,000	6,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	3
Median age	37	36	40
Percent male	50%	50%	49%
Percent female	50%	50%	51%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	24%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	14%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	East Renton Plateau
White	60%	68%	70%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	8%
Asian	18%	13%	14%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	0%
African American	7%	5%	0%
Native American	0.6%	1%	1%
Two or more races		5%	7%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	4%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	East Renton Plateau
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$114,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	6%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	East Renton Plateau
Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	88%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	12%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	42%

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

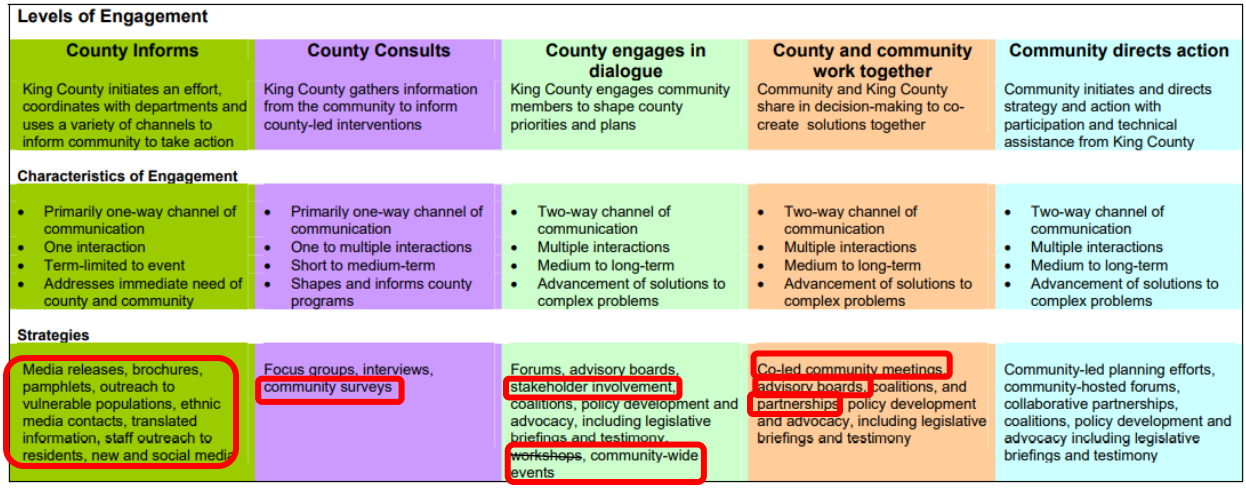
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the East Renton Plateau area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** or call **206-477-3800**.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** o llamar al **206-477-3800**.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 **206-477-3800** 或發送電子郵件至 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** पर ईमेल करें या **206-477-3800** पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 **206-477-3800** 번으로 문의하거나 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните **206-477-3800** или пишите **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số **206-477-3800** hoặc gửi điện thư đến **asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov**.

8/10

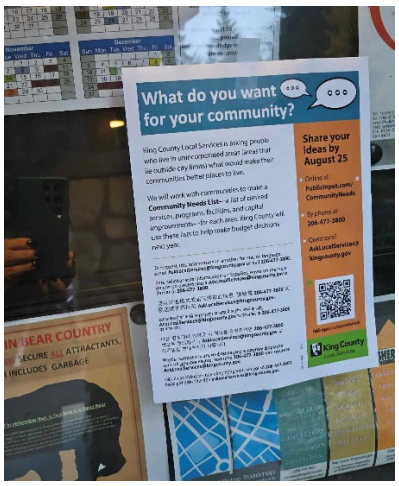
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
- By phone at **206-477-3800**
- Questions? **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**

*

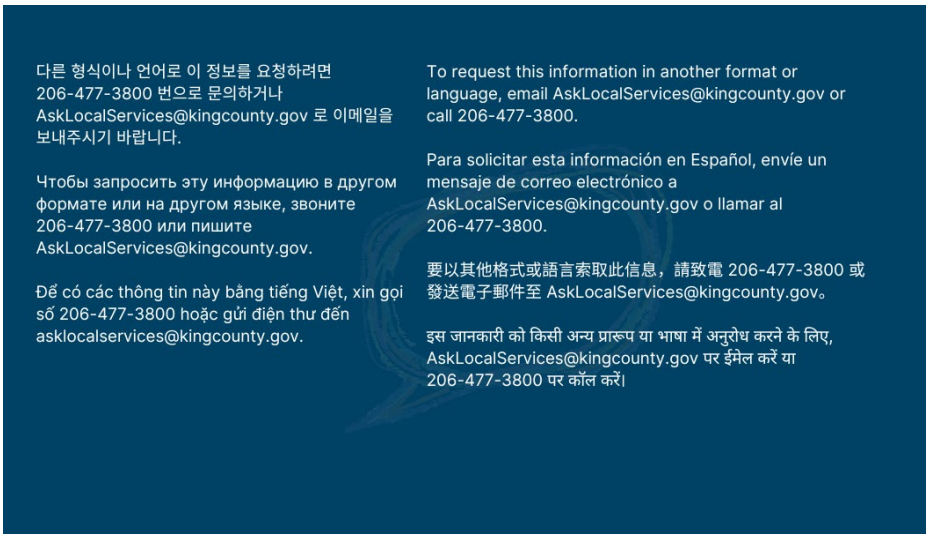
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts





King County Local Services - Roads, Permitting, Community Service Areas
August 1, 2023 ·

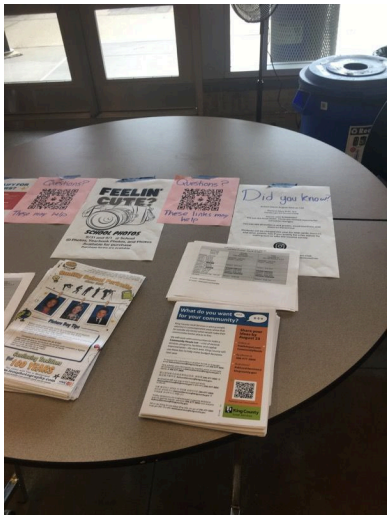
More #nationalnightout #nno pics!

Gwen High from CARE stands ready with her Community Needs List informational package ready for distribution to her community on the East Renton Plateau! For more information visit: publicinput.com/communityneeds



Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of East Renton Plateau on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] East Renton Plateau - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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Fairwood Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., FWP.008) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.001
Category: Business districts
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Support for small businesses to create a community area, as our current business district lacks vitality and a central community space.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.002
Category: Farmers market
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase the frequency of the night market or establish a farmers' market in Fairwood.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.003
Category: Childcare
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD

Request: Add additional childcare centers.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.004
Category: Childcare
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide more childcare subsidies for families.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.006
Category: Community engagement
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Boost Sheriff's officers' attendance at community events (e.g., soccer or other sports games) at Petrovitsky and other parks on weekends, elementary school carnivals, back to school nights, field day, etc.).
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.007
Category: Community engagement
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Establish consistent and ongoing communication with community partners to directly hear from the community
- Implement training programs focused on restorative justice principles
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.008
Category: Co-response teams
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Schedule co-response team meetings at times convenient for all parties; include chaplains or mental health professionals to offer human-centered support, addressing spiritual and psychological needs.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.009
Category: County park & trail facilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Establish a budget-friendly dog park in Petrovitsky Park, utilizing the available space and existing amenities.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.010
Category: County park & trail facilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Create a new trailhead and a short connecting trail segment at SE 171st Pl near the 168th Ct SE intersection (Woodside HOA has blocked public access to McGarvey Park trails from the west, so there is a need for a new trailhead to restore community access from the west).
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.011
Category: County park & trail facilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve the playground in Petrovitsky Park; add zip line or splash pad for kids to play.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.012
Category: County park & trail facilities
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve the parking lot in Petrovitsky Park.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.013
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Enforce laws:
- On 148 Ave SE, across from Fairwood Elementary School
- Near Safeway, ATM machine on Petrovitsky by Shakey's
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.014
Category: Crime & traffic enforcement
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Enforce speed limits on Woodside Dr SE and Parkside Ave SE.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.016
Category: Farmers markets
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Create a dedicated site for a future farmers market that could evolve into a weekly event and serve as a vital gathering place.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.017
Category: Gun violence
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Build stronger relationships with the community and its youth to help prevent gun violence.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.018
Category: Housing
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Implement proactive long-term planning to protect current residents as the area grows, ensuring they can stay in their homes
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.019
Category: Housing
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Conduct additional assessments on zoning strategies to increase affordable housing opportunities through zoning changes.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: FWP.002
Category: Intersection improvements
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Evaluate traffic light near 18028 161st Ct SE.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.020
Category: Neighborhood watch programs
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Support the Neighborhood Watch Program by visiting local groups, collaborating with the community, and enhancing the program.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.021
Category: Policing priorities
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Highlight the challenges and rewards of being a police officer to restore public trust and morale
- Use foot or bicycle patrols to demonstrate active community engagement, rather than patrolling from inside government vehicles
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.022
Category: Policing priorities
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase funding and add more vehicle patrols.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.024
Category: Recreation & community programs
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add a pickleball court in Petrovitsky Park.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.005
Category: Recreation, Open Space/Park Acquisition or Activation, Trail construction
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide more parks and park amenities:
- Convert west side of 148th Ave to playground
- Change golf course into a park for all to enjoy
- Maintain and increase trails and parks
- Provide opportunity for Fairwood, Cascade Vista, and Tiffany Park residents to use the Soos Creek Trail without having to drive to the trailhead at 192nd St SE
- Consider an arrangement with PSE, the County, and community councils to create parks on land under power lines
- Seek opportunities for recreation including the connection to Soos Creek
- Provide more open area parks with playgrounds and picnic spots– even a small stage for plays and music
- Provide more public tennis courts
- Provide additional open space for passive recreation
- Provide a pickleball court
Potential Partners: Land Conservation Initiative, Conservation Futures Program, Youth and Amateur Sports Grants, Targeted Equity Grants

BUDGET ID: FWP.008
Category: Road pavement
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Improve road surfaces in:
- Candlewood Ridge section of Fairwood (such as SE 179th St)
- Neighborhood near Petrovitsky Park (potholes)
- Fairwood Greens
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.025
Category: Senior services
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Offer more support to organizations providing the following to senior centers:
- Classes and resources
- Health information
- Activities and social opportunities
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: FWP.010
Category: Sheriff storefront
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Keep funding for the local Sheriff's office at Fairwood.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.013
Category: Trails
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Enhance the usability of Lake Desire to the walking public with a sidewalk, boardwalk, and pedestrian access area.
Potential Partners: Community groups in Lake Desire area

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.023
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address the lack of transit service for residents off 192nd and 133rd, enabling Access or Dial-a-Ride service or expanding services like Metro Flex.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.026
Category: Transit service
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Address safety and cost concerns especially for older adults.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.027
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Modify the 240 or 111 routes
- Add stops and routes to service the areas of 140th & 192nd and 192nd & 133rd

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.028
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add bus service from the Woodside community near the Petrovitsky park to Fairwood plaza.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.029
Category: Transit service
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Increase the frequency of Route 102 pickups to every 30 minutes in the morning until 10am and provide evening pickups from Seattle to Fairwood until 8pm, including weekends.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: FWP.25.030
Category: Youth crime
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Engage police in community activities to build trust
- Plan paid activities with police involvement chosen by commanders

Potential Partners: N/A

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



Fairwood Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the Fairwood area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Nine staff prior to finalizing it. DLS shared the CNL with Council District Nine staff prior to finalizing it. Based on feedback received from Council District Nine staff, prioritization for some requests was modified. DLS shared feedback with executive branch department staff.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] Fairwood - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

The Executive transmitted the Fairwood CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the Fairwood CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] Fairwood - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this Fairwood CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based

[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 4,391 email addresses specifically targeting Fairwood area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments.

[15] https://PublicInput.com

Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 219 from the Fairwood area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/25/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Community Connector promotion - flyer	Fairwood neighborhood
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/28/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Flyer and email	Fairwood Library customers
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Community Connector promotion	Fairwood neighborhood
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/04/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion – Facebook ad	Residents and friends of Fairwood Greens in Renton-2,500 followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/04/2023	District 9 Newsletter sharing information about the CNLs,	Councilmember newsletter	District 9 residents

[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
	purpose, and a link to the publicinput.com site.		
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion - flyer	Fairwood Community Area residents
08/27/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion – Instagram ad	Fairwood Community Area residents and Kentridge High School Basketball Backboard Club members
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with Fairwood community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide

The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process

The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources

Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

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[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

Fairwood Demographics

As shown in Table 2, Fairwood area, with 41 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is less diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is similarly diverse to the County in total (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 24,000 residents live in the Fairwood area, just under 10 percent of the UKC population. Fairwood area median household income of $98,000 is 95 percent of the King County median household income and 120 percent of the UKC median. Despite a median income lower than that of King County, 73 percent of Fairwood residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: Fairwood Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Fairwood
Population	2,225,000	244,000	24,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	3
Median age	37	36	38
Percent male	50%	50%	50%
Percent female	50%	50%	50%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	24%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	15%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Fairwood
White	60%	68%	59%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	11%
Asian	18%	13%	11%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	3%
African American	7%	5%	8%
Native American	0.6%	1%	1%
Two or more races		5%	4%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	8%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Fairwood
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$98,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	11%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	Fairwood

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	73%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	27%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	49%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.
- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

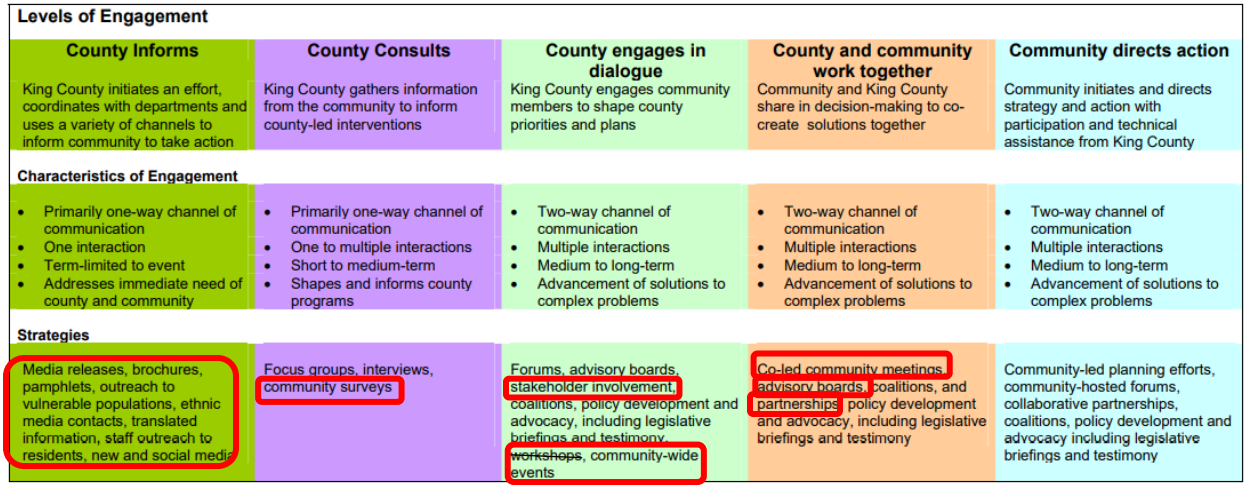
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the Fairwood area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206-477-3800.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov o llamar al 206-477-3800.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 206-477-3800 或發送電子郵件至 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov。

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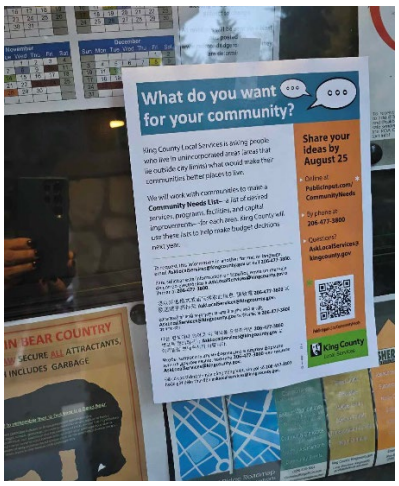
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
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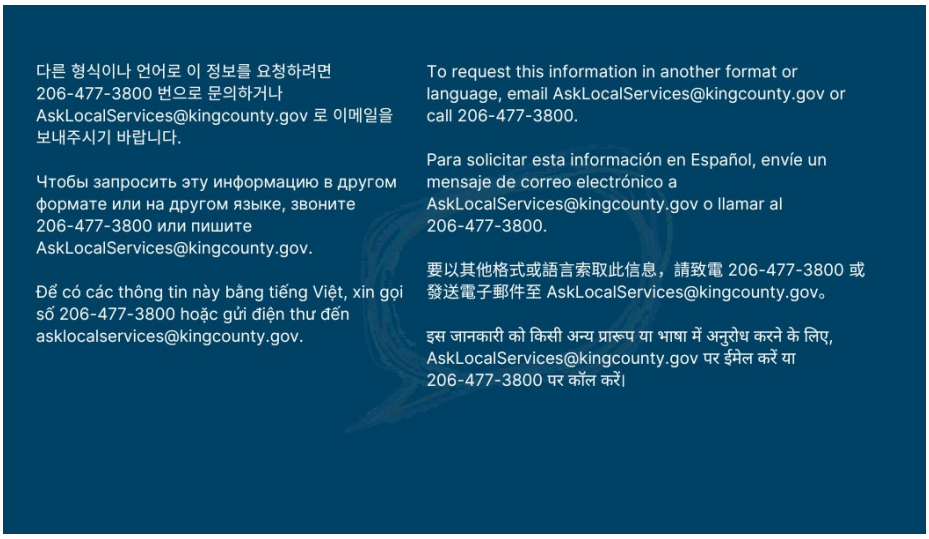
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King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts





King County Local Services - Roads, Permitting, Community Service Areas
August 1, 2023 ·

More #nationalnightout #nno pics!

Gwen High from CARE stands ready with her Community Needs List informational package ready for distribution to her community on the East Renton Plateau! For more information visit: publicinput.com/communityneeds



Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion







E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of Fairwood on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] Fairwood - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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North Highline/White Center Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., NHP.002) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: NHP.002
Category: Affordable housing
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: 2025+
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Offer affordable housing programs with:
- Home development loans
- Support for lower income homeowners so they can redevelop their own properties if zoned

Potential Partners: CBOs

BUDGET ID: NHP.003
Category: Affordable housing
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: 2025+
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide support for low-income homeowners so they can afford to build accessory dwelling units (ADUs), helping them house community members and gain monthly income.
Potential Partners: CBOs

BUDGET ID: NHP.006
Category: Bike lanes
Lead Department: DLS

Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Provide bike lanes in the following areas:
- 108th or 102nd, with lanes separated from cars
- A north-south route to connect to West Seattle and Burien
- At least one north-south street that meets up and crosses Roxbury
- On 26th Ave, a main thoroughfare
- On 4th Ave SW then linking to central White Center business district
- Along 106th/108th St
- Along 8th Ave S and 14th Ave S in Glendale area
- Along Boulevard Park businesses/library
- 26th Ave
- SW Roxbury St
- 15th Ave SW
- 8th Ave SW
- 1st Ave SW
- Des Moines Memorial Dr S

Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.001
Category: Business districts
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Funding to address vacancies in our business districts, which are making the community unappealing and less visited.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.002
Category: Business districts
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Request additional funds to revitalize Downtown White Center.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.003
Category: Business incubation
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Request funding to support small businesses in our business district, which was devastated by fire and remains in poor condition.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.004
Category: Childcare
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Expand free and subsidized preschool programs for middle-income families.

Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.005
Category: Code enforcement
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Enforce the code at homes and businesses in the White Center area that are storing junk cars, ensuring they clean up these vehicles.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.006
Category: County park operations & maintenance
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Increase lighting in North Shorewood Park for safety.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.007
Category: Domestic violence services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide resources for community members to seek help in case of violence.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.008
Category: Excessive vehicle speed
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Possibly
Request: Improve safety/reduce speeding on:
- 28th Ave SW just south of Roxbury
- 1st Ave S between 136th and 108th
- 12 Ave S and S Southern St (South Park)
- SW 106th St between 26th Ave SW and 16th Ave SW
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.018
Category: Healthy food access
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request:
- Support access to healthy and affordable food choices and restaurants
- Create venues and greater access to healthy food options for Top Hat residents
Potential Partners: CBOs, small grocers, DNRP

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.009
Category: Housing
Type: Standard operations
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing

Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Promote multi-family housing development and discourage single-family homes.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.010
Category: Other traffic safety **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** N/A
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Safety is an issue where Roxbury St connects from north to south King County St.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.026
Category: Parks **Lead Department:** DNRP
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Add a downtown open space/park/plaza (for events and outdoor dining).
Potential Partners: Private developers, Chamber of Commerce

BUDGET ID: NHP.027
Category: Parks & recreation programming **Lead Department:** DNRP
Type: Potential program **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Increase youth, family, and community recreation program activities.
Potential Partners: Youth and Amateur Sports Grants (i.e. Play Equity Coalition), Targeted Equity Grant Program

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.011
Category: Transit Facilities **Lead Department:** Metro Transit
Type: Potential program **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** TBD
Request: Add a drop-off at SW Roxbury and extend the route to go past Westwood Village and back to the original pick-up location.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.033
Category: Road drainage **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Fix storm drains to improve drainage.
Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: NHP.047
Category: Road maintenance **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request:
- Increase the frequency of street cleaning

- Maintenance on sidewalks that go along Roxbury from around 100th to the bottom of the hill at 26th; blackberry bushes on sidewalks, broken glass, and garbage make it unsafe to walk
Potential Partners: TBD

BUDGET ID: NHP.034
Category: Road pavement
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Improve road surfaces:
- Pave SW 100th St by North Shorewood (it is rapidly deteriorating in heavy rains)
- On Meyers
- All of Roxbury from 35th Ave to the 1st Ave bridge (2023)
Potential Partners: State; TBD

BUDGET ID: NHP.035
Category: Road vegetation
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Plant more street trees:
- More trees on 16th, 102nd, and 108th, and 4th Ave SW
- Plant trees connecting Greenbridge to downtown White Center to encourage foot traffic to shop
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.012
Category: Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: N/A
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Add extra crosswalks on:
- 4th Ave SW between 116th and 102nd
- 112th where there's a curb cut on the way to the apartment complexes
- SW 106th St between 16th Ave SW and 26th Ave SW
- SW 107th St between 26th Ave SW and 16th Ave SW
- Along SW 107th St
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.013
Category: Senior services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Provide additional funding to support establishing a senior center in White Center.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: NHP.036
Category: Sidewalks/Pathways
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Add sidewalks along arterials and on neighborhood streets:

- SW 107th St
- 21st Ave SW
- 24th Ave SW
- 28th Ave SW
- 14th Ave S
- 824 South 100 St
- SW 102nd between 1st Ave SW and 4th Ave SW
- 11th Ave SW between SW 108th St and SW 114th St
- Between Roxbury to 107th St and 13th to 26th
- South Elmgrove St/12th Ave S-SW 100th St
- 112th St from 26th St to 10th St (112th St consistently has pedestrians on it, the section between 16th and 24th Pl is especially bad because of the hill)
- 8th Ave S, including between S 96th St up the hill past Park South Apts to four-way at S 112st St and in the one block of undeveloped sidewalks along the street at NB on 8th Ave S at S 100th St
- 18th to the bottom of the street where it ends around 26th
- Occidental between 112th and 114th
- North/south avenues between 1st Ave SW and 4th Ave SW
- From 4th Ave SW to 20th Ave SW in White Center
- From Top Hat down to 116th St
- Along 1st Ave S, including between S 108th St and S 102nd St and where the west side sidewalk ends; 2nd Ave S; adjoining streets; and overall Top Hat area
- All arterial street first
- On east to west streets with hills, specifically SW 98th St and SW 106th St
- Residential streets like 12th, 8th Ave S, and S 100th-103rd
- White Center neighborhood streets
- Glendale and Beverly Park area, walk to Boulevard Park businesses/library
- Connecting the west end of White Center with the commercial core
- Connecting Greenbridge to downtown White Center
- Connecting long blocks in White Center by adding sidewalks and using undeveloped public right of ways
- To get to and from park entrances and roads offset one block from main arterials
- More lighting and sidewalks on side roads off 16th, especially 112th
- Make the sidewalks smoother for those in wheelchairs

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.014
Category: Small business funding
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Beautify Downtown White Center; clean up vacant buildings, add flowers to street poles, and either renovate or vacate the gas station across from Bartell Drugs.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.015
Category: Small business funding
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes

Request: Request funding to support small businesses. The business district was devastated by fire and remains in poor condition, with only bars thriving.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.016
Category: Substance abuse prevention
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request:
- Increase communication efforts about available resources and education
- Provide easy access to reversal drugs like naloxone

Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: NHP.048
Category: Workforce development
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide language and job training.
Potential Partners: CBOs, WFDC, Foundations

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.017
Category: Youth crime
Type: Potential service
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide additional support and education for youth and establish more accountability and late-night programs, including those for parents of repeat juvenile offenders.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.018
Category: Youth programs & services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide before and after school programs.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: NHP.25.019
Category: Youth programs & services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Promote youth programs to reach more kids and families.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

Appendix 1: Community Engagement



North Highline/White Center Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the North Highline/White Center area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Eight staff prior to finalizing it. District Eight staff did not provide any feedback.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

The Executive transmitted the North Highline/White Center CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

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[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] North Highline/White Center - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the North Highline/White Center CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.
II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] North Highline/White Center - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this North Highline/White Center CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 2,401 email addresses specifically targeting North Highline/White Center area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments. Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on

[15] https://PublicInput.com
[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 84 from the North Highline/White Center area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/28/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Flyer and email	White Center and Greenbridge Libraries
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim communities in the greater

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
			Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers. 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/25/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	White Center Food Bank costumers
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/30/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion - workshop	White Center Food Bank costumers
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with North Highline/White Center community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of

[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.

unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide
The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process
The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources
Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

North Highline/White Center Demographics

As shown in Table 2, North Highline/White Center area, with 65 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is more diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is more diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 20,000 residents live in the North Highline/White Center area, just over eight percent of the UKC population. North Highline/White Center area median household income of $62,000 is 60 percent of the King County median household income and 76 percent of the UKC median. Fifty percent of North Highline/White Center residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Table 2: North Highline/White Center Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	North Highline/White Center
Population	2,225,000	244,000	20,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	2
Median age	37	36	41
Percent male	50%	50%	47%
Percent female	50%	50%	53%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	19%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	17%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	North Highline/White Center
White	60%	68%	35%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	26%
Asian	18%	13%	20%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%
African American	7%	5%	1%
Native American	0.6%	1%	10%
Two or more races		5%	5%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	13%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	North Highline/White Center
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$62,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	18%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	North Highline/White Center
Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	50%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	50%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	59%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

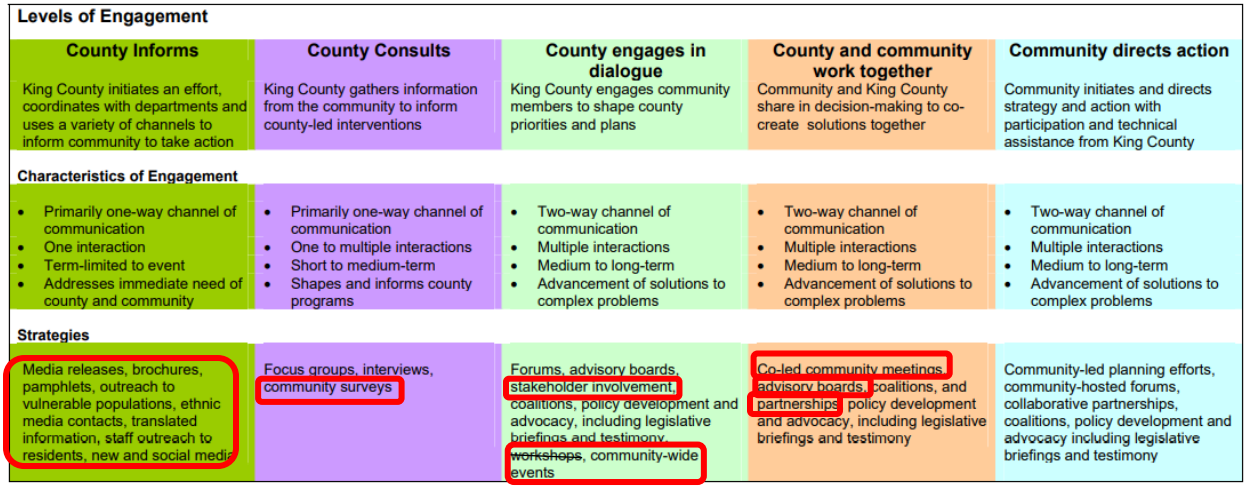
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the North Highline/White Center area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** or call **206-477-3800**.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** o llamar al **206-477-3800**.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 **206-477-3800** 或發送電子郵件至 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** पर ईमेल करें या **206-477-3800** पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 **206-477-3800** 번으로 문의하거나 **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov** 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните **206-477-3800** или пишите **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số **206-477-3800** hoặc gửi điện thư đến **asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov**.

8/10

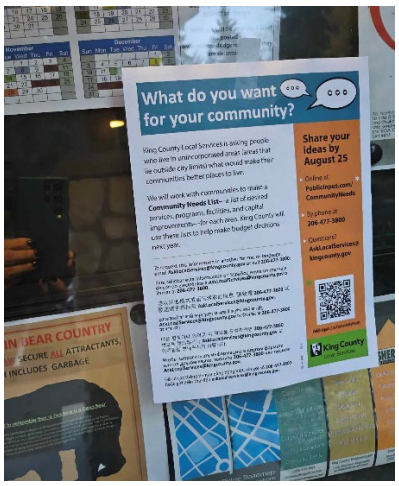
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
- By phone at **206-477-3800**
- Questions? **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**

*

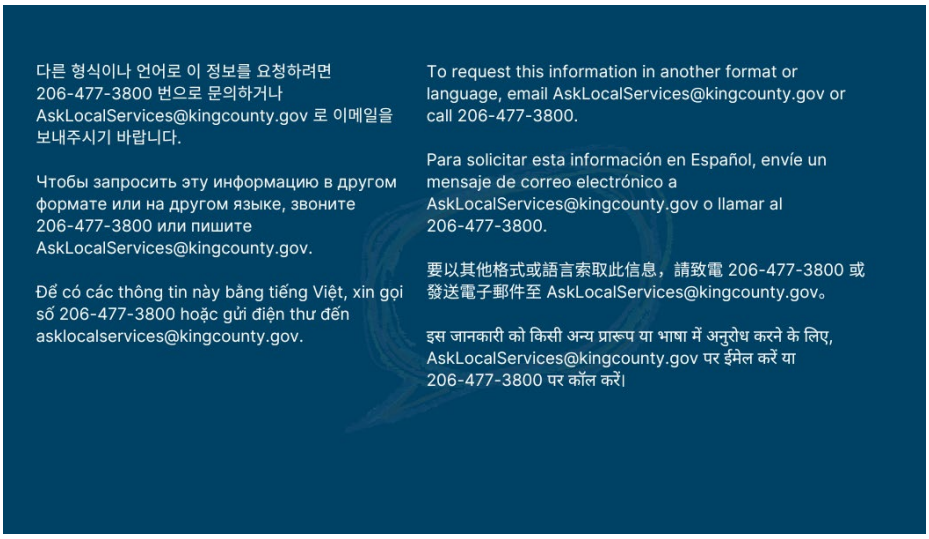
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts





King County Local Services - Roads, Permitting, Community Service Areas
August 1, 2023 ·

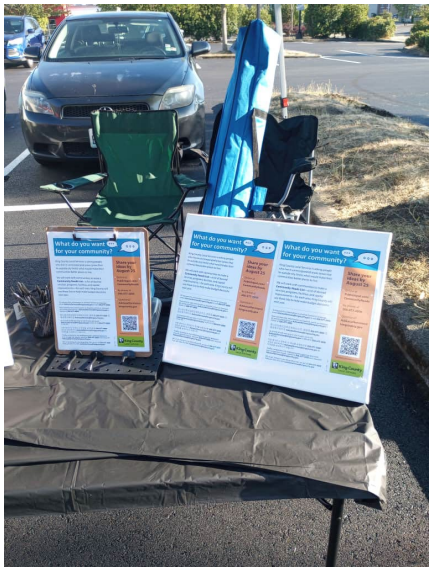
More #nationalnightout #nno pics!

Gwen High from CARE stands ready with her Community Needs List informational package ready for distribution to her community on the East Renton Plateau! For more information visit: publicinput.com/communityneeds



Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of North Highline/White Center on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] North Highline/White Center - CNL status update report

Community Needs Lists

September 2025

King County

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Skyway-West Hill Community Needs List

Legend

Budget ID: Budget identification number. This number is referenced in budget documentation if the budget request is responsive to a request on the community needs list. The middle two digits indicate the year the request was added to the community needs list (CNL). However, budget IDs without a middle number (e.g., SWP.011) correspond to requests added to the CNL in 2022.
Category: The overarching request category. A category may contain multiple requests from community.
Agency: Lead King County Executive Branch department responsible for implementing a solution to the request.
Type: Potential service, Potential program, Potential Capital Improvement Project (Potential CIP) or Standard operations (only if additional funding is needed to meet service level requested by community).
Anticipated Timeline: The anticipated implementation timeline. To Be Determined (TBD, funding needed to develop a plan), Current Biennium, 2027+, Ongoing, or Not Applicable (N/A) because it is not planned.
Priority: Priority is determined by community, King County Council, and informed by County knowledge of community. Low, Medium, or High.
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes, No, Possibly, if County is unaware of a specific community vision, and TBD (to be determined), if an area lacks a subarea plan.
Request: One or more requests from community that fall within the category.
Potential Partners: Potential partner types that could lead or collaborate in developing solution to the requests from community. List of partner types, Not Applicable (N/A), or To Be Determined (TBD).

For source information, please contact the Department of Local Services at AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

BUDGET ID: SWP.010
Category: Affordable housing
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Expand affordable housing options, such as artist live/work lofts, with support of financial institutions and other housing agencies.
Potential Partners: Nonprofit developers, CBOs, publicly funded partners

BUDGET ID: SWP.011
Category: Affordable housing
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide programs that help prevent homelessness, such as emergency rental assistance, referrals to social service networks, and settlement of landlord/tenant disputes.
Potential Partners: KCRHA, CBOs, Legal Aid Groups

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.001
Category: Behavioral/mental health services
Type: Standard operations
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing

Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Create more inclusive community spaces for youth to have private discussions.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.002
Category: Business incubation **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Assistance with setting up a micro-business, including tax documents, legal compliance, branding, website setup, and finding a location.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.003
Category: Childcare **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request:
- Establish more daycares
- Provide incentives for people to open childcare businesses

Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.004
Category: Childcare **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Add more affordable daycares or provide subsidy options.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.005
Category: Childcare **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Increase outreach and awareness about the resources available for families.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.006
Category: Co-response teams **Lead Department:** KCSO
Type: Potential service **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** No
Request: Enhance youth support and education and create accountability programs for repeat juvenile offenders and their parents.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.007
Category: Co-response teams **Lead Department:** KCSO
Type: Potential service **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** No

Request: Deploy a 24/7 co-response team for mental health crises, including trauma professionals and a social worker; ensure the team is culturally aware and addresses the unique needs of individuals in the community.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.008
Category: Crime & safety
Lead Department: KCSO
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Address safety issues related to the increase in crime and drug addiction among the homeless in the area.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.009
Category: Domestic violence services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Promote accessibility of domestic violence services to the community.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.010
Category: Domestic violence services
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Establish domestic violence support groups in our neighborhood.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.011
Category: Early childhood supports
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide more psychiatrists for children with special needs and increase awareness about available community resources.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.012
Category: Early childhood supports
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide more support groups for families.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.013
Category: Education
Lead Department: DCHS
Type: Potential service
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Medium
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes

Request: Provide more, safer after-school programs at Lakeridge Elementary School, community centers, or libraries.
Potential Partners: Community organizations N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.014
Category: Excessive vehicle speed
Lead Department: DLS
Type: Potential CIP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: High
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Traffic calming and pedestrian safety at:
- Renton Ave
- S 128th and 80th Ave S
- S Langston Rd, between S 120th and 64th Ave S
- 128th St S between 127th and Renton Ave
- 80th Ave between Dimmitt Middle School and 126th St
- Renton Ave S between 75th Ave S and Bangor
- S 125th St on the back side of Skyway Park near the entrance
- Rainier Ave South starting at the Safeway and going south through Renton
- 84th Ave S from the top of the hill at S 128th St all the way down the hill to Rainier Ave
- Renton Ave S above the intersection with Rainier Ave and all the way through Skyway

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.015
Category: Farmers markets
Lead Department: DNRP
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Create more farmers markets in the area.
Potential Partners: N/A
Comments: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.040
Category: Green housing
Lead Department: Executive Office
Type: Potential program
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Provide educational and financial incentives to make houses greener through rainwater harvesting, solar, geothermal, etc.
Potential Partners: King County Green Tools, State and Federal Government

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.016
Category: Gun violence
Lead Department: PHSKC
Type: Standard operations
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Priority: Low
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Form a public awareness campaign on how to use and refer to available services for gun safety.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.017
Category: Gun violence
Lead Department: PHSKC

Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Reduce gun violence in the community.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.018
Category: Healthcare access
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide healthcare programs for youth with chemical dependency, mental health, domestic violence, and other health issues.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.020
Category: Healthy food access
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Focus on increasing access to healthy foods.
Potential Partners: DNRP - Local Food Program/Agriculture Program

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.019
Category: Housing
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Help in removing barriers to accessing affordable housing such as credit scores, application fees, etc.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.020
Category: Housing
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide anti-displacement actions that enable the community stay in Skyway.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.003
Category: Law enforcement assisted diversion
Type: Standard operations
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Fully implement Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) in Skyway-West Hill.
Potential Partners: CBOs

BUDGET ID: SWP.005
Category: Neighborhood watch programs
Type: Potential program
Priority: High
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Create an action group that increases and coordinates neighborhood watch programs.

Potential Partners: CBOs, DLS

BUDGET ID: SWP.023
Category: Off-leash dog park
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Designate an off-leash dog area in Skyway Park.
Potential Partners: SODA

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.021
Category: Other road related issues
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Add public EV charging stations in Skyway.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.022
Category: Other traffic safety–pedestrian safety
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Add/improve pedestrian facilities:
- S Langston Rd
- S 120th St
- S Beacon Ave (only part of it has a sidewalk)
- Lakeridge Park/Lakeridge Dr
- Rainier Ave
- Sunnycrest Rd
- 57th Ave S and Langston
- Sidewalk near the park entrance on S 125th S
- Sidewalk on Cornell Ave S (steep hill to and from the park, fast-moving vehicles; some of the turns are sharp, especially toward the bottom of Cornell Ave S, and it is hard to see pedestrians)
- 129th St and 4th Ave (improve crosswalk, add flashing lights)
- Rainier Ave/Lakeridge Dr to Lakeridge Dr/Cornell Ave S
- Renton Ave S between S 126th St and 76th Ave S
- 80th Ave S between 128th Ave S and Dimmitt Middle School
- 84th Ave S between S 130th St and Rainier Ave (a sidewalk on this road would greatly increase safety for Bryn Mawr Elementary students walking to school)
- Renton Ave S between 76th Ave S and S 126th St, between Skyway Library and the business strip across the street
- Sidewalk between S 122nd St and 75th Ave S to S 120th St (for children to walk to Lakeridge Elementary School)
- 128th St between 127th Pl and Renton Ave

Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.023
Category: Parent & child health
Type: Standard operations
Lead Department: PHSKC
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing

Priority: Low **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Provide more home visits or programs for parents and children and activities for school-aged kids, including on weekends.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.024
Category: Parking **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Prevent parking near park entrance on the west side of S 125th St to improve safety.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.036
Category: Road maintenance **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Standard operations **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** Ongoing
Priority: High **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Provide more regular street cleaning.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.029
Category: Road vegetation **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Potential program **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** N/A
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Landscape the street and sidewalks; redesign landscaping to be maintenance free on Renton Ave S between 68th and 76th Ave S.
Potential Partners: WSDOT

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.025
Category: Roadway lighting **Lead Department:** DLS
Type: Potential CIP **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Yes
Request: Improved street lighting at:
- Lake Ridge has next to no street lighting, and Rainier Ave has minimal
- S Langston Rd, between S 120th St and 64th Ave S
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.021
Category: Senior services **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Potential service **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Possibly
Request: Make organizations more accessible to seniors, as many don't know how to access them.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.027
Category: Senior services **Lead Department:** DCHS
Type: Potential program **Anticipated Implementation Timeline:** TBD
Priority: Medium **Strengthens Community Vision:** Possibly

Request: Provide additional funding to support senior centers.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.028
Category: Small business funding
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Support small businesses by partnering with established local businesses and creating space for new ones.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.029
Category: Small business funding
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request:
- Request additional funding to maintain and expand the Economic Alliance Program
- Lower barriers for new businesses and increase support for existing small businesses
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.041
Category: Solid waste
Type: Potential program
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Purchase and maintain litter bins in the business district.
Potential Partners: CBO

BUDGET ID: SWP.042
Category: Surface water
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: High
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Address inadequate stormwater management infrastructure; evaluate the drainage basin within the community for retention/detention facility needs to correct existing and future stormwater run-off problems.
Potential Partners: Stormwater CIP, Roads (if in road's right of way), and additional partners identified through the drainage study

BUDGET ID: SWP.031
Category: Trails
Type: Potential CIP
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DNRP
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: 2025+
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Improve and/or expand walk and bike trails:
- Connect to Chief Sealth Trail from Skyway Park
- Create a path that runs through the community
- Access to Bryn Mawr Park
Potential Partners: City of Seattle, community groups

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.030
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Introduce a direct bus service from Creston to Lakeridge Elementary
- Allow Metro Flex to provide direct service between different areas, such as from Skyway to Tukwila, and allow it to operate within its designated boundaries without restrictions
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.031
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: Low
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Provide more funding for Metro Flex program.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.032
Category: Transit service
Type: Potential service
Priority: Low
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request: Add bus route along Rainier Ave.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.033
Category: Transit service
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Low
Lead Department: Metro Transit
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: TBD
Request:
- Increase and improve the sidewalks near bus stops
- Update the bus stops and add a bench if possible
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.034
Category: Veteran services
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Offer more food discounts for veterans and their families.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.035
Category: Workforce development
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide job training and programs.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.036
Category: Workforce development
Type: Potential program
Priority: Low
Lead Department: DLS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Create a promotion pathway for workers starting with litter patrol, moving to noxious weed removal, and advancing up the skill ladder; ensure a human development mindset that supports all people, providing hope and paths to success.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.037
Category: Youth crime
Type: Potential service
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: KCSO
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: No
Request: Offer alternative resources for troubled youth while ensuring fair convictions for those who commit extremely serious crimes.
Potential Partners: N/A

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.0368
Category: Youth programs & services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: TBD
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Provide more opportunities for tutoring, gang diversion, sports, mentoring, and financial literacy.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.039
Category: Youth programs & services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Add more culturally relevant youth programs.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

BUDGET ID: SWP.25.040
Category: Youth programs & services
Type: Standard operations
Priority: Medium
Lead Department: DCHS
Anticipated Implementation Timeline: Ongoing
Strengthens Community Vision: Yes
Request: Support the Kaleidoscope Play and Learn programs and create a central repository of activities and supports for kids and parents.
Potential Partners: Community organizations

Appendix 1: Community Engagement

King County

Skyway-West Hill Community Needs List
Community Engagement Appendix

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Introduction

King County Code (KCC) 2.16.055.C.1 requires the Department of Local Services (DLS) to develop 11 individual community needs lists (CNL): one for each of the six rural King County community service areas (CSA) and one for each of the County's five urban potential annexation areas (PAA).[1,2,3] These 11 CNLs are the list of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by each community. This CNL effort is part of King County's ongoing commitment to help ensure that the voices of residents are heard and considered in local decision-making processes.

The CNLs are updated each biennium and are transmitted concurrently with the Executive Proposed Budget to the King County Council. CNLs are one of many inputs informing King County executive branch departmental budget requests, along with departmental priorities, strategic plans, and priorities of the King County Executive and the King County Council. Because the CNLs list potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by community, funding is necessary to implement them. Implementation of CNL requests is dependent on funding allocated in the County's adopted biennial budget.

At the end of 2022, after developing community needs lists for the first time in 2021-2022, DLS worked with community members to co-create and redesign the community needs list development process to achieve "County and community work together" or higher on the Community Engagement Continuum.[4] At this level "Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together." Co-creation involves engaging with community members on strategy at the earliest possible moment.[5] The Co-creation team consisted of representatives from each of the 11 unincorporated King County (UKC) areas, along with seven King County staff members representing executive branch departments. Members of the Co-creation Team are listed in Appendix A.

This team co-created the process steps below to meet the requirements specified in KCC for establishing the CNLs:[6]

- Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.
- Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.
- Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.
- Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.
- Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNL.
- Step 6: Collaborate with the Community Service Area Liaisons to prioritize requests.
- Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.
- Step 8: Finalize the CNL.
- Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.
- Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for possible adoption.
- Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to the CNL with community.

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[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.1.
[2] Rural community service areas: Bear Creek/Sammamish, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, Snoqualmie Valley/NE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island
[3] Urban potential annexation areas: East Federal Way, East Renton Highlands, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway/West Hill
[4] CommunityEngagementGuideContinuum
[5] Community Engagement & Co-Creation - King County, Washington
[6] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

- Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

The overall CNL development process was enriched through the strategic application of the Office of Equity, Racial, and Social Justice tools and the active participation of the Co-creation Team and Community Connectors (for members, see Appendix B). These groups brought diverse perspectives to the work, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to CNL development.

CNL Development Process

Step 1: Develop a survey that educates as it asks questions.

In collaboration with the Co-creation Team, DLS developed multiple goals for the community needs list development process, including educating the public about County functions. The CNL survey was designed to enable participants to explore broad policy areas and detailed sub-topics based on their personal interest. Eight main policy areas were identified in partnership with executive branch departments, ranging from Environment to Youth Services. Sub-topics were refined using previous survey data, departmental input, and community feedback, resulting in 97 categories grouped by policy area. This structure enabled respondents to better understand County services. The full list of policy areas and categories used in the 2023 survey is provided in Appendix C.

Step 2: Engage community organizations (Community Connectors) to promote the survey and support survey respondents in submitting their responses.

In July 2023, DLS launched the new survey and introduced the Community Connectors program to improve awareness and participation, especially among underrepresented groups in unincorporated King County. With $2,500–$5,000 grants to support engagement activities, 19 local organizations conducted outreach and promoted the survey. These organizations were selected based on their ability to connect with residents whose voices are not typically represented. DLS provided support through materials, weekly meetings, and event participation (see Appendix D for examples of materials).

Step 3: Assemble community survey responses (requests) into catalogues.

DLS compiled survey responses into catalogues for each area and each department. Each community request was categorized, assigned to a lead department, and organized for review and follow-up. (See Appendix E for DLS task details).

Step 4: Share the catalogues with departments for review.

DLS shared each department catalogue with the corresponding lead department for review. According to the criteria set forth in King County Code 2.16.055.C.3., a request must align with county and subarea plans, fall within an executive branch department's scope, support the community's vision, and have feasible budget, timing, and resource requirements to be eligible for the CNL.[7] Departments then evaluated their assigned items according to this criteria and the guidance detailed in Appendix F. During this phase, DLS clarified the purpose of community needs lists and reviewed departmental feedback. This process led to iterative refinement of the catalogues.

Step 5: Collaborate with departments to identify unfunded or partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs.

[7] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

DLS collaborated with executive departments to determine which items from the previous CNLs should be transferred to the 2025 CNLs by requesting a status update for each request. Updates consisted of the following categories:

- Funded and completed
- Funded and in progress
- Funded but have not yet been started
- Partially-funded and in progress
- Not funded

Since CNLs are intended to inform development of departmental budget proposals, only unfunded requests and partially-funded requests from the 2022 CNLs were incorporated into the 2025 CNLs, along with new requests identified through the community surveys.

These status updates also link to fulfilling the performance monitoring requirement for the implementation of the CNLs, mandated by King County Code.[8] The items categorized as "Funded and completed," "Funded and in progress," and "Funded but not yet started" were moved to the status update report provided for the Skyway-West Hill area.[9]

Step 6: Collaborate with the community service area liaisons to prioritize requests.

CSA liaisons prioritized requests as high, medium, or low, based on their local knowledge and engagement with community members.[10]

Step 7: Collaborate with the Councilmember who represents the area.

DLS shared the CNL with Council District Two staff prior to finalizing it. District Two staff did not provide any feedback.

Step 8: Finalize the CNL.

To finalize the list, DLS reviewed the CNL, incorporated any final executive branch department edits, and added an identification number for reference during the budget development process.

Step 9: Share the CNL with departments to inform departmental budget requests.

DLS provided the final CNLs to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), which then shared them with each department for consideration during their 2026–2027 budget development. Along with other budget development guidance, PSB asked department finance managers to add the CNL identification number to departmental budget requests pertaining to CNL requests.

Step 10: Transmit the CNL to the King County Council for consideration.

The Executive transmitted the Skyway-West Hill CNL to the King County Council as part of the 2026–2027 budget transmittal.

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[8] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

[9] Skyway-West Hill - CNL status update report

[10] CSA liaisons are King County Department of Local Services staff who support unincorporated areas by helping residents navigate King County services and answering their questions. They engage with community members through office hours, community meetings, events, and direct interactions. They address both individual resident concerns and emergent community needs. DLS has one rural community service area liaison and one urban potential annexation area liaison. These two positions are supplemented with DLS Director's Office staff, specifically the DLS External Relations Manager.

Step 11: Share the list of community requests that were not advanced to CNL with community.

DLS will share the 2025 CNL, along with appendices including requests not advanced to the CNL, with the community after the CNL has been approved by Motion by the King County Council. DLS will post this information to its website and to the CNL engagement hub, where it will replace the previous CNL. Translation of the CNL will be provided upon request.

Step 12: Monitor the implementation of the CNL and report out to community.

DLS provides a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[11] DLS posts this report to the CNL community engagement hub.[12]

CNL Community Engagement

The King County Council (KCC) directs the Department of Local Services (DLS) to include an appendix with the CNLs that explains how the community engagement conducted during the CNL development process meets the "County engages in dialogue" level, or higher, on the County's Continuum of Community Engagement. The appendix must also demonstrate the use of language access and equity impact review tools provided by the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ), which was renamed the Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice in 2020, as required by KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

> 2. Each community needs list shall:
> c. be developed, reviewed, prioritized, amended, adopted and implemented using tools and resources developed by the office of equity and social justice, including, but not limited to, community engagement, language access and equity impact review tools. The county shall use, at minimum, the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels of engagement as outlined in the office of equity and social justice's Community Engagement Guide for the development, review, amendment, adoption and implementation of the community needs list. The county shall include as an appendix to the community needs list information detailing the community engagement completed during the development of the community needs list and how the community engagement meets the requirements of this subsection C.2.c..[13]

This document is the appendix detailing community engagement undertaken to develop the Skyway-West Hill CNL and how it meets the requirements of KCC.

Community engagement related to the CNL occurred in two phases, as the body of work to develop the CNL includes two discrete community engagement tasks per KCC 2.16.055.C.3:

I. **Compile requests from community**: An initial catalogue shall be compiled that identifies all requests from the community for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements.
II. **Prioritize community requests:** Review by the CSA liaisons through ongoing community engagement to identify, discuss, and prioritize community needs.[14]

[11] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[12] Skyway-West Hill - CNL status update report
[13] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[14] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.

CNL Engagement Phase I – Promoting the CNL survey and compiling requests.

The purpose of this phase is to engage with community members to gather their requests and better understand community needs. DLS then compiles the requests into a catalogue of community requests, which with further analysis as described above, is refined into the CNL. The engagement phase for this Skyway-West Hill CNL took place during November 2022-February 2024.

As described above, DLS collaborated closely with community, and formed a group called the Co-creation Team to review, redevelop, and enhance the process used to develop the 2022 CNLs, which occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Co-creation Team offered insightful recommendations on how to refine the CNL process during six meetings and contributed to the creation of a more relevant, user-friendly, and inclusive survey. Based on the Co-creation Team's input, this new survey aimed to educate the community about the County's work and solicit input on what communities wanted to see on their community needs lists.

Guided by the Co-creation Team's recommendations, DLS crafted and introduced the survey in July 2023. To further raise awareness, foster inclusivity, and boost response rates, DLS initiated the Community Connectors program at the recommendation of the Co-creation Team. The Community Connectors program engaged 19 community leaders, organizations, and nonprofits throughout unincorporated King County to disseminate the survey and organize events to encourage broad community involvement. Each organization received a small grant of $1,000 to $2,5000 to help them create materials, fund staff time, or hold events to enhance participation among historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and immigrants. Those holding events received the larger grant amount.

DLS developed and distributed marketing materials on the CNL website for Community Connector program partners to use to boost CNL promotion, including social media post examples, email templates, flyers, QR code business cards, and photographs. Additionally, DLS organized weekly online group meetings so that Community Connectors could discuss engagement strategies, brainstorm ideas for those areas with fewer events or organized engagement opportunities, and share the issues they were facing. Some of the Community Connectors engaged community members in creative ways, meeting then where they were at places such as grocery stores or restaurants. DLS also offered one-on-one sessions with group members to further refine strategies to promote the survey and enhance outreach efforts.

King County's objectives with Community Connectors initiative were twofold:

- Engage residents of unincorporated areas in identifying community needs.
- Advance King County's equity and social justice goals by promoting equal opportunities and outcomes for all, especially targeting people of color, youth, seniors, economically disadvantaged groups, and English as a second language speakers.

DLS also engaged the service of the CSA liaisons to promoting the survey as the CSA liaisons work with the different rural community service areas and urban potential annexation areas. The CSA liaisons promoted the survey at office hours and events in community and at local community-based organization meetings, such as area councils, community development associations, homeowner's associations, etc.

In addition to utilizing the support of the Community Connectors and CSA liaisons, DLS distributed survey information to community members in the following settings in the top languages of each community.

- **At community events:** Engaged with residents at events such as fairs or community meetings, either organized by Community Connectors or organized by other community-based organizations.
- **In high-traffic locations:** Posted flyers in frequently visited community spots, including bulletin boards, grocery stores, and parks.
- **Via targeted mail:**
    - Sent letters with the flyer to more than 600 low-income housing developments, retirement communities, schools, and places of worship asking them to promote the survey and post the survey flyer.
    - Sent postcards promoting the survey to 34,570 unincorporated King County (UKC) households, which is one-third of all UKC households.
- **Through online promotion:** Used DLS social media to promote the survey.
- **In media advertisements**: Placed advertisements in media outlets, particularly ethnic radio and news channels, to reach diverse communities.
- **Sent email bulletin**: Sent an email bulletin to 36,582 UKC email addresses, with an estimated 2,382 email addresses specifically targeting Skyway-West Hill area residents.
- **Shared partner promotion:** Shared the survey flyer with over 100 economic partners such as chambers of commerce and economic development organizations.

DLS also provided community members with several ways to submit survey responses to address physical or technological barriers: written ideas through in-person interaction or email and spoken ideas through in-person interaction or telephone. DLS had access to on-demand interpretation and translation services to facilitate all community engagement activities.

Submission options included the following:

- A unique telephone number with voicemail and language interpretation for verbal submissions.
- The asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov email address for written email submissions.
- The survey translated into multiple languages by PublicInput.[15]
- A paper survey to address technological barriers.
- DLS and/or Community Connector interaction at events and office hours.

Based on Co-creation Team input, DLS developed and designed a unique website for the survey that provided all the information necessary for residents to review and provide feedback using PublicInput. PublicInput is a community engagement software platform for governments. It provides a simple online interface that community members can use to engage with government at their convenience. King County has an enterprise subscription to this service, which is also used by several other departments. Department project hubs and subsites are featured on the King County Engagement Hub hosted by PublicInput.[16]

Each PublicInput website includes a translate button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages. This translation feature is powered by Google Translate. Google Translate uses a machine learning system that compares texts from a broad range of sources so that the context of the words on

[15] https://PublicInput.com
[16] https:/PublicInput.com/kingcounty

the screen is considered in the translation. Community members had the option to enter their email addresses if they wished to do so.

In total, DLS received 1,552 responses from across unincorporated King County, including 162 from the Skyway-West Hill area. After the initial review of the 2023 survey results by departments, DLS met with the Community Connector members in January 2024 to share the results and discuss next steps with them.

During this first community engagement phase, all written CNL outreach materials were geared to provide education about the CNLs and encourage community members to submit requests. Examples of these communication materials are included in Appendix E. See Table 1 for specific outreach efforts.

Table 1: Phase I Written Community Outreach Materials

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
07/17/2023	Develop DLS website to include CNL information and submission options	Website	UKC residents
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post* Instagram Story	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
07/26/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Mailer	35,000 UKC residents (randomly selected 1/3)
07/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion -Facebook ad	West Hill Community Association Facebook followers
07/28/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Flyer and email	Skyway library
07/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Email	Over 600 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and request promotional support.	Mail	Over 200 emails sent to UKC nonprofits and religious groups
08/01/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/03/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/08/2023	King County Employee Newsletter	Newsletter	King County Employees
08/07/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/10/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Seattle Medium ad	Seattle Medium, serves the African American and other underserved communities in the region
08/11/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Runta News and Facebook ad.	Runta News focuses on issues relevant to the Somali, African, and Muslim

DATE	Outreach	Outreach Format	Audience
			communities in the greater Seattle and Portland Metro area
08/12/2023	Reminder about CNL survey.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook followers 1,562 DLS Instagram followers; 10,631 Facebook users.
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers
08/12/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	Skyway-West Hill Community
08/24/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	Skyway community members
08/25/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	West Hill community members
08/28/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Nextdoor	UKC 92,000 users
08/28/2023	What are your community's priorities?	Email bulletin	36,582 UKC recipients
08/28/2023	Podcast – interview	Northwest News Radio	Radio: STAR 101.5, KVI 570 and NWN 97.7
08/31/2023	Share information about the CNLs and submission options	Community Connector promotion	Skyway and West Hill community members
08/31/2023	Extended deadline reminder: Share information about the CNLs and submission options.	Instagram and Facebook post*	4,955 DLS Facebook & 1,562 Instagram followers

*Facebook posts can be viewed by going to https://facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices

In addition, from July to September 2023, DLS printed and distributed over 10,000 flyers and 2,000 business cards throughout unincorporated King County. These materials were distributed during various events and at libraries, grocery stores, and other locations by King County staff and Community Connectors.

CNL Engagement Phase II–Prioritization

In Phase 2, CSA liaisons prioritized the community requests, utilizing their expertise and experience with Skyway-West Hill community members to ensure that each request for this area was prioritized according to the community's needs. Because community input is foundational to the CNL development process, ongoing community engagement was the primary and principal driver used to inform prioritization of every request as high, medium, or low.

Utilization of Office of Equity and Social Justice Tools for CNL Development

The CNL program is an important approach for ensuring that UKC community voices are heard and have an opportunity to inform King County services, programs, and capital improvements for the

unincorporated areas of King County. Per KCC 2.16.055.A.3, DLS is responsible for developing and implementing programs and strategies that improve community partnerships and the delivery, responsiveness, and quality of local services.[17] It is also responsible for developing and implementing programs and services to promote successful public engagement and "help all residents of unincorporated King County be more knowledgeable of, better served by and heard by King County departments and agencies."[18]

The Office of Equity and Racial and Social Justice (OERSJ) provided tools to guide the development of new initiatives and community engagement efforts because intentional and meaningful community engagement and co-creation are foundational to being pro-equity and anti-racist.[19,20] The tools developed by OERSJ include the Community Engagement Guide (CEG), which includes the Community Engagement Continuum, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) process, and language access resources.[21,22,23]

Community Engagement Guide
The Community Engagement Guide includes the Community Engagement Continuum, which provides details, characteristics, and strategies for five levels of community engagement. The Continuum helps King County evaluate which community engagement level is appropriate given factors such as program goals, time constraints, County and community readiness, and capacity and resources.[24]

Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process
The EIR process helps to ensure that equity impacts are rigorously and holistically considered and advanced in the design and implementation of a proposed plan, policy, program, or capital improvement by providing a checklist of items to consider.[25]

Language Access Resources
Language access resources include the 2021 Written Translation Manual, Top 10 Language Dashboard, Top Six Language Maps, and King County's language access requirements. These resources provide the information for determining which languages should be available during community engagement efforts and for creating documents that can easily and clearly be translated.[26]

As described in the sections below, DLS used these tools to develop and carry out the community engagement plans for the CNL development initiative. A basic requirement for using the tools is understanding the demographics of the initiative's area and who will be impacted by the initiative.

Skyway-West Hill Demographics

As shown in Table 2, Skyway-West Hill area, with 68 percent Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), is more diverse than unincorporated King County, which is 32 percent BIPOC. It is more diverse than the County overall (40 percent BIPOC). Close to 18,000 residents live in the Skyway-West Hill area, just over seven percent of the UKC population. Skyway-West Hill area median household income of $75,000 is 73 percent of the King County median household income and 91 percent of the UKC median.

[17] KCC 2.16.055.A.3.
[18] KCC 2.16.055.D.1.
[19] Community Engagement & Co-Creation
[20] Racism as a Public Health Crisis in King County
[21] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[22] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[23] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[24] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[25] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[26] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees

sixty percent of Skyway-West Hill residents own their home, compared to 56 percent of King County residents.[27]

Table 2: Skyway-West Hill Demographics

General Information	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Skyway-West Hill
Population	2,225,000	244,000	18,000
Average household size	2.4	2.7	2
Median age	37	36	41
Percent male	50%	50%	47%
Percent female	50%	50%	53%
Percent youth (under 18 years old)	21%	23%	19%
Percent elder (over 65 years old)	14%	16%	17%

Race and Ethnicity	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Skyway-West Hill
White	60%	68%	32%
Hispanic or Latinx	10%	9%	9%
Asian	18%	13%	28%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%
African American	7%	5%	23%
Native American	0.6%	1%	0%
Two or more races		5%	7%
Limited English-speaking population		5%	8%

Income and Poverty	King County	Unincorporated Areas	Skyway-West Hill
Median household income	$103,000	$82,000	$75,000
Households below poverty line	17%	7%	8%

Housing	King County	Unincorporated areas	Skyway-West Hill
Owner-occupied households	56%	79%	60%
Renter-occupied households	44%	21%	40%
% Rent-burdened households	34%	47%	53%

Who will be impacted by the CNL?

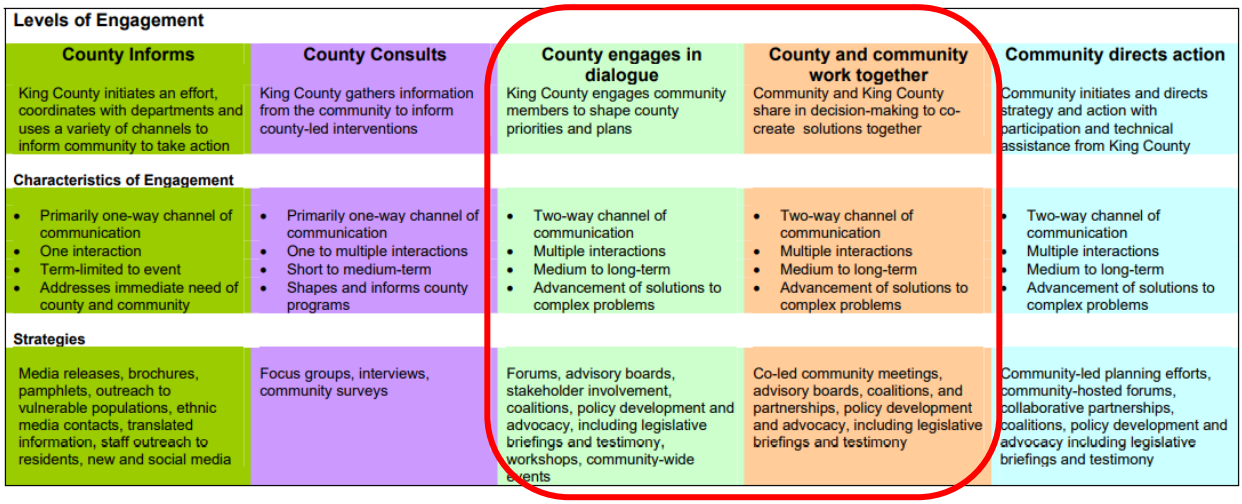
All members of the CSA community are impacted by the CNL initiative because the services, programs, and facilities that are provided by or influenced by County government affect the environment in which community members live. As such, all members of the community are decision-makers in the CNL process. They provide input on which potential services, programs, and capital improvement projects should be added to the CNL.

[27] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

The Community Engagement Guide

Throughout the CNL development process, KCC directs the County to use at least the "County engages in dialogue" and "County and community work together" levels on the Community Engagement Continuum in the Community Engagement Guide.[28] These levels are the second and third highest levels on the continuum and are shown on Figure 1.[29]

Figure 1: KCC-specified Levels of Engagement for the CNL Development Process



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

The King County Community Engagement Guide states that:

> "As a project develops, the level of community engagement may need to change to meet changing needs and objectives. The level of engagement will depend on various factors, including program goals, time constraints, level of program and community readiness, and capacity and resources. There is no one right level of engagement, but considering the range of engagement and its implications on your work is a key step in promoting community participation and building community trust."[30]

DLS formed the Co-creation Team of community members and County staff to evaluate the 2021-2022 CNL development process and propose a new development process. This team redesigned the engagement process after collaborating. This effort aimed to achieve the goal of "County and community work together" on the Continuum of Community Engagement.[31] Per the guidance identified above, the following factors were considered:

- **Program goals:** The program goal was to develop a CNL that is reflective of an entire community's needs, particularly those who have historically not been or felt included, such as low-income populations and populations of color.
- **Time constraints:** Community members have busy lives with limited time to participate in King County initiatives.

[28] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.
[29] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[30] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[31] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

- **Level of program and community readiness:** CNL development is an iterative process repeated every two years. Sharing knowledge is necessary to familiarize community with the CNL development process and the list's purpose.
- **Capacity and resources:** Both community groups and King County departments have limited capacity.

DLS also reviewed the characteristics of engagement for each engagement level as listed on the Community Engagement Continuum, as shown on Figure 2, and compared them to the CNL development process as described above. This was done to verify that DLS was working at the "County and community work together" level of engagement to develop the CNL.[32]

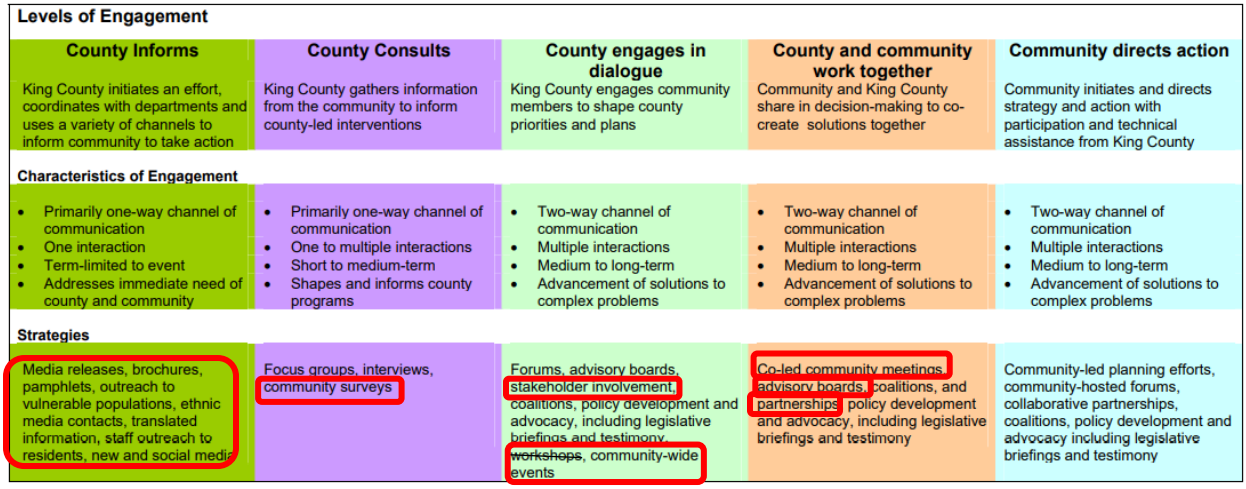
Table 3: Characteristics of Engagement of the CNL development process:

Characteristics of engagement	**CNL development process**
Two-way channel of communication	Communication flows to and from community to prioritize requests.
Multiple interactions	Community members interact with the development process multiple times, from promoting participation, to submitting ideas and prioritizing them.
Medium- to long-term	At a minimum, an updated CNL needs to be submitted to Council every two years, "concurrent with the executive's biennial budget transmittal."[33]
Shapes and informs County programs	CNL is one of many inputs used by departments to inform their budgets.

DLS used many of the corresponding strategies listed on the Continuum of Community Engagement as shown in Figure 2.[34] These strategies are described above in the Phase I community engagement sections of this document.

[32] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement
[33] KCC 2.16.055.C.5.b.
[34] Community Engagement Guide, Continuum of Community Engagement

Figure 2: Strategies Used to Develop the CNL.



Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	**County Consults**	**County engages in dialogue**	**County and community work together**	**Community directs action**
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One interaction • Term-limited to event • Addresses immediate need of county and community	• Primarily one-way channel of communication • One to multiple interactions • Short to medium-term • Shapes and informs county programs	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems	• Two-way channel of communication • Multiple interactions • Medium to long-term • Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, ~~workshops~~, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

Equity Impact Review Process

As outlined by OERSJ, the Equity Impact Review (EIR) Process identifies three equity frameworks which should be considered during the development and implementation of a proposed action.[35,36] These equity frameworks are:

- **Distributional Equity**: Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties.
- **Process Equity**: Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input.
- **Cross-generational Equity**: Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations.

This brief review seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the community engagement and development of the CNL by DLS and the potential implementation of CNL requests by departments. This review is organized into five phases of analysis, as follows:

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community.
Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.[37]

CNL Development EIR Summary

Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected.
All community members seeking services from King County could be affected by the CNL.

Phase 2: Assess equity and community context.
Per the EIR process checklist, community priorities and concerns need to be identified to assess equity and community context. The CNL development process identifies communities' priorities and concerns.

[35] Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[36] An action is defined by the EIR Process as "plan/policy/program development, operations modification, capital programs/projects, etc." Equity Impact Review Process Overview
[37] Equity Impact Review Process Overview

Each of the determinants of equity are likely to be either directly or indirectly influenced by the development of the CNL. The determinants of equity are:

-Early Childhood Development
-Education
-Jobs and Job Training
-Health and Human Services
-Food Systems
-Parks and Natural Resources
-Built and Natural Environment
-Transportation
-Community Economic Development
-Neighborhoods
-Housing
-Community and Public Safety
-Law and Justice

The development of the CNL impacts these determinants of equity because it identifies the concerns and priorities of community, which is the first step in creating solutions. The extent to which impact on each determinant is realized depends on several factors, such as: available funding resources, timelines for implementation, the scope and location of specific programs and investments, and the community members affected.

Phase 3: Analysis and decision process.
The CNL development process does not identify alternative solutions to community requests, it merely identifies the requests. However, the prioritization of these requests as high, medium, or low is based on community engagement and knowledge. This prioritization is shared with the lead departments and could influence budget requests.

Phase 4: Implement. Are you staying connected with communities and employees?
The CNL is transmitted to Council as part of the 2026-2027 biennial budget transmittal. Once adopted, DLS will share the CNL with community members. The list will be translated per language access requirements and posted on PublicInput and DLS's website and brought to community meetings. The list's location will be communicated through a variety of outreach activities and the engagement platform. DLS will continue to build relationships with community members and engage on an ongoing basis to learn of their needs for potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements. The engagement website allows community members to enter requests at any time. DLS continues to promote this feature regularly through social media, at office hours, and at community meetings.

Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listen, adjust, and co-learn with communities and employees.
This is the second iteration of the CNL development process, and it was significantly influenced by community through the Co-creation Team and the Community Connectors. DLS will start the development of the next iteration of the CNLs in mid-2026.

The CNL development process takes distributional, process, and cross-generational equity into consideration by:

- Attempting to gather community needs in all areas of UKC, both rural and urban.
- Creating an inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input; however, more work can always be done to ensure that community members who historically were or felt excluded are welcomed into the process.
- Acknowledging and communicating to community members and King County staff that the CNL is a snapshot in time and thus needs to be updated regularly to give current and future generations an opportunity to make their needs known.

CNL Implementation EIR Summary

Should the County fund solutions to the community-identified needs on the CNL, the County and community will work together to co-create responsive services, programs, facilities, or capital

improvements. The lead department for the funded solution is responsible for using the EIR process during program development and implementation to ensure that distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational equity are considered in the solution development and implementation process.

In Phase 2 of the EIR process checklist, the community's concerns and needs should be identified to evaluate community context. The CNL will be useful in Phase 2 of the EIR process for funded solutions because it is a readily available lists of community-identified needs.

CNL Language Access Resources

DLS used the language access resources developed by OERSJ to ensure that language translation and interpretation were available during both community engagement phases of the CNL development process.[38] The Written Translation Manual, updated in 2021, was referenced to ensure that materials, including website and mailer text, could easily and accurately be translated.[39]

From tools to outreach materials to meetings, DLS offered translation and interpretation services for the top seven most frequently spoken languages in UKC as identified by the Top 10 Languages Dashboard.[40] These languages are English, Russian, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish, Hindi, and Chinese. These languages were selected based on the number of individuals who speak English less than "very well" according to the 2021 American Community Survey data for languages spoken at home in specific urban areas. However, PublicInput includes a "Translate" button, which allows the user to select from over 100 languages, allowing for greater participation across all language groups.

Table 4: 2021 ACS Data: Language Diversity and Population in unincorporated King County

Language	Population
Spanish	4,143
Vietnamese	2,297
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,266
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	1,250
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	1,153
Other and unspecified languages	1,052
Korean	750
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	670
Other Indo-European languages	418
Arabic	92
German or other West Germanic languages	18
French, Haitian, or Cajun	11

- Spanish and Vietnamese are the top two languages with the highest number of speakers who have limited English proficiency, with populations of 4,143 and 2,297 respectively.
- The category of Other Asian and Pacific Island languages likely includes Hindi, as suggested by on-the-ground insights, with a population of 1,266.

[38] Language and Communication Guidance and Resources for County Employees
[39] Written Translation Manual
[40] Top 10 Languages Dashboard

- Russian is assumed to be the predominant language among the Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages group, which has 1,250 speakers.
- Chinese languages (including Mandarin and Cantonese) have 1,153 speakers, making it a significant group.
- The remaining languages, Korean and Tagalog (including Filipino), have smaller but notable populations of 750 and 670 respectively, warranting translation services.

These seven languages were chosen based on the need to effectively communicate with and provide services to the largest groups with limited English proficiency in urban areas.

The mailer sent to 34,570 UKC household in Phase I included text in the top seven languages stating, "To request this information in another language or format, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206 477 3800." Interpretation services were offered at the meetings and workshops upon request. In the Skyway-West Hill area, no additional language interpreters were requested.

Summary & Lessons Learned

The CNL is a snapshot in time of community needs. It is required to be updated, at a minimum, every two years.[41] DLS continues to work with community, the King County Council, King County departments, and other agencies to update, prioritize, and implement the CNL requests.

DLS continues to expand and refine its community engagement efforts with community members in ways that reach those in the community who did not participate in the development of the community needs lists or who may not realize how the community needs list may affect their daily lives. DLS will continue to ask community members to evaluate and reaffirm their priorities with both in-person and digital engagement strategies to maximize participation. This means continuing to look for opportunities to collect and share information such as:

- Partnering with existing community organizations, such as faith-based organizations, that already work with and represent underrepresented community members such as immigrants and limited English proficiency populations.
- Engaging with residents where they already meet to be respectful of their time.
- Working with and in schools to engage students and their families as both often have schedule restrictions that make it hard to engage with the County.
- Considering other places where youth gather to seek input.
- Engaging with seniors at senior living communities to be respectful of their mobility and facility with technology.
- Connecting with disability service providers to reach out to their clients.
- Providing alternative meeting times for those with irregular schedules.
- Compensating participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise.
- Documenting the number of participants, and if possible, their race and ethnicity to ensure participants represent the demographics of the community.

DLS strives to obtain participant contact and demographic data, through optional demographic surveys, to assess which community members are not being reached through current in-person and online engagement efforts.

[41] King County Code 2.16.055.C.2.

KCC requires that implementation of the CNL be reviewed and reported on annually.[42] DLS will gather the updates from agencies and share these reports on the DLS website and the CNL community engagement hub, where community can leave comments.

Moving forward, the CNL process must continue to remain open and transparent, affected communities or neighborhoods must continue to be included in the decision-making, and resources must be directed where needs are the greatest.

[42] KCC 2.16.055.C.2.

Community Engagement Appendices

A. Co-creation Team

Name	CSA
Sandy Cobb	Bear Creek Sammamish
Michelle Faltaous	Fairwood
Warren Iverson	Greater Maple Valley
Michael Magnani	Four Creeks
Timothy O'Brien	SE King County
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Kimnang Seng	White Center/North Highline
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley
Yordanos Teferi	East Renton Plateau
Michael Trahan	Skyway West Hill
David Vogel	Vashon Maury Island
Danielle de Clercq	King County
David Daw	King County
Cyndal Ellenberger	King County
Mo McBroom	King County
John Vander Sluis	King County
John Taylor	King County
Amelia Tjaden	King County

B. Community Connectors

Name	CSA
Hamdi Abdulla	Skyway/West Hill
John Affolter	Vashon/Maury Island
Trapper Bailey	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County
Sandy Cobb	Sammamish/Bear Creek/Redmond Ridge
Cynthia Edwards	Skyway/West Hill
Noni Ervin	Fairwood
Fin Harmany	Skyway/West Hill
Lis Harmegnies	Fairwood
Steven Hiester	Greater Maple Valley
Gwendolyn High	East Renton Plateau
Jefferson Rose/Randy Nguyen	White Center/North Highline
Timothy OBrien	SE King County (Enumclaw Plateau)
Shelley Puariea	East Federal Way
Deborah Salem	East Federal Way
Annie Sieger	Fairwood
Lauren Silver-Turner	Snoqualmie Valley/ Northeast King County

C. 2023 CNL Survey Categories by Policy Area

Environment, Farmland, Parks, & Open Spaces (e.g., climate change, wildlife, parks, flood control)

1. County park and trail facilities (e.g., dog parks, trailhead parking, restrooms)
2. County park operations and maintenance (e.g., litter control, trail maintenance, safety)
3. Recreation and community programs (e.g., community centers, programming, park safety)
4. Farming programs (e.g., farm leasing, farmer support, technical assistance with forest health and wildfire prevention, agricultural drainage)
5. Habitat and ecosystems (e.g., open space acquisition, salmon restoration, noxious weeds, habitat restoration)
6. Forestry programs (e.g., wildfire safety, carbon sequestration)
7. Water resource protection (e.g., clean water)
8. Historic preservation (e.g., landmarks, archeological finds, preservation of historic buildings)
9. Parks District
10. Other

Health & Human Services (e.g., mental health, senior services, homelessness

11. Behavior health/mental health services
12. Developmental disabilities services
13. Domestic violence services
14. Veteran's services
15. Senior services
16. School districts
17. The impact of racism on health (racism as a Public Health crisis)
18. Substance abuse prevention (e.g., opioid overdose prevention and related services)
19. Healthy food access
20. Homelessness (e.g., housing, health)
21. Parent and child health
22. Healthcare access
23. Chronic disease prevention & management (e.g., heart disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, COPD)
24. Communicable disease prevention (e.g., MRSA, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Shigellosis, Tuberculosis, West Nile Virus. Zika. Pertussis, Rabies, COVID-19)
25. Health information and education
26. Pre-release support/post-release support for individuals held in jail
27. Other

Community, Economic, and Workforce Development and Resources.

28. Community centers
29. Workforce development
30. Small business funding
31. Business incubator/Startup development center
32. Commercial development
33. Farmers markets
34. Other

Housing and Land Use (e.g., affordable housing, growth management act).

35. Environmental health and healthy homes (e.g., lead exposure, mold, ventilation)
36. Housing (e.g., affordable housing, housing repair)
37. Code enforcement
38. Permitting services
39. Other

Public Transportation & Roads (e.g., bus service, water taxi, sidewalks, bike paths).

40. Traffic congestion and flow (e.g., delay, neighborhood cut-through traffic)
41. Excessive vehicle speeds
42. Roadway lighting (e.g., streetlight)
43. Other traffic safety (e.g., intersection & roadway design, signage, traffic, etc.)
44. Parking
45. Other roadway operation (snow/ice removal, street cleaning, etc.)
46. Road surface condition (e.g., pavement and bridge deck condition)
47. Roadway drainage and flooding
48. Mowing, tree trimming, other road safety-related vegetation management
49. Litter, dumping, debris, objects in the road right-of-way
50. Other roadway maintenance and preservation
51. Roadway pedestrian infrastructure & safety (e.g., crosswalks, sidewalks, rural multi-use shoulders)
52. Roadway bike infrastructure & safety (e.g., bike lanes, rural multi-use shoulders)
53. Accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., curb ramps)
54. Highways (e.g., State Route 18, I-405, etc.)
55. Other road-related issues
56. Transit stops and passenger facilities
57. Transit service
58. Park and ride lots
59. Other

Public & Community Safety (e.g., crime, disaster preparation & response, policing).

60. Community engagement (e.g., police-community partnership or police-community relations)
61. Co-response teams (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
62. Neighborhood watch programs
63. King County Search & Rescue
64. King County Sheriff's Office community locations (e.g., district office/storefront)
65. Policing priorities (e.g., funding, staffing, accountability)
66. Crime & traffic enforcement
67. Youth crime
68. Noise (e.g., traffic noise, airport noise)
69. Animal control services (e.g., licensing, leash laws, adoption, response times)
70. Public health emergency response and resiliency (e.g., wildfire smoke, COVID response)
71. Gun violence
72. Injury prevention
73. Emergency management (e.g., ability to respond)
74. Emergency & disaster preparedness (e.g., getting yourself ready)
75. Climate justice & health
76. Extreme weather centers (e.g., warming, cooling, smoke, disaster centers)

77. Other

Youth & Early Childhood Services (e.g., childcare, after school programs).

78. Childcare (e.g., subsidy navigation and assistance)
79. Early childhood supports
80. Education
81. Substance abuse: youth (e.g., cannabis, fentanyl)
82. Youth programs and services
83. School districts
84. Other

Other Services, Infrastructure, & Utilities (e.g., digital equity, landfill, illegal dumping, sewer).

85. Access to King County services (online, in-person)
86. Litter and illegal dumping not on King County property
87. Litter, illegal dumping, and vandalism on King County-owned property
88. Graffiti not on King County property
89. Recycling and composting facilities and services
90. Cable companies (internet access)
91. Fire districts
92. Flood control and stormwater management (e.g., drainage, stormwater, surface water)
93. Pollution and hazardous waste (e.g., collection, education)
94. Library
95. Fireworks (e.g., enforcement)
96. Wastewater treatment
97. Other

D. Examples of CNL Communication Materials

Example of a Flyer

What do you want for your community?

King County Local Services is asking people who live in unincorporated areas (areas that lie outside city limits) what would make their communities better places to live.

We will work with communities to make a **Community Needs List**—a list of desired services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements—for each area. King County will use these lists to help make budget decisions next year.

To request this information in another format or language, email AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov or call 206-477-3800.

Para solicitar esta información en Español, envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov o llamar al 206-477-3800.

要以其他格式或語言索取此信息，請致電 206-477-3800 或發送電子郵件至 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov。

इस जानकारी को किसी अन्य प्रारूप या भाषा में अनुरोध करने के लिए, AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov पर ईमेल करें या 206-477-3800 पर कॉल करें।

다른 형식이나 언어로 이 정보를 요청하려면 206-477-3800 번으로 문의하거나 AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov 로 이메일을 보내주시기 바랍니다.

Чтобы запросить эту информацию в другом формате или на другом языке, звоните 206-477-3800 или пишите AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov.

Để có các thông tin này bằng tiếng Việt, xin gọi số 206-477-3800 hoặc gửi điện thư đến asklocalservices@kingcounty.gov.

8/10

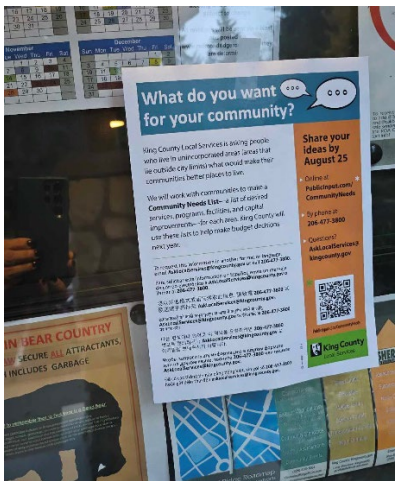
Share your ideas by August 30

- Online at **PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds** *
- By phone at **206-477-3800**
- Questions? **AskLocalServices@kingcounty.gov**

*

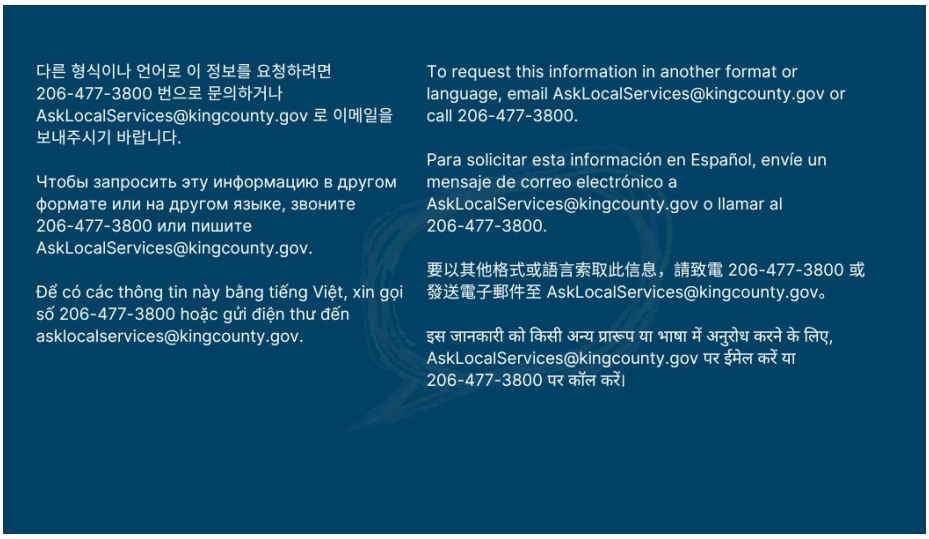
PublicInput.com/CommunityNeeds

King County Local Services



Example of a Business Card Handout





Example of an Instagram Post



Examples of Facebook Posts





King County Local Services - Roads, Permitting, Community Service Areas
August 1, 2023 ·

More #nationalnightout #nno pics!

Gwen High from CARE stands ready with her Community Needs List informational package ready for distribution to her community on the East Renton Plateau! For more information visit: publicinput.com/communityneeds



Examples of Community Connector Event Promotion





E. Catalogue headings and DLS tasks for each request

KCC.2.16.055.C3 details how community needs lists shall be established.[43] The table describes the actions taken by DLS to develop the catalogue in alignment with the KCC.

Catalogue Column Title	DLS Task
Area	Import the unincorporated area selected by the survey taker.
Request	Import the text of the community request from the survey.
Community Request Category	- Assign each request to a relevant sub-topic category based on survey options.
Lead Department	Identify and assign the department best suited to lead implementation of the request.
Strengthens Community Vision	Evaluate and indicate whether the request meets or strengthens the community vision and policies established in the proposed subarea plan and King County's guiding principles.

[43] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

F. Catalogue headings and lead department review tasks

KCC department reviewers were provided the guidance below in alignment with the CNL development process stipulated in KCC.2.16.055.C3.[44]

Catalogue Column Title	Requested Action/Required Information
Request	Review all entries in this column. Consolidate similar or duplicate requests where appropriate to streamline analysis and reduce redundancy.
Community Request Category	No action needed.
Lead Department	Confirm that the department assigned is the lead agency for the requests. If not, suggest an alternative agency.
In County Scope	Select yes or no to indicate whether the requests fall within the department's scope of work.
Reason out of scope	Explain why these requests are not within the department's scope of work.
Anticipated Implementation Timeline	Enter anticipated timeline if known, otherwise enter TBD or N/A as applicable. • TBD – A larger planning effort is needed before a specific timeline can be selected. • N/A – Even though within scope, a solution is unlikely to be implemented due to feasibility, budget constraints, resource needs, and other barriers to implementation.
Potential Partnerships	Enter potential partners who could help or lead in the development and implementation of solutions to the requests. Be creative and flexible; include other government agencies, nonprofits, etc.
Type of Request	Enter type of request: • Potential service • Potential program • Potential capital improvement project • Standard operations needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Standard operations *not* needing additional funding to meet requested level of service • Existing capital improvement project • Policy • Other
Comments	Add department comments such as highlighting next steps, any related or conflicting King County priorities, and specific partnership or collaboration opportunities that build on community's strengths and assets.

[44] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.

Appendix 2: Glossary of Acronyms

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit
BHRD – Behavioral Health and Recovery Division
BIA – Business Improvement Area
BIPOC – Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CDA – Community Development Association
CDC – Community Development Corporation
CDFI – Community Development Financial Institution
CHS – Community Health Services Division
CJTC – Criminal Justice Training Center
CSA – Community Service Area
CSO – Community Service Officer (King County Sheriff's Office)
CTC – College to Career
CYYAD – Children, Youth and Young Adults Division
DCHS – Department of Community and Human Services
DCYF – Washington State Department of Children, Youth & Families
DLS – Department of Local Services
DNRP – Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DPW – Department of Public Works
KCHA – King County Housing Authority
KCLS – King County Library System
KCPAO – King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office
KCRHA – King County Regional Homelessness Authority
KCSO – King County Sheriff's Office
LEAD – Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PHSKC – Public Health Seattle & King County
PSB – Performance, Strategy, and Budget
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSESD – Puget Sound Educational Service District
RSD – Road Services Division
SBA – Small Business Association
SBDC – Washington Small Business Development Center
SCL – Seattle City Light
SCRC – Skyway Community Resource Center
SODA – Service Our Dog Area
SR – State Route
SVT – Snoqualmie Valley Transportation
SWD – Solid Waste Division
SWH – Skyway-West Hill
SWS – Stormwater Services Section
UA – Unincorporated Area
UAC – Unincorporated Area Council
UKC – Unincorporated King County
WDFW – Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WFDC – Work Force Development Center
WLRD – Water and Land Resources Division
WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation

Appendix 3: Performance Measures

The King County Code states that community needs lists shall establish performance metrics to monitor the implementation of items on the community needs lists and the overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan.[1]

To achieve this, the lead executive branch department for each item on the list will provide an annual status update. For capital improvement projects, the lead department will indicate the expected project timeline and the current development phase: planning phase, preliminary design phase, final design phase, implementation phase, closing phase, or land acquisition phase. For programs and services, the lead department will indicate the expected implementation timeline and the program or service phase, such as design phase, request for proposal phase, or implementation phase. These phases will vary depending on whether the work is done by King County or by partner organizations. The Department of Local Services will consolidate these updates into a report for the respective community and Councilmember annually.

The overarching progress towards reaching the 20-year vision established in the subarea plan, for those areas with subarea plans, will be monitored biannually according to the monitoring plan developed for the subarea plan.

DLS is accountable for providing a yearly update to community and Council on the status of the implementation of the CNLs.[2] DLS last posted the status of the September 2022 CNLs, including that of Skyway-West Hill on the new community engagement hub in 2024.[3]

[1] King County Code 2.16.055.C.3.
[2] KCC 2.16.055.C.3.
[3] Skyway-West Hill - CNL status update report

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

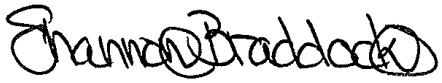
Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,



Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: 2025-XXXX
Title: Ordinance relating to community needs lists for unincorporated King County sub geographies
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Various executive branch agencies
Note Prepared By: Sara Estiri, Program Manager, Dept of Local Services.
Date Prepared: June 17, 2025
Note Reviewed By: Jillian Scheibeck, CFO, Department of Local Services
Date Reviewed: June 17, 2025

Description of request:

This proposed legislation would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service area and the five urban potential annexation area geographies in unincorporated King County, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Various	Various		0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Various	Various	Various	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2023-2024	2025-2026	2027-2028
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:
In accordance with K.C.C. 2.16.055.C., the community needs lists are the responsibility of the Executive to implement. Implementation of the community needs lists will require additional resources, and funding requests are subject to approval through the County budget process. The feasibility of implementation and timelines for completion identified in the community needs lists are estimates and may change based on future resources, appropriations, and other circumstances.

2026-2027 Proposed Community Needs List Investments

The 2026-2027 Proposed Budget advances priorities put forward by residents of Unincorporated King County through the community needs list (CNL) process.

Background

The Department of Local Services (DLS) is required by King County Code 2.16.055, C.1 to develop 11 CNLs—one for each of the six rural community service areas and five urban potential annexation areas. The CNLs are lists of potential services, programs, facilities, and capital improvements identified by the community that will require additional resources.

Funding Constraints

While King County agencies strive to be responsive to the community, a number of CNL requests cannot be implemented in 2026-2027 due to funding constraints in the General Fund and Roads Fund. New revenue tools provided by the State Legislature helped address the $175 million deficit in the General Fund, with limited funding available for new programs and services. Without a new sustainable revenue source, the Roads Fund will be unable to fund many of the traffic safety, road repair, drainage improvements, and quality of life needs of the community in Unincorporated King County.

2026-2027 Proposed Investments

The 2026-2027 Proposed Budget includes the following proposals that are responsive to the CNLs:

- KCSO will invest $463,000 to add a Special Assault Unit deputy to reduce the backlog of cases in the unincorporated area and will also fund $2.1 million in recruiting efforts, hiring incentive pay, and referral incentives to recruit additional deputies across King County. This proposed investment is responsive to multiple CNL requests for increased deputies and patrols. *(EN_A20000, DS_020, DS_007, DS_008; CNL: BCCS.25.006, BCCS.25.027, BCCS.25.028, EFP.25.004, EFP.25.009, FWP.25.022, FCTC.005, FCTC.25.004, GMVC.25.010, SNVC.24.023, SNVC.25.015, SEKC.25.012, SEKC.25.025, VMIC.25.029)*
- DLS will add $250,000 in contingency funding to support emergency response in Unincorporated King County, allowing the department to be responsive to the community's needs during an emergency event. *(EN_A77000, DS_001; CNL: ERP.25.001)*
- DLS will add a position to support communications with residents of Unincorporated King County. Additional communications capacity will allow for a more proactive approach to working with County partner agencies to provide information on County services. *(EN_A77000, DS_003; CNL: GMVC.25.006, GMVC.25.012, GMVC.25.017, NHP.25.016, SWP.25.005, SNVC.24.006, FCTC.25.001)*
- Metro Transit will add $1.4 million in one-time funding to continue the Snoqualmie Valley Shuttle, which provides mobility access in a rural area including connections to Issaquah and Redmond. *(EN_A46410, DS_009; CNL: SNVC.24.049)*
- The 2026-2031 Parks Levy includes $1 million for the planning, design, and construction of new dog parks. Tentative sites include Lake Geneva Park, North Shorewood Park, and Skyway Park. In

2026-2027, Parks will invest in the design and potentially construction of an off-leash dog park; the location will be identified when the Off Leash Dog Park Plan is finalized in late 2025. *(3581, #1150601; CNL: SWP.023)*

- The Water and Land Resources Division (WLRD) will invest $1.4 million to improve the Cemetery Pond Regional Stormwater Facility, which occupies historic wetlands. The project will restore portions of the wetland to increase the facility's detention storage and improve water quality treatment. *(3292, #1129498; CNL: ERP.25.008, ERP.25.018, FCTC.009)*
- The Community Needs List includes several requests that are supported by Conservation Future Advisory Committee recommendations:
    - Community members requested conservation efforts from High Point to North Bend (*CNL*: *SNVC.25.005).* The 2026-2027 Proposed Budget includes:
        - $2.6 million to acquire 200 acres in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Natural Area. This would protect portions of two alpine lakes and the headwaters of Granite Creek and secure recreational access for popular backcountry trails. *($2M - 3151, #1150373; $661,000 - 3581, #1150412)*
        - $109,000 to acquire property in the Snoqualmie Riverfront Reach area to support site stabilization. *(3151, #1150427)*
        - $700,000 to acquire 18 acres in the Stillwater Natural Area, which is a priority for salmon habitat restoration. *($525,000 - 3151, # 1150376; $175,000 - 3581, #1150414).*
        - $1.9M to acquire 116 acres to protect property in the Upper Snoqualmie watershed. *($1.4M - 3151, #1148007; $483,000 - 3581, #1148037)*
        - $525,000 to acquire 49 acres in undeveloped upland forest east of the Raging River and along the Preston Snoqualmie Regional Trail. *($400,000 - 3151, #1148001; $131,000 - 3581, # 1147995)*
    - Community members also requested conservation efforts along the Middle Green River/Green River Gorge to prevent environmental degradation *(CNL: SEKC.25.009)*. The 2026-2027 Proposed budget includes:
        - $4 million to acquire 43 acres along the Middle Green River and Newaukum Creek to protect salmon habitat, promote ecological connectivity between State Park lands, the Green River Natural Area, and the lower Newaukum Creek Ravine; and protect and restore the middle portion of Newaukum Creek. *($1.7M - 3151, #1145729; $1M – 3151, #1148073; $1.3M - 3581, # 1136778)*

2026-2027 Next Steps

Throughout the 2026-2027 biennium, agencies will continue to work to identify new projects and funding for CNL requests that may be implemented in the future.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	20	**Name:**	Jake Tracy
Proposed No.:	2025-0314	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0314 would update code sections pertaining to the Parks and Recreation operating fund and Parks Capital fund to allow proceeds from the 2026-2031 Parks Levy to be deposited there.

SUMMARY

In April 2025, the Council passed Ordinance 19922, which placed on the August 2025 ballot proposition authorizing a six-year property tax levy to support parks and open space throughout King County.

The proposed ordinance would amend King County Code (K.C.C.) 4A.200.480 to require proceeds from the 2020-2025 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Levy to be deposited in a subfund of the Parks and Recreation Fund, and that moneys for grant programs and capital purposes be deposited in the relevant funds for those purposes.

Amendment S1 would make technical changes.

BACKGROUND

In April 2025, the Council passed Ordinance 19922, which placed on the August 2025 ballot proposition authorizing a six-year property tax levy to support parks and open space throughout King County. The ordinance set an initial levy rate of 23.29 cents per $1,000 of assessed value (AV) and was expected to generate approximately $1.45 billion over the life of the levy, to fund various purposes shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Parks Levy Ordinance Allocations

Category	Levy Allocation
Off-the-top Allocations	
Woodland Park Zoo	No more than $40M
Seattle Aquarium	No more than $12M

Category	Levy Allocation
Seattle Waterfront	No more than $6M
Memorial Stadium	No more than $2.5M
Pacific Science Center	No more than $6 million
Municipal Parks Capital and Open Space Passthrough	No more than $25 million
Aquatic Facilities	No more than $68 million, including $22 million for King County Aquatic Center
Get Active Stay Active Grants	No more than $10 million
Healthy Communities and Parks Grants	At least $30 million
Community Partnerships and Grants	No more than $12.5 million
Ballfield Access and Preservation Grants	No more than $13.5 million
Percentage-remainder Allocations	
Operations and Maintenance	40% of remainder
Acquisitions and Capital Projects	50% of remainder
Town/City Passthrough	10% of remainder

The ballot measure was approved by King County voters.

ANALYSIS

The proposed ordinance would amend King County Code (K.C.C.) 4A.200.480 to require proceeds from the 2020-2025 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Levy to be deposited in a subfund of the Parks and Recreation Fund and would specify that these proceeds could only be spent in accordance with the requirements of Ordinance 19922.

It would also specify that proceeds being used for grant programs and capital purposes be transferred to the Parks Capital Fund. The ordinance would amend the K.C.C. 4A.200.490 to allow the Parks Capital Fund to accept these proceeds and to allow the proceeds to be spent on those purposes. Get Active/Stay Active grant funding would be transferred to the Youth and Amateur Sports fund.

Council staff have not identified any legal or policy issues with the proposed ordinance.

AMENDMENT

Amendment S1 would make technical changes to correct drafting errors.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0314

2. Amendment S1
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0314.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE updating references to the 2026-2031 Parks Levy in the parks and recreation fund and the parks capital fund; and amending Ordinance 14793, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.480 and Ordinance 15966, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.490.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 14793, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.480 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the parks and recreation fund.

B. The fund shall be a first tier fund. It is a special revenue fund.

C. The director of the department of natural resources and parks shall be the manager of the fund.

D. The fund shall account for the receipt of tax levy revenues and other moneys, and for the disbursement in accordance with ((~~this section~~)) the following:

1.a. The proceeds of the six-year property tax levy approved by the voters of King County on August ((~~20, 2019~~)) 5, 2025, under Ordinance ((~~18890~~)) 19922, in excess of the levy limitation in chapter 84.55 RCW, shall be deposited, in accordance with Ordinance ((~~18890, Section 3~~)) 19922, Section 4,, in a levy subfund of the parks and recreation fund, or its successor((~~.~~));

b. The levy proceeds shall be used only for the eligible purposes specified

in Ordinance ((~~18890, Section 4, consistent with Ordinance 18890, Section 6.~~)) 19922, Section 5;

c. The levy proceeds to be used for the purposes specified in Ordinance ((~~18890~~)) 19922, Section ((~~4.C., D. and E.2~~)) 5.D., G., H., and I.2. shall be transferred to the parks capital fund created under K.C.C. 4A.200.490; and

d. The levy proceeds to be used for the purposes specified in Ordinance 19922, Section 5.E., shall be transferred to the youth and amateur sports fund created under K.C.C. 4A.200.810.

2. Any other moneys deposited in the fund shall be used for parks and recreation purposes.

E. The fund shall be managed in such a way as to distinguish between proceeds from levies approved under Ordinance ((~~18890~~)) 19922, business revenues, as well as parks operating and maintenance expenditures, community grant program expenditures and targeted equity grant program expenditures.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 15966, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.490 shall be amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the parks capital fund.

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

C. The director of the department of natural resources and parks shall be the manager of the fund.

D. The fund shall account for the receipt of tax levy revenues and other moneys, and for the disbursement of other moneys for capital parks and recreation purposes.

E. The proceeds of the six-year property tax levy approved by the voters of King County on August 21, 2007, in the fund shall be used only for any of the following eligible purposes:

1. Acquisition of open space and natural lands critical to the preservation of regional watersheds and streams;

2. Acquisition and development of rights of way for regional trails, with primary consideration given to those projects that address health disparities and health inequities as recognized in the Health of King County 2006 report and are consistent with the Regional Trails Plan including acquisition of missing critical links and/or maximization of regional trail use;

3. Repayment of costs, including principal and interest, associated with interim financing following approval of the levy; and

4. To provide up to five hundred thousand dollars annually for capital funding of recreation grant programs.

F.1. The proceeds of the six-year levy approved by the voters of King County on August 20, 2013, in the fund shall be used only for those purposes specified in Ordinance 17568, Section 4.B.

2. Any other moneys deposited in the fund shall be used for capital parks and recreation purposes.

G.1. The proceeds of the six-year levy approved by the voters of King County on August 20, 2019, in the fund shall be used only for those purposes specified in Ordinance 18890, Section 4.C., D. and E.2.

2. Any other moneys deposited in the fund shall be used for capital parks

and recreation purposes.

H. The proceeds of the six-year levy approved by the voters on King County on August 5, 2025, in the fund shall be used only for those purposes specified in Ordinance 19922, Section 5.D., F., G., H., and I.2.

2. Any other moneys deposited in the fund shall be used for capital parks and recreation purposes.

((~~H.~~)) I. The moneys in the fund from the levies approved under Ordinances 15760, 17568 ((~~and~~)), 18890, and 19922 shall be used solely for the eligible purposes authorized by the voters ((~~and shall not supplant existing funds used for those purposes~~)).

((~~I.~~)) J. The fund shall be managed in such a way as to distinguish levy revenues from any other revenues in the fund.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

S1

10-29-25
Striking Amendment

Sponsor: Dembowski

[J. Tracy]

Proposed No.: 2025-0314

STRIKING AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0314, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 6, strike everything through page 5, line 77, and insert:

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 14793, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.480 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the parks and recreation fund.

B. The fund shall be a first tier fund. It is a special revenue fund.

C. The director of the department of natural resources and parks shall be the manager of the fund.

D. The fund shall account for the receipt of tax levy revenues and other moneys, and for the disbursement in accordance with ((~~this section~~)) the following:

1.a. The proceeds of the six-year property tax levy approved by the voters of King County on August ((~~20, 2019~~)) 5, 2025, under Ordinance ((~~18890~~)) 19922, in excess of the levy limitation in chapter 84.55 RCW, shall be deposited, in accordance with Ordinance ((~~18890, Section 3~~)) 19922, Section 4, in a levy subfund of the parks and recreation fund, or its successor((~~.~~));

b. The levy proceeds shall be used only for the eligible purposes specified in Ordinance ((~~18890, Section 4, consistent with Ordinance 18890, Section 6.~~)) 19922, Section 5;

c. The levy proceeds to be used for the purposes specified in Ordinance ((~~18890~~)) 19922, Section ((~~4.C., D. and E.2~~)) 5.D., F., G., H., and I.2. shall be transferred to the parks capital fund created under K.C.C. 4A.200.490; and

d. The levy proceeds to be used for the purposes specified in Ordinance 19922, Section 5.E., shall be transferred to the youth and amateur sports fund created under K.C.C. 4A.200.810((~~.~~)); and

2. Any other moneys deposited in the fund shall be used for parks and recreation purposes.

E. The fund shall be managed in such a way as to distinguish between proceeds from levies approved under Ordinance ((~~18890~~)) 19922, business revenues, as well as parks operating and maintenance expenditures, community grant program expenditures and targeted equity grant program expenditures.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 15966, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.200.490 shall be amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the parks capital fund.

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

C. The director of the department of natural resources and parks shall be the manager of the fund.

D. The fund shall account for the receipt of tax levy revenues and other moneys, and for the disbursement of other moneys for capital parks and recreation purposes.

E. The proceeds of the six-year property tax levy approved by the voters of King County on August 21, 2007, in the fund shall be used only for any of the following eligible purposes:

1. Acquisition of open space and natural lands critical to the preservation of regional watersheds and streams;

2. Acquisition and development of rights of way for regional trails, with primary consideration given to those projects that address health disparities and health inequities as recognized in the Health of King County 2006 report and are consistent with the Regional Trails Plan including acquisition of missing critical links and/or maximization of regional trail use;

3. Repayment of costs, including principal and interest, associated with interim financing following approval of the levy; and

4. To provide up to five hundred thousand dollars annually for capital funding of recreation grant programs.

F.1. The proceeds of the six-year levy approved by the voters of King County on August 20, 2013, in the fund shall be used only for those purposes specified in Ordinance 17568, Section 4.B.

2. Any other moneys deposited in the fund shall be used for capital parks and recreation purposes.

G.1. The proceeds of the six-year levy approved by the voters of King County on August 20, 2019, in the fund shall be used only for those purposes specified in Ordinance 18890, Section 4.C., D.1 and E.2.

2. Any other moneys deposited in the fund shall be used for capital parks and recreation purposes.

H.1. The proceeds of the six-year levy approved by the voters on King County on August 5, 2025, in the fund shall be used only for those purposes specified in Ordinance 19922, Section 5.D., F., G., H., and I.2.

2. Any other moneys deposited in the fund shall be used for capital parks and recreation purposes.

I. The moneys in the fund from the levies approved under Ordinances 15760, 17568 ((~~and~~)), 18890, and 19922 shall be used solely for the eligible purposes authorized by the voters ((~~and shall not supplant existing funds used for those purposes~~)).

((~~I.~~)) J. The fund shall be managed in such a way as to distinguish levy revenues from any other revenues in the fund."

EFFECT prepared by J. Tracy**:** Corrects drafting errors and adds a missing reference.

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
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TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

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Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

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Additional Materials

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describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
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2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:

Title: Updating references to the 2026-2031 Parks Levy in KCC 4A.200.480 and KCC 4A.200.490
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Parks Division

Note Prepared By: Elka Peterson Horner, Office of Performance, Strategy & Budget

Date Prepared: 8/18/2025

Note Reviewed By: T.J. Stutman, Office of Performance, Strategy & Budget

Date Reviewed: 8/21/2025

Description of request:

The proposed change would update references to the 2026-2031 Parks Levy in the parks and recreation fund and the parks capital fund.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Parks	N/A	N/A	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
Parks	N/A	DNRP	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	21	**Name:**	Sam Porter
Proposed No.:	2025-0308	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance to establish the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure fund.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0308 would establish the Harborview Construction special revenue fund to account for reimbursements for county administrative and project management costs related to county-responsible construction and infrastructure activities on the Harborview Medical Center campus.

BACKGROUND

In 2024, the Washington state legislature expanded the taxing authority granted by RCW 36.62.090 to allow the county legislative authority to levy an additional regular property tax to support the operation, maintenance, and capital expenses of a county hospital, any outpatient clinics operated by the hospital, and payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for such purposes. The tax is limited to 20 cents per thousand dollars of assessed value in any one year.

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0308 would establish a first-tier[1], special revenue fund to be managed by the Director of Executive Services. This fund would account for reimbursements for county administrative and project management costs related to county-responsible construction and infrastructure activities on the Harborview Campus.

AMENDMENT

Council's legal counsel is recommending Amendment 1 which would make technical clarifications to comport with King County Code chapter 2.42.

[1] A "first tier" fund means a fund that is invested for its own benefit per KCC 4A.10.280.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0308
2. Amendment 1
3. Transmittal Letter
4. Fiscal Note

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0308.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE creating the Harborview construction and infrastructure administration fund; and adding a new section to K.C.C. chapter 4A.200.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the county will support increased transparency and tracking specific to operational costs associated with Harborview construction and infrastructure activities. The main sources of revenue for the fund are project reimbursement from the County Hospital Levy and the capital bond program. Creation of a new Harborview construction and infrastructure fund to be managed by the department of executive services will support the centralization of all county-responsible construction and real estate activities located on the Harborview Campus.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

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

A. There is hereby created the Harborview construction and infrastructure administration fund.

B. The fund is a first tier fund. It is a special revenue fund.

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

D. Reimbursements for county administrative and project management costs related to county-responsible construction and infrastructure activities on the Harborview Campus shall be deposited in the fund.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

October 17, 2025
Technical

1

Sponsor: Dembowski

[S. Porter]

Proposed No.: 2025-0308

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0308, VERSION 1

On page 1, on line 13, after "located" strike "on the Harborview Campus" and insert "at the medical center, as defined in K.C.C. 2.42.010"

On page 2, starting on line 23, after "activities" strike "on the Harborview Campus" and insert "at the medical center as defined in K.C.C. 2.42.010"

EFFECT prepared by *S. Porter*: *Making technical clarifications to comport with King County Code chapter 2.42.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
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- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

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I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2025 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion: Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund Creation
Title: Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration
Affected Agency and/or Agencies: Facilities Management Division, Harborview Construction & Infrastructure Division
Note Prepared By: Marina Sebright, Office of Performance, Strategy, & Budget
Date Prepared: 08/04/2025
Note Reviewed By: T.J. Stutman, Office of Performance, Strategy & Budget
Date Reviewed: 8/28/25

Description of request:

The proposed Ordinance creates the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2029-2030
DES	1750		0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2029-2030
DES	1750	HCID	0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2029-2030
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? NO

Notes and Assumptions:

The Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund will be a special revenue fund, with the purpose of receiving reimbursement for costs charged to capital projects related to construction and infrastructure acitivites on the Harborview campus.

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Committee of the Whole

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	22	**Name:**	Sam Porter
Proposed No.:	2025-0289	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

A proposed ordinance to establish the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division within the Department of Executive Services.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0289 would amend King County Code to establish a new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division (HCID) within the Department of Executive Services to be responsible for managing all county capital projects at Harborview Medical Center (HMC) and serving as the lead agency in directing and coordinating capital budget requests from HMC. The new division would be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy (CHL).

BACKGROUND

Harborview is a 540-bed hospital serving as the Level 1 trauma center in the four-state region of Washington, Alaska, Idaho, and Montana. Harborview prioritizes serving the "mission population" including the non-English speaking poor, uninsured or underinsured, people who experience domestic violence, sexual assault, or are incarcerated in King County's jails, among others. Harborview is owned by King County, governed by a 13-member County-appointed Board of Trustees, and operated by the University of Washington.

Since the implementation of the $1.74 billion Harborview Proposition 1 Bond in 2020 and the councilmanic County Hospital Levy in 2025, County workload for the Facilities Management Division (FMD) related to Harborview within the Department of Executive Services has increased significantly. Subsequently, 18 FTEs have been hired in recent years, and the Executive plans to hire eight more to support county-managed capital projects at HMC. The proposed ordinance was transmitted in conjunction with the Executive's proposed 2026-2027 biennial budget which includes a new appropriation unit for the proposed HCID Fund.

ANALYSIS

The HCID would be responsible for managing the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC and would include 15 existing FMD FTEs transferred to the HCID, and three FTEs added in the 2025 supplemental budget.[1] The Executive's proposed 2026-2027 Biennial Budget would add eight new FTEs to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. All existing or proposed FTEs are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Proposed FTEs

	Title	Revenue	Filled or Vacant	Salary & Benefits 2026-2027	Nature[2]
1	Administrator II	County Hospital Capital *initially*	Filled	$312,000	Ord. 19956
2	Capital Projects Manager IV	County Hospital Capital	Filled	$417,000	Transfer
3	Administrator III	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$359,000	Transfer
4	Business & Finance Officer III	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$361,000	Transfer
5	Communication Specialist III	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$323,000	Transfer
6	Executive Assistant	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$311,000	New
7	Special Projects Manager – Facilities Management	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$499,000	Transfer
8	Special Projects Manager III	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$444,000	Transfer
9	Special Projects Manager III	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$444,000	Transfer
10	Special Projects Manager III	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$444,000	Transfer
11	Special Projects Manager IV	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$466,000	Transfer
12	Special Projects Manager IV	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$466,000	Transfer
13	Special Projects Manager IV	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$466,000	Transfer
14	Special Projects Manager IV	Prop 1 Bond	Filled	$466,000	Transfer
15	Special Projects Manager – Facilities Management	Prop 1 Bond Fund	Filled	$499,000	Transfer
16	Business & Finance Officer II	County Hospital Capital *initially*	Vacant	$312,000	Ord. 19956
17	Business & Finance Officer IV	County Hospital Capital *initially*	Vacant	$312,000	Ord. 19956
18	Capital Projects Manager III	County Hospital Capital	Vacant	$377,000	New
19	Capital Projects Manager IV	County Hospital Capital	Vacant	$312,000	New
20	Administrator II	Prop 1 Bond	Vacant	$312,000	New
21	Finance & Administrative Services Manager	Prop 1 Bond	Vacant	$312,000	New
22	Project/Program Manager III	Prop 1 Bond	Vacant	$359,000	Transfer
23	Special Projects Manager II	Prop 1 Bond	Vacant	$197,000	New
24	Special Projects Manager III	Prop 1 Bond	Vacant	$312,000	New

[1] Ordinance 19956
[2] "Transfer" means transfer an FTE from FMD.

25	Special Projects Manager III	Prop 1 Bond	Vacant	$197,000	New
26	Gov. Relations Officer	Not specified	Vacant	$471,000	Transfer
			15 Filled	$5,833,444	
			11 Vacant	$3,473,000	
			Grant Total	$9,306,444	

The new division is proposed to be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy. Table 2 shows the revenues proposed to be managed in the next biennium.

Table 2.
Revenues for Projects to be Managed by the new HCID in 2026-2027.

Revenues	Proposed Capital Projects	2026-2027 Exec Proposed Allocation
2020 Prop 1 Bond	New bed tower construction	$219,721,000[3]
County Hospital Levy Capital	New parking garage ($45M), CHL revenue to support 2020 Bond Project ($42M), Major maintenance projects approved in 2025 ($24M), Additional major maintenance projects ($10M), Pioneer Square Clinic Duncan Building tenant improvements ($23M).	$144,000,000
UTGO Debt Proceeds Backed by 2020 Prop 1 Bond	New parking garage.	$62,000,000
	Total	$425,721,000

By comparison, the total proposed appropriation to the FMD in the 2026-2027 budget is approximately $225 million.

AMENDMENT

Counsel's legal counsel is recommending Amendment 1 which would make technical and legal clarifications.

Amendment 2 was drafted at CM Dembowski's request to designate the director of the HCID as a Key Subordinate Unit under King County Code 2.16.100. This designation

[3] The new bed tower project received previous appropriation of $143M through 2025 and is expected to receive almost $600M in the 28-29 biennium and again in 30-31, for a total appropriation of $1.54 billion through project completion.

would exempt the director from the career service personnel system and require Council approval of their appointment. Amendment 2 would add statement of facts and a finding that due to the nature of the programs the HCID would be responsible for, and their public policy implications, Council has determined that the appointment of the director shall be subject to Council confirmation.

If the HCID Director is designated as a Key Subordinate Unit then King County Code requires that no person currently serving in the position shall continue to serve for more than ninety days, unless reappointed by the executive and confirmed by the council.

Title Amendment T1 would conform the proposed ordinance to Amendment 2.

Amendment 3 would clarify term Harborview Medical Center as used in the proposed ordinance.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0289
2. Amendment 1
3. Amendment 2
4. Amendment 3
5. Title Amendment T1
6. Transmittal Letter
7. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0289.1 **Sponsors** Balducci

AN ORDINANCE relating to establishing the Harborview construction and infrastructure division in the department of executive services; and amending Ordinance 14199, Section 11, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.035.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 14199, Section 11, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.035 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The county administrative officer shall be the director of the department of executive services. The department shall include the records and licensing services division, the finance and business operations division, the facilities management division, the fleet services division, the airport division, the office of risk management services, the administrative office of emergency management, ((~~and~~)) the administrative office of the business resource center, and the Harborview construction and infrastructure division. In addition, the county administrative officer shall be responsible for providing staff support for the board of ethics.

B. The duties of the records and licensing services division shall include the following:

1. Issuing marriage, vehicle/vessel, taxicab and for-hire driver and vehicle, and pet licenses, collecting license fee revenues, and providing licensing services for the public;

2. Enforcing county and state laws relating to animal control;

3. Managing the recording, processing, filing, storing, retrieval, and certification of copies of all public documents filed with the division as required;

4. Processing all real estate tax affidavits; and

5. Acting as the official custodian of all county records, as required by general law, except as otherwise provided by ordinance.

C. The duties of the finance and business operations division shall include the following:

1. Monitoring revenue and expenditures for the county. The collection and reporting of revenue and expenditure data shall provide sufficient information to the executive and to the council. The division shall be ultimately responsible for maintaining the county's official revenue and expenditure data;

2. Performing the functions of the county treasurer;

3. Billing and collecting real and personal property taxes, local improvement district assessments, and gambling taxes;

4. Processing transit revenue;

5. Receiving and investing all county and political subjurisdiction moneys;

6. Managing the issuance and payment of the county's debt instruments;

7. Managing the accounting systems and procedures;

8. Managing the fixed assets system and procedures;

9. Formulating and implementing financial policies for other than revenues and expenditures for the county and other applicable agencies;

10. Administering the accounts payable and accounts receivable functions;

11. Collecting fines and monetary penalties imposed by district courts;

12. Developing and administering procedures for the procurement of and awarding of contracts for tangible personal property, services, professional or technical services, and public work in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 2.93 and applicable federal and state laws and regulations;

13. Establishing and administering procurement and contracting methods, and bid and proposal processes, to obtain such procurements;

14. In consultation with the prosecuting attorney's office and office of risk management services, developing and overseeing the use of standard procurement and contract documents for such procurements;

15. Administering contracts for goods and services that are provided to more than one department;

16. Providing comment and assistance to departments on the development of specifications and scopes of work, in negotiations for such procurements, and in the administration of contracts;

17. Assisting departments to perform cost or price analyses for the procurement of tangible personal property, services, and professional or technical services, and price analysis for public work procurements;

18. Developing, maintaining, and revising as may be necessary from time to time the county's general terms and conditions for contracts for the procurement of tangible personal property, services, professional or technical services, and public work;

19. Managing and developing financial policies for borrowing of funds, financial systems, and other financial operations for the county and other applicable agencies;

20. Managing the contracting opportunities program to increase opportunities for small contractors and suppliers to participate on county-funded contracts. Also, the finance and business operations division shall submit an annual report as required by K.C.C. 2.97.090;

21. Managing the apprenticeship program to optimize the number of apprentices working on county construction projects. Also, the finance and business operations division shall submit an annual report as required by K.C.C. 12.16.175; and

22. Serving as the disadvantaged business enterprise liaison officer for federal Department of Transportation and other federal grant program purposes. The disadvantaged business enterprise liaison officer shall have direct, independent access to the executive on disadvantaged business enterprise program matters consistent with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 26.25. For other matters, the disadvantaged business enterprise liaison officer shall report to the manager of the finance and business operations division.

D. The duties of the facilities management division shall include the following:

1. Overseeing space planning for county agencies;

2. Administering and maintaining in good general condition the county's buildings except for those managed and maintained by the department of natural resources and parks and the Metro transit department as provided in K.C.C. chapter 4.56;

3. Operating security programs for county facilities except as otherwise determined by the council;

4. Administering all county facility parking programs except for public transportation facility parking;

5. Administering the supported employment program;

6. Managing all real property owned or leased by the county, except as provided in K.C.C. chapter 4.56, ensuring, where applicable, that properties generate revenues closely approximating fair market value;

7. Maintaining a current inventory of all county-owned or leased real property;

8. Functioning as the sole agent for the disposal of real properties deemed surplus to the needs of the county;

9. In accordance with K.C.C. chapter 4A.100, providing support services to county agencies in the acquisition of real properties, except as otherwise specified by ordinance;

10. Issuing oversized vehicle permits and issuing franchises, permits, and easements for the use of county property except franchises for cable television and telecommunications;

11. Overseeing the development of capital projects for all county agencies except for specialized roads, solid waste, public transportation, airport, water pollution abatement, surface water management projects, and parks and recreation;

12. Being responsible for all general projects, such as office buildings or warehouses, for any county department including, but not limited to, the following:

a. administering professional services and construction contracts;

b. acting as the county's representative during site master plan, design, and construction activities;

c. managing county funds and project budgets related to capital projects;

d. assisting county agencies in the acquisition of appropriate facility sites;

e. formulating guidelines for the development of operational and capital project plans;

f. assisting user agencies in the development of capital projects and project plans, as defined and provided for in K.C.C. chapter 4A.100;

g. formulating guidelines for the use of life cycle cost analysis and applying these guidelines in all appropriate phases of the capital process;

h. ensuring the conformity of capital project plans with the adopted space plan;

i. developing project cost estimates that are included in capital project plans, site master plans, capital projects, and project budget requests;

j. providing advisory services, feasibility studies, or both services and studies to projects as required and for which there is budgetary authority;

k. coordinating with user agencies to assure user program requirements are addressed through the capital development process as set forth in this chapter and in K.C.C. chapter 4A.100;

l. providing engineering support on capital projects to user agencies as requested and for which there is budgetary authority; and

m. providing assistance in developing the executive budget for capital projects; and

13. Providing for the operation of a downtown winter shelter for homeless persons between October 15 and April 30 each year.

E. The duties of the fleet services division shall include the following:

1. Acquiring, maintaining, and managing the motor pool equipment rental and revolving fund for fleet vehicles and equipment, the equipment rental and revolving fund and the wastewater equipment rental and revolving fund. Metro transit department vehicles determined by the Metro transit department director to be intricately involved in or related to providing public transportation services shall not be part of the motor pool;

2. Establishing rates for the rental of equipment and vehicles;

3. Establishing terms and charges for the sale of any material or supplies that have been purchased, maintained, or manufactured with money from the motor pool and equipment revolving fund, the equipment rental and revolving fund, and the wastewater equipment rental and revolving fund;

4. Managing fleet and equipment training programs, stores function, and vehicle repair facilities;

5. Administering the county alternative fuel program and take-home assignment of county vehicles policy; and

6. Inventorying, monitoring losses, and disposing of county personal property in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 4.56.

F. The duties of the airport division shall include managing the maintenance and operations of the King County international airport, and shall include the following:

1. Developing and implementing airport programs under state and federal law including preparing policy recommendations and service models;

2. Managing and maintaining the airport system infrastructure;

3. Managing, or securing services from other divisions, departments, or entities to perform the design, engineering, and construction management functions related to the

airport capital program, including new facilities development and maintenance of existing infrastructure; providing support services such as project management, environmental review, permit, and right-of-way acquisitions, schedule and project control functions; and

4. Preparing and administering airport service and supporting capital facility plans and periodic updates.

G. The duties of the office of risk management services shall include the management of the county's insurance and risk management programs consistent with K.C.C. chapter 2.21.

H. The duties of the administrative office of emergency management shall include the following:

1. Preparing and planning for emergencies and disasters;

2. Providing effective direction, control, and coordination of operations before, during, and after emergencies and disasters; and

3. Being responsible for the emergency management functions defined in K.C.C. chapter 2.56 and K.C.C. 2A.310.

I. The duties of the administrative office of the business resource center shall include the following:

1. The implementation and maintenance of those systems necessary to generate a regular and predictable payroll through the department of human resources;

2. The implementation and maintenance of those systems necessary to provide regular and predictable financial accounting and procedures through the finance and business operations division;

3. The implementation and maintenance of those systems necessary to generate regular and predictable county budgets, budget reports, and budget management tools for the county; and

4. The implementation and maintenance of the human resources systems of record for all human resources data for county employment purposes.

J. The duties of the Harborview construction and infrastructure division shall include the following:

1. Managing the planning, contracting, and construction of all county capital projects at Harboriew Medical center, including new construction and major maintenance projects;

2. Managing the planning, contracting and construction of all other capital projects at Harborview Medical center in excess of budget thresholds which may be established by a hospital services agreement; and

3. Serving as the lead agency in directing and coordinating capital budget

requests from Harborview Medical Center, including that assuring budget requests are compatible with the county's budgeting process.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

October 17, 2025
Technical

1

Sponsor: Dembowski

[S. Porter]

Proposed No.: 2025-0289

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0289, VERSION 1

On page 9, on line 188, after "projects at" strike "Harboriew Medical center" and insert "Harborview Medical Center"

On page 9, on line 189, after "projects" insert "in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 2.42"

On page 9, on line 191, after "Harborview Medical" strike "center in excess of budget thresholds which may be established by a hospital services agreement" and insert "Center not otherwise planned, contracted, and constructed by the University of Washington in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 2.42 or the hospital services agreement"

On page 10, on line 19, after "Center, including" strike "that assuring" and insert "ensuring that"

EFFECT prepared by *S. Porter*: *Making technical and legal clarifications at the direction of Council's legal counsel.*

2

October 17, 2025
Key Subordinate Unit

Sponsor: Dembowski

[S. Porter]

Proposed No.: 2025-0289

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0289, VERSION 1

On page 1, after line 4 insert:

"STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. The Harborview construction and infrastructure division ("the HCID") of King County's department of executive services shall be responsible for managing all county capital projects at Harborview Medical Center, including those paid for through the 2020 Proposition 1 Levy and the annual property tax authorized under RCW 36.62.090. The 2026-2027 proposed operating and capital budgets for county-managed projects at Harborview is $425 million.

2. The nature of the programs for which the HCID shall be responsible is financially significant and the public health policy implications for the projects will have a long-term effect on the residents of King County. For example, the $1.74 billion 2020 Proposition 1 Levy will support public health, safety and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center facilities, including construction of a new hospital bed tower and renovation and upgrading of existing facilities. The bed tower is projected to open in 2032. The policy implications from this will

directly impact the county's ability to continue providing medical and trauma services to residents, including Harborview's mission population, with the HCID as the lead agency on determining the county's needs for capital projects at Harborview.

3. Having the director of this vital division confirmed by the council will enhance the accountability and performance of King County's capital facilities programming at Harborview.

4. Irrespective of the title used by the executive branch regarding the position that is responsible for managing the HCID, under K.C.C. 2.16.020.D., divisions are headed by managers."

On page 1, after line 5, insert:

"SECTION 1. **Findings.** The county council has determined due to the nature of the programs involved and the public policy implications, appointment of director of the Harborview construction and infrastructure division shall be subject to confirmation by the council in accordance with K.C.C. 2.16.100.

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

On page 10, after line 195, insert:

SECTION 3. Ordinance 11955, Section 12, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.100 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Exemptions from the requirements of the career service personnel system shall be consistent with the provisions of Sections 550, 350.10 and 350.20 of the King County Charter. Key subordinate units, as determined by the county council, and departmental divisions shall be considered to be executive departments. Divisions of administrative offices shall be considered to be administrative offices for the purpose of determining the applicability of the charter provisions.

B. The county administrative officer, directors, chief officers and supervisors of departments, administrative offices, divisions, key subordinate units and other units of county government as required by law shall be exempt from the requirements and provisions of the career service personnel system.

C.1. The following are determined by the council to be key subordinate units due to the nature of the programs involved and their public policy implications and appointments to these positions shall be subject to confirmation by the council:

a. the chief information officer of the administrative office of information resource management;

b. the deputy director of the department of elections;

c. the manager of the records and licensing services division; ((~~and~~))

d. the ((~~director~~)) manager of the road services division; and

e. the manager of the Harborview construction and infrastructure division.

2. When an ordinance is enacted designating a position as a key subordinate unit, no person then serving in the position shall continue to serve for more than ninety days after such an enactment, unless reappointed by the executive and confirmed by the council.

D. If an administrative assistant or a confidential secretary, or both, for each director, chief officer of an administrative office and supervisor of a key subordinate unit are authorized, those positions are exempt from the requirements and provisions of the career service personnel system.

EFFECT prepared by *S. Porter*: *Would designate the director of the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division as a Key Subordinate Unit subject to Council confirmation.*

3

October 31, 2025
HMC Definition

Sponsor: Barón

[S. Porter]

Proposed No.: 2025-0289

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0289, VERSION 1

On page 9, on line 185, after "division shall" insert: "pertain to the Harborview Medical Center, which is generally described in the definition of "medical center" in K.C.C. 2.42.010. For the purposes of this section, Harborview Medical Center specifically includes those current and future capital projects at locations or buildings to be added to the medical center. The duties of the division"

EFFECT prepared by *S. Porter*: *Would clarify the term Harborview Medical Center as used in this ordinance.*

T1

October 20, 2025
Title Amend - Key
Subordinate Unit

Sponsor: Dembowski

[S. Porter]

Proposed No.: 2025-0289

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0289, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 1, strike line 1 through 4 and insert:

"AN ORDINANCE relating to establishing the Harborview construction and infrastructure division in the department of executive services; and amending Ordinance 14199, Section 11, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.035 and Ordinance 11955, Section 12, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.100."

EFFECT prepared by *S. Porter*: *A title amendment to conform the title to amendment 2.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2026-2027 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	Ordinance
Title: AN ORDINANCE relating to establishing the Harborview construction and infrastructure division in DES	
Affected Agency and/or Agencies:	Deparment of Executive Services
Note Prepared By:	PSB - Kate Davis
Date Prepared:	9.15.25
Note Reviewed By:	PSB - Kate Davis
Date Reviewed:	9.15.25

Description of request:

This proposed Ordinance adds a new division to the Department of Executive Services - the Harborview Construction and Infrastrucure Division. This request has no fiscal impact.

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Harborview Construction and Infastructure Division	1750		0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures from:

Agency	Fund Code	Department	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
Harborview Construction and Infastructure Division	1750		0	0	0
TOTAL			**0**	**0**	**0**

Expenditures by Categories

	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030-2031
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? Yes/No

Notes and Assumptions:

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	23	**Name:**	Brandi Paribello
Proposed No.:	2025-0339	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

An ordinance establishing the position of Manager of the Facilities Management Division (FMD) of the Department of Executive Services as a key subordinate position in King County Code.

BACKGROUND & ANALYSIS

FMD contains seven sections and workgroups that collectively oversee and maintain building operations, major capital projects and planning, parking operations, real estate services, physical security, countywide printing needs, and financial tracking for all real property owned or leased by the county. The 2026-2027 proposed operating and capital budget for FMD is $354 million.

The proposed ordinance would establish the position of Manager of FMD as a key subordinate position in County code. Though the Executive Branch uses the title of "Director," under K.C.C. 2.16.020.D., divisions are headed by managers.

Rationale for this includes intensification of the upcoming planning for the future of the County's downtown civic campus and policy implications related to the County's Return to Office Initiative, which will impact the County's infrastructure needs in the immediate and long-term future.

AMENDMENTS

Line Amendment 1 would make Council confirmation of an Executive-appointed manager of FMD prospective rather than retroactive, subjecting new appointees to the process if appointed after January 1, 2026.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget.
- Lisa Pearson, Director, Facilities Management Division

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0339
2. Amendment 1

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0339.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE establishing the position of facilities management manager as a key subordinate unit; and amending Ordinance 11955, Section 12, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.100.

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

1. Before 2002, the King County facilities management division was a county department named the department of construction and facilities management. In 2003, the department of construction and facilities management was created as a division of the department of executive services via Ordinance 14570.

2. The facilities management division contains seven sections and workgroups that collectively oversee and maintain building operations, major capital projects and planning, parking operations, real estate services, physical security, countywide printing needs, and financial tracking for all real property owned or leased by the county. The 2026-2027 proposed operating and capital budget for the facilities management division is $354 million.

2. The nature of the programs for which the facilities management division will be responsible in the future is evolving and the public policy implications from those programs will have a long term effect on the

residents of King County. For example, planning for the future of the county's downtown civic campus will intensify over the next biennium, which will have long term effect on how and where the county will deliver its services to residents. At the forefront will not only be the county's capital planning for the civic campus but for all county facilities throughout the county. The facilities management division will be the lead agency in overseeing this planning. Additionally, the real property market is in flux; where people work and live is changing. The policy implications from this will directly impact the county's infrastructure needs in the immediate and long term future, with the facilities management division as the lead agency on determining the county's needs for owning versus leasing space.

3. Irrespective of the title used by the executive branch regarding the position that is responsible for managing the facilities management division, under K.C.C. 2.16.020.D., divisions are headed by managers.

4. Having the manager of this vital division confirmed by the council will enhance the accountability and performance of King County's capital facilities programming.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. **Findings:** The county council has determined due to the nature of the programs involved and the public policy implications, appointment of the manager of the facilities management division shall be subject to confirmation by the council in accordance with K.C.C. 2.16.100.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 11955, Section 12, as amended, and K.C.C. 2.16.100 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Exemptions from the requirements of the career service personnel system shall be consistent with the provisions of Sections 550, 350.10, and 350.20 of the King County Charter. Key subordinate units, as determined by the county council, and departmental divisions shall be considered to be executive departments. Divisions of administrative offices shall be considered to be administrative offices for the purpose of determining the applicability of the charter provisions.

B. The county administrative officer, directors, chief officers, and supervisors of departments, administrative offices, divisions, key subordinate units, and other units of county government as required by law shall be exempt from the requirements and provisions of the career service personnel system.

C.1. The following are determined by the council to be key subordinate units due to the nature of the programs involved and their public policy implications and appointments to these positions shall be subject to confirmation by the council:

a. the chief information officer of the administrative office of information resource management;

b. the deputy director of the department of elections;

c. the manager of the records and licensing services division; ((~~and~~))

d. the ((~~director~~)) manager of the road services division; and

e. the manager of the facilities management division.

2. When an ordinance is enacted designating a position as a key subordinate unit, no person then serving in the position shall continue to serve for more than ninety

days after such enactment, unless reappointed by the executive and confirmed by the council.

D. If an administrative assistant or a confidential secretary, or both, for each director, chief officer of an administrative office, and supervisor of a key subordinate unit

are authorized, those positions are exempt from the requirements and provisions of the career service personnel system.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

November 4, 2025
Prospective Confirmation

1

[B. Paribello]

Sponsor: Dembowski

Proposed No.: 2025-0339

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0339, VERSION 1

On page 3, on line 64, after "e." insert "if appointed by the executive after January 1, 2026,"

EFFECT prepared by *B. Paribello*: *Makes Council confirmation of an Executive-appointed manager of the Facilities Management Division prospective, i.e. required for any new appointee after January 1, 2026.*

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	24	**Name:**	Olivia Brey
Proposed No.:	2025-0338	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0338 would rename the Health through Housing program in honor of former Representative Frank Chopp.

SUMMARY

In October 2020, Council passed Ordinance 19179, imposing the Health Through Housing (HtH) sales tax. The Council passed Ordinance 19236 in February 2021, requiring the development of an implementation plan with the paramount goal of the creation and ongoing operation of 1,600 units of affordable housing with housing-related services. In December 2021, Council adopted the Initial Health Through Housing Implementation Plan (Plan) which governs the expenditure of HtH proceeds from 2022 through 2028 and requires annual reporting to be transmitted on behalf of the HtH Advisory Committee.

BACKGROUND

Health Through Housing Sales Tax.

House Bill 1590 and RCW 82.14.530. During the 2020 legislative session, the legislature passed House Bill 1590,[1] which amended RCW 82.14.530 to provide an option for a housing sales tax to be councilmanic. Previously, this housing sales tax was required to go to the ballot for authorization from voters before enactment. In 2021, the legislature amended the law again through Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1070, clarifying that acquiring units of new affordable housing is an eligible use of proceeds.[2]

Health Through Housing Ordinances. King County Council passed several ordinances to impose the housing sales tax, direct fund proceeds, and adopt an implementation plan, including:

[1] 1590 HBR APH 20.pdf (wa.gov)
[2] 1070-S.E.pdf (wa.gov)

- Ordinance 19179: On October 13th, 2020, the King County Council passed Ordinance 19179[3] imposing a sales and use tax of 1/10th of 1 percent for housing and related services, as authorized in RCW 82.14.530.
- Ordinance 19180: Proceeds from the tax are deposited into the HtH fund, which was established through Ordinance 19180.[4]
- Ordinance 19236: Adopted in February 2021, Ordinance 19236[5] outlined the content and development approach for the HtH Implementation Plan and defines how revenues are to be spent. The paramount goal required to be included in the implementation plan was the creation and ongoing operation of 1,600 units of affordable housing with housing-related services.
- Ordinance 19366**:** On December 7, 2021, the King County Council adopted Ordinance 19366[6], adopting the Initial Health Through Housing Implementation Plan (Plan), which governs the expenditure of HtH sales and use tax proceeds from 2022 through 2028. The ordinance also created the HtH Advisory Committee.

The Plan required the Advisory Committee to report annually no later than June 15th to the Council on expenditures, accomplishments, and effectiveness of the HtH initiative through an online HtH dashboard.[7] To date, there have been two annual reports accepted by the Council.[8,9] The 2024 HtH Annual Report is currently in the Health, Housing, and Human Services Committee.[10]

Representative Frank Chopp.

Representative Frank Chopp was born and raised in Bremerton, Washington. He graduated magna cum laude from the University of Washington in 1975.

Prior to becoming a legislator, Representative Chopp served as the managing director of the Pike Market Senior Center and as the executive director of the Fremont Public Association (later Solid Ground). He co-founded the Housing Trust Fund and the Low Income Housing Institute and led a coalition to pass the Seattle Housing Levy.

Representative Chopp was elected to the Washington State House of Representatives in 1994 and served the 43rd Legislative District for 30 years. He became the Co-Speaker of the House in 1999 and Speaker in 2001, which he held until 2019. Throughout his legislative career, Representative Chopp advocated for affordable housing owned by the public or nonprofits so it would be permanently available to

[3] King County - File #: 2020-0337
[4] King County - File #: 2020-0319
[5] King County - File #: 2020-0338
[6] King County - File #: 2021-0330
[7] Health Through Housing (HtH) Dashboard - King County, Washington
[8] King County – File #: 2023-0217
[9] King County – File #: 2024-0225
[10] King County – File #: 2025-0175

support low-income people. He also advanced legislation related to access to healthcare and mental health services, among others.

Representative Chopp passed away on March 22, 2025.

ANALYSIS

The proposed ordinance would change the name of the Health through Housing program throughout King County Code (K.C.C.) to the Frank Chopp Health through Housing program. Amendments to K.C.C. 2A.300.200, K.C.C. 24.30.020, and K.C.C. 24.30.030 would be made to the name of the advisory committee. Amendments to K.C.C. 4A.200.343, K.C.C. 4A.503.030, and K.C.C. 24.30.030 would change the name of the fund.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0338

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0338.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE renaming the health through housing advisory fund and the health through housing advisory committee in honor of Frank Chopp; and amending Ordinance 19366, Section 2 and K.C.C. 2A.300.200, Ordinance 19180, Section 1, and K.C.C. 4A.200.343, Ordinance 19179, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.503.030, Ordinance 19236, Section 3, and K.C.C. 24.30.020, and Ordinance 19236, Section 4, and K.C.C. 24.30.030.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 19366, Section 2, and K.C.C. 2A.300.200 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The Frank Chopp health through housing advisory committee is created to provide advice to the executive and council and report annually to the council and community on the accomplishments and effectiveness of the expenditure of sales and use tax proceeds as authorized by K.C.C. chapter 4A.503 and RCW 82.14.530. Annual reporting to the council and the community shall include information on the allocation by jurisdiction of sales and use tax proceeds as authorized by K.C.C. chapter 4A.503 and RCW 82.14.530. No later than June 15 of each year, beginning with the first report to be filed by June 15, 2023, on behalf of the advisory committee, the executive shall electronically file the annual report and a motion that should acknowledge receipt of the

report with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief and members and alternates of the regional policy committee, or its successor. The clerk of the council shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff and the lead staff for the committee of the whole, or its successor.

B. The committee shall be comprised of between twelve and sixteen members to be appointed by the executive, in accordance with this section. Membership shall include:

1. Persons who have experienced homelessness;

2. Persons representative of racial and ethnic communities that are demographically disproportionately represented among persons experiencing chronic homelessness in King County;

3. Residents of cities with populations greater than sixty thousand persons and of unincorporated areas; and

4. Representatives from other county, city and subregional boards, commissions or committees to promote regional coordination and coordination across King County human services investments.

C. Before appointing members to the committee, the executive shall provide notice to the council, setting forth the name, biography and term of each proposed committee member. The executive shall send the notice electronically to the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff and the lead staff for the committee of the whole, or its successor. Unless the council adopts a motion requesting changes to the

proposed appointments within thirty days following receipt of the executive's notice, the executive may proceed with appointments set forth in the notice.

D. The executive shall establish initial terms of appointment, with one-third of positions having an initial term of two years, one-third of positions having an initial term of three years and the remainder of the positions having an initial term of four years. All subsequent terms shall be for four years. A person shall not serve on the committee for more than four consecutive years.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 19180, Section 1, and K.C.C. 4A.200.343 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. There is hereby created the Frank Chopp health through housing fund.

B. The fund shall be a first tier fund. It is a special revenue fund.

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

D. The fund shall account for the proceeds of an additional one-tenth of one percent sales tax imposed by the county as authorized in RCW 82.14.530.

E. Proceeds of the sales tax shall be used to fund affordable housing, housing-related services, the operations and maintenance costs of affordable housing and facilities where housing-related programs are provided, behavioral health-related facilities, newly constructed evaluation and treatment centers, and the operation, delivery or evaluation of behavioral health treatment programs and services, in accordance with RCW 82.14.530.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 19179, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.503.030 are hereby amended to read as follows:

The proceeds shall be deposited in the Frank Chopp health through housing fund.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 19236, Section 3, and K.C.C. 24.30.020 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. No later than August 30, 2021, the executive shall transmit for council review a proposed initial health through housing implementation plan. The implementation plan shall describe the goals, strategies, performance measures, reporting requirements and annual expenditure plan to direct use of the proceeds from 2022 through 2028. The executive shall consult with the affordable housing committee and the chief executive officer of the King County Regional Homelessness Authority in the development of the implementation plan.

B. The executive shall electronically file the implementation plan required in subsection A. of this section with the clerk of the council, who shall retain the original and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff, the policy staff director and the lead staff for the committee of the whole and the regional policy committee, or their successors. The implementation plan shall be accompanied by a proposed ordinance that should adopt the implementation plan and form the Frank Chopp health through housing advisory committee.

SECTION 5. Ordinance 19236, Section 4, and K.C.C. 24.30.030 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A.1. Beginning January 1, 2022, if an implementation plan has been adopted by the council in accordance with K.C.C. 24.30.020, then expenditure of proceeds from the Frank Chopp health through housing fund shall be consistent with that adopted implementation plan. The implementation plan shall describe the goals, strategies, performance measures, reporting requirements and annual expenditure plan to direct use

of the proceeds. Among the goals and corresponding performance measures of the implementation plan shall be the annual reduction of racial and ethnic demographic disproportionality among persons experiencing chronic homelessness in King County. The implementation plan shall also describe responsibilities of ((~~a~~)) the Frank Chopp health through housing advisory committee, which is to provide advice to the executive and council and to report annually to the council and the community on the accomplishments and effectiveness of the expenditure of proceeds and name the persons to the committee. Annual reporting provided to the council and the community shall include information on the allocation of the proceeds by jurisdiction.

2. The executive's selection of persons to serve on the Frank Chopp health through housing advisory committee shall provide for the meaningful inclusion on the committee of persons who have experienced homelessness, meaningful inclusion on the committee of persons representative of racial and ethnic communities that are demographically disproportionately represented among persons experiencing chronic homelessness in King County and meaningful inclusion of residents of cities with populations greater than sixty thousand persons and of unincorporated areas. The committee shall include representatives from other county, city, and subregional boards, commissions or committees to promote regional coordination and coordination across King County human services investments.

3. The paramount goal of the implementation plan shall be the creation and ongoing operation of one thousand six hundred units of affordable housing with housing-related services for eligible households in King County that are experiencing chronic homelessness or that are at risk of experiencing chronic homelessness. Affordable

housing units for persons experiencing chronic homelessness created in 2021 using proceeds authorized by K.C.C. chapter 4A.503, may be included in the implementation plan's goals, strategies, satisfaction of performance measures and reporting. Affordable housing units, in some cases, may only require support from the proceeds for operating costs and housing related services. Such affordable housing units may also be included in the implementation plan's goals, strategies, satisfaction of performance measures and reporting.

4. The implementation plan shall describe the processes by which the executive shall work with jurisdictions that have dedicated funding and are investing in the development of housing serving households experiencing chronic homelessness or at risk of experiencing chronic homelessness, to align allocation of proceeds with such efforts.

5. The implementation plan shall also include as a goal the creation and operations of a mobile behavioral health intervention program with access for its clients to housing created, operated, or otherwise funded by proceeds. The purpose of the mobile behavioral health intervention program required by this subsection shall be to provide an alternative to the use of law enforcement to respond to behavioral health crises. The goal required by this subsection A.5. may be satisfied by creating a new program or by supplementing and adapting an existing program.

6. The implementation plan shall describe the process to site affordable housing and behavioral health facilities funded by proceeds. The siting process shall be in accordance with RCW 82.14.530 as now existing, as hereafter amended or as superseded, including the consultation process if a facility is proposed to be located within a city. The implementation plan shall require and describe the consultation process between the

county and any city in which the county proposes a facility to be located to jointly identify and mutually agree upon suitable locations for eligible facilities to be purchased or constructed, and the services that will be provided to operate and maintain those facilities, prior to the county entering into any contract or agreement to purchase or construct such facilities. The implementation plan shall describe and require use of an equity and social justice impact review process when siting affordable housing and behavioral health facilities.

7. The implementation plan shall include a communication and partnership plan, including communication protocols that will be used by the county for partnering and working collaboratively with individual cities, as well as through established partnerships such as A Regional Coalition for Housing (ARCH) and South King Housing and Homelessness Partners (SKHHP), and with future partnerships such as two or more cities partnering together to provide eligible facilities and services. The communication and partnership plan shall also describe the approach for how community input will be incorporated into the review process when siting affordable housing and behavioral health facilities.

8. The implementation plan shall describe how allocation of the proceeds will satisfy the requirements of RCW 82.14.530 as now existing, as hereafter amended or as superseded.

9. Included in the implementation plan shall be an expenditure plan for the first eight years the sales and use tax authorized by K.C.C. chapter 4A.503, and RCW 82.14.530 as now existing, as hereafter amended or as superseded, are collected. For each year, the expenditure plan shall include:

a. the forecast of annual debt service associated with bonds issued as authorized by K.C.C. chapter 4A.503 and allocation of proceeds to fully cover the annual debt service;

b. the forecast of annual expenditures for maintenance and operation at structures or facilities built or acquired with proceeds as authorized by K.C.C. chapter 4A.503;

c. the forecast of annual expenditure for supporting those services as authorized by R.C.W. 82.14.530 (2)(c) as now existing, as hereafter amended or as superseded;

d. an allocation of at least nine percent and no more than thirteen percent of each year's proceeds for the provision, delivery and administration of behavioral health treatment programs and services that are not part of the supportive services provided within affordable housing or behavioral health facilities supported by proceeds; and

e. from the annual remaining proceeds after costs associated with bonding described in subsection B.9.a. of this section and allocations for behavioral health described in subsection B.9.d. of this section, an allocation of no more than five percent for administration, no more than one and one-half percent for evaluation and at least one percent for use in supporting and building the capacity of community-based organizations to deliver eligible uses of proceeds for persons and communities that are disproportionately demographically represented among persons experiencing chronic homelessness in King County.

C. No later than June 30, 2027, and every eight years thereafter, the executive shall transmit for council review and adoption by ordinance a proposed update to the

implementation plan, which proposed update shall describe for an additional eight years beyond the term of the then-adopted implementation plan the goals, strategies, performance measures, reporting requirements and expenditure plan to direct use of the proceeds for the respective eight-year period.

SECTION 6. **Severability.** If any provision of this ordinance or its application to

any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	25	**Name:**	Mary Bourguignon
Proposed No.:	2025-0316	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0316 would make technical changes to King County Code Title 4A to amend the tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging.

SUMMARY

Metro receives 0.9% in dedicated sales and use taxes, which are imposed under State law and described in King County Code Title 4A. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0316 would make technical adjustments to the language related to Metro's sales taxes at the request of the Washington State Department of Revenue to amend the tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging.

Executive staff have verified that no changes are needed for any of the other sales tax descriptions in KCC 4A. No other policy or legal issues have been identified.

AMENDMENT

Striking Amendment S1 is a technical amendment that would add serial commas and make technical corrections.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0316
2. Striking Amendment S1

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0316.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE related to the tax rate exemption statutory language for sales of lodging; and amending Ordinance 14003, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.500.100 and Ordinance 15670, Section 2, and K.C.C. 4A.500.120.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 14003, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.500.100 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. For the purpose of providing funding for the operation, maintenance and capital needs of King County Metro public transportation, an additional sales and use tax of two-tenths of one percent is hereby levied, fixed and imposed on all taxable events within the county as defined in chapter 82.08, 82.12 or 82.14 RCW except as provided in subsection B of this section. The tax shall be imposed upon and collected from those persons from whom sales tax or use tax is collected under chapter 82.08 or 82.14 RCW, and shall be so collected, at the rate of two-tenths of one percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax, or value of the article used in the case of a use tax. This additional sales and use tax shall be in addition to all other existing sales and use taxes, including the six-tenths of one percent public transportation sales and use taxes currently imposed by the county under RCW 82.14.045.B. The tax imposed in subsection A. of this section shall not apply to sales of lodging ((~~by a person or entity that is subject to the tax imposed~~

~~in RCW 67.40.090 and to the county tax imposed under RCW 67.28.180~~)) to the extent that the total sales tax rate imposed on such sales of lodging would exceed the greater of:

1. Twelve percent; or

2. The total sales tax rate that would have applied to the sale of lodging if the sale were made on December 1, 2000, to the extent required by RCW 82.14.410.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 15670, Section 2, and K.C.C. 4A.500.120 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. For the purpose of providing funding for the operational, maintenance and capital needs of King County Metro public transportation, an addition sales and use tax of one-tenth of one percent is hereby levied, fixed and imposed on all taxable events within King County as defined in chapter 82.08, 82.12 or 82.14 RCW, except as provided in subsection B. of this section. The tax shall be imposed upon and collected from those persons from whom sales tax or use tax is collected in accordance with chapter 82.08 or 82.14 RCW, and shall be so collected at the rate of one-tenth of one percent of the selling price, in the case of a sales tax, or value of the article used, in the case of a use tax. This additional sale and use tax shall be in addition to all other existing sales and use taxes, including the eight-tenths of one percent public transportation sale and use taxes currently imposed by the county pursuant to RCW 82.14.045.

B. The tax imposed in subsection A. of this section does not apply to sales of lodging ((~~by a person or entity that is subject to the tax imposed in RCW 67.40.090 and to the county tax imposed under RCW 67.28.180~~)) to the extent that the total sales tax rate imposed on such sales of lodging would exceed the greater of:

1. Twelve percent; or

2. The total sales tax rate that would have applied to the sale of lodging if the sale were made on December 1, 2000, to the extent required by RCW 82.14.410.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

November 12, 2025

S1

Technical Striking Amendment

Sponsor: Dembowski

[M. Bourguignon]

Proposed No.: 2025-0316

STRIKING AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0316, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 6, strike everything through page 3, line 45, and insert:

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 14003, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.500.100 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. For the purpose of providing funding for the operation, maintenance, and capital needs of ((~~King County~~)) Metro transit department public transportation, an additional sales and use tax of two-tenths of one percent is hereby levied, fixed, and imposed on all taxable events within the county as defined in chapter 82.08, 82.12, or 82.14 RCW except as provided in subsection B. of this section. The tax shall be imposed upon and collected from those persons from whom sales tax or use tax is collected under chapter 82.08 or 82.14 RCW, and shall be so collected, at the rate of two-tenths of one percent of the selling price in the case of a sales tax, or value of the article used in the case of a use tax. This additional sales and use tax shall be in addition to all other existing sales and use taxes, including the six-tenths of one percent public transportation sales and use taxes currently imposed by the county under RCW 82.14.045.B. The tax imposed in subsection A. of this section shall not apply to sales of lodging ((~~by a person~~

~~or entity that is subject to the tax imposed in RCW 67.40.090 and to the county tax imposed under RCW 67.28.180~~)) to the extent that the total sales tax rate imposed on such sales of lodging would exceed the greater of:

1. Twelve percent; or

2. The total sales tax rate that would have applied to the sale of lodging if the sale were made on December 1, 2000.

SECTION 2. Ordinance 15670, Section 2, and K.C.C. 4A.500.120 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. For the purpose of providing funding for the operational, maintenance, and capital needs of ((~~King County~~)) Metro transit department public transportation, an additional sales and use tax of one-tenth of one percent is hereby levied, fixed, and imposed on all taxable events within King County as defined in chapter 82.08, 82.12, or 82.14 RCW, except as provided in subsection B. of this section. The tax shall be imposed upon and collected from those persons from whom sales tax or use tax is collected in accordance with chapter 82.08 or 82.14 RCW, and shall be so collected at the rate of one-tenth of one percent of the selling price, in the case of a sales tax, or value of the article used, in the case of a use tax. This additional sale and use tax shall be in addition to all other existing sales and use taxes, including the eight-tenths of one percent public transportation sale and use taxes currently imposed by the county pursuant to RCW 82.14.045.

B. The tax imposed in subsection A. of this section does not apply to sales of lodging ((~~by a person or entity that is subject to the tax imposed in RCW 67.40.090 and~~

~~to the county tax imposed under RCW 67.28.180~~)) to the extent that the total sales tax rate imposed on such sales of lodging would exceed the greater of:

1. Twelve percent; or

2. The total sales tax rate that would have applied to the sale of lodging if the sale were made on December 1, 2000."

EFFECT prepared by M. Bourguignon*: The striking amendment would make technical corrections, including adding serial commas.*

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	26	**Name:**	Mary Bourguignon
Proposed No.:	2025-0297	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0297 would make changes to King County Code Title 4A to update definitions related to capital projects and programs.

SUMMARY

King County Code Title 4A includes definitions related to the design, schedule, and reporting requirements for capital projects and programs. The King County Auditor worked with Executive staff to update these definitions in the Code to ensure consistency with other County documents and alignment with industry best practices.

The King County Auditor has confirmed that the ordinance as transmitted makes the changes necessary to conform the definitions to other County documents and to align them with industry best practices. No other policy or legal issues have been identified.

AMENDMENT

Striking Amendment S1 is a technical amendment that would add serial commas and make a grammatical correction.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0297
2. Striking Amendment S1

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0297.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE relating to Title 4A, revenue and financial regulation; and amending Ordinance 17293, Section 50, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.10.237, Ordinance 17293, Section 82, and K.C.C. 4A.10.455, Ordinance 17930, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.10.469, Ordinance 17929, Section 14, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.100.030, and Ordinance 620, Section 4, and K.C.C. 4A.100.100, recodifying K.C.C. 4A.10.237, and repealing Ordinance 17293, Sections 14, and K.C.C. 4A.10.070 and Ordinance 17930, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.10.527.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 17293, Section 14, and K.C.C. 4A.10.070 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. K.C.C. 4A.10.237 is hereby recodified as a new section in K.C.C. 4A.10 to follow K.C.C. 4A.40.260.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 17293, Section 50, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.10.237 are hereby amended to read as follows:

((~~"Design phase" means the time during which design is completed, permits and other permissions are secured so that the project, or staged elements of the project~~

~~consistent with the project scope, can proceed to implementation. Design phase also includes development of a final cost estimate, plans, specifications and a bid package.~~))

"Final design phase" means the time during which design is fully completed and refined, permits and other regulatory permissions are secured, and a detailed cost estimate is developed to reduce uncertainty so the project can proceed to implementation.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 17293, Section 82, and K.C.C. 4A.10.455 are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Preliminary design phase" means the time during which when evaluation and analysis of potential project alternatives occurs, and the preferred alternative is selected ((~~and designed sufficiently to establish a project baseline, at thirty to forty percent design~~)).

SECTION 5. Ordinance 17930, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.10.469 are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Project baseline" means the scope, schedule, and ((~~budget of a capital project that are set by the implementing agency at the conclusion of a project's preliminary design phase, which is after the preferred alternative has been selected and design has progressed adequately to make reasonable and informed commitments at thirty to forty percent design~~)) cost baselines that are used to measure and compare actual project performance against the planned performance. The project baseline can be established at any time after the project charter, typically once known risks and uncertainties have been identified vetted, and quantified. For performance reporting purposes, baseline shall be established no later than the sixty percent design milestone.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 17930, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.10.527 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 17929, Section 14, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.100.030 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. All capital projects and programs shall be included in the six-year capital improvement program for the fiscal period and the next two fiscal periods and shall be organized by fund in the budget. The capital improvement program shall reflect changes, as needed, to capital projects resulting from determinations that the capital budget is not supported by fund balance and revenues to be collected. A bond ordinance to provide funding for a capital project is not an appropriation for capital projects.

B.1. The capital improvement program shall include the following supporting data in a standard format for each capital project, in any combination of:

a. an electronic database;

b. a capital appropriation proposal form; or

c. a separate submission by the executive.

2. Supporting data shall include:

a. a capital project number, project title, division, department, council district, fund number and fund name;

b. estimated expenditure authority for at least the next six years for the capital improvement program;

c. an expenditure authority proposed for existing or new capital projects during the ensuing fiscal period, with information indicating sources of proposed revenue;

d. anticipated project schedule information;

e. estimated net annual operating costs associated with each capital project upon completion, if applicable;

f. an enumeration of any revised capital project cost estimates;

g. expenditure authority amount to date and moneys expended to date;

h. anticipated specific project phases within each capital project, including the individual allocations by project phase;

i. a list of planned subprojects including an assigned capital project number, project title, division, department, council district, fund number and fund name;

j. a list of capital project expenditure authority requests, including an explanation of how the capital project complies with applicable plans under K.C.C. 4A.100.060;

k. one emergent need contingency project and any grant contingency projects under K.C.C. 4A.100.080 and 4A.100.090 may be included in the capital improvement program at the fund level;

l. separate operating and operating transfers to capital appropriations if a single fund finances both operating expenses and capital projects;

m. for technology projects, the chief information officer's assessment required under K.C.C. 2A.380.200.A.2.;

n. the project's scope and a brief description of how the project satisfies the agency's site master plan, if applicable;

o. current phase of project and whether the project has been designated as a risk monitored project;

p. project baseline, if established, and explanation of any significant variance from it;

r. estimated cost through project closeout, which may be expressed as a range if baseline is not established and planned project costs by phase;

s. identification of funding sources, funding status, and funding risks; and

t. description of key project risks, including summary of top risks in the risk register, if applicable.

C.1. Capital project cost estimates shall:

a. be prepared in accordance with applicable industry standards;

b. be identified by the executive as part of the budget;

c. include requirements of external funding sources and county policies, including, but not limited to, standards regarding estimate accuracies, methodology for determining contingency included for uncertainty and the cost index used to define the time value of money.

2. The level of detail incorporated within each cost estimate shall be commensurate with the information available at each phase of a capital project and shall be consistent with the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering International cost estimate classification system. For technology projects, cost estimates shall be consistent with the department of information technology project management methodology. The estimates for all succeeding phases shall be updated to represent the latest project information.

D. An updated capital appropriation proposal form shall be provided for each capital project expenditure authority request included in a proposed capital budget appropriation ordinance.

E. Each technology capital project seeking expenditure authority shall also include a benefit achievement plan describing: how the proposed technology investment will produce an improvement or savings in county services; how the improvement or savings will be measured; how much improvement or savings is expected; and when the improvement or savings is likely to be achieved.

F. The major maintenance capital program submitted with the budget shall include the following:

1. A detailed financial plan covering at least six years setting forth the sources and amounts of revenues used to finance major maintenance reserve fund expenditures in each year of the plan. The revenues from a particular source may change from year to year, as economic and budgetary circumstances warrant. However, if proposed revenues do not fully support the major maintenance financial model, then the discrepancy shall be documented together with justification and a recovery plan outlining how the deficiencies will be restored;

2. The major maintenance financial model is the analytical system for the expenses for periodic replacement of major county building systems and components and for developing the revenue estimates necessary to cover those expenses. The model shall include any proposed changes from the previous fiscal period model to building systems and components, life cycles, estimates, percentage allocations or other associated assumptions that form the basis of the model; and

3. The proposed major maintenance program plan, which is the prioritized list of projects transmitted to the council in the budget with the major maintenance reserve fund appropriation request for the ensuing fiscal period, accompanied by criteria used to develop the list and any changes from the previous fiscal period list. The plan shall be prioritized and include project names, project numbers and project expenditure authority requests. The final program plan is adopted by the council as part of the budget appropriation ordinance. Expenditures from the major maintenance reserve fund may be made only for approved capital projects on the program plan or approved reallocations but total expenditures shall not exceed the amount appropriated to the fund.

G. Major maintenance program costs shall be financed by the major maintenance reserve fund. The calculation of the amount necessary to finance facility infrastructure maintenance costs for each building shall be determined by the major maintenance financial model. Proposed changes to the financial model are subject to the reporting requirements in subsection F.2. of this section.

SECTION 8. Ordinance 620, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.100.100 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The following reports shall be prepared:

1. A comprehensive annual financial report. The executive shall annually prepare and publish a comprehensive financial report covering all funds and financial transactions of the county during the preceding fiscal period;

2. Internal county audit reports. The county auditor shall periodically prepare and publish the results of examinations performed by the county auditor's office of the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of the operation of county agencies. The

examination report and any departmental response to the audit shall be made available by the county auditor, either electronically or in print formats, and by posting on the Internet;

3. A state audit report. The examination report of the county's financial affairs and transactions issued annually by the Office of the State Auditor and the county response to the audit shall be made available to the State Auditor annually, either electronically or in print formats, and by posting on the Internet; and

4. Quarterly budget management reports.

a. The executive shall submit to the council a report detailing the results of actual revenue collections and expenditures for each fund. The report shall:

(1) present current financial plans for operating and capital funds that have gone through the office of performance, strategy, and budget's financial monitoring process, as described in the current comprehensive financial management policies adopted by council motion during the current quarter, including actual expenditures and revenues;

(2) identify significant variances in revenue and expenditure estimates for the general fund;

(3) list any transfer of emergent need contingency expenditure authority that would increase the total budget of a capital project, identifying those increases that are greater than fifteen percent;

(4) list any transfer of grant contingency expenditure authority;

(5) list any capital budget appropriations that have lapsed because the project has been completed or abandoned, or because no encumbrance or expenditure has been made for three years;

(6) report scope, schedule, and budget status for capital projects that has a baseline with total estimated cost greater than one million dollars;

(7) summarize the risks included in the risk assessment register for baselined risk monitored projects in the preliminary and final design phases, the acquisition phase, and the implementation phase, summarize change orders and amendments, explain change orders and amendments that have the cumulative potential to carry the project over project baseline, and summarize the results of the latest earned value analysis;

(8) report on all incremental changes to sections and attachments to the budget appropriations ordinance made during the quarter, including the ordinance numbers making the changes; and

(9) report on waivers to the regulations of K.C.C. chapter 18.17, in compliance with K.C.C. 18.17.060.

b. The report shall be electronically filed with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide and an electronic copy to all councilmembers and the lead staff of the budget and fiscal management committee, or its successor, no later than June 1 for the first quarterly report, September 1 for the second quarterly report, December 1 for the third quarterly report and March 1 for the fourth quarterly report. The director of performance, strategy, and budget shall also be responsible for posting the report on the Internet.

B. The King County project control officer is requested to report annually on the process used to ensure that all departments and divisions adhere to King County's construction management policies and procedures, the compliance rate for following the county's construction management policies and procedures, and the steps being taken to increase compliance with King County's construction management policies and procedures. Additionally, the report shall summarize all findings in regards to any changes in a contract's scope, schedule, or budget. The King County project control officer shall electronically file the report by June 1 of each calendar year with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all

councilmembers, the lead staff for the budget and fiscal management committee or its successor and the county auditor's office.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

November 12, 2025

S1

Technical Striking Amendment

Sponsor: Dembowski

[M. Bourguignon]

Proposed No.: 2025-0297

STRIKING AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0297, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 11, strike everything through page 11, line 207, and insert:

"BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 17293, Section 14, and K.C.C. 4A.10.070 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. K.C.C. 4A.10.237 is hereby recodified as a new section in K.C.C. 4A.10 to follow K.C.C. 4A.40.260.

SECTION 3. Ordinance 17293, Section 50, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.10.237 are hereby amended to read as follows:

((~~"Design phase" means the time during which design is completed, permits and other permissions are secured so that the project, or staged elements of the project consistent with the project scope, can proceed to implementation. Design phase also includes development of a final cost estimate, plans, specifications and a bid package.~~))

"Final design phase" means the time during which design is fully completed and refined, permits and other regulatory permissions are secured, and a detailed cost estimate is developed to reduce uncertainty so the project can proceed to implementation.

SECTION 4. Ordinance 17293, Section 82, and K.C.C. 4A.10.455 are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Preliminary design phase" means the time during which when evaluation and analysis of potential project alternatives occurs, and the preferred alternative is selected ((~~and designed sufficiently to establish a project baseline, at thirty to forty percent design~~)).

SECTION 5. Ordinance 17930, Section 6, and K.C.C. 4A.10.469 are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Project baseline" means the scope, schedule, and ((~~budget of a capital project that are set by the implementing agency at the conclusion of a project's preliminary design phase, which is after the preferred alternative has been selected and design has progressed adequately to make reasonable and informed commitments at thirty to forty percent design~~)) cost baselines that are used to measure and compare actual project performance against the planned performance. The project baseline can be established at any time after the project charter, typically once known risks and uncertainties have been identified, vetted, and quantified. For performance reporting purposes, baseline shall be established no later than the sixty percent design milestone.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 17930, Section 8, and K.C.C. 4A.10.527 are hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. Ordinance 17929, Section 14, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.100.030 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. All capital projects and programs shall be included in the six-year capital improvement program for the fiscal period and the next two fiscal periods and shall be

organized by fund in the budget. The capital improvement program shall reflect changes, as needed, to capital projects resulting from determinations that the capital budget is not supported by fund balance and revenues to be collected. A bond ordinance to provide funding for a capital project is not an appropriation for capital projects.

B.1. The capital improvement program shall include the following supporting data in a standard format for each capital project, in any combination of:

a. an electronic database;

b. a capital appropriation proposal form; or

c. a separate submission by the executive.

2. Supporting data shall include:

a. a capital project number, project title, division, department, council district, fund number, and fund name;

b. estimated expenditure authority for at least the next six years for the capital improvement program;

c. an expenditure authority proposed for existing or new capital projects during the ensuing fiscal period, with information indicating sources of proposed revenue;

d. anticipated project schedule information;

e. estimated net annual operating costs associated with each capital project upon completion, if applicable;

f. an enumeration of any revised capital project cost estimates;

g. expenditure authority amount to date and moneys expended to date;

h. anticipated specific project phases within each capital project, including the individual allocations by project phase;

i. a list of planned subprojects including an assigned capital project number, project title, division, department, council district, fund number, and fund name;

j. a list of capital project expenditure authority requests, including an explanation of how the capital project complies with applicable plans under K.C.C. 4A.100.060;

k. one emergent need contingency project and any grant contingency projects under K.C.C. 4A.100.080 and 4A.100.090 may be included in the capital improvement program at the fund level;

l. separate operating and operating transfers to capital appropriations if a single fund finances both operating expenses and capital projects;

m. for technology projects, the chief information officer's assessment required under K.C.C. 2A.380.200.A.2.;

n. the project's scope and a brief description of how the project satisfies the agency's site master plan, if applicable;

o. current phase of project and whether the project has been designated as a risk monitored project;

p. project baseline, if established, and explanation of any significant variance from it;

r. estimated cost through project closeout, which may be expressed as a range if baseline is not established and planned project costs by phase;

s. identification of funding sources, funding status, and funding risks; and

t. description of key project risks, including summary of top risks in the risk register, if applicable.

C.1. Capital project cost estimates shall:

a. be prepared in accordance with applicable industry standards;

b. be identified by the executive as part of the budget;

c. include requirements of external funding sources and county policies, including, but not limited to, standards regarding estimate accuracies, methodology for determining contingency included for uncertainty, and the cost index used to define the time value of money.

2. The level of detail incorporated within each cost estimate shall be commensurate with the information available at each phase of a capital project and shall be consistent with the Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering International cost estimate classification system. For technology projects, cost estimates shall be consistent with the department of information technology project management methodology. The estimates for all succeeding phases shall be updated to represent the latest project information.

D. An updated capital appropriation proposal form shall be provided for each capital project expenditure authority request included in a proposed capital budget appropriation ordinance.

E. Each technology capital project seeking expenditure authority shall also include a benefit achievement plan describing: how the proposed technology investment will produce an improvement or savings in county services; how the improvement or savings will be measured; how much improvement or savings is expected; and when the improvement or savings is likely to be achieved.

F. The major maintenance capital program submitted with the budget shall include the following:

1. A detailed financial plan covering at least six years setting forth the sources and amounts of revenues used to finance major maintenance reserve fund expenditures in each year of the plan. The revenues from a particular source may change from year to year, as economic and budgetary circumstances warrant. However, if proposed revenues do not fully support the major maintenance financial model, then the discrepancy shall be documented together with justification and a recovery plan outlining how the deficiencies will be restored;

2. The major maintenance financial model, which is the analytical system for the expenses for periodic replacement of major county building systems and components and for developing the revenue estimates necessary to cover those expenses. The model shall include any proposed changes from the previous fiscal period model to building systems and components, life cycles, estimates, percentage allocations, or other associated assumptions that form the basis of the model; and

3. The proposed major maintenance program plan, which is the prioritized list of projects transmitted to the council in the budget with the major maintenance reserve fund appropriation request for the ensuing fiscal period, accompanied by criteria used to develop the list and any changes from the previous fiscal period list. The plan shall be prioritized and include project names, project numbers, and project expenditure authority requests. The final program plan is adopted by the council as part of the budget appropriation ordinance. Expenditures from the major maintenance reserve fund may be

made only for approved capital projects on the program plan or approved reallocations but total expenditures shall not exceed the amount appropriated to the fund.

G. Major maintenance program costs shall be financed by the major maintenance reserve fund. The calculation of the amount necessary to finance facility infrastructure maintenance costs for each building shall be determined by the major maintenance financial model. Proposed changes to the financial model are subject to the reporting requirements in subsection F.2. of this section.

SECTION 8. Ordinance 620, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 4A.100.100 are hereby amended to read as follows:

A. The following reports shall be prepared:

1. A comprehensive annual financial report. The executive shall annually prepare and publish a comprehensive financial report covering all funds and financial transactions of the county during the preceding fiscal period;

2. Internal county audit reports. The county auditor shall periodically prepare and publish the results of examinations performed by the county auditor's office of the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of the operation of county agencies. The examination report and any departmental response to the audit shall be made available by the county auditor, either electronically or in print formats, and by posting on the Internet;

3. A state audit report. The examination report of the county's financial affairs and transactions issued annually by the Office of the State Auditor and the county response to the audit shall be made available to the State Auditor annually, either electronically or in print formats, and by posting on the Internet; and

4. Quarterly budget management reports.

a. The executive shall submit to the council a report detailing the results of actual revenue collections and expenditures for each fund. The report shall:

(1) present current financial plans for operating and capital funds that have gone through the office of performance, strategy, and budget's financial monitoring process, as described in the current comprehensive financial management policies adopted by council motion during the current quarter, including actual expenditures and revenues;

(2) identify significant variances in revenue and expenditure estimates for the general fund;

(3) list any transfer of emergent need contingency expenditure authority that would increase the total budget of a capital project, identifying those increases that are greater than fifteen percent;

(4) list any transfer of grant contingency expenditure authority;

(5) list any capital budget appropriations that have lapsed because the project has been completed or abandoned, or because no encumbrance or expenditure has been made for three years;

(6) report scope, schedule, and budget status for any capital project((s)) that has a baseline with total estimated cost greater than one million dollars;

(7) summarize the risks included in the risk assessment register for baselined risk monitored projects in the preliminary and final design phases, the acquisition phase, and the implementation phase, summarize change orders and amendments, explain

change orders and amendments that have the cumulative potential to carry the project over project baseline, and summarize the results of the latest earned value analysis;

(8) report on all incremental changes to sections and attachments to the budget appropriations ordinance made during the quarter, including the ordinance numbers making the changes; and

(9) report on waivers to the regulations of K.C.C. chapter 18.17, in compliance with K.C.C. 18.17.060.

b. The report shall be electronically filed with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide and an electronic copy to all councilmembers and the lead staff of the budget and fiscal management committee, or its successor, no later than June 1 for the first quarterly report, September 1 for the second quarterly report, December 1 for the third quarterly report, and March 1 for the fourth quarterly report. The director of performance, strategy, and budget shall also be responsible for posting the report on the Internet.

B. The King County project control officer is requested to report annually on the process used to ensure that all departments and divisions adhere to King County's construction management policies and procedures, the compliance rate for following the county's construction management policies and procedures, and the steps being taken to increase compliance with King County's construction management policies and procedures. Additionally, the report shall summarize all findings in regard((s))) to any changes in a contract's scope, schedule, or budget. The King County project control officer shall electronically file the report by June 1 of each calendar year with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all

councilmembers, the lead staff for the budget and fiscal management committee or its successor, and the county auditor's office."

EFFECT prepared by M. Bourguignon*: The striking amendment would make technical corrections, including adding serial commas.*

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	27	**Name:**	Melissa Bailey
Proposed No.:	2025-0186	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

The proposed ordinance would document the Council's approval of adding up to three housing court commissioner positions to the King County Superior Court.

SUMMARY

This item was initially briefed at the October 28, 2025, meeting of the Budget and Fiscal Management Committee. Updates to the staff report are in blue font.

Court commissioners are appointed by judges to handle certain duties for superior courts. The state constitution limits each county to no more than three court commissioners, but state law and the County Code allow for the addition of court commissioners dedicated to specific matters. King County Superior Court currently has 12 commissioners. Given the increasing workload related to unlawful detainers (eviction cases) and a new state law authorizing each county superior court to appoint new housing court commissioners to assist in disposing of eviction cases, the King County Superior Court is requesting to add one housing court commissioner to the bench.

State law requires the Council to document its approval of the new commissioner position, and the County Code sets out a process for reviewing judicial officer staffing needs (known as the Protocol Committee). The Superior Court convened the Protocol Committee on October 17, 2025, which reviewed the 2025 Third Quarter Technical Committee Report as well as current and trend data for unlawful detainers. The Protocol Committee has recommended a housing court commissioner be added to the Superior Court bench, and the Executive has concurred with the recommendation.

The proposed ordinance would document the Council's approval of adding up to three housing court commissioner positions to the Superior Court. The 2026-2027 Proposed Budget provides appropriation and FTE authority for one commissioner (and relevant support staff). Amendment 1 and Title Amendment T1 have been drafted to align the proposed ordinance with the budget ordinance; these amendments would remove the "up to three" language and replace it with "one" housing court commissioner.

BACKGROUND

Superior Court. King County Superior Court is the county's general jurisdiction trial court and the largest trial court in Washington state. It handles civil matters, domestic matters, felony criminal cases, juvenile matters, and appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction. Under the Washington state Constitution and state statute, the Superior Court is responsible for:

- Felony criminal cases;
- Civil matters involving more than $300, unlawful detainers, and injunctions;
- Family law, including dissolutions, child support, adoptions, parentage, and civil protection orders, including those for domestic violence;
- Probate and guardianship matters;
- Juvenile offender cases;
- Juvenile dependencies, including abused and neglected children, children in need of services, at risk youth, and truancies; and
- Mental illness and involuntary commitment matters.

Department of Judicial Administration. The Department of Judicial Administration (DJA), more commonly known as the Superior Court Clerk's Office, is an executive branch department responsible for managing Superior Court's records, financial services, and justice system programs. The department is directed by the Superior Court Clerk, who is appointed by and reports to the leadership of Superior Court. DJA staffing needs are directly related to the number of judicial officers in the Superior Court (for every judicial officer, DJA receives three clerk administrative specialists).[1,2] Both the Superior Court and DJA budgets are largely backed by the General Fund.

Judicial Officers. Judicial officers in Washington state include judges and commissioners. Both serve in the state's court system but perform different functions. Judges have broader authority and ultimate responsibility for final rulings. Court commissioners assist in managing the court's workload.

Judges. King County Superior Court judges are elected to four-year terms by the voters of King County or, in the event of a vacancy, appointed by the Governor.[3] The maximum number of superior court judges that a county may have is established in state statute and is set at 58 judges for King County.[4] King County Superior Court

[1] According to the Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB), this is based on an agreement between DJA, Superior Court, and PSB. The court runs 5 days a week, 52 weeks a year and the 3:1 staffing ratio was determined to ensure DJA could cover its court, customer service, and case processing responsibilities and account for employee leave.
[2] In the court room, clerk administrative assistants are responsible for documenting court proceedings and ensuring accuracy of the court record, managing For the Record (FTR) technology and presented exhibits, and quality checking documents and orders presented in court. Outside of the courtroom, they process electronic and paper orders through Ex Parte Via the Clerk; quality check, scan, and process all documents filed in the court record; and provide customer assistance via phone, live-chat, and in person.
[3] RCW 2.08.069
[4] RCW 2.08.061

currently has 56 judges, with the most recent judge positions added in 2025 to support unlawful detainer cases.[5,6] The annual salary of superior court judges is established by the Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials, and the state pays half of the salary for judge positions.[7,8]

Commissioners. Court commissioners are licensed attorneys appointed by judges to handle certain duties. They have limited authority, with their decisions subject to review by a judge. The state constitution limits each county to no more than three court commissioners (referred to as "constitutional commissioners"), but state law and the County Code allow for the addition of court commissioners dedicated to specific matters (such as family law, criminal law, mental health, and protection order matters).[9,10] King County Superior Court currently has 12 commissioners (detailed in Table 1).

Table 1. Current Commissioners in the Superior Court

Type	FTE
Constitutional Commissioner	3.0
Family Law Commissioner	6.0
Mental Health Commissioner	1.0
Protection Order Commissioner	2.0
TOTAL	**12.0**

Superior Court sets the salary for a court commissioner at 95% of the salary for a judge. From January through June 2026, a commissioner's salary is set at $225,587 and it will increase to $232,399 starting July 2026.[11] Unlike judge positions, the county is responsible for the full salary cost of a court commissioner; there is no cost-sharing with the state.

New Housing Court Commissioners. During the 2025 legislative session, the Washington state Legislature authorized each county superior court to appoint new court commissioners to assist superior courts in disposing of its business related to

[5] Ordinance 19855 and the Technical Committee Report to Protocol Committee, 3rd Quarter, 2024 [LINK]
[6] In 1992, the state increased the maximum number of superior court judges King County may have from 46 judges to 58 judges. The county was given the ability to phase in the new judge positions, but only if the County Council documents its approval of any additional positions. Section 8, Chapter 189, Laws of Washington 1992. [LINK]. A time limit for phasing in the new judge positions was also included; however, it was repealed in 1996 (Section 3, Chapter 208, Laws of Washington 1996).
[7] RCW 2.08.092. In 2026, the annual salary for a superior court judge is set at $244,631. [LINK]
[8] The Washington State Constitution, Article IV, Section 13, establishes that the state will pay half the salary for each superior court judge and requires counties to pay all other costs associated with the position. These costs include paying for an appropriate courtroom and paying the salaries of clerks and bailiffs to support the judge (as part of the budgets of Superior Court and DJA).
[9] RCW 2.24.010, RCW 7.105.580, RCW 13.04.021, RCW 26.12.060, and RCW 71.05.137
[10] K.C.C. 2.69.040.
[11] The judge salary may change starting July 1, 2027 (and therefore the commissioner salary), but that amount has not been determined by the WCCSEO, yet.

unlawful detainer actions for residential tenancies covered by the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act and the Manufactured/Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act.[12] The county legislative authority must approve the creation of housing court commissioner positions.

King County Process for Creating New Judicial Officer Positions. In May 1989, an agreement between the Executive, the Council, and the Superior Court was adopted to establish a process for the creation of new judgeships.[13] This interbranch planning and coordination process was called a "Protocol", and the Protocol Committee was established to review court workload and determine when new judicial officers were needed. In 2016, the Protocol Committee and the process for analyzing court data and determining judicial and related staffing needs in the Superior Court were codified.[14]

Protocol Committee. The Protocol Committee consists of:

- one Superior Court judge (selected by the Court) who chairs the committee;
- one member of the County Council (selected by the Council Chair);
- the Executive or the Executive's designee; and
- a representative of the King County Bar Association (selected by that association).

The Protocol Committee is responsible for reviewing and, as necessary, revising the methodology for evaluating the number of judges or commissioners needed in the Superior Court. If the Protocol Committee determines that staffing changes are necessary, it must transmit a report to the Executive and the Council detailing the methodology applied, the rationale for the methodology (including any changes to the methodology), and the conclusion reached regarding the number of judges and commissioners needed in the Superior Court. The Executive is then tasked with transmitting a letter to the Council accepting the Protocol Committee's recommendations or suggesting revisions.

Superior Court and Executive Staff have shared that there is not a regular meeting schedule for the Protocol Committee. Prior to the 2026-2027 Budget process, the most recent meeting was held during 2025 Budget deliberations. Prior to that, the Protocol Committee met in 2020 and 2016.

Technical Committee. There is also a Technical Committee, whose members shall have experience in statistical methods and knowledge of court administration, and includes:

- one legislative branch employee (selected by the Chair or the Chair's designee);
- one employee from the Superior Court (selected by the Court); and
- one employee from the executive branch (selected by the Executive or the Executive's designee).

[12] Chapter 268, Laws of Washington 2025 (HB 1621)
[13] Ordinance 8936
[14] Ordinance 18317 and K.C.C. 2A.320.510.

The Technical Committee is convened by the chief administrative officer of the Superior Court and is responsible for assisting the Protocol Committee in applying the methodology to determine judicial need. This includes collecting data, analyzing and advising the Protocol Committee on the statistical outcomes produced from applying the methodology, and recommending changes to the number of superior court judges or commissioners and changes to the methodology used to determine the number of judges or commissioners needed in Superior Court, as may be appropriate.

Methodology. In 2016, the Protocol Committee established specific criteria for reviewing the court's workload and developed a set of indicators to measure judicial need.[15] According to the Superior Court and the Executive, those indicators have not changed and include:

1. **Weighted caseload index**. Looks at the comparative growth of pending caseloads (the measurement is weighted for the relative judicial "workload" associated with specific types of cases—criminal, civil and domestic without children, domestic with children/paternity, and juvenile offender cases—and is also calculated as a running average of the last four quarters to smooth out variations and capture trends);

2. **Age indicator**. The median age of pending cases shows an increase of 10% or more for four consecutive quarters compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

3. **Pro tem indicator.** Consistent use of more pro tems than are required to backfill for judicial vacancies or long-term unplanned absences (exceeding two weeks) over a period of four quarters.

If the condition for one or more of the three protocol indicators is met, the Court should conduct a full analysis to investigate the adequacy of judicial positions in King County Superior Court. The Protocol Committee has noted that when "discussing judicial needs, all three indicators should be considered concurrently. Because of the complexity of the adjudication process and court operations, it is quite possible that the indicators may not uniformly point in the same direction, to either the over-capacity or under-capacity of judicial resources. Whenever one of the indicators varies from the specified criteria, a full analysis is needed to ascertain the real situation."[16]

Superior Court and Executive Staff state that the Protocol can result in both the addition and reduction of judicial officer positions (for example, three commissioner positions were eliminated in the 2017-2018 Budget – one criminal commissioner and two dependency commissioners).

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[15] *Protocol Committee Report to the King County Council*, dated May 5, 2016, and included as Attachment A to Ordinance 18317.

[16] *Protocol Committee Report to the King County Council*, dated May 5, 2016, and included as Attachment A to Ordinance 18317.

ANALYSIS

Technical and Protocol Committees. The Superior Court convened the Technical Committee on October 9, 2025.[17] The Technical Committee reviewed data required by the methodology as well as current and trend data for unlawful detainer cases. Based on their review of the data, the Technical Committee recommended one housing court commissioner be added to the King County Superior Court bench.

The Protocol Committee met on October 17, 2025, and concurred with the Technical Committee's recommendation to add a housing court commissioner.[18] The Executive has accepted the Protocol Committee's recommendation, and a letter indicating her support has been transmitted to the Council (see Attachment 5 to this staff report).

Superior Court Workload and Judicial Need. As noted, the Technical Committee looked at the three indicators required by the methodology along with data specific to unlawful detainer cases [see the Technical Committee Memo to the Protocol Committee dated October 14, 2025, and the 2025 Third Quarter Technical Committee Report, Attachments 2 and 3 to this staff report, respectively].

The Technical Committee highlighted the following:

1. The weighted caseload index indicator suggests the Court could need 4.5 additional judicial officers; however, the report recognizes that the pandemic affected pending cases, in particular criminal cases.

2. The age indicator shows that, while the median age for all case types is comparable to pre-pandemic levels, the median age for criminal cases has increased by almost 80% compared to pre-pandemic levels. In addition, there are more serious criminal cases in the Court's pending criminal caseload than there were before the pandemic: 214 versus 114 homicide cases and 474 versus 364 sex crime cases at the end of September 2025 and December 2018, respectively.

3. Unlawful detainer filings are 93% higher than pre-pandemic levels. Pre-pandemic, there were an average of 385 cases per month, and for 2025 YTD (through September), the monthly average is 746 cases a month. Filings have continued increasing in 2025 and are 15% higher than 2024. See Attachment 4 for the supplemental data reviewed by the Technical and Protocol Committees.

[17] Members of the Technical Committee included: Linda Ridge, Chief Administrative Officer, the Superior Court; Catherine Cornwall, Director, DJA; Elly Slakie, Executive Analyst, PSB; and Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, County Council.
[18] Members of the Protocol Committee included: Judge Ketu Shah, Presiding Judge, the Superior Court; Councilmember Jorge Barón, Chair, Law and Justice Committee; Dwight Dively, Director, PSB; and Sidney Tribe with the King County Bar Association.

The report recognized that two judges were added in 2025 to address the increase in unlawful detainer filings. It stated that these new "judges, plus continued reallocation of workload for other judicial officers, has allowed a significant increase in unlawful detainer dispositions and a reduction in pending cases. However, existing resources are not sufficient to address current and rising levels of filings and these measures remain dramatically higher than 2019."

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0186. State law requires the Council to document its approval of adding a new housing court commissioner to the Superior Court. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0186 would document the Council's approval of adding up to three housing court commissioner positions to the Court.

The 2026-2027 proposed budget would provide the Court with appropriation and FTE authority for one housing court commissioner (and related support staff). Since Proposed Ordinance 2025-0186 would document the Council's approval for up to three housing court commissioners, the Court would have the flexibility to use existing appropriation and FTE authority to establish two additional housing court commissioner positions. If it is not the Council's intent to provide this flexibility to the Court, the Council may wish to amend the proposed ordinance so that it approves one housing court commissioner.

Fiscal Impact. As previously noted, each court commissioner is granted a court coordinator as part of the Superior Court's budget and three clerk administrative specialists in the DJA's budget. In the 2026-2027 biennium, the total cost associated with adding a court commissioner is almost $1.5 million (see Table 3 for details).

Table 3. Cost of Adding a Court Commissioner in 2026-2027 (Salaries and Benefits)

Position and Agency	FTE	2026-2027 Expenditure
Commissioner, Superior Court	1	$570,354
Court Coordinator, Superior Court	1	$227,426
Clerk Administrative Specialist, DJA	3	$701,087
TOTAL	**5**	**$1,498,867**

The appropriation and FTE authority for the housing court commissioner and four support staff are included in the Executive's proposed 2026-2027 Budget (Proposed Ordinance 2025-0288). The Superior Court confirms that there are no other substantial costs associated with adding the housing court commissioner position (for example, this position does not necessitate a new courtroom).

During the briefing on October 28, 2025, the following questions were asked:

1. **If the council approves the housing court commissioner position, can't the position then be used for other matters if the unlawful detainer workload goes down? Isn't it true that once the commissioner is appointed by the Court, they can enter any order and hear any matter in the Ex Parte department?**

   Under RCW 59.18.368(2), the Council must consent to creation of a position of a housing commissioner, who then is appointed by the judges. The duties of the housing commissioner are limited to duties under the unlawful detainer actions, RCW 59.18.369. But as, under RCW 58.19.368(4), the judges may also appoint the person to any other commissioner position authorized by law, the judges may choose to enlarge the appointed person's role to serve as needed as a "general" commissioner.

2. **What is the Superior Court's plan for this housing court commissioner position once the unlawful detainer caseload goes down?**

   According to the Superior Court, there are several options for how to use this commissioner position if the unlawful detainer caseload decreases. The Court could choose to redeploy one of the constitutional Ex Parte commissioners to handle more civil orders, freeing up family law commissioners to handle more family motions, or redeploy one of the two unlawful detainer judges to handle civil orders or family law motions.

   The Superior Court also notes that, even if this housing commissioner is restricted to unlawful detainers only, the Court still has 5 other judicial officers to move around (3 constitutional commissioners who spend half of their time doing unlawful detainers, and 2 judges who spend 100% of their time on unlawful detainers). According to the Court, their continuous review of caseloads will allow them to deploy judicial officers where there is need. Currently, given the past 2.5 years of data on unlawful detainers, the Court does not see any reduction in filings in the future.

AMENDMENTS

Amendment 1 would replace the number of housing court commissioners approved by the Council. Instead of documenting approval for up to three commissioners, the amendment would approve one commissioner. This aligns with the appropriation and FTE authority provided in the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget and the recommendation made by the Protocol Committee. To comport with Amendment 1, Title Amendment T1 would amend the title to reflect that the Council is documenting approval of one housing court commissioner position.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0186
2. Amendment 1
3. Title Amendment T1
4. Technical Committee Memo to the Protocol Committee dated October 14, 2025
5. 2025 Third Quarter Technical Committee Report
6. Supplemental Data on Unlawful Detainer Cases
7. Protocol Committee Letter dated October 21, 2025

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0186.1 **Sponsors** Dunn

AN ORDINANCE relating to the creation of housing court commissioner positions of the King County superior court.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. **Findings:**

A. Article IV, Section 23, of the Washington State Constitution authorizes the appointment of up to three court commissioners per county. The court commissioners are appointed by the superior court and have the power to perform the duties of a superior court judge that do not require a trial by jury, and other duties provided by law to aid in the administration of justice. All acts and proceedings of court commissioners are subject to revision by a superior court judge upon motion by a party.

B. In addition to the constitutionally authorized commissioners, the Legislature has authorized superior courts to appoint additional commissioners to assist superior court judges in specific areas of the law. These statutorily authorized commissioners include mental health commissioners, family law commissioners, and criminal commissioners, and are limited to the authority that they are expressly granted in statute.

C. Chapter 268, Laws of Washington 2025, authorizes each county superior court to appoint new court commissioners to assist the superior court in disposing of its business related to unlawful detainer actions for residential tenancies covered by chapter 59.18 RCW and chapter 59.20 RCW. The county legislative authority must approve the creation of housing court commissioner positions.

D. A significant surge in unlawful detainer filings has contributed to delays in court proceedings and case resolutions, creating burdens for both landlords and tenants. Creation of the housing court commissioner positions of the King County superior court will help address delays in court proceedings.

SECTION 2. By this ordinance, the county legislative authority approves the creation of up to three housing court commissioner positions to assist the superior court

in disposing of its business related to unlawful detainer actions for residential tenancies covered by chapter 59.18 RCW and chapter 59.20 RCW.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: None

1

October 22, 2025
Number of Commissioners

M. Bailey

Sponsor: Barón

Proposed No.: 2025-0186

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0186, VERSION 1

On page 2, line 26, after "creation of" strike "up to three" and insert "one"

On page 2, line 26, after "commissioner" strike "positions" and insert "position"

EFFECT prepared by *M. Bailey: Amendment 1 would replace the number of housing court commissioners approved by the council. Instead of documenting approval for up to three commissioners, the amendment would approve one commissioner. This aligns with the appropriation and FTE authority provided in the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget and the recommendation made by the Protocol Committee.*

T1

October 22, 2025
Number of Commissioners

M. Bailey

Sponsor: Barón

Proposed No.: 2025-0186

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0186, VERSION 1

On page 1, beginning on line 1, after "creation of" strike "housing court commissioner positions" and insert "a housing court commissioner position"

EFFECT prepared by *M. Bailey: To comport with Amendment 1, Title Amendment T1 would reflect that the council is documenting its approval of one housing court commissioner position.*

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

Linda K. Ridge
Chief Administrative Officer

King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

To: Protocol Committee Members

From: Technical Committee Members via Linda Ridge, Superior Court CAO

RE: Technical Committee Recommendations to the Protocol Committee

Date: October 14, 2025

Linda Ridge, Chief Administrative Officer of King County Superior Court, convened members of the Technical Committee on Oct. 9, 2025. The meeting included Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council; Melissa Bailey, Principal Legislative Analyst, King County Council; Elly Slakie, Executive Analyst-Budget, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget; and Catherine Cornwall, Director, Department of Judicial Administration.

The Technical Committee met and reviewed the 2025 Third Quarter Technical Committee Report. The report consists of three indicators. The Committee noted that the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant influence on the judicial system and continues to affect the indicators in the report.

The first indicator is the Weighted Caseload Index of Pending Cases. This index indicates that the court is in need of additional judicial officers in the King County Superior Court. Looking at only this indicator would suggest that the Court could need 4 ½ additional judicial officers; however, as mentioned earlier, the pandemic affected pending cases – and in particular, criminal cases.

The second indicator is the median age for all pending case types and for major case types. While the median age for all case types is comparable to pre-pandemic levels, the median age for criminal cases has increased by almost 80% compared to pre-pandemic levels. In addition, there are more serious criminal cases in the court's pending criminal caseload than there were before the pandemic: 214 vs. 114 homicide cases and 474 vs. 364 sex crime cases at the end of September 2025 and December 2018, respectively.

The third indicator is average daily use of pro tem judges and commissioners. The committee discussed this indicator and concluded that it is not a good indicator of judicial workload. Use of pro tem officers is driven by the need to staff calendars that are heard by commissioners, not judges.

The committee also reviewed data related to Unlawful Detainer filings.

- Unlawful Detainer filings are 93% higher than pre-pandemic levels. Pre-pandemic, there were an average of 385 cases a month. For 2025 YTD (through September), the monthly average is 746 cases a month – almost double pre-pandemic levels.
    - Filings have continued increasing in 2025, and are 15% higher than 2024.
- Superior Court added 2.0 new judges in 2025 to address the increase in unlawful detainer filings. These judges, plus continued reallocation of workload for other judicial officers, has allowed a significant increase in unlawful detainer dispositions and a reduction in pending cases. However, existing resources are not sufficient to address current and rising levels of filings and these measures remain dramatically higher than 2019.
    - Average monthly dispositions were 385 in 2019, 595 in 2024 and 828 in 2025 through September.
    - Average monthly pending cases were 481 in 2019, 2,268 in 2024, and 1,478 in 2025.

Recommendation: Based on the review of the 2025 Third Quarter Technical Committee Report as well as current and trend data for Unlawful Detainers, the Technical Committee recommends that one housing commissioner be added to the King County Superior Court bench.

Additional note to the Protocol Committee: Two commissioners FTEs were added to Superior Court's budget in 2025 (converted from TLT positions). Council authorized protection order commissioners in Ordinance 19466 in response to HB 1320, which was passed in the 2022 state legislative session (). Those commissioner positions were not added through the Protocol Committee. For additional information on the protection order process and the need for those commissioners, see Ordinance 19546, Section 35, Proviso P1 ()LINK)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPORT
TO
PROTOCOL COMMITTEE

In 2016, the Protocol Committee approved a new set of protocol indicators. The newly adapted indicators will be used to monitor the adequacy of judicial resources in King County Superior Court starting 2017.

There are three protocol indicators. If one or more of them show a continuous trend, the Technical Committee shall conduct an in-depth analysis to determine the causes, explore solutions, and make recommendations to the Protocol Committee.

Indicator A: Weighted Caseload Index (WCI)

$$WCI = \sum(\text{weight} * \text{current pending caseload}) = 0.131 * P_1 + 0.042 * P_2 + 0.080 * P_3 + 0.086 * P_4$$

Where P_1 is the pending criminal caseload for the current quarter; P_2 is the pending civil and domestic without children caseload for the current quarter; P_3 is the pending domestic with children and paternity caseload for the current quarter; P_4 is the pending juvenile offender caseload for the current quarter.

Table 1. Weighted Caseload Index

Quarter	Criminal (P1)	Civil and Domestic Cases without Children (P2)	Domestic Cases with Children and Paternity (P3)	Juvenile Offender (P4)	Weighted Caseload Index (WCI)	"Smoothed" WCI: Running Average of WCIs of 4 Quarters
Q1/2022	62.90	30.58	18.40	2.00	113.9	122.1
Q2/2022	55.58	30.36	18.63	2.20	106.8	116.0
Q3/2022	55.24	31.23	18.87	2.20	107.5	110.9
Q4/2022	56.23	31.81	18.87	2.59	109.5	109.4
Q1/2023	60.64	32.33	18.71	2.87	114.6	109.6
Q2/2023	56.07	33.11	19.15	2.66	111.0	110.6
Q3/2023	55.24	34.13	19.45	2.57	111.4	111.6
Q4/2023	51.27	32.76	19.00	2.60	105.6	110.6
Q1/2024	51.26	33.22	19.59	3.17	107.2	108.8
Q2/2024	53.24	34.72	20.02	3.85	111.8	109.0
Q3/2024	52.46	36.38	20.45	3.51	112.8	109.4
Q4/2024	52.78	35.91	19.86	3.59	112.1	111.0
Q1/2025	54.20	38.55	20.69	4.27	117.7	113.6
Q2/2025	51.74	39.02	20.63	3.85	115.2	114.5
Q3/2025	51.25	40.00	20.66	3.49	115.4	115.1

Note: The computation of the weighted caseload index (WCI) is based on the number of pending criminal cases, juvenile offender cases; cases with judge assignments in general civil, domestic, and paternity.

Explanation: The WCI (weighted caseload index) is compared to a base value of 106 since the court has added 3 more judges after the adaption of the agreement. Approximately, a 2-point deviation from 106 indicates being one judicial position over or under ideal staffing.

Benchmarks - "Whether the running WCI has shown a consistent 2-point deviation from 106 (over or under) in four consecutive quarters."

Conclusion: **The weighted caseload index for the recent four quarters indicates that the court is in need of extra judges in the King County Superior Court. However, the indicator has been greatly impacted by COVID-19 and need to be interpreted accordingly.**

Indicator B: Age Indicator of Pending Caseload

Table 2. Median Age (days) for All Pending Cases and Major Case Types										
	All Pending Cases		Criminal		Civil		Domestic		Juvenile Offender	
Quarter	Median age (days)	Same quarter change %	Median age (days)	Same quarter change %	Median age (days)	Same quarter change %	Median age (days)	Same quarter change %	Median age (days)	Same quarter change %
Q1/2022	183	-0.5%	257	+10.8%	161	-4.2%	157	+1.3%	140	-45.1%
Q2/2022	163	-14.2%	235	-12.6%	148	-9.2%	140	-0.7%	114	-55.1%
Q3/2022	162	-15.6%	232	-19.2%	145	-15.7%	138	-2.8%	122	-55.6%
Q4/2022	167	-12.3%	222	-19.6%	153	-11.6%	152	-3.2%	122	-49.2%
Q1/2023	159	-13.3%	198	-23.0%	164	-1.1%	151	-3.0%	81	-42.1%
Q2/2023	158	-3.1%	213	-9.4%	150	+1.4%	138	-1.4%	107	-6.1%
Q3/2023	166	+2.4%	216	-6.9%	156	+7.6%	145	+5.1%	106	-13.1%
Q4/2023	171	+2.4%	236	+6.3%	158	+3.3%	150	-1.3%	90	-26.2%
Q1/2024	166	+4.4%	227	+14.6%	150	-8.5%	153	+1.3%	89	+9.9%
Q2/2024	152	-3.8%	200	-6.1%	140	-6.7%	139	+0.7%	103	-3.7%
Q3/2024	155	-6.6%	203	-6.0%	146	-6.3%	144	-0.7%	105	-0.9%
Q4/2024	162	-5.3%	211	-10.6%	152	-3.8%	159	+6.0%	97	+7.8%
Q1/2025	158	-4.8%	199	-7.0%	144	-4.0%	158	+3.3%	111	+24.7%
Q2/2025	145	-4.6%	183	-8.5%	137	+3.6%	139	+0.0%	112	+8.7%
Q3/2025	155	0%	188	-11.3%	147	+0.7%	146	+1.4%	130	+23.8%

The "median" indicates age of the half of the cases (half longer and half shorter).

Explanation: The "median" age of pending cases is expected to show some fluctuation from quarter to quarter. This age indicator is used to measure how long the cases have been open since the filing date. A prolonged age for a significant time period may indicate the lack of judicial resource, as well as other factors.

Benchmarks - "Whether the median age of pending cases shows an increase of 10% or more for four consecutive quarters compared to the same quarter of the previous year."

Conclusion: <u>The age of pending cases for all cases had not shown a consistent trend in 4 consecutive quarters.</u>

Indicator C: Pro-tem Use Indicator Tem

Table 3: Average Daily Pro Tem Judge/Commissioner Use			
Quarter	**Pro Tem Commissioners (FTE)**	**Pro Tem Judges (FTE)**	**TOTAL (FTE)**
Q1/2022	1.7	0.3	2.0
Q2/2022	4.5	0.3	4.8
Q3/2022	4.2	0.3	4.5
Q4/2022	2.2	0.3	2.5
Q1/2023	3.2	0.2	3.4
Q2/2023	3.5	0.3	3.8
Q3/2023	2.4	0.3	2.7
Q4/2023	3.5	0.6	4.1
Q1/2024	4.1	0.1	4.2
Q2/2024	4.7	0.8	5.5
Q3/2024	3.1	0.2	3.3
Q4/2024	4.1	0.3	4.4
Q1/2025	3.3	0	3.3
Q2/2025	4.5	0.2	4.7
Q3/2025	3.2	0.2	3.4

Pro Tem Commissioners = Pro Tem hours for Ex Parte, Family Law and Mental Illness Calendars. Pro Tem Judges = Pro Tem hours for all other calendars. FTE is calculated based on the total hours reported (450 hours = 1 FTE in a quarter).

Explanation: The use of Pro Tems is necessary to cover the calendars due to temporary lack of judicial resources. However, the consistent utilization of a high volume of Pro Tems over a prolonged period should be a concern.

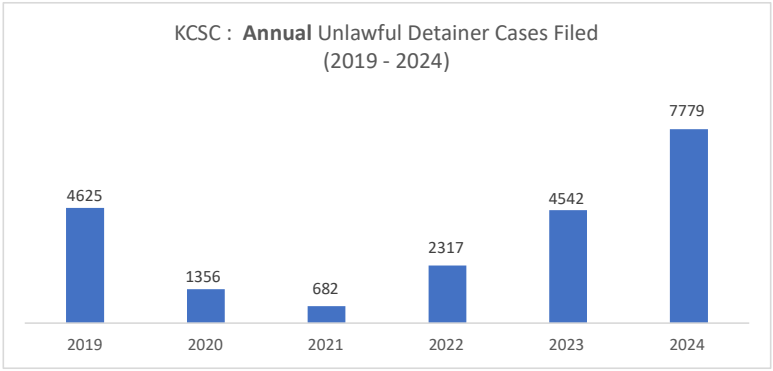
Benchmarks– "whether consistent use of more Pro Tems than are required to backfill for judicial vacancies or long term unplanned absences (i.e. exceeding two weeks) over a period of four consecutive quarters."

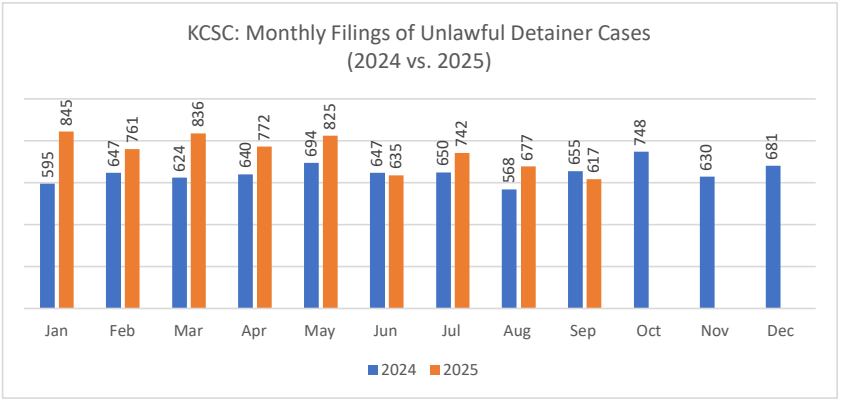
Conclusion: **In the three quarters of 2025, the average number of pro tem judges and commissioners used by KCSC was 3.3 , 4.7, and 3.4 FTEs per day. Of this, the majority was for commissioner's duties.**

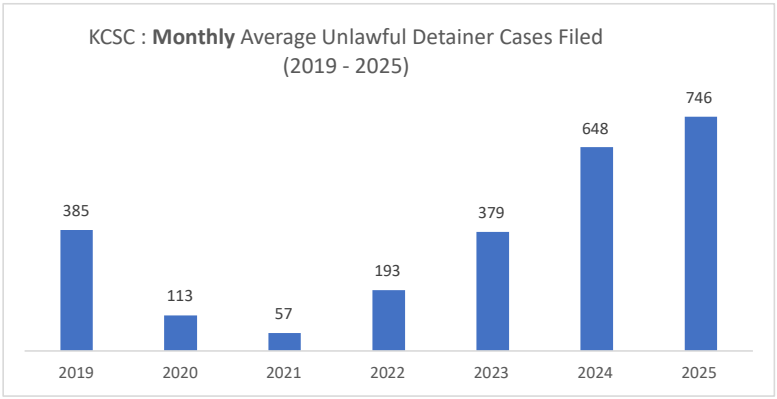
Overall Conclusion: The protocol indicators show that the court is in need of additional judicial resources based on the protocol agreement. However, the COVID-19 has had undue impact to the protocol indicators. Further investigation and analysis are necessary when the court operation returns to normal.

King County Superior Court: Unlawful Detainer Filings by Month and Year (2019 -)

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jan	508	409	69	111	130	595	845
Feb	386	409	44	109	171	647	761
Mar	397	244	40	139	232	624	836
Apr	358	10	41	140	223	640	772
May	427	16	43	168	288	694	825
Jun	384	21	47	244	327	647	635
Jul	413	22	48	261	386	650	742
Aug	312	31	70	248	488	568	677
Sep	278	38	80	216	449	655	617
Oct	432	49	63	286	634	748	
Nov	355	54	61	232	698	630	
Dec	375	53	76	163	516	681	
Total (Annual or YTD)	**4625**	**1356**	**682**	**2317**	**4542**	**7779**	**6710**
Monthly Average	**385**	**113**	**57**	**193**	**379**	**648**	**746**
					2025 Straightline Projection		**8947**

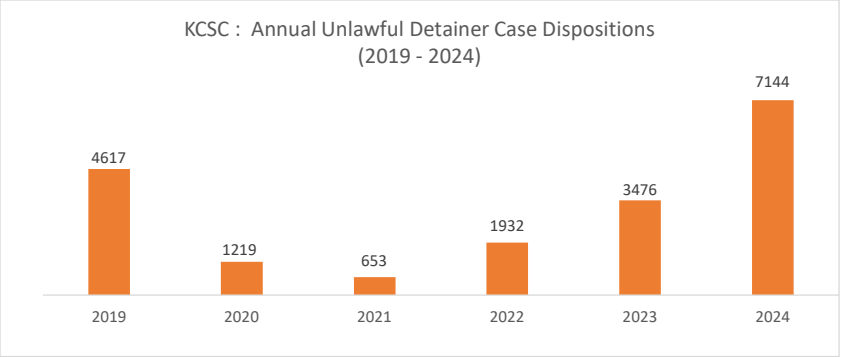


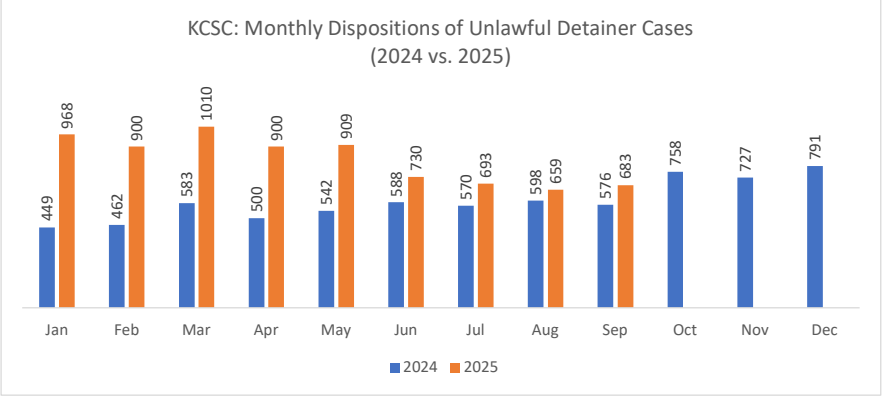


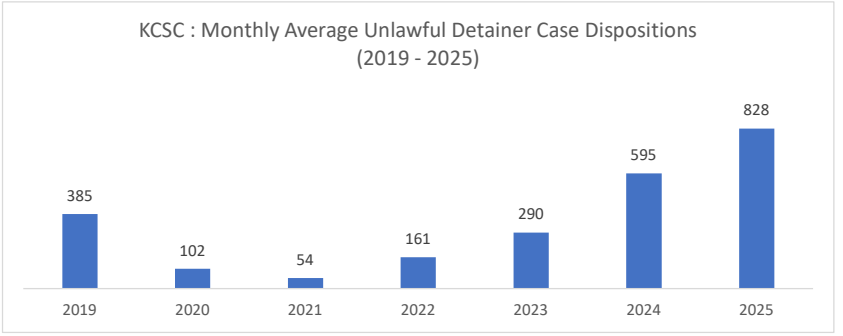


King County Superior Court: Unlawful Detainer Dispositions by Month and Year (2019 -)

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jan	388	386	45	79	164	449	968
Feb	378	347	56	99	179	462	900
Mar	359	260	50	110	191	583	1010
Apr	361	6	37	100	233	500	900
May	405	7	40	124	277	542	909
Jun	468	15	40	205	280	588	730
Jul	423	24	39	204	273	570	693
Aug	433	21	91	205	328	598	659
Sep	319	29	60	190	326	576	683
Oct	383	35	75	230	409	758	
Nov	348	42	65	216	396	727	
Dec	352	47	55	170	420	791	
Total (Annual or YTD)	**4617**	**1219**	**653**	**1932**	**3476**	**7144**	**7452**
Monthly Average	**385**	**102**	**54**	**161**	**290**	**595**	**828**

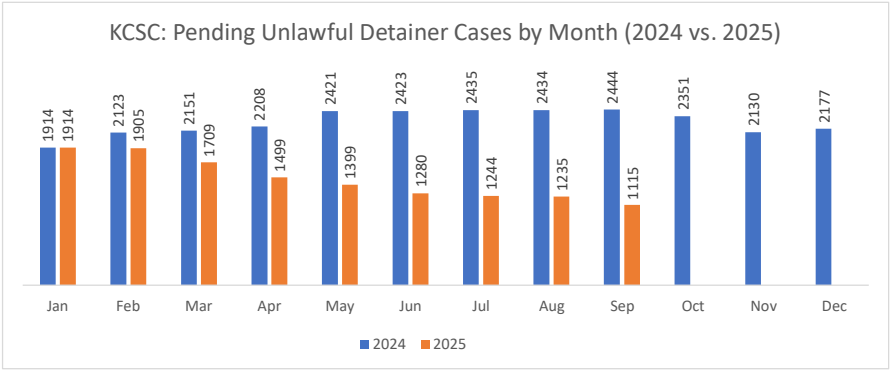


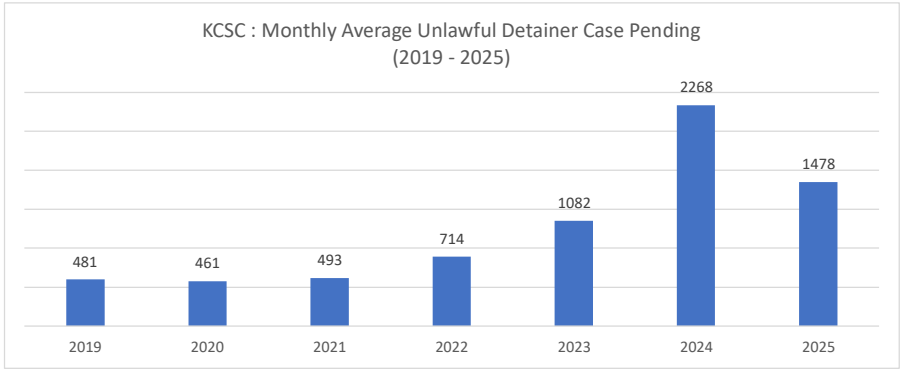




King County Superior Court: Unlawful Detainer Cases Pending by Month and Year (2019 -)

Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jan	516	465	506	520	797	1914	1914
Feb	535	495	503	535	805	2123	1905
Mar	575	495	484	571	785	2151	1709
Apr	571	481	487	607	753	2208	1499
May	593	423	494	627	776	2421	1399
Jun	510	432	497	699	839	2423	1280
Jul	497	433	492	762	938	2435	1244
Aug	373	441	482	802	1106	2434	1235
Sep	341	446	505	836	1256	2444	1115
Oct	420	465	479	865	1438	2351	
Nov	426	476	488	878	1738	2130	
Dec	419	476	496	868	1751	2177	
Monthly Average	**481**	**461**	**493**	**714**	**1082**	**2268**	**1478**





King County
Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
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October 21, 2025
The Hon. Rod Dembowski
Chair, Budget and Fiscal Management Committee
Metropolitan King County Council

Dear Councilmember Dembowski:

On behalf of Executive Braddock, this letter indicates her support for the recommendations of the Protocol Committee for Superior Court. The Committee met on October 17, 2025 and recommended the addition of a housing commissioner to Superior Court, consistent with what is included in the Executive's 2026-2027 Proposed Budget. A letter summarizing the Protocol Committee's recommendation is attached.

This letter is intended to meet the requirements of King County Code 2A,320.510(G). I look forward to the Council's support of this recommendation.

Sincerely,

Dwight Dively
Director, Office of Performance Strategy and Budget

cc: Ketu Shah, Presiding Judge, Superior Court
Linda Ridge, Superior Court
Councilmember Jorge Baron
Sidney Tribe, King County Bar Association
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Melissa Bailey, Council Central Staff
Elly Slakie, PSB

Attachment

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

KETU SHAH
PRESIDING JUDGE
DEPARTMENT 50
E: SHAH.COURT@KINGCOUNTY.GOV

KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
516 THIRD AVENUE, RM C-203
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
P: 206.477.1635

October 20, 2025

Dear Executive Shannon Braddock,

The Protocol Committee met on Friday, October 17, 2026 and discussed the judicial needs of the court. The members who attended were Councilmember Jorge Barón on behalf of the County Council, Director Dwight Dively on behalf of the Executive, Sydney Tribe on behalf of the KCBA, and myself, representing King County Superior Court.

We reviewed the Technical Committee's report and agreed with it's conclusion that King County Superior Court should receive two additional housing commissioner judicial position. This is a unanimous recommendation.

Thank you,

Ketu Shah

Presiding Judge Ketu Shah

Cc: Linda Ridge
Dwight Dively

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	28	**Name:**	Wendy K. Soo Hoo
Proposed No.:	2025-0300	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0300 would authorize the issuance of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds in an aggregate principal amount of $775.5 million, as well as the refunding of certain existing debt.

SUMMARY

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0300 would authorize King County's Finance Director to approve the issuance of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds in an aggregate principal amount of $775.5 million, as well as the refunding of certain existing debt. The Finance Director would be authorized to sell bonds or refund bonds through competitive bid, negotiated sale, or other sales to evidence a loan from the purchaser, and this authority would expire December 31, 2027.

Most of the projects were appropriated funds by the Council in the 2023-2024 Adopted Budget[1], the 2025 Adopted Budget[2], or are proposed for appropriations in the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget (Proposed Ordinance 2025-0288). Note that of the total $775.5 million in bond financing proposed to be authorized, $510.2 million represents a reauthorization of bond financing for projects that were included in the 2024 bond ordinance but have not yet been financed.[3]

Amendment 1 and Title Amendment T1 would increase the aggregate principal to $793.3 million to reflect additional bond-financed projects planned to be included in the Council's 2026-2027 biennial budget ordinance.

[1] Ordinance 19546
[2] Ordinance 19861
[3] Ordinances 19862, as amended by Ordinances 19954 and 19982

BACKGROUND

LTGO bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the County and can be issued by the County without voter approval. This is the most common County debt issuance and King County typically issues several LTGO bond sales each year.

In accordance with King County's Debt Management Policy,[4] "[d]ebt financing is primarily utilized to provide funding for the acquisition and construction of County capital assets."[5] The Debt Management Policy states that financing for capital projects offers benefits such as allowing the County to undertake capital expenditures without needing to accumulate cash necessary to complete a project; preserving cash for other purposes; spreading the cost of assets over time to provide greater intergenerational equity; and allowing the County to benefit from the subsidy provided by the federal government through tax-advantaged debt. The County's Debt Policy also specifies that a capital asset must have an expected useful life of at least three years to be considered for debt financing.

The Debt Management Policy also allows for the County to periodically refund, or refinance, outstanding debt to achieve savings on debt service payments. The County's Debt Policy notes that the most efficient refunding option is the issuance of tax-advantaged refunding bonds since they will typically provide the lowest borrowing costs. It further states that an advance refunding using tax-advantaged refunding bonds will be undertaken if it produces debt service savings with a present value of at least five percent of the refunded bonds.

ANALYSIS

Proposed Ordinance 2025-0300 would authorize King County's Finance Director to approve the issuance of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds in an aggregate principal amount of $775.5 million, as well as the refunding of certain existing debt. The Finance Director would be authorized to sell bonds or refund bonds through competitive bid, negotiated sale, or other sales to evidence a loan from the purchaser.

Table 1 beginning on the next page identifies the projects that would be authorized by Proposed Ordinance 2025-0300, the appropriations ordinance, the bond proceeds to be used for each project, the anticipated rate, and the term.

[4] Motion 15984

[5] Under the Debt Management Policy, debt may not be used for operational expenses, but may be used for certain large, non-recurring expenses such as lawsuit settlements to amortize the payment over an extended period or to pre-fund certain ongoing operating expenditures such as pension payments.

Table 1. Projects Proposed to be Authorized by Proposed Ordinance 2025-0300

Agency – Project	Description	Appropriations Ordinance(s)	Anticipated Rate	Bond Authorization Amount *($ in millions)*	Term *(years)*
DCHS – Transit Oriented Development Affordable Housing	Transit-oriented affordable housing and related transit oriented development	Ordinances 19546 and 19861	6.5%	65.3	20
DCHS – Equitable Affordable Housing	Affordable housing projects to benefit communities with high risk of displacement	Ordinance 19546	5.6%	19.5	10
Assessor/FBOD – Property Tax Administration System (PTAS)	Implement information technology improvements to the county's property tax administration system	Various ordinances, including new appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	65.0	10
DLS – Fall City Septic	Design and construct decentralized wastewater treatment solution for Fall City, consisting of on-site septic system and combined community drain field	Ordinance 19546	4.3%	2.5	10
DLS – Participatory Budgeting Projects	Capital improvement projects in unincorporated portions of the county, identified through the county participatory budgeting program	Ordinances 19546 and 19861	4.3%	18.9	10
DCHS – TOD Affordable Housing – Equitable Development Initiative	Affordable housing projects to benefit communities with high risk of displacement	Ordinance 19861	4.2%	2.0	5
Office of Climate – Climate Equity Projects	Install high-efficiency heat pumps and solar panels in homes occupied by county residents with low or moderate incomes	Ordinances 19546 and 19861	4.3%	1.0	10

Agency – Project	Description	Appropriations Ordinance(s)	Anticipated Rate	Bond Authorization Amount *($ in millions)*	Term *(years)*
DLS – Fairwood Splash Pad	Capital improvement project in unincorporated portion of the county, identified through the county participatory budgeting program	Ordinance 19861	4.3%	1.6	10
DNRP – Conservation Futures	Acquire open spaces for conservation purposes	Various ordinances, including new appropriations proposed in PO 2025-0288	5.2%	75.0	30
DNRP – Fall City Community Center Climate Equity	Develop the Fall City Community Center	Ordinance 19861	4.3%	0.5	10
DNRP - Landfill Gas Infrastructure Acquisition and Improvements	Acquire plant used to process and convert landfill gas to generate alternate gas products or energy and related facilities and infrastructure	Ordinance 19956	6.5%	80.0	20
DNRP – Transfer Station Projects	Rehabilitate, upgrade, and improve facilities and infrastructure at solid waste transfer stations countywide	Various ordinances, including new appropriations proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.5%	81.9	15
DNRP – Landfill Projects	Rehabilitate, upgrade, and improve solid waste landfill and landfill gas facilities countywide, including landfill buffer acquisition, MCAT cleanup action, and leachate lagoon improvements	Appropriations proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.5%	111.7	15

Agency – Project	Description	Appropriations Ordinance(s)	Anticipated Rate	Bond Authorization Amount *($ in millions)*	Term *(years)*
DNRP – Solid Waste Facility Capital	Rehabilitate, upgrade, and improve solid waste facilities and infrastructure countywide	Various ordinances, including new appropriations proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.5%	11.1	15
FMD – MRJC Facility Improvements	Facility improvements at Maleng Regional Justice Center	Ordinances 19210 and 19546	4.9%	37.0	20
FMD – Renton Red Lion	Acquire hotel for conversion into affordable housing and/or housing for the homeless	Ordinance 19712	4.3%	36.7	10
FMD – Dexter Horton	Acquire the Dexter Horton Building	Ordinance 19768	4.9%	36.0	20
FMD – KC Courthouse Fire Alarm Replacement	Facility improvements, including fire and communication systems in the King County Courthouse	Ordinance 19861	4.3%	7.5	10
FMD – CCFJC	Construct and improve CCFJC facility	Various ordinances, including Ordinance 19791	5.3%	20.0	10
FMD – DPD Consolidation at Kent	Plan and install workstations, offices, and other facility improvements for county staff at Kent Valley Professional Center	Appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	2.7	10
FMD – Countywide Elevator Upgrades	Upgrade and replace elevators and vertical lifts countywide	Appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	5.0	10
FMD – Dexter Horton Heat Pumps Replacement	Make improvements to the Dexter Horton Building	Appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	4.5	10

Agency – Project	Description	Appropriations Ordinance(s)	Anticipated Rate	Bond Authorization Amount *($ in millions)*	Term *(years)*
FMD – KC Correctional Facility Fire Smoke Damper Actuator Replacement	Facility improvements at King County Correctional Facility	Appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	1.4	10
FMD – KC Courthouse Fire Smoke Damper Actuator Replacement	Facility improvements, including fire and communication systems in the King County Courthouse	Appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	1.0	10
FMD KC Correctional Facility Camera Server	Facility improvements at King County Correctional Facility	Appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	9.3	10
FMD MRJC Security Cameras	Facility improvements at Maleng Regional Justice Center	Ordinance 19210	4.3%	2.6	10
FMD – Broadway Facility	Acquire Broadway facility for crisis care clinic, Harborview, and other county purposes	Ordinance 19983	4.5%	17.5	7
FMD – Electric Vehicle Charging	Plan and install electric vehicle charging infrastructure for use by the county's electric vehicle fleet	Ordinance 19546	4.3%	4.5	10
FMD – Animal Shelter	Acquire and construct new RASKC Shelter	Ordinance 19861	4.9%	8.0	20
KCIT – POTS Line Replacement	Upgrade and replace legacy phone systems countywide	Appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	4.5	10
KCIT – RCECC Fiber Optical Network Path	Construct fiber optical network path at Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center	Ordinance 19879	4.3%	1.9	10
KCSO – Payroll System	Replace KCSO payroll and timekeeping system	Ordinance 19861	4.2%	6.0	5

Agency – Project	Description	Appropriations Ordinance(s)	Anticipated Rate	Bond Authorization Amount *($ in millions)*	Term *(years)*
KCSO Computer Aided Dispatch System Replacement	Replace KCSO Computer Aided Dispatch System	Appropriation proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3%	16.6	10
PSB – Community Facilities Projects	Grants for capital projects at various community facilities	Various ordinances, including reappropriations proposed in PO 2025-0288	4.3	22.6	10

Note that of the $775.5 million proposed to be authorized, $510.2 million represents a reauthorization of bond financing for projects included in Ordinance 19682 that have not yet been financed or have only been partially financed. Projects may not have been financed yet due to project timing or other considerations. For example, the Renton Red Lion acquisition was authorized for bond financing in 2024 but has not been financed yet as the Executive deliberates on a planned use for the facility or whether to sell it. Similarly, the Dexter Horton facility has not been financed as the Executive considers how much of the property will be used for private purposes, which will affect what portions of the property can be financed with tax-exempt bonds.

AMENDMENT

Staff has prepared an amendment, Amendment 1, to reflect additional bond-financed projects planned to be included in the Council's 2026-2027 biennial budget ordinance, increasing the aggregate principal to $793.3 million. Note that a technical correction has also been identified to remove the Skyway Resource Center from the list of bond projects (Attachment A to Proposed Ordinance 2025-0300) as the financing for that project has been completed. There is also a corresponding title amendment, T1.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget
- Carol Basile, Public Finance Officer, Finance and Business Operations Division

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0300 (with its attachments)
2. Amendment 1
3. Title Amendment T1
4. Transmittal Letter
5. Fiscal Note

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0300.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the issuance and sale of one or more series of limited tax general obligation bonds of the county in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $775,500,000 to provide funds for acquiring and constructing capital improvement projects of the county and to pay the costs of issuing such bonds; authorizing the issuance and sale of one or more series of limited tax general obligation refunding bonds to refund outstanding limited tax general obligations of the county and to pay the costs of issuing such refunding bonds and accomplishing the refunding; pledging the annual levy of taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds issued under this ordinance; and providing for other matters relating thereto.

PREAMBLE:

Pursuant to RCW 39.46.110 and other county authority, the county may issue limited tax general obligation bonds payable from tax revenues of the county and such other money lawfully available and pledged or provided by the county council.

The county council has either previously reviewed and approved or expects to review and approve the capital improvement projects of the county as generally described herein (the "Projects").

It is necessary and advisable for the county to issue and sell, from time to time, one or more series of its limited tax general obligation bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $775,500,000 (the "Project Bonds") to provide financing for the Projects, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds.

In addition, the county may have opportunities to refund, including by purchase or exchange, or defease all or portions of its currently outstanding limited tax general obligations and/or any limited tax general obligations issued in the future, in each case to effect a savings to the county or, when necessary or in the best interest of the county, to modify debt service requirements, sources of payment, covenants or other terms of such bonds.

It is necessary and advisable for the county to issue and sell, from time to time, one or more series of its limited tax general obligation refunding bonds (the "Refunding Bonds," and together with the Project Bonds, the "Bonds") to effect any such refunding, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds and accomplishing the refunding.

It is in the best interest of the county to designate, pursuant to RCW 39.46.040 and other authority of the county, the county's Finance Director to serve as its designated representative to accept offers to purchase the

Bonds on behalf of the county consistent with terms and parameters established by this ordinance and county debt policy.

As designated representative, the county's Finance Director may sell the Bonds in one or more series, by competitive bid or negotiated sale, or to the federal government or another direct purchaser, as provided in this ordinance

The sale of any series of the Bonds shall be reported to the county council and the executive finance committee, as part of the annual report provided in this ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Definitions. The following capitalized words and terms as used in this ordinance have the following meanings for all purposes of this ordinance, unless some other meaning is plainly intended:

"Beneficial Owner" means, with respect to a Bond, the owner of the beneficial interest in that Bond.

"Bond Account" means, with respect to each Series of Bonds, the bond redemption account established therefor pursuant to section 16 of this ordinance.

"Bond Purchase Agreement" means any bond purchase agreement for the sale of a Series of Bonds approved by the Finance Director pursuant to section 13.B. of this ordinance.

"Bond Register" means the registration books maintained by the Registrar for purposes of identifying ownership of the Bonds.

"Bonds" means the county's Project Bonds, Refunding Bonds, or both, authorized to be issued under this ordinance.

"Capital Improvement Project" means any project that can be capitalized such as, for example, a project with a scope that includes one or more of the following elements: acquisition of either a site or existing structure, or both; program or site master planning; design and environmental analysis; information technology investment; construction; major equipment acquisition; reconstruction; demolition; or alteration or renovation.

"Certificate of Award" means any certificate of award for the sale of a Series of Bonds approved by the Finance Director pursuant to section 13.A. of this ordinance.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the date of issuance of a Series of Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds or, except as otherwise referenced herein, as it may be amended to apply to obligations issued on the date of issuance of the Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds, together with applicable proposed, temporary, and final regulations promulgated, and applicable official public guidance published, under the Code.

"County council" means the Metropolitan King County Council.

"Debt Service Fund" means the "King County Limited Tax General Obligation Bond Redemption Fund," as set forth in section 16 of this ordinance.

"DTC" means The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York.

"Fair Market Value" means the price at which a willing buyer would purchase an investment from a willing seller in a bona fide, arm's-length transaction, except for specified investments as described in Treasury Regulation § 1.148-5(d)(6), including United States Treasury obligations, certificates of deposit, guaranteed investment

contracts, and investments for yield-restricted defeasance escrows. Fair Market Value is generally determined on the date on which a contract to purchase or sell an investment becomes binding, and, to the extent required by the applicable regulations under the Code, the term "investment" will include a hedge.

"Federal Tax Certificate" means the certificate executed by the Finance Director setting forth the requirements of the Code for maintaining the tax status of the applicable Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds, and attachments thereto.

"Finance Director" means the director of the finance and business operations division of the department of executive services of the county or any other county officer who succeeds to the duties now delegated to that office or the designee of such officer.

"Government Obligations" means "government obligations," as defined in chapter 39.53 RCW, as such chapter may be hereafter amended or restated, except as such definition is further limited in a Sale Document.

"Letter of Representations" means the Blanket Issuer Letter of Representations dated May 1, 1995, by and between the county and DTC, as it may be amended from time to time, and any successor or substitute letter relating to the operational procedures of the Securities Depository.

"Loan Agreement" means any loan agreement or direct purchase agreement for the sale of a Series of Bonds approved by the Finance Director pursuant to section 13.C. of this ordinance.

"MSRB" means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board or any successor to its functions.

"Official Notice of Bond Sale" means, with respect to each Series of Bonds sold by competitive bid, the official notice of sale therefor prepared pursuant to section 13.A. of this ordinance.

"Owner" means, with respect to a Bond, without distinction, the Beneficial Owner or the Registered Owner.

"Project Bonds" means the limited tax general obligation bonds of the county authorized by this ordinance to be issued in one or more series, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $775,500,000, to provide financing for one or more Projects, and any bond anticipation notes, commercial paper or other interim financing issued in advance thereof to be repaid from the proceeds of such bonds, as provided in this ordinance.

"Projects" means Capital Improvement Projects that, collectively, include each of the projects set forth in Attachment A to this ordinance, as generally described therein.

"RCW" means the Revised Code of Washington.

"Record Date" means, except as otherwise set forth in the applicable Sale Document, for an interest or principal payment date or for a maturity date, the 15th day of the calendar month next preceding that date. With respect to redemption of a Bond prior to its maturity, "Record Date" means the Registrar's close of business on the date on which the Registrar sends notice of the redemption.

"Refunded Bonds" means, for each Series of Refunding Bonds, all or a portion of the Refunding Candidates that will be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, with proceeds of that Series of Bonds, as determined by the Finance Director pursuant to

sections 13 and 18 of this ordinance and set forth in a closing certificate or a Refunding Agreement in accordance with section 18 of this ordinance.

"Refunding Account" means any account authorized to be created pursuant to section 18 of this ordinance to provide for the refunding of any Refunded Bonds.

"Refunding Agreement" means a refunding trust agreement entered into between the county and a Refunding Trustee in connection with the refunding of Refunded Bonds.

"Refunding Bonds" means the limited tax general obligation bonds of the county authorized by this ordinance to be issued in one or more series to refund the Refunded Bonds, including by purchase or exchange, as provided in this ordinance.

"Refunding Candidates" means any limited tax general obligation bonds of the county and any bond anticipation notes, commercial paper or other interim financing issued in advance thereof to be repaid from the proceeds of such bonds identified by the Finance Director as Refunding Candidates, whether currently outstanding or issued after the effective date of this ordinance, including any Series of Bonds issued under this ordinance.

"Refunding Trustee" means each corporate trustee chosen pursuant to the provisions of section 18 of this ordinance to serve as refunding trustee or escrow agent in connection with the refunding of Refunded Bonds.

"Registered Owner" means, with respect to a Bond, the person in whose name that Bond is registered on the Bond Register.

"Registrar" means, except as may be set forth in the applicable Sale Document, the fiscal agent of the State appointed from time to time by the Washington State Finance

Committee pursuant to chapter 43.80 RCW, serving as the registrar, authenticating agent, paying agent and transfer agent for the Bonds.

"Rule" means Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Sale Document" means the Bond Purchase Agreement, Certificate of Award or Loan Agreement, as applicable, for a Series of Bonds.

"Securities Depository" means DTC, any successor thereto, any substitute securities depository selected by the county that is qualified under applicable laws and regulations to provide the services proposed to be provided by it, or the nominee of any of the foregoing.

"Series" or "Series of Bonds" means a series of Bonds issued pursuant to this ordinance.

"State" means the State of Washington.

"Taxable Bonds" means the Bonds of any Series determined to be issued on a taxable basis pursuant to section 13 of this ordinance.

"Tax-Advantaged Bonds" means the Bonds of any Series determined to be issued on a tax-advantaged basis pursuant to section 13 of this ordinance.

"Tax-Exempt Bonds" means the Bonds of any Series determined to be issued on a tax-exempt basis pursuant to section 13 of this ordinance.

"Term Bonds" means those Bonds identified as such in a Sale Document, the principal of which is amortized by a schedule of mandatory redemptions, payable from a bond redemption fund, prior to their maturity.

SECTION 2. Findings. The county council hereby makes the following findings:

A. The Projects will serve a county purpose for which the county and its residents will receive benefits, including contributing to the health, safety and welfare of county residents.

B. The issuance of limited tax general obligation bonds by the county, payable from property taxes or other revenues and money of the county legally available for such purposes, to provide financing for the Projects and to pay the costs of issuing such Project Bonds, will reduce the overall costs of borrowing such funds and is in the best interests of the county and its residents.

C. It is necessary and advisable that the county now issue and sell from time to time one or more series of its Project Bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $775,500,000 to provide financing for the Projects, and to pay the costs of issuing the Project Bonds.

D. Because conditions in the capital markets vary and provide opportunities for debt service savings from time to time, it is in the best interests of the county that the county retain the flexibility to refund all or a portion of the Refunding Candidates, including by purchase or exchange, in order to effect a savings to the county or, when necessary or in the best interest of the county, to refinance interim financing into long-term debt and/or modify debt service requirements, sources of payment, covenants or other terms of the Refunded Bonds.

E. It is necessary and advisable for the county to issue and sell from time to time one or more series of Refunding Bonds for such refunding opportunities, and to pay

the costs of issuing such Refunding Bonds and accomplishing the refunding, as provided in this ordinance

F. In accordance with RCW 36.46.040, the Finance Director is authorized to serve as the county's designated representative to accept offers to purchase the Bonds on behalf of the county. This authorization includes the Finance Director's authority to sell the Bonds in one or more Series, by competitive bid or negotiated sale, or to the federal government or other purchaser, and to identify any Refunding Candidates to be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, in consultation with the county's financial advisors, and consistent with terms and parameters established by this ordinance and county debt policy.

SECTION 3. Authorization of the Projects. The county council has previously reviewed and approved or expects to review and approve the undertaking of the Projects. The Projects shall also include without limitation: (a) capitalized interest, interest on interim financing for such Projects pending receipt of Bond proceeds, and costs and expenses incurred in issuing the Project Bonds; (b) the capitalizable costs of sales tax, acquisition and contingency allowances, financing, and any and all surveys, explorations, engineering and architectural studies, drawings, designs and specifications incidental, necessary or convenient to the implementation of the Projects; and (c) the purchase of all materials, supplies, appliances, equipment and facilities, and the acquisition of permits, franchises, property and property rights and capitalizable administrative costs, incidental, necessary or convenient to the implementation of the Projects.

Any of the Projects may be modified where deemed advisable or necessary in the judgment of the county council, and implementation or completion of any component

thereof will not be required if the county council determines that it has become inadvisable or impractical. If all components of the Projects have been completed, their completion has been duly provided for, or completion of all or any of them is found to be inadvisable or impractical, the county may pay, redeem or defease any remaining Project Bonds, or apply any remaining proceeds of the Project Bonds, or any portion thereof, to the acquisition or improvement of other county capital projects as the county council may determine. In the event that the proceeds of the sale of the Project Bonds, plus any other money of the county legally available therefor, are insufficient to accomplish all of the Projects, the county shall use the available funds to finance those components of the Projects deemed to be most necessary and in the best interest of the county.

SECTION 4. Purpose, Authorization and Description of Bonds.

A. Purpose and Authorization of Bonds.

1. To provide funds to finance the Projects, the county is authorized to issue one or more Series of Project Bonds in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $775,500,000.

2. To provide funds to refund the Refunded Bonds, including by purchase or exchange, the county is authorized to issue one or more Series of Refunding Bonds in principal amounts to be established as provided in sections 13 and 18 of this ordinance.

B. Description of Bonds. The Bonds may be issued in one or more Series, in principal amounts to be established within the parameters provided in section 13.D. of this ordinance. Each Series of Bonds will be designated "King County, Washington, Limited Tax General Obligation [[and] Refunding] [Bonds] [Bond Anticipation Notes],"

with an applicable year and Series designation, all as established by the related Sale Document.

The Bonds shall be fully registered as to both principal and interest; shall be in the denomination of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof within a Series and maturity, except as provided in the Sale Document, provided that no Bond shall represent more than one maturity within a Series; shall be numbered separately in such manner and with any additional designation as the Registrar deems necessary for purposes of identification; and shall be dated the date and mature on the dates in the years and in the amounts approved by the Finance Director, subject to the parameters set forth in section 13.D. of this ordinance.

Each Series of Bonds shall bear interest, computed, unless otherwise provided in the Sale Document, on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, from their dated date, payable on interest payment dates and at the rate or rates approved by the Finance Director, subject to the parameters set forth in section 13.D. of this ordinance and set forth in the Sale Document.

SECTION 5. Registration, Exchange and Payments.

A. Registrar/Bond Register. Unless otherwise specified in the related Sale Document, the county, in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 4.84, adopts for the Bonds the system of registration specified and approved by the Washington State Finance Committee, which utilizes the fiscal agent of the State as the Registrar. The Registrar shall keep, or cause to be kept, at its designated corporate trust office, the Bond Register, which shall be open to inspection by the county at all times. The Bond Register shall contain the name and mailing address of the Registered Owner of each Bond and the

principal amount and number of each of the Bonds held by each Registered Owner. The Registrar is authorized, on behalf of the county, to authenticate and deliver Bonds transferred or exchanged in accordance with the provisions of the Bonds and this ordinance, to serve as the county's paying agent for the Bonds and to carry out all of the Registrar's powers and duties under this ordinance.

The Registrar shall be responsible for the representations contained in its Certificate of Authentication on the Bonds. The Registrar may become the Owner of the Bonds with the same rights it would have if it were not the Registrar and, to the extent permitted by law, may act as depository for and permit any of its officers or directors to act as members of, or in any other capacity with respect to, any committee formed to protect the rights of Owners.

B. Registered Ownership. The Bonds shall be issued only in registered form as to both principal and interest and shall be recorded on the Bond Register. The county and the Registrar, each in its discretion, may deem and treat the Registered Owner of each Bond as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes, and neither the county nor the Registrar shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. Payment of each Bond shall be made as described in section 5.D. of this ordinance, but registration of ownership of each Bond may be transferred as provided herein. All payments made as described in section 5.D. of this ordinance shall be valid and shall satisfy and discharge the liability of the county upon such Bond to the extent of the amount or amounts so paid.

C. Use of Depository. Unless otherwise specified in the related Sale Document, the Bonds initially shall be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC. Each Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository shall be

held fully immobilized in book-entry only form by the Securities Depository in accordance with the provisions of the Letter of Representations. Neither the county nor the Registrar shall have any obligation to participants of any Securities Depository or the persons for whom they act as nominees regarding the accuracy of any records maintained by the Securities Depository or its participants. Neither the county nor the Registrar shall be responsible for any notice that is permitted or required to be given to the Registered Owner of any Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository except such notice as is required to be given by the Registrar to the Securities Depository.

For so long as the Bonds are registered in the name of the Securities Depository, the Securities Depository shall be deemed to be the Registered Owner for all purposes hereunder, and all references to Registered Owners shall mean the Securities Depository and shall not mean the Beneficial Owners. Registered ownership of any Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository may not be transferred except: (a) to any successor Securities Depository; (b) to any substitute Securities Depository appointed by the county; or (c) to any person if the Bond is no longer to be held by a Securities Depository.

Upon the resignation of the Securities Depository, or upon a termination of the services of the Securities Depository by the county, the county may appoint a substitute Securities Depository. If: (a) the Securities Depository resigns and the county does not appoint a substitute Securities Depository, or (b) the county terminates the services of the Securities Depository, the Bonds no longer shall be held in book-entry only form and the registered ownership of each Bond may be transferred to any person as provided in this ordinance.

D. Place and Medium of Payment. Principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are payable in lawful money of the United States of America. Principal of and premium, if any, and interest on each Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository are payable in the manner set forth in the Letter of Representations. Unless otherwise specified in the related Sale Document, interest on each Bond not registered in the name of the Securities Depository is payable by electronic transfer on the interest payment date, or by check or draft of the Registrar mailed on the interest payment date to the Registered Owner at the address appearing on the Bond Register on the Record Date. The county is not required to make electronic transfers except pursuant to a request by a Registered Owner in writing received on or prior to the Record Date and at the sole expense of the Registered Owner. Unless otherwise specified in the related Sale Document, principal of and premium, if any, on each Bond not registered in the name of the Securities Depository are payable upon presentation and surrender of the Bond by the Registered Owner to the Registrar at maturity or upon prior redemption in full.

E. Transfer or Exchange of Registered Ownership; Change in Denominations. The registered ownership of any Bond may be transferred or exchanged, but no transfer of any Bond shall be valid unless it is surrendered to the Registrar with the assignment form appearing on such Bond duly executed by the Registered Owner or such Registered Owner's duly authorized agent in a manner satisfactory to the Registrar. Upon such surrender, the Registrar shall cancel the surrendered Bond and shall authenticate and deliver, without charge to the Registered Owner or transferee therefor, a new Bond, or Bonds, at the option of the new Registered Owner, of the same Series, date, maturity and

interest rate and for the same aggregate principal amount in any authorized denomination, naming as Registered Owner the person or persons listed as the assignee on the assignment form appearing on the surrendered Bond, in exchange for such surrendered and canceled Bond. Any Bond may be surrendered to the Registrar and exchanged, without charge, for an equal aggregate principal amount of Bonds of the same Series, date, maturity and interest rate, in any authorized denomination. The Registrar shall not be obligated to exchange or transfer any Bond after the Record Date for any principal payment or redemption date, or, in the case of any proposed redemption of a Bond, after mailing of the notice of the call of the Bond for redemption.

SECTION 6. Redemption Provisions; Purchase of Bonds.

A. Optional Redemption. All or some of the Bonds may be subject to redemption, including extraordinary redemption, prior to their stated maturity dates at the option of the county at the times and on the terms set forth in the related Sale Document.

B. Mandatory Redemption. The county shall redeem any Term Bonds, if not redeemed under the optional redemption provisions set forth in the related Sale Document or purchased under the provisions set forth herein, randomly, or in such other manner as set forth in the related Sale Document or as the Registrar shall determine, at par plus accrued interest on the dates and in the years and principal amounts as set forth in the related Sale Document.

If the county redeems Term Bonds under the optional redemption provisions set forth in the related Sale Document or purchases for cancellation or defeases Term Bonds, the Term Bonds so redeemed, purchased or defeased, irrespective of their redemption or purchase prices, shall, unless otherwise provided in the related Sale Document, be

credited against one or more scheduled mandatory redemption amounts for those Term Bonds. The county shall determine the manner in which the credit is to be allocated and shall notify the Registrar in writing of its allocation.

C. Partial Redemption. Whenever less than all of the Bonds of a single maturity of a Series are to be redeemed, the Securities Depository shall select the Bonds registered in the name of the Securities Depository to be redeemed in accordance with the Letter of Representations, and the Registrar shall select all other Bonds to be redeemed randomly, or in such other manner set forth in the related Sale Document or as the Registrar shall determine.

Portions of the principal amount of any Bond, in integral amounts of $5,000 within a Series and maturity, may be redeemed, unless otherwise provided in the related Sale Document. If less than all of the principal amount of any Bond is redeemed, upon surrender of that Bond to the Registrar, there shall be issued to the Registered Owner, without charge therefor, a new Bond, or Bonds, at the option of the Registered Owner, of the same Series, date, maturity and interest rate in any authorized denomination in the aggregate total principal amount of such Bond remaining outstanding.

D. Purchase. The county reserves the right and option to purchase, for cash or exchange consideration, any or all of the Bonds offered to the county at any time at any price acceptable to the county plus accrued interest to the date of purchase.

SECTION 7. Notice and Effect of Redemption. Notice of redemption of each Bond registered in the name of the Securities Depository shall be given in accordance with the Letter of Representations. Notice of redemption of each other Bond, unless waived by the Registered Owner, shall be given by the Registrar not less than 20 nor

more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the Registered Owner at the address appearing on the Bond Register on the Record Date, except as otherwise set forth in the related Sale Document. The requirements of the preceding sentences shall be deemed to have been fulfilled when notice has been mailed as so provided, whether or not it is actually received by any Owner. Notice of redemption shall also be mailed or sent electronically within the same period to the MSRB, to any nationally recognized rating agency then maintaining a rating on the Bonds at the request of the county, and to such other persons and with such additional information as the Finance Director shall determine, but such further notice shall not be a condition precedent to the redemption of any Bond.

In the case of an optional redemption, the notice of redemption may state that the county retains the right to rescind the redemption notice and the redemption by giving a notice of rescission to the affected Registered Owners at any time on or prior to the date fixed for redemption. Any notice of optional redemption that is so rescinded shall be of no effect, and each Bond for which a notice of optional redemption has been rescinded shall remain outstanding.

Interest on each Bond called for redemption shall cease to accrue on the date fixed for redemption, unless either the notice of optional redemption is rescinded as set forth above, or money sufficient to effect such redemption is not on deposit in the Bond Account or in a trust account established to refund or defease the Bond, as applicable.

SECTION 8. Form and Execution of Bonds. The Bonds issued shall be in substantially the form set forth in Attachment B to this ordinance. The Bonds shall be signed by the county executive and the clerk of the county council, either or both of

whose signatures may be manual or in facsimile, and the seal of the county or a facsimile reproduction thereof shall be impressed or printed thereon.

Only a Bond bearing a Certificate of Authentication in the form set forth in Attachment B to this ordinance and manually signed by the Registrar, shall be valid or obligatory for any purpose or entitled to the benefits of this ordinance. The authorized signing of a Certificate of Authentication shall be conclusive evidence that the Bond so authenticated has been duly executed, authenticated and delivered and is entitled to the benefits of this ordinance.

If any officer whose manual or facsimile signature appears on a Bond ceases to be an officer of the county authorized to sign bonds before the Bond bearing the officer's manual or facsimile signature is authenticated by the Registrar or issued or delivered by the county, that Bond nevertheless may be authenticated, issued and delivered and, when authenticated, issued and delivered, shall be as binding on the county as though that person had continued to be an officer of the county authorized to sign bonds. Any Bond also may be signed on behalf of the county by any person who, on the actual date of signing of the Bond, is an officer of the county authorized to sign bonds, although such officer did not hold the required office on the dated date of the Bond.

SECTION 9. Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Bonds. If any Bond is lost, stolen or destroyed, the Registrar may authenticate and deliver a new Bond or Bonds of like amount, date, Series, interest rate and maturity to the Registered Owner thereof upon the Registered Owner's paying the expenses and charges of the county and the Registrar in connection therewith and upon filing with the Registrar evidence satisfactory to the Registrar that such Bond was actually lost, stolen or destroyed and of registered

ownership thereof, and upon furnishing the county and the Registrar with indemnity satisfactory to the Finance Director and the Registrar.

SECTION 10. Pledge of Taxation and Credit. The county hereby irrevocably covenants and agrees that, for as long as any of the Bonds are outstanding and unpaid, each year it will include in its budget and levy an ad valorem tax upon all the property within the county subject to taxation in an amount that will be sufficient, together with all other revenues and money of the county legally available for such purposes, to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same shall become due. All of the taxes so collected will be paid into the Debt Service Fund no later than the date those funds are required for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds.

The county hereby irrevocably pledges that the annual tax provided for in this ordinance to be levied for the payment of such principal and interest will be within and as a part of the tax levy permitted to counties without a vote of the people, and that a sufficient portion of the taxes to be levied and collected annually by the county prior to the full payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be and is hereby irrevocably set aside, pledged and appropriated for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

The full faith, credit and resources of the county are hereby irrevocably pledged for the annual levy and collection of said taxes and for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same will become due.

SECTION 11. Federal Tax Law Covenants. The county will take all actions necessary to assure the tax-advantaged status of the Tax-Advantaged Bonds, or the exclusion of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds from the gross income of the owners of

the Tax-Exempt Bonds, to the same extent as such interest is permitted to be excluded from gross income under the Code as in effect on the date of issuance of the Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds, as applicable and as set forth in the Federal Tax Certificate, including but not limited to the following to the extent applicable:

A. The county will ensure that the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Bonds are not so used as to cause the Tax-Exempt Bonds issued as governmental bonds to satisfy the private business tests of Section 141(b) of the Code or the private loan financing test of Section 141(c) of the Code or to cause any other Tax-Exempt Bonds to fail to qualify as exempt private activity bonds.

B. The county will not sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of (i) any personal property components of the projects financed or refinanced with proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Bonds (the "Tax-Exempt Projects") other than in the ordinary course of an established government program under Treasury Regulation § 1.141-2(d)(4) or (ii) any real property components of the Tax-Exempt Projects, unless it has received an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that such disposition will not affect the treatment of interest on the Tax-Exempt Bonds as excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, as applicable.

C. The county will not take any action or permit or suffer any action to be taken, if the result of such action would be to cause any of the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be "federally guaranteed" within the meaning of Section 149(b) of the Code.

D. The county will take any and all actions necessary to assure compliance with Section 148(f) of the Code, relating to the rebate of excess investment earnings, if any, to the federal government.

E. The county will not take, or permit or suffer to be taken, any action with respect to the proceeds of the Tax-Exempt Bonds which, if such action had been reasonably expected to have been taken, or had been deliberately and intentionally taken, on the date of issuance of the Tax-Exempt Bonds would have caused the Tax-Exempt Bonds to be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of Section 148 of the Code.

F. The county will maintain a system for recording the ownership of each Tax-Exempt Bond that complies with the provisions of Section 149 of the Code until all Tax-Exempt Bonds have been surrendered and canceled.

G. The county will retain its records of all accounting and monitoring it carries out with respect to the Tax-Exempt Bonds for at least three years after the Tax-Exempt Bonds mature or are redeemed, whichever is earlier; however, if the Tax-Exempt Bonds are refunded and redeemed, the county will retain its records of accounting and monitoring at least three years after the earlier of the maturity or redemption of the obligations that refunded the Tax-Exempt Bonds.

H. In the event the county issues one or more Series of Tax-Advantaged Bonds eligible for federal tax credits, a federal interest subsidy, or other subsidy, the county will comply with the provisions of the Federal Tax Certificate setting forth or incorporating applicable requirements.

I. The county will comply with the provisions of the Federal Tax Certificate with respect to the applicable Tax-Exempt Bonds or Tax-Advantaged Bonds, which are incorporated herein as if fully set forth herein. In the event of any conflict between this section and the Federal Tax Certificate, the provisions of the Federal Tax Certificate will

prevail. Additional tax covenants as necessary or desirable for any Series of Bonds may be set forth in the Sale Document or Federal Tax Certificate for that Series of Bonds.

The covenants of this section will survive payment in full or defeasance of the applicable Tax-Exempt Bonds or Tax-Advantaged Bonds.

SECTION 12. Refunding or Defeasance of Bonds. The Bonds are designated as Refunding Candidates for purposes of ordinances of the county authorizing the issuance of bonds to refund outstanding obligations of the county. The county may issue refunding obligations pursuant to the laws of the State or use money available from any other lawful source to pay when due the purchase price, principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds of any Series, or any portion thereof included in a refunding or defeasance plan and to redeem and retire, refund, including by purchase or exchange, or defease all or a portion of such then-outstanding Bonds of such Series (hereinafter collectively called the "Defeased Bonds"), and to pay the costs of the refunding or defeasance.

If noncallable Government Obligations maturing at such time or times and bearing interest to be earned thereon in amounts, together with such money, if necessary, sufficient to redeem and retire, refund or defease the Defeased Bonds in accordance with their terms are set aside in a special trust or escrow fund or account irrevocably pledged to that redemption, retirement or defeasance of Defeased Bonds (hereinafter called the "trust account"), then the Defeased Bonds will be deemed not to be outstanding hereunder, no further payments need be made into the related Bond Account for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Defeased Bonds and the Registered Owners of the Defeased Bonds will cease to be entitled to any covenant, pledge, benefit

or security of this ordinance. The Registered Owners of Defeased Bonds will have the right to receive payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Defeased Bonds from the trust account.

The county will provide or cause to be provided notice of defeasance of such Defeased Bonds to the MSRB in accordance with the undertaking for ongoing disclosure to be adopted pursuant to section 15 of this ordinance.

SECTION 13. Sale of Bonds. The county hereby authorizes the sale of the Bonds. The Finance Director is authorized to proceed with the sale of the Bonds pursuant to subsection A., B., or C. of this section to refund the Refunded Bonds and finance the costs of any Project that has been approved by the county council or will have been approved by the county council prior to the sale date for such Bonds. The Finance Director is further authorized to proceed under this ordinance with the sale of the Project Bonds for any Project(s) and with the sale of the Refunding Bonds to refund any Refunding Candidate(s), including by purchase or exchange, pursuant to the sale provisions set forth in this section and without regard to the requirements of any prior bond ordinance that authorized the financing of the Project(s) or the refunding of the Refunding Candidate(s).

The Bonds will be sold in one or more Series, any of which may be sold in a combined offering with other bonds or notes of the county, at the option of the Finance Director. The Finance Director will determine, in consultation with the county's financial advisors, the principal amount of each Series of the Project Bonds, which of the Refunding Candidates will be refunded, whether such Refunding Candidates will be refunded by purchase or exchange, whether any Series of Project Bonds or Refunding

Bonds will be sold separately or in one or more combined Series, whether each Series of Bonds will be sold by competitive bid, negotiated sale or otherwise and for current or future delivery, whether such Series of Bonds will be issued and sold as Tax-Advantaged Bonds, Tax-Exempt Bonds or Taxable Bonds, and whether any Series will be designated as "green bonds," social impact bonds, sustainability bonds, or otherwise.

A. Competitive Bid. If the Finance Director determines that any Series of Bonds will be sold by competitive bid, bids for the purchase of such Series of Bonds will be received at such time and place and by such means as the Finance Director will direct. The Finance Director is authorized to prepare an Official Notice of Bond Sale for each Series of Bonds to be sold pursuant to competitive bid, which notice will be filed with the clerk of the county council. The Official Notice of Bond Sale will specify whether the Bonds of such Series are being issued and sold as Tax-Advantaged Bonds, Tax-Exempt Bonds or Taxable Bonds, and whether any Series will be designated as "green bonds," social impact bonds, sustainability bonds, or otherwise, and will identify the year and any applicable Series designation, date, principal amounts and maturity dates, interest payment dates, redemption and purchase provisions and delivery date for such Series of Bonds.

Upon the date and time established for the receipt of bids for a Series of the Bonds, the Finance Director or the Finance Director's designee will review the bids received, cause the bids to be mathematically verified, and accept the winning bid by executing the Certificate of Award, which shall designate any Term Bonds, subject to the parameters set forth in subsection D. of this section. The county, acting through the Finance Director, reserves the right to reject any and all bids for such Bonds.

B. Negotiated Sale. If the Finance Director determines that any Series of Bonds will be sold by negotiated sale, the Finance Director will, in accordance with applicable county procurement procedures, solicit one or more underwriting firms or other financial institutions with which to negotiate the sale of such Bonds. Subject to the parameters set forth in subsection D. of this section, the Bond Purchase Agreement for such Series of Bonds will specify whether the Bonds of such Series are being issued and sold as Tax-Advantaged Bonds, Tax-Exempt Bonds or Taxable Bonds, and whether any Series of Bonds are designated as "green bonds," social impact bonds, sustainability bonds, or otherwise, and will also identify any Term Bonds and the year and any applicable Series designation, date, principal amounts and maturity dates, interest rates and interest payment dates, redemption and purchase provisions and delivery date for such Series of Bonds.

C. Other Sales. If the Finance Director determines that any Series of Bonds will be sold to the federal government or other purchaser to evidence a loan from that purchaser, the Finance Director will negotiate the sale of such Bonds and the terms of the Loan Agreement with the purchaser. Subject to the parameters set forth in subsection D. of this section, the Loan Agreement for such Series of Bonds will specify whether the Bonds of such Series are being issued and sold as Tax-Advantaged Bonds, Tax-Exempt Bonds or Taxable Bonds, and whether any Series of Bonds are designated as "green bonds," social impact bonds, sustainability bonds, or otherwise, and will also identify any Term Bonds and the year and any applicable Series designation, date, principal amounts and maturity dates, interest rates and interest payment dates, redemption and/or purchase provisions and delivery date for such Series of Bonds.

D. Sale Parameters. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this subsection, the Finance Director is hereby authorized to approve the issuance and sale of any Series of the Bonds upon the Finance Director's approval of the final interest rates, maturity dates, aggregate principal amount, principal maturities and redemption rights for each Series of the Bonds in accordance with the authority granted by this section so long as:

1. The aggregate principal amount for the Series of Project Bonds does not cause the aggregate principal amount of all Project Bonds issued under this ordinance to exceed $775,500,000;

2. The aggregate principal amount of the Series of Refunding Bonds to be issued does not exceed 110% of the aggregate principal amount of the Refunded Bonds to be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, with such Series of Refunding Bonds, plus the amount deemed by the Finance Director as reasonably required to effect such refunding as described in RCW 39.53.050, including amounts reasonably required to acquire or pay the redemption price of the Refunded Bonds, and pay costs of issuance and the refunding;

3. The final maturity date for the Series of the Project Bonds to be issued is not later than 31 years after its date of issuance;

4. The final maturity date for the Series of the Refunding Bonds to be issued is not later than the end of the fiscal year that includes the final maturity date for the series of the Refunded Bonds to be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, with such Series of Refunding Bonds; provided, that the final maturity date for any Series of the Refunding Bonds to be issued to refund any bond anticipation notes, commercial

paper, or other interim financing issued in advance of any limited tax general obligation bonds of the county and to be repaid from the proceeds of such bonds is not later than 31 years after the date of issuance of the interim financing;

5. The Series of the Bonds to be issued are sold, in the aggregate, at a price not less than 95%;

6. The true interest cost for the Series of Bonds does not exceed 6.0% if the Series of Bonds are issued as Tax-Exempt Bonds;

7. The true interest cost for the Series of Bonds does not exceed 8.0% if the Series of Bonds are issued as Taxable or Tax-Advantaged Bonds; and

8. The Series of Bonds conforms to all other terms of this ordinance.

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this section, the Finance Director is hereby authorized to execute each Sale Document to be dated the date of sale of the applicable Series of Bonds. The signature of the Finance Director shall be sufficient to bind the county.

The Finance Director shall provide an annual report to the executive finance committee and county council describing the sale of any series of Bonds approved pursuant to the authority delegated in this section. The report must be transmitted by March 31 of each year. The annual report shall be electronically filed with the clerk of the county council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers. The requirement for an annual report provided by this subsection expires three years after the effective date of this ordinance.

The authority granted to the Finance Director by this subsection D. to execute Sale Documents shall expire December 31, 2027; provided that an amendment to a Sale Document may be executed, and performance pursuant to any Sale Document may be completed, at any time. If a Sale Document for a Series of the Bonds has not been executed by December 31, 2027, the authorization for the issuance of the Bonds shall be rescinded and the Bonds shall not be issued nor their sale approved unless such Bonds shall have been reauthorized by ordinance of the county council. The ordinance reauthorizing the issuance and sale of such Bonds may be in the form of a new ordinance repealing this ordinance in whole or in part or may be in the form of an amendatory ordinance approving a bond purchase agreement, certificate of award or loan agreement or establishing terms and conditions for the authority delegated under this section.

The authority of the county to sell bonds, e.g., enter into a bond purchase agreement, accept a bid to sell any bonds or enter into a loan or other agreement for the sale of the bonds, as defined in and pursuant to Ordinance 19862, as amended by Ordinance 19954 and Ordinance [_____], will continue after the effective date of this ordinance before terminating on December 31, 2025. All other provisions of Ordinance 19862, as amended by Ordinance 19954 and Ordinance [_____], will remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 14. Preliminary Official Statement and Final Official Statement; Invitation to Tender. The county hereby authorizes and directs the Finance Director: (a) to review and approve the information contained in any preliminary official statement (each, a "Preliminary Official Statement") prepared in connection with the sale of each Series of Bonds; and (b) for the sole purpose of compliance by the purchasers of such

Series of Bonds with subsection (b)(1) of the Rule, to "deem final" the related Preliminary Official Statement as of its date, except for such omissions as are permitted under the Rule. After each Preliminary Official Statement has been reviewed and approved in accordance with the provisions of this section, the county hereby authorizes the distribution of such Preliminary Official Statement to prospective purchasers of such related Series of Bonds.

Following the sale of each Series of Bonds, the Finance Director is hereby authorized to review and approve on behalf of the county a final official statement with respect to such Series of Bonds. The county agrees to cooperate with the successful bidder for each Series of Bonds to deliver or cause to be delivered, within seven business days from the date of the Sale Document, and in sufficient time to accompany any confirmation that requests payment from any customer of such successful bidder, copies of a final official statement pertaining to such Series of Bonds in sufficient quantity to allow compliance with paragraph (b)(4) of the Rule and the rules of the MSRB.

The county further authorizes and directs the Finance Director to review and approve the information contained in any invitation to tender bonds prepared in connection with the county's acquisition of Refunding Candidates by purchase or exchange.

SECTION 15. Undertaking to Provide Ongoing Disclosure. The Finance Director is authorized to enter into an undertaking to provide ongoing disclosure with respect to each Series of Bonds, as required by subsection (b)(5) of the Rule, in the Sale Document for the Series of Bonds.

SECTION 16. Bond Accounts. There has heretofore been created in the office of the Finance Director the Debt Service Fund, which is a special fund known as the "King County Limited Tax General Obligation Bond Redemption Fund," to be drawn upon for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the limited tax general obligation bonds of the county. There is hereby authorized to be created within said fund a special account for each Series of Bonds to be known as the "Limited Tax General Obligation Bond Redemption Account, [Year][, Series __]" (each, a "Bond Account").

Any accrued interest on any Series of Bonds will be deposited in the related Bond Account at the time of delivery of such Series of Bonds and will be applied to the payment of interest thereon.

The taxes hereafter levied for the purpose of paying principal of and interest on each Series of Bonds and other funds to be used to pay such Series of Bonds will be deposited in the related Bond Account no later than the date such funds are required for the payment of principal of and interest on such Series of Bonds; provided, however, that if the payment of principal of and interest on any Series of Bonds is required prior to the receipt of such levied taxes, the county may make an interfund loan to the related Bond Account pending actual receipt of such taxes. Each Bond Account will be drawn upon for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the related Series of Bonds. Each Bond Account will be a second tier fund in accordance with Ordinance 7112 and K.C.C. chapter 4.10.

SECTION 17. Deposit of Project Bond Proceeds.

A. There is hereby created a subfund, with appropriate year and series designations for each Project identified in Attachment A, as set forth in Attachment A to

this ordinance. Each subfund will be a first tier fund managed by the department for each Project identified in Attachment A to this ordinance, or any successor to the functions of such department. The exact amount of proceeds from the sale of any Series of Bonds to be deposited into each subfund to provide long-term financing for all or part of the capital costs of the Project associated therewith shall be determined by the Finance Director upon the sale of such Series of Bonds.

B. Notwithstanding the creation of a subfund under this section as set forth in Attachment A to this ordinance, pursuant to KCC 4A.200.020, the manager of the finance and business operations division may establish additional administrative subfunds as required to meet legal, administrative, and accounting requirements. If so required, the manager of the finance and business operations division may deposit or transfer proceeds from the sale of any Series of Bonds under this ordinance to the newly established additional administrative subfund or funds to meet such requirements.

SECTION 18. Refunding Account; Plan of Refunding.

A. Refunding Account; Refunding Authorization. The Finance Director is hereby authorized to determine whether to (i) transfer the proceeds of the sale of a Series of the Bonds to the Registrar on or prior to the redemption date for payment of the purchase price, principal of and interest coming due on the Refunding Candidates selected for redemption, including by purchase or exchange, or (ii) establish one or more special accounts of the county to be maintained with the Refunding Trustee, each to be known as a "King County [year and series designation] Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds Refunding Account." Each Refunding Account will be drawn upon for the sole purpose of paying the purchase price, principal of and premium, if any, and interest on

the applicable Refunded Bonds and of paying costs of issuing that Series of Refunding Bonds and refunding the applicable Refunded Bonds. Proceeds of the sale of any Refunding Bonds, together with other county funds that may be designated for that purpose, will be transferred to the Registrar or deposited into the applicable Refunding Account to provide for refunding the applicable Refunded Bonds, including by purchase or exchange, in accordance with the ordinances authorizing the Refunded Bonds, and to pay the costs of issuing the Refunding Bonds and refunding the applicable Refunded Bonds.

The Finance Director is authorized to determine, in consultation with the county's financial advisors, which of the Refunding Candidates, if any, are to be refunded or purchased, for cash or exchange consideration, and whether such refunding shall be a current refunding, i.e., the redemption, purchase, or exchange of Refunded Bonds paid for with proceeds of a Series of Bonds issued 90 days or fewer prior to the redemption date of the Refunded Bonds, or an advance refunding, i.e., the redemption, purchase, or exchange of Refunded Bonds paid for with proceeds of a Series of Bonds issued more than 90 days prior to the redemption date of the Refunded Bonds. The Finance Director is authorized to negotiate and approve terms for the acquisition of Refunding Candidates by purchase or exchange, and to negotiate, approve and execute any offer, dealer manager agreements, or other documents in connection therewith, including amendments thereto from time to time.

In determining which of the Refunding Candidates, if any, should be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, under this ordinance in order to effect a savings to the county, the county council intends that the Finance Director adhere to the applicable

present value savings targets identified in the adopted debt management policy of the county in effect at the time of sale. These requirements do not apply to the refunding of any Refunded Bonds, including by purchase or exchange, when necessary or in the best interest of the county to modify debt service or reserve requirements, sources of payment, covenants or other terms of the Refunded Bonds.

B. Plan of Refunding. Each plan of refunding and call for redemption, purchase, or exchange of Refunded Bonds shall be set forth in the Refunding Agreement or set forth in a closing certificate. Bond proceeds held by the county may be invested for a period not to exceed 30 days prior to the transfer of such funds to the Registrar to accomplish the redemption, purchase, or exchange and shall be invested by the county pending such transfer in any investments permitted for funds of the county consistent with the Federal Tax Certificate or otherwise as approved by the county's bond counsel. Money in each Refunding Account shall be used immediately upon receipt thereof to defease the applicable Refunded Bonds and discharge the other obligations of the county relating thereto under the ordinances that authorized the Refunded Bonds, by providing for the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Refunded Bonds as set forth in such agreement. The county will defease such bonds and discharge such obligations by the use of the money in each Refunding Account to purchase Government Obligations (should the purchase of such obligations be deemed by the Finance Director as being in the best interest of the County, and if so purchased, "Acquired Obligations") bearing interest and maturing as to principal in such amounts and at such times that, together with any necessary beginning cash balance, will provide for the payment of such Refunded Bonds, as set forth in the Refunding Agreement. Such

Acquired Obligations shall be purchased at a yield not greater than the yield permitted by the Code and regulations relating to the obligations acquired in connection with refunding bond issues.

In connection with the issuance of each Series of Refunding Bonds, to carry out the refunding and defeasance of Refunded Bonds, the Finance Director is hereby authorized to appoint a Refunding Trustee qualified by law to perform the duties described herein. Any beginning cash balance and the Acquired Obligations will be irrevocably deposited with the Refunding Trustee in an amount sufficient to defease the Refunding Bonds in accordance with this section and the applicable Refunding Agreement.

The county will take such actions as are found necessary to see that all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the Refunding Trustee are paid when due. The proper officers and agents of the county are directed to negotiate an agreement with each Refunding Trustee setting forth the duties, obligations and responsibilities of the Refunding Trustee in connection with the redemption and retirement of the Refunded Bonds as provided herein and setting forth provisions for the payment of the fees, compensation and expenses of the Refunding Trustee as are satisfactory to it. To carry out the Refunding Account purposes of this section, the Finance Director is authorized and directed to execute and deliver to each Refunding Trustee a Refunding Agreement and, if requested, a costs of issuance agreement, in forms approved by the county's bond counsel.

C. Required Findings. The Refunding Agreement or closing certificate shall set forth the findings of the Finance Director, made on behalf of the county, that the sale of the Refunding Bonds accomplishes:

1. savings and defeasance with regards to the Refunded Bonds authorized to be refunded, including by purchase or exchange, from the proceeds of each Series of Refunding Bonds; or

2. the best interest of the county from modifying debt service or reserve requirements, sources of payment, covenants or other terms of the Refunded Bonds authorized to be refunded from the proceeds of each Series of Refunding Bonds.

SECTION 19. Investment of and Accounting for Bond Proceeds. Funds deposited in the funds and accounts described in sections 16, 17, and 18 of this ordinance and Attachment A to this ordinance will be invested as permitted by law for the sole benefit of such funds and accounts. Irrespective of the general provisions of Ordinance 7112 and K.C.C. chapter 4.10, the county current expense fund will not receive any earnings attributable to such funds and accounts. Money other than proceeds of the Bonds may be deposited in the funds and accounts described in sections 16, 17 and 18 of this ordinance and Attachment A to this ordinance; provided, however, that proceeds of each Series of Bonds that are issued as Tax-Advantaged Bonds or Tax-Exempt Bonds and the earnings thereon will be accounted for separately for purposes of the arbitrage rebate computations required to be made under the Code and will be acquired and disposed of at Fair Market Value. For purposes of such computations, Bond proceeds will be deemed to have been expended first, and then any other funds.

SECTION 20. General Authorization. The appropriate county officials, agents and representatives are hereby authorized and directed to do everything necessary for the prompt sale, issuance, execution and delivery of each Series of Bonds and for the proper use and application of the proceeds of the sale thereof.

SECTION 21. Contract; Severability. The covenants applicable to the Bonds contained in this ordinance constitute a contract between the county and the Registered Owner of each Bond. If any court of competent jurisdiction determines that any covenant or agreement provided in this ordinance to be performed on the part of the county is contrary to law, then such covenant or agreement shall be null and void and shall be deemed separable from the remaining covenants and agreements of this ordinance and

822 shall in no way affect the validity of the other provisions of this ordinance or of the
823 Bonds.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: A. List of Projects and Associated Funds, B. Form of Bond

Attachment A: List of Projects and Associated Funds

ATTACHMENT A

List of Projects and Associated Funds

Project Name	General Project Description	Fund Name (Fund No.)	Subfund Name	Department
TOD Affordable Housing	Transit-oriented affordable housing and related transit oriented development	Housing Community Development (2460)	G.O. Bonds Housing	Department of Community and Housing Services
Equitably Community Driven Affordable Housing Development	Affordable housing projects to benefit communities with high risk of displacement	Housing Community Development (2460)	G.O. Bonds Housing	Department of Community and Housing Services
Participatory Budgeting Projects	Capital improvement projects in unincorporated portions of the county, identified through the county participatory budgeting program	Unincorporated King County Capital (3760)	G.O. Bonds Participatory Budgeting	Department of Local Services
Fall City Septic	Design and construct decentralized wastewater treatment solution for Fall City, consisting of on-site septic system and combined community drain field	Unincorporated King County Capital (3760)	G.O. Bonds Fall City Septic	Department of Local Services
Energize Home Appliance Upgrade Project	Install high-efficiency heat pumps and solar panels in homes occupied by county residents with low or moderate incomes	General Fund (0010)	G.O. Bonds Energize Home Appliance	Office of Climate
Conservation Futures Land Acquisition Projects	Acquire open spaces for conservation purposes	Conservation Futures (3151)	G.O. Bonds Conservation	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Parks - Fall City Community Center/Climate Equity	Develop the Fall City Community Center	General Fund (0010)	G.O. Bonds Community Facilities Projects	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Capital Improvements at County Solid Waste Landfill and Landfill Gas Facilities	Rehabilitate, upgrade and improve solid waste landfill and landfill gas facilities countywide, including landfill buffer acquisition, MCAT cleanup action and leachate lagoon improvements	Landfill Reserve Fund (3910)	G.O. Bonds Landfill Facilities	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Capital Improvements at County Solid Waste Transfer Facilities	Rehabilitate, upgrade and improve facilities and infrastructure at solid waste transfer stations countywide	Solid Waste Construction (3901)	G.O. Bonds Transfer Stations	Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Capital Improvements at County Solid Waste Facilities	Rehabilitate, upgrade and improve solid waste facilities and infrastructure countywide	Solid Waste Construction (3901)	G.O. Bonds Solid Waste Facilities	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Landfill Gas Processing Facilities Acquisition and Improvements	Acquire plant used to process and convert landfill gas to generate alternate gas products or energy and related facilities and infrastructure	Solid Waste Construction (3901)	G.O. Bonds Landfill Gas Plant Acquisition	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Projects	Plan and install electric vehicle charging infrastructure for use by the county's electric vehicle fleet	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Capital Improvements at County Correctional Facilities	Facility improvements to communications, electrical, HVAC, fire alarm, and other systems at county correctional facilities, including the Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center and King County Correctional Facility	Major Maintenance (3421)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Renton Red Lion Acquisition	Acquire hotel for conversion into affordable housing and/or housing for the homeless	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds Acquisition	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Dexter Horton Acquisition and Improvements	Acquire and make improvements to the Dexter Horton Building	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds Acquisition	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Capital Improvements at the King County Courthouse	Facility improvements, including fire and communication systems in the King County Courthouse	Major Maintenance (3421)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Animal Shelter	Acquire and construct new RASKC Shelter	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds Acquisition	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
CCFJC Construction and Improvements	Construct and improve CCFJC Facility	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Dexter Horton Building Tenant Improvements	Plan and install workstations, offices and other facility improvements for county staff in the Dexter Horton Building.	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Kent Valley Professional Center Tenant Improvements	Plan and install workstations, offices and other facility improvements for county	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division

	staff in the Kent Valley Professional Center.			
Elevator Upgrades and Replacements Countywide	Upgrade and replace elevators and vertical lifts countywide	Major Maintenance (3421)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Community Facilities Bond Projects	Grants for capital projects at various community facilities	General Fund (0010)	G.O. Bonds Community Facilities Projects	Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Property Tax Administration System Project	Implement information technology improvements to the county's property tax administration system	Office of Information Resource Management Capital Projects (3771)	G.O. Bonds PTAS	Department of Assessments of the County
KCSO Payroll System	Replace KCSO payroll and timekeeping system	General Technology Capital (3280)	G.O. Bonds KCSO	King County Sheriff's Office
RCECC Fiber Optical Network Path	Construct fiber optical network path at Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center	ITS Capital (3781)	G.O. Bonds KCIT	King County Information Technology
KCIT POTS Line Replacement	Upgrade and replace legacy phone systems countywide.	ITS Capital (3781)	G.O. Bonds KCIT	King County Information Technology
Skyway Resource Center	Develop the Skyway Resource Center	Parks Recreation Open Space (3160)	G.O. Bonds Skyway Community Center	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
KCSO CAD System Replacement	Replace KCSO Computer Aided Dispatch System.	ITS Capital (3781)	G.O. Bonds KCSO	King County Sheriff's Office
Broadway Facility Acquisition	Acquire Broadway facility for crisis care clinic, Harborview and other County purposes	Broadway Facility (5990)	G.O. Bonds Broadway Center Facility Acquisition	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division

Attachment B: Form of Bond

ATTACHMENT B
FORM OF BOND

No. R-_____ **$_____**

Unless this certificate is presented by an authorized representative of The Depository Trust Company, a New York corporation ("DTC"), to the County or its agent for registration of transfer, exchange, or payment, and any certificate issued is registered in the name of Cede & Co. or in such other name as is requested by an authorized representative of DTC (and any payment is made to Cede & Co. or to such other entity as is requested by an authorized representative of DTC), **ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE, OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL** inasmuch as the registered owner hereof, Cede & Co., has an interest herein.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF WASHINGTON

KING COUNTY

LIMITED TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION [[AND] REFUNDING] [BOND][BOND ANTICIPATION NOTE], [YEAR], SERIES _____

Interest Rate:	**Maturity Date:**	**CUSIP No.:**
_____%	**_____**	**_____**

Registered Owner: **CEDE & CO.**

Principal Amount: **_____ AND NO/100 DOLLARS**

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON (the "County"), hereby acknowledges itself to owe and for value received promises to pay to the Registered Owner identified above, or registered assigns, on the Maturity Date specified above, the Principal Amount specified above and to pay interest thereon (computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months) from the date of this bond, or the most recent date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for, until payment of this bond, at the Interest Rate specified, payable on _____, and semiannually thereafter on each succeeding _____ and _____.

Both principal of and interest on this bond are payable in lawful money of the United States of America. For so long as this bond is registered in the name of Cede & Co., as the nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), principal of and premium, if any, and interest on this bond are payable in the manner set forth in the Blanket Issuer Letter of Representations by and between the County and DTC. When this bond is not registered in the name of the Securities Depository, interest on this bond is payable by electronic transfer on the interest payment date, or

by check or draft of the fiscal agent of the State of Washington (as the same may be designated by the State of Washington from time to time, the "Registrar") mailed on the interest payment date to the Registered Owner at the address appearing on the Bond Register on the Record Date. The County is not required to make electronic transfers except pursuant to a request by a Registered Owner in writing received on or prior to the Record Date and at the sole expense of the Registered Owner. When this bond is not registered in the name of the Securities Depository, principal of and premium, if any, on this bond are payable upon presentation and surrender of this bond by the Registered Owner to the Registrar at maturity or upon prior redemption in full.

This bond is one of an authorized issue of bonds in the aggregate principal amount of $_____ (the "Bonds"), and is issued to provide funds necessary to [insert bond purpose].

The Bonds are issued under and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and applicable statutes of the State of Washington (the "State"), the County Charter and applicable ordinances duly adopted by the County, including Ordinance ____ (the "Bond Ordinance"). Capitalized terms used in this bond and not defined herein have the meanings given such terms in the Bond Ordinance.

The Bonds are [not] subject to redemption [as provided in the Sale Document].

The County has irrevocably covenanted that, for as long as any of the Bonds are outstanding and unpaid, each year it will include in its budget and levy an ad valorem tax upon all the property within the county subject to taxation in an amount that will be sufficient, together with all other revenues and money of the county legally available for such purposes, to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same shall become due. The county has irrevocably pledged that the annual tax provided for in the Bond Ordinance to be levied for the payment of such principal and interest will be within and as a part of the tax levy permitted to counties without a vote of the people, and that a sufficient portion of the taxes to be levied and collected annually by the County prior to the full payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be irrevocably set aside, pledged and appropriated for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

The full faith, credit and resources of the County are irrevocably pledged for the annual levy and collection of said taxes and for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same will become due.

The pledge of tax levies for repayment of principal of and interest on the Bonds may be discharged prior to the maturity of the Bonds by making provision for the payment thereof on the terms and conditions set forth in the Bond Ordinance.

This bond will not be valid or become obligatory for any purpose or be entitled to any security or benefit under the Bond Ordinance until the Certificate of Authentication hereon has been manually signed by the Registrar.

It is hereby certified that all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and statutes of the State and the Charter and ordinances of the County to exist and to have happened,

have been done and performed precedent to and in the issuance of this bond do exist and have happened, been done and performed and that the issuance of this bond and the Bonds does not violate any constitutional, statutory or other limitation upon the amount of bonded indebtedness that the County may incur.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the County has caused this bond to be executed by the manual or facsimile signature of the County Executive, to be attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the Clerk of the County Council, and the seal of the County to be impressed or imprinted hereon, all as of _____.

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

By _____
King County Executive

ATTEST:

_____
Clerk of the County Council

Date of Authentication: _____.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

This is one of the fully registered Limited Tax General Obligation [[and] Refunding] [Bonds][Bond Anticipation Notes], [Year], Series _____, of King County, Washington, dated _____, described in the within mentioned Bond Ordinance.

WASHINGTON STATE FISCAL AGENT
as Registrar

By _____
Authorized Signer

ASSIGNMENT

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the undersigned hereby sells, assigns and transfers unto PLEASE INSERT SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF TRANSFEREE

_____(Please print or typewrite name and address, including zip code of Transferee)

_____

the within bond and does hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint _____ or its successor, as Registrar to transfer this bond on the books kept for registration thereof with full power of substation in the premises.

DATED: _____, 20__.

_____

NOTE: The signature on this Agreement on this Assignment must correspond with the name of the registered owner as it appears upon the face of the within bond in every particular, without alteration or enlargement or any change whatever.

SIGNATURE GUARANTEED:

_____

NOTICE: Signatures must be guaranteed pursuant to law.

November 3, 2025
Council changes

1

Sponsor: Dembowski

[W. Soo Hoo]

Proposed No.: 2025-0300

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0300, VERSION 1

On page 2, line 24, after "not to exceed" strike "$775,500,000", and insert "$793,300,000"

On page 6, line 116, after "not to exceed" strike "$775,500,000" and insert "$793,300,000"

On page 9, line 187, after "exceed" strike "$775,500,000" and insert "$793,300,000"

On page 11, line 235, after "exceed" strike "$775,500,000" and insert "$793,300,000"

On page 27, line 595, after "exceed" strike "$775,500,000" and insert "$793,300,000"

Strike Attachment A, List of Projects and Associated Funds, and insert Attachment A, List of Projects and Associated Funds, dated November 12, 2025

EFFECT prepared by *W. Soo Hoo*: *Increases the authorized aggregate principal amount from $775,500,000 to $793,300,000 to reflect council additions in the 2026-*

2027 biennial budget. Removes Skyway Resource Center from Attachment A, which was inadvertently included in the transmitted ordinance.

Attachment A: List of Projects and Associated Funds, dated November 12, 2025

ATTACHMENT A

List of Projects and Associated Funds

Project Name	General Project Description	Fund Name (Fund No.)	Subfund Name	Department
TOD Affordable Housing	Transit-oriented affordable housing and related transit oriented development	Housing Community Development (2460)	G.O. Bonds Housing	Department of Community and Housing Services
Equitably Community Driven Affordable Housing Development	Affordable housing projects to benefit communities with high risk of displacement	Housing Community Development (2460)	G.O. Bonds Housing	Department of Community and Housing Services
Participatory Budgeting Projects	Capital improvement projects in unincorporated portions of the county, identified through the county participatory budgeting program	Unincorporated King County Capital (3760)	G.O. Bonds Participatory Budgeting	Department of Local Services
Fall City Septic	Design and construct decentralized wastewater treatment solution for Fall City, consisting of on-site septic system and combined community drain field	Unincorporated King County Capital (3760)	G.O. Bonds Fall City Septic	Department of Local Services
Energize Home Appliance Upgrade Project	Install high-efficiency heat pumps and solar panels in homes occupied by county residents with low or moderate incomes	General Fund (0010)	G.O. Bonds Energize Home Appliance	Office of Climate
Conservation Futures Land Acquisition Projects	Acquire open spaces for conservation purposes	Conservation Futures (3151)	G.O. Bonds Conservation	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Parks - Fall City Community Center/Climate Equity	Develop the Fall City Community Center	General Fund (0010)	G.O. Bonds Community Facilities Projects	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Capital Improvements at County Solid Waste Landfill and Landfill Gas Facilities	Rehabilitate, upgrade and improve solid waste landfill and landfill gas facilities countywide, including landfill buffer acquisition, MCAT cleanup action and leachate lagoon improvements	Landfill Reserve Fund (3910)	G.O. Bonds Landfill Facilities	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Capital Improvements at County Solid Waste Transfer Facilities	Rehabilitate, upgrade and improve facilities and infrastructure at solid waste transfer stations countywide	Solid Waste Construction (3901)	G.O. Bonds Transfer Stations	Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Capital Improvements at County Solid Waste Facilities	Rehabilitate, upgrade and improve solid waste facilities and infrastructure countywide	Solid Waste Construction (3901)	G.O. Bonds Solid Waste Facilities	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Landfill Gas Processing Facilities Acquisition and Improvements	Acquire plant used to process and convert landfill gas to generate alternate gas products or energy and related facilities and infrastructure	Solid Waste Construction (3901)	G.O. Bonds Landfill Gas Plant Acquisition	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Projects	Plan and install electric vehicle charging infrastructure for use by the county's electric vehicle fleet	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Capital Improvements at County Correctional Facilities	Facility improvements to communications, electrical, HVAC, fire alarm, and other systems at county correctional facilities, including the Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center and King County Correctional Facility	Major Maintenance (3421)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Renton Red Lion Acquisition	Acquire hotel for conversion into affordable housing and/or housing for the homeless	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds Acquisition	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Dexter Horton Acquisition and Improvements	Acquire and make improvements to the Dexter Horton Building	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds Acquisition	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Capital Improvements at the King County Courthouse	Facility improvements, including fire and communication systems in the King County Courthouse	Major Maintenance (3421)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Animal Shelter	Acquire and construct new RASKC Shelter	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds Acquisition	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
CCFJC Construction and Improvements	Construct and improve CCFJC Facility	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Dexter Horton Building Tenant Improvements	Plan and install workstations, offices and other facility improvements for county staff in the Dexter Horton Building.	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Kent Valley Professional Center Tenant Improvements	Plan and install workstations, offices and other facility improvements for county	Building Repair and Replacement (3951)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division

	staff in the Kent Valley Professional Center.			
Elevator Upgrades and Replacements Countywide	Upgrade and replace elevators and vertical lifts countywide	Major Maintenance (3421)	G.O. Bonds County Facilities	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division
Community Facilities Bond Projects	Grants for capital projects at various community facilities	General Fund (0010)	G.O. Bonds Community Facilities Projects	Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Property Tax Administration System Project	Implement information technology improvements to the county's property tax administration system	Office of Information Resource Management Capital Projects (3771)	G.O. Bonds PTAS	Department of Assessments of the County
KCSO Payroll System	Replace KCSO payroll and timekeeping system	General Technology Capital (3280)	G.O. Bonds KCSO	King County Sheriff's Office
RCECC Fiber Optical Network Path	Construct fiber optical network path at Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center	ITS Capital (3781)	G.O. Bonds KCIT	King County Information Technology
KCIT POTS Line Replacement	Upgrade and replace legacy phone systems countywide.	ITS Capital (3781)	G.O. Bonds KCIT	King County Information Technology
KCSO CAD System Replacement	Replace KCSO Computer Aided Dispatch System.	ITS Capital (3781)	G.O. Bonds KCSO	King County Sheriff's Office
Broadway Facility Acquisition	Acquire Broadway facility for crisis care clinic, Harborview and other County purposes	Broadway Facility (5990)	G.O. Bonds Broadway Center Facility Acquisition	Department of Executive Services - Facilities Management Division

T1

November 3, 2025
Council changes - TITLE

Sponsor: Dembowski

[W. Soo Hoo]

Proposed No.: 2025-0300

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0300, VERSION 1

On page 1, at the beginning of line 4, strike "$775,500,000" and insert "$793,300,000"

EFFECT prepared by *W. Soo Hoo*: *Conform to Amendment 1.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

September 23, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

I am pleased to transmit my proposed budget for 2026-2027 and accompanying proposed legislation for consideration by the King County Council. This proposed budget continues funding for important services and advances priorities that reflect the values of King County residents.

My proposed budget makes strides in key areas, including:

- **Implementing the new criminal justice and public safety sales tax:** The new 0.1 percent sales tax authorized by HB 2015 is projected to generate $203.5 million for King County's General Fund in the 2026-2027 biennium. Revenue from the new sales tax will maintain core services and add funding for key priorities in the criminal justice system.
- **Providing safe, clean, and reliable transit service:** Investments in Metro Transit will add more than 400,000 hours of new and restored bus service; launch two new RapidRide lines; extend the Safety, Security, and Fare Enforcement (SaFE) Reform initiative; continue transit security and Metro Transit Police (MTP) staffing; and continue more frequent cleaning of buses and bus stops.
- **Protecting critical programs from federal funding cuts:** Funding dedicated to maintaining essential services, including the transfer of 11 positions in the King County Office of Emergency Management to the General Fund to ensure continued emergency preparedness and support of nonprofits focused on homelessness prevention, shelters, and transitional and supportive housing for youth and young adults.

- **Establishing reserves to protect against potential federal cuts:** A $31 million reserve will safeguard against potential funding reductions for Harborview Medical Center, and an $8 million reserve in the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Fund will serve as a contingency against potential reductions to behavioral health services.
- **Preserving services for people experiencing homelessness:** $11.3 million will maintain 370 shelter beds that were previously funded with one-time federal COVID funds, and $3.2 million will fund the new 81-bed Federal Way Red Lion Emergency Shelter.

Budget Outlook
While all budgets reflect the circumstances in which they are developed, King County's 2026-2027 proposed budget is influenced by a unique combination of factors. The County's budget is spread across about 140 funds, each with its own revenue sources for specified uses. Some funds are in strong financial condition, while others face severe challenges.

A year ago, the County's General Fund was projected to have a $150 million deficit for 2026-2027 because of the longstanding State-imposed one percent annual growth limit on property tax revenue. Inflation and growth of adult and juvenile criminal caseloads increased this gap to about $175 million by June. While the Legislature did not change the property tax revenue growth limit, it did make available a new 0.1 percent sales tax to counties through HB 2015. I proposed this tax earlier this year, and the Council approved it. The tax will go into effect on January 1, 2026, and is projected to generate about $203 million for the 2026-2027 biennium. In addition, the Legislature broadened the sales tax base to apply to things not previously taxed, which helps the General Fund, Metro Transit, and several other funds.

As a result of this new revenue, the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget avoids the drastic cuts for the General Fund that would otherwise have been needed. I have also proposed funding increases to support and expand critical services such as adding juvenile probation counselors in Superior Court to support youth and a Special Assault Unit deputy in the Sheriff's Office to help reduce unincorporated areas case backlog; expanding funding for victim support services; and funds to preserve homeless shelters and gun violence prevention work.

The current federal Administration has proposed many budget reductions that would adversely affect County programs and our residents. Our attorneys, working with other state and local governments and nonprofit organizations, have successfully prevented many of these illegal cuts. However, Congress and the President have signaled that the federal budgets for 2026 and 2027 will include large cuts to Medicaid, public health, affordable housing, emergency management, and other areas. My Proposed Budget shifts County resources to preserve emergency management functions and establishes modest reserves to backfill other potential federal cuts temporarily. It is important to note that the County does not have the financial capacity to cover even a small fraction of the likely forthcoming federal funding cuts, which will result in impacts to community partners, service providers, and residents.

The President's tariffs, tax policies, and immigration policies are damaging the economy. The Proposed Budget is based on a July revenue forecast that assumes slow, continued

growth throughout the biennium. The President's policies could induce both a recession and higher inflation, which would hurt all of the County's funds that depend on sales taxes and other economically sensitive revenues. In addition, the County's capital projects could see significant cost increases as a result of spiking tariffs.

Many of the County's other funds are in good financial condition. This year, King County voters renewed the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) levy (58.3 percent "yes" vote) and the Parks levy (72.9 percent "yes" vote). The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy is on the November ballot. The Proposed Budget cannot assume that this measure passes, so if it does, the Council will need to adjust the EMS budget accordingly before final adoption of the budget ordinance.

The two major funds of the Department of Local Services (DLS) are in dire condition. The Roads Fund relies largely on property taxes from the unincorporated area, which are subject to the same one percent revenue growth limit under State law. The Road Services Division has steadily reduced its capital program in recent years. The proposed budget includes minimal capital funding in 2026 and 2027 and will include no capital funding in 2028 and beyond unless new revenue becomes available. That would mean that roads and bridges in unincorporated King County would plan to gradually be closed because there is no funding available for major repairs or replacements.

The DLS Permitting Fund has a large deficit because building permits are currently at the lowest level ever, mainly due to the slowing economy and high interest rates. The proposed budget takes actions that will lead to return to a positive fund balance in six years.

While the 2026-2027 budgets for Public Health and Metro Transit remain steady, each faces challenges in later years because revenue growth does not keep up with cost growth. These departments are also highly vulnerable to potential federal cuts. The Metro budget acknowledges that achieving the goal of a fully zero-emissions fleet by 2035 is not possible, even if funding were available. Local utilities cannot provide the required electricity on this schedule, nor can bus manufacturers produce enough reliable vehicles. Assuming funding is available, reaching full zero emissions by the early 2040s is more attainable.

Finally, the proposed budget pulls together various funding sources to maintain our current homelessness response system. However, the combination of expiring federal funds, decreased state support, and lower document recording fee revenue means that some shelters may have to close after May 2027. Federal cuts could also reduce the number of permanent supportive housing and rent-supported units as soon as 2026.

The Budget Transmittal Package

In addition to the 2026-2027 Proposed Budget Ordinance for operating and capital budgets, this transmittal package includes the following separate proposed legislative components and reports.

Proposed Ordinances

Property Tax Ordinances – Included in this transmittal package are the proposed property tax ordinances necessary to collect the 2026-2027 property tax revenue supporting the proposed budget. The Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget staff will work with Council staff to ensure final numbers are included in these ordinances once that information is received from the Assessor, consistent with the previous year's practice.

Non-Represented Employee 2026-2027 General Wage Increase (GWI) Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 3.75 percent general wage increase from the 2025 schedules, effective January 1, 2026, and a 3.75 percent increase from the 2026 schedules, effective January 1, 2027, for regular, short-term temporary, and term-limited temporary employees in non-represented county positions. The proposed Ordinance is submitted pursuant to the provisions of King County Code 3.12.130 and 3.12.140. The proposed Ordinance also outlines the insured benefits agreement for non-represented employees beginning January 1, 2026, and approves the enclosed 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedules:

- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule;
- 2026 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Hourly Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Annual FLSA Exempt Squared Schedule;
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Hourly Salary Schedule; and
- 2027 3.75 GWI King County Standardized Annual FLSA Exempt Salary Schedule.

Department of Local Services Community Needs List Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would adopt the community needs lists for the six rural community service areas and the five urban unincorporated potential annexation area geographies, as required by King County Code 2.16.055.C. The proposed community needs lists include the potential services, programs, facilities, capital improvements, and standard operations that need additional resources to respond to community-identified needs, including those that build on the communities' strengths and assets. They were developed in consultation with members of the 11 communities.

King County Civic Campus Stewardship Committee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a King County civic campus stewardship committee, its priorities, functions, and composition.

Mental Illness and Drug Dependency (MIDD) Service Improvement Plan Extension Ordinance – This proposed legislation would amend Ordinance 15949, as amended, extending the due dates of the MIDD III Implementation Plan until an Ordinance is enacted adopting a new MIDD Implementation Plan.

Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance of not-to exceed $776 million of limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds to provide funding for various proposed capital projects. Included among the projects are nearly $285 million for Solid Waste Division capital projects, $87 million for housing projects, $166 million for various land acquisitions, $92 million for various technology projects, and $176 million for facility improvement and other projects. The proposed Ordinance would also authorize the issuance of LTGO refunding bonds during the biennium to reduce debt service costs on outstanding bonds whenever the savings exceed certain targets identified in the County's Debt Management Policy as adopted by Motion 15984. The proposed legislation would continue to delegate authority for the sale of the bonds to the County's finance director.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond Authorization Summary – This proposed Ordinance would authorize the issuance and sale of one or more series of unlimited tax general obligation bonds not to exceed $1,496,429,985 to finance public health, safety, and seismic improvements to Harborview Medical Center, and to pay the costs of issuing the bonds. Ordinance 19325 authorized $1.74 Billion in UTGO Bonds and will expire in 2026. This new authorization Ordinance allows the County to issue bonds for up to $1.5 billion, the remaining authority authorized by voters in the 2020 Proposition 1 levy.

Hospital Services Agreement (HSA) Amendment – This proposed Ordinance would authorize execution of a second amendment to the HSA for Harborview Medical Center. The Second Amendment to the HSA recognizes an urgent, increased need to support the County's Mission Population programs and services and provides for an increased mission support payment to King County. The Second Amendment to the HSA also provides the opportunity to allow University of Washington to be responsible for management, design, planning, development and contract oversight of Board-approved Medical Center capital projects. The Harborview Board of Trustees is anticipated to approve this amendment at its meeting on September 25, 2025. The Board of Regents has approved it.

Fee Ordinances

Department of Local Services Permitting Division Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a new permit application processing fee and an 11.8 percent increase of the existing Permitting Division fee. It also adds a 3.5 percent temporary surcharge for development permit fees and adds permit application fees for the Historic Preservation Program and River and Flood Management programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks for 2026-2027.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Surface Water Management Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 4.99 percent $18 fee increase to the Surface Water Management fee, bringing the annual rate from $361 to $379 per residential parcel for 2026-2027, with corresponding adjustments in the rates for classes of non-residential property. This increase supports ongoing efforts to improve and maintain

stormwater infrastructure and provide necessary surface water management services to protect public health and safety.

Department of Natural Resources and Parks Noxious Weeds Special Assessment Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would authorize a 30.97 percent or $1.92 increase for the Noxious Weed Control program's special assessment, bringing the annual rate from $6.20 to $8.12 per parcel for 2026 and 2027. The Noxious Weeds special assessment last increased in 2022. The proposed increase would restore the Noxious Weed fund reserve and cover three years of inflationary increases through 2027 to sustain existing levels of service, enabling the program to respond to high-priority noxious weed outbreaks and support the Clean Water Healthy Habitat Strategic Plan.

King County International Airport Landing, Fuel, and Aircraft Parking Fee Increase Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would increase the landing, fuel, and aircraft parking fees at the King County International Airport (KCIA). These fees have not increased since 2014. The proposed Ordinance would also create new administrative fees related to security badges and service operator permits. Increasing existing fees and establishing new administrative fees will support the financial sustainability of the Airport.

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Civil Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance increases the KCSO's existing civil process fees by 19.8 percent to account for inflationary increases for providing services. State law allows counties to raise fees to recoup costs under RCW 36.18.040(1). The last increase was on January 1, 2021. Covered services include personal and real property court orders, protection orders, court-ordered evictions, family law actions, and notice of small claims.

KCSO Civil Appearance Fee Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would establish a new fee reimbursing the KCSO for the cost of staff subpoenaed to testify in civil litigation. This would ensure KCSO staff expenses are appropriately reimbursed and public funds are not used to subsidize private litigation.

King County Code Changes

King County Code Section 2 Department of Executive Services Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division Change – This proposed legislation would establish a new division in the Department of Executive Services, the Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Division, to manage the planning, contracting, and construction of all County capital projects at HMC, among other duties. The division will include 15 existing FTE positions transferred from the Facilities Management Division and three FTE positions added in the 2025 first Omnibus (Ordinance 19956). The Executive's Proposed Budget adds eight new positions to support the design and construction of a new multi-story inpatient tower and associated improvements on the Harborview campus. The new division will be funded by the Harborview Bond Program and the County Hospital Levy.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Information Technology Chief Information Security Officer Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to establish the position of chief information security officer within the Department of Information Technology (KCIT). The chief information security officer will serve as the sole authority on cybersecurity and privacy matters across all branches of government, strengthening the County's cybersecurity infrastructure and ensuring the protection and continuity of vital public services. This is an existing FTE within KCIT.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Public Defense Standards Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to clarify King County's intent to follow the Washington State Supreme Court's Standards for Indigent Defense.

King County Code Section 2 Department of Judicial Administration, Customer Services Division Name Change – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to rename the Department of Judicial Administration's Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center Customer Services Division to the Customer Services Division to more accurately reflect its function across locations.

King County Code Section 4A Capital Definition Changes – This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code with updated definitions pertaining to the design and schedule of capital projects and programs in King County. These changes align County Code with industry best practices and provide consistency with other County documents.

King County Code Section 4A Right-of-Way Construction Permit Inspection Fee Change – This proposed Ordinance would increase the permitting inspection fee from $176 per hour of utility inspection to $187 per hour of utility inspection, an increase of 6.3 percent.

King County Code Section 4A Tax Exemption for Sales of Lodging Change – This proposed legislation would amend the King County Code's tax rate exemption language for sales of lodging. This technical adjustment is made at the request of the Department of Revenue.

Fund Change Ordinances

Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) Fund Ordinance – This proposed Ordinance would create a new fund for Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BHASO) finances. The new fund is established in response to State Health Care Authority (HCA) requirements for detailed accounting and reporting of BHASO Funds. The separate BHASO fund will enable DCHS to improve revenue and expense tracking and eliminate the need for redundant systems to meet state HCA requirements to track the BHASO cash balance and to substantiate routine fiscal reporting.

Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration Fund – This proposed Ordinance would create the new Harborview Construction and Infrastructure Administration fund as a special revenue fund to receive reimbursement for costs related to Harborview construction and infrastructure capital projects. Creation of a new fund specific to Harborview construction and infrastructure activities managed by the County will support increased transparency and tracking of specific operational costs associated with these activities.

King County Code Section 4A Parks Fund Changes - This proposed Ordinance would amend King County Code to remove references to the expiring Parks Levy and replace them with references to the newly approved Parks Levy. These changes will allow Parks to receive new levy revenue and spend it according to the newly adopted six-year allocation plan.

Additional Materials

Child Savings Account Motion – This proposed motion requests a report from the Executive on the feasibility of establishing child savings accounts in King County. The report will include a review of similar programs established in other jurisdictions, a draft implementation plan, and a recommendation from the Executive on whether and how such a program could be implemented in King County.

Current List of Projects in Project Review Board (PRB) Oversight Report –King County Code2A.380.200 requires the Chief Information Officer to provide a list of all information technology capital projects with active appropriation authority, including projects not seeking funding in the proposed budget and the unexpended appropriation for each project, to be included with the Executive Proposed Biennial Budget.

2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report (2025 eCommerce Report) – Included with this transmittal is the 2025 Acceptance of Electronic Payments Report as called for by Executive Policy FIN-8-5-2-EP, Accepting Electronic Payments, Section IV.F.1, effective July 1, 2021. The enclosed report lists those agencies countywide that accept electronic payments (credit cards, debit cards, and electronic checks) and the specific subset of agencies that absorb transaction processing costs, instead of passing them on to their customers, as approved by KCC 4A.601.025. For absorbed costs, the report further lists the actual or budgeted amounts for the previous fiscal year, the present budget year, and the upcoming budget year.

4Culture Budget Submittal – The 2026-2027 4Culture Budget is included in accordance with Ordinance 18684.

Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report – The 2025 Administrative Fund/Subfund Closure Report is transmitted to the Council for approval in accordance with the requirements of King County Code (KCC) 4A.200.020. As required, the enclosed report

describes the administrative funds and subfunds closed, the amount of the residual balances in those funds at the time of closure (if any), and the disposition of those residual balances.

I certify that funds are available.

If you have any questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget at 206-263-9727.

Sincerely,

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Elected Officials
Department Directors

2025 FISCAL NOTE

Ordinance/Motion:	2025-XXXX
Title:	LTGO Bond Ordnance for Various Purposes: Projects include: Housing, Participatory Budgeting, Community Facility Grants, IT Systems, Property Tax Administration, Land Acquisitions, Solid Waste Facilities, Electric Vehicle Infrastructure, and projects for improvements to County facilities including correctional facilities, office building improvements and the King County Court House.
Affected Agencies:	Executive/PSB, Climate, DLS, DCHS, DNRP/CFT, DNRP/Parks, DNRP/Solid Waste, DNRP/ WLRD, FMD, KCIT, KCSO, and FBOD/Assessor.
Note Prepared By:	Chris McGowan
Date Prepared:	8/27/2025
Note Reviewed By:	Carol Basile
Date Reviewed:	8/28/2025

Description of request:

Impact on the above legislation on the fiscal affairs of King County is estimated to be:

Revenue to:

Agency	Fund Code	Revenue Source	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
Climate	0010	Bonds		$ 1,000,000	
DCHS	2460	Bonds		$ 86,791,000	$ -
DLS	3760	Bonds		$ 19,255,000	$ -
DNRP/CFT	3151	Bonds		$ 75,000,000	$ -
DNRP/Parks	3160	Bonds		$ 500,000	$ -
DNRP/SWD	3901	Bonds		$ 284,662,000	$ -
FBOD/Assessor/KCIT	3771	Bonds		$ 65,000,000	$ -
FMD	3951	Bonds		$ 107,897,000	$ -
FMD	3421	Bonds		$ 68,179,000	$ -
FMD	5990	Bonds		$ 17,500,000	$ -
KCIT	3781	Bonds		$ 4,485,000	$ -
KCSO	3781	Bonds		$ 22,592,000	$ -
PSB	0010	Bonds		$ 22,591,000	$ -
TOTAL				**$ 775,452,000**	**$ -**

Debt Service Expenditures from:

Fund	Fund Code	Department	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
General Fund	0010	Executive	$ -	$ 30,147,000	$ 60,294,000
Lodging Tax Fund	1180	Executive	$ -	$ 5,944,000	$ 11,888,000
Housing and Community Development Fund	2460	DCHS	$ -	$ 2,595,000	$ 5,190,000
Conservation Futures Fund	3151	DNRP/CFT	$ -	$ 5,013,000	$ 10,026,000
Solid Waste Operating Fund	4040	DNRP/SWD	$ -	$ 26,335,000	$ 52,670,000
Electric Vehicle Charging Fund	5560	DES/FMD	$ -	$ 564,000	$ 1,128,000
Facilities Management Fund	5511	DES/FMD	$ -	$ 5,217,000	$ 10,434,000
Data Processing Services Fund	5531	KCIT	$ -	$ 562,000	$ 1,124,000
Broadway Facility Fund	5990	DES/FMD	$ -	$ 2,970,000	$ 5,940,000
TOTAL			**$ -**	**$ 79,347,000**	**$ 158,694,000**

Expenditures by Categories

	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029
Debt Service Payments	$ -	$ 79,347,000	$ 158,694,000
TOTAL	**$ -**	**$ 79,347,000**	**$ 158,694,000**

Does this legislation require a budget supplemental? No

Notes and Assumptions:

1. Bond proceeds will be deposited directly into the identified funds. Debt service payments will be transferred from the liable fund to the LTGO fund 8400. Fund 8400 will aggregate the revenue and service the actual debt.

2. The debt payment amounts will be determined at debt issuance when the following variables will be locked in:
(1) interest rates; (2) repayment schedules, and (3) cost of issuance. Current estimates are below

Project(s)	Department	Term	Rate	Debt Service	Total Proceeds
Climate Equity Projects	Climate	10	4.3%	$125,000.00	$1,000,000
Equitable affordable housing	DCHS	10	5.6%	$2,595,000.00	$19,465,000
TOD Affordable Housing	DCHS	20	6.5%	$5,944,000.00	$65,326,000
Equitable Development Initiative	DCHS	5	4.2%	$452,000.00	$2,000,000
Participatory Budgeting Projects	DLS	10	4.3%	$1,898,000.00	$15,155,000
Fall City Septic	DLS	10	4.3%	$313,000.00	$2,500,000
Fairwood Splash Pad	DLS	10	4.3%	$200,000.00	$1,600,000
Conservation Futures Tax (CFT)	DNRP/CFT	30	5.2%	$5,013,000.00	$75,000,000
Fall City Community Center/Climate Equity	DNRP/Parks	10	4.3%	$63,000.00	$500,000
Landfill Gas Infrastructure Acquisition and Improvements	DNRP/SWD	20	6.5%	$7,278,000.00	$80,000,000
Transfer Station Projects	DNRP/SWD	15	4.5%	$7,623,000.00	$81,868,000
Landfill Projects	DNRP/SWD	15	4.5%	$10,403,000.00	$111,718,600
Facility Capital Improvements	DNRP/SWD	15	4.5%	$1,031,000.00	$11,075,400
Property Tax Administration System	FBOD/Assessor/KC	10	4.3%	$8,142,000.00	$65,000,000
MRJC Facility Improvements	FMD	20	4.9%	$2,944,000.00	$37,000,000
Renton Red Lion	FMD	10	4.3%	$4,597,000.00	$36,700,000
Dexter Horton	FMD	20	4.9%	$2,864,000.00	$36,000,000
King County Courthouse Fire Alarm Replacement	FMD	10	4.3%	$934,000.00	$7,453,000
CCFJC	FMD	10	5.3%	$2,622,000.00	$20,000,000
DPD Consolidation at Kent Valley Professional Center (KVPC)	FMD	10	4.3%	$338,000.00	$2,697,000
COUNTYWIDE VERTICAL CONVEYANCE IMPLEMENT ELEVATO	FMD	10	4.3%	$626,000.00	$5,000,000
Dexter Horton Heat Pumps Replacement	FMD	10	4.3%	$564,000.00	$4,500,000
KCCF Fire Smoke Damper Actuator Replacements	FMD	10	4.3%	$173,000.00	$1,379,000
KCCH Fire Smoke Damper Actuator Replacements	FMD	10	4.3%	$120,000.00	$961,000
DES FMD MMRF KCCF CAM SERVER	FMD	10	4.3%	$1,163,000.00	$9,286,000
MRJC Security Cameras	FMD	10	4.3%	$326,000.00	$2,600,000
Broadway Facility	FMD	7	4.5%	$2,970,000.00	$17,500,000
Electric Vehicle Charging	FMD	10	4.3%	$564,000.00	$4,500,000
Animal Shelter	FMD	20	4.9%	$637,000.00	$8,000,000
POTS Line Replacement	KCIT	10	4.3%	$562,000.00	$4,485,000
Payroll System	KCSO	5	4.2%	$1,355,000.00	$6,000,000
KCSO Computer Aided Dispatch System Replacement	KCSO	10	4.3%	$2,078,000.00	$16,592,000
Community Facilities Projects	PSB	10	4.3%	$2,830,000.00	$22,591,000

Fiscal Note Guidance *(Do not print this section)*

King County

Metropolitan King County Council
Budget and Fiscal Management Committee

STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item:	29	**Name:**	April Sanders
Proposed No.:	2025-0331	**Date:**	November 12, 2025

SUBJECT

An ordinance making net supplemental appropriations to General Fund agencies, non-General Fund agencies, and capital fund budgets as part of the 2025 2nd Omnibus.

SUMMARY

The proposed ordinance (referred to as the 2025 2nd Omnibus, 2nd Omnibus, or Proposed Ordinance 2025-0331) would make a net supplemental appropriation of $39.3 million of which $12.9 million would be supported by the General Fund. Table 1 below shows the 2025 Adopted Budget, the 2025 1st Omnibus, and the additions proposed in this ordinance. If approved, the additions in the proposed ordinance would increase the total 2025 Annual Budget to approximately $10.78 billion, a 0.37% increase to the 2025 Annual Budget, as revised in the 1st Omnibus.

Table 1. Adopted vs. Proposed

Major Fund	2025 Adopted Budget[1]	2025 1st Omnibus as Adopted[2]	2025 2nd Omnibus as Proposed
General Fund	$1,285 mil	$107.3 mil	$14.7 mil
Non-General Fund	$7,000 mil	$155.2 mil	$22.9 mil
Capital Improvement Program	$1,944 mil	$253.4 mil	$1.7 mil
	$10,229 mil	**$515.9 mil**	**$39.3 mil**

The Executive's proposal includes additional appropriations to prevent certain criminal justice agencies from exceeding their appropriation authority, expenditure adjustments reflecting higher than anticipated costs, and technical changes.

[1] Ordinance 19861 – King County - File #: 2024-0299
[2] Ordinance 19956 – King County - File #: 2025-0159

ANALYSIS

General Fund. The 2025 2nd Omnibus would appropriate, $14.7 million in additions to General Fund agencies, a net increase in revenue of $1.8 million, and no General Fund reductions. The proposed General Fund increases, offset by revenue, results in a net increase to the General Fund of $12.9 million.

Ending Undesignated Fund Balance. Utilizing the 2026-2027 General Fund Financial Plan, it shows an estimated *Ending Undesignated Fund Balance* for the 2025 budget of $67.1 million, which is within the 6% to 8% reserve policy target suggested by the County's Comprehensive Financial Management Policies (CFMP).

Rainy Day Reserve. As per the CFMP, the *Rainy Day Reserve* is designed to offset unknown and known risks, variable costs, and unanticipated revenue fluctuations and should be equal to 30-60 days of expenditures. The *Rainy Day Reserve Fund* can only be used in the event of an emergency declared by the Council. The 2025 adopted annual budget shows the *Rainy Day Reserve* at $27 million, which remains consistent in the updated General Fund Financial Plan.

Proposed Appropriations Details. The following sections provide analysis on the supplemental appropriations as proposed in the transmitted ordinance. The analysis begins with the General Fund appropriation units, followed by appropriation units aligned to non-General Funds, and lastly the Capital Improvement Program funds. Each item within an appropriation unit includes a description of the proposed change. If relevant, subheadings will show how much of the proposed appropriation is revenue-backed and whether the appropriation is one-time or ongoing.

The description of changes within each appropriation unit will be grouped by the following decision types:

1. New Policy: Appropriation request that would require new policy direction from Council;

2. Technical: Appropriation requests that make technical accounting changes necessary to carry out policy direction approved during the 2025 adopted annual budget or correct any other technical errors.

GENERAL FUND[3]	$14.7 million

Summary
The total supplemental appropriation to the General Fund would be $14.7 million in additions to General Fund agencies, a net increase in revenue of $1.8 million, and no General Fund reductions. The proposed General Fund appropriations, offset by revenue increases, results in a net increase to the General Fund of $12.9 million.

General Fund Update
Based on the updated General Fund Financial Plan included in the proposed 2026-2027 Biennial Budget Book, the agency estimates an *Ending Fund Balance* for 2025 of $112.3 million. The plan also estimates *Risk Reserves*[4] at $30.3 million.

As mentioned above, the plan provides an *Ending Undesignated Fund Balance*[5] of $67.1 million for the 2025 budget, which is over the 6% minimum reserve policy by $16.8 million. The County's Comprehensive Financial Management Policies suggest a 6% to 8% target. The *Rainy Day Reserve Fund*, at $27 million, can only be used in the event of an emergency declared by the Council.

Elections $1,250,000

TECHNICAL
February Election Costs [$1,250,000, partially revenue-backed, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate $1.25 million in one-time, partially revenue-backed funding to reflect higher than anticipated costs for the February election. Of this additional appropriation, 63% reflects printing costs and the remaining 37% can be attributed to additional temporary labor costs to hire more short-term temporary election workers than is typically needed. This increase is due to the fact that there were two large spring elections, which is atypical, and which has not occurred since 2007. Executive staff state that spring elections are difficult to forecast as budgets must be prepared in advance of knowing which districts will be on the ballot for the following year's spring elections.

Executive staff indicate that this trend is expected to continue into the November 2025 General election due to higher than typical voter turnout. 75 to 80% of this additional cost would be reimbursed by elections cost billings to other jurisdictions.

[3] The County's General Fund supports the traditional functions of a county government, much of which are required by State law. A significant portion of General Fund expenditures are supported by revenue from other governments or from other County funds. Approximately three-quarters of current total net General Fund appropriations are accounted for by public safety and criminal justice services.
[4] The Risk Reserve, as noted in the General Fund financial plan, sets aside fund balance to mitigate known and unknown risks.
[5] For comparative context, Ending Fund Balance reflects Beginning Fund Balance and revenues less expenditures and other fund transactions, and is not the same as Ending Undesignated Fund Balance, which additionally accounts for reserves.

Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD) $6,500,000

NEW POLICY

Professional and Vendor-Provided Services [$4,500,000, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate $4.5 million in General Fund revenue for professional and vendor-provided services within jail facilities. DAJD holds various contracts for professional and vendor-provided services. Executive staff report that the 2025 year-end projected expenditures exceed their existing budget by about $4.5 million. Some of the contracts and types of services provided by this increase include:

- Harris Corrections Solutions: jail management system annual maintenance and licenses;
- University of Washington and other providers: medical and behavioral health services for juvenile detention;
- King County Library: Library services for juvenile detention;
- South Seattle College and Renton Tech: adult GED programming;
- Vestis: Laundry services;
- Securus: Resident phone and video visitation; and
- AMR and Tri-Med: Ambulance transport services.

Executive staff state that these services are necessary to provide care to jail residents, maintain compliance with legal mandates, and support the operational integrity of the jail facilities. Similar to the other non-labor budget adjustments from the 2025 1st Omnibus, these expenditures were not fully budgeted in 2025, as agencies anticipated that salary savings would be sufficient to cover these costs. Given successful hiring efforts in DAJD, this appropriation authority would prevent DAJD from exceeding their budget. This additional expense is technically a one-time 2025 appropriation, though the full need for professional service expenditures are ongoing and "trued up" in the proposed 2026-2027 Biennial Budget.

TECHNICAL

Labor Budget Increase [$2,000,000, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate $2 million in General Fund revenue to cover unanticipated labor expenses. This includes a lump-sum payout resulting from an arbitration agreement, elevated hiring and referral incentive payments due to successful hiring efforts, and compensation time payouts.

The $2 million includes:

- Arbitration payout: $520,000;
- Hiring and referral incentives: $600,000;
- Comp time payout: $850,000; and

- Contingency: remaining moneys.

Council staff can provide additional information on the arbitration payout if requested. Regarding hiring and referral incentive payments, Executive staff state that DAJD's budget for those incentives has not kept up with anticipated use or bargained increases. In April 2023, hiring incentives for new corrections officers increased from $7,500 to $12,000 and incentives for lateral hires increased from $15,000 to $25,000 to stay competitive against other agency hiring bonuses.

Public Defense **$6,950,000**

NEW POLICY

Office of Public Defense Grant [$550,000, revenue-backed, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate $550,000 in one-time, revenue-backed grant funding for an extraordinary expense award from the state Office of Public Defense. Executive staff state that this grant was to recognize the work that DPD family defense lawyers take part in. DPD intends to use this money to support costs for existing work in that area of practice.

Increased Expenditure Authority [$6,400,000, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate an additional $6.4 million in General Fund revenue to increase budgeted appropriation to ensure the Department does not exceed its appropriation authority.

As a reminder, the 2025 1st Omnibus appropriated an additional $5.7 million to DPD, including approximately $5.2 million to eliminate the vacancy rate contra, to reflect successful recruitment efforts, and increase the legal services budget, to reflect that these services have been typically underbudgeted and utilized salary savings to balance the agency's budget. Executive staff state that the timing of the request in the 2025 1st Omnibus was difficult, as DPD did not have enough information with only three months of expenditure data. Additionally, the ER trigger released additional positions and, due to timing, funding for these positions was not able to be included in the 2025 1st Omnibus.

NON-GENERAL FUNDS **$22.9 million**

Summary

The total supplemental appropriation proposed for the non-General Fund appropriation units is $22.9 million, of which none is revenue-backed. The $22.9 million would come from fund balance of the various non-General Funds.

Employee Deferred Compensation Administration $77,000

TECHNICAL

Increased Expenditure Authority [$77,000, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate $77,000 in one-time funding to the Employee Deferred Compensation Administration fund to ensure the fund does not exceed appropriation authority. This would be paid for by fund balance. Revenue for this appropriation unit comes from administrative fees charged to employees through their investments in the Deferred Compensation Plan.

The Executive indicates that plan administration experienced higher than anticipated costs in 2025 due to position reclassification, unexpected legal expenses, and procurement delay.

Finance and Business Operations (FBOD) $818,000

TECHNICAL

Increase Expenditure Authority [$818,000, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would add an additional one-time appropriation of $818,000 to finance and business operations to ensure the agency does not exceed appropriation authority. This would be paid for by FBOD fund balance. The majority of FBOD revenue is FBOD internal service rate billings to other county agencies.

Executive staff indicate that FBOD has experienced various higher than anticipated costs in 2025, including: armored truck cost increases, Post-Bond-Issuance IRS audit preparation, and additional tax on various contracts due to the sales tax base expansion.

Employee Benefits $22,000,000

TECHNICAL

Actuarial Adjustment [$22,000,000, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate $22,000,000 in one-time expenditure authority for employee benefits claims costs and contingency based on the August 2025 actuarial forecasts. The Employee Benefits Fund is used to finance the County's employee self-insured health and wellness programs, including medical, dental, vision, prescription drugs, and supplemental insurances. It is funded by a combination of employee premiums and employer contributions.

Executive staff state that $3 million of the increase is driven by higher actuarial projection for 2025 due to higher than anticipated medical and prescription drug costs and the remaining $19 million is contingency in case claims come in higher than the latest actuarial projection.

UPDATE: Councilmembers requested further information on the reasoning for the $19 million contingency. Executive staff indicated that the total projected healthcare expenditures for 2025 were approximately $397 million. The County's practice is to provide a contingency budget of 5% to 8% of actuarial projections to provide a buffer for rising medical costs, large claims, and higher than anticipated enrollment. While the actuarial projection is $3 million higher than the current appropriation amount, the projections have exceeded the entire original contingency of $28.5 million.

The actuarial projections received in August 2025 are based on claims data through May 2025. Executive staff indicate that, recognizing the uncertainty of the remaining seven months of 2025 and to mitigate the possibility of exceeding budget authority, the Executive proposed partially replenishing the contingency by $19 million.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	**$1.7 million**

Summary
The total supplemental proposal for the Capital Improvement Program is $1.7 million, for projects in PSB General Fund Technology and Building Repair and Replacement.

PSB General Fund Technology Fund $120,000

TECHNICAL
AFIS Livescan Replacement [$120,000, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate an additional $120,000 in one-time funding for the King County Sheriff's Office AFIS Livescan Replacement project in order to align the budget appropriation with actual costs.

As background, the AFIS Livescan Replacement project was originally appropriated $800,000 in the 2023-2024 2nd Omnibus[6]. The project would replace all currently deployed AFIS Livescan terminals purchased in 2015 that are at the end of their useful lifecycle. Livescan terminals are deployed throughout King County in police stations and jails to electronically capture and transmit fingerprint and palmprint images directly to the King County Regional AFIS computer system. Documents transmitted with the 2023-2025 2nd Omnibus indicated that failures due to the age of existing equipment may cause a delay to the timely release of a detained person or may lead to release before discovery that a person was using a false identity. Additionally, replacing the current stock of Livescan terminals at the same time would ensure that all agencies have technology that integrates seamlessly with the other systems of King County AFIS as well as with the State and FBI.

[6] Ordinance 19712

AFIS Levy fund balance is proposed to support this project. The Capital Appropriation Proposal indicates that the fund has more than adequate reserves to cover this project.

Executive staff state that the Project incurred an unanticipated expense for a second server to handle traffic during the transition from one livescan vendor to another. Additionally, equipment costs were higher than expected with the addition of livescans to facilitate the new process of Administrative Bookings as required by the Washington State Supreme Court.

AFIS expects to begin soft deployment of devices in December, with the bulk deployed in January and February. New devices will be brought online with the new architecture as they are deployed.

Building Repair and Replacement Subfund $1,550,000

NEW POLICY

FMD Telecommute Consolidation [$1,550,000, one-time]. The proposed ordinance would appropriate an additional $1,550,000 in one-time funding for the Facilities Management Division's (FMD) Telecommute Consolidation project in order to align budget appropriation with actual costs.

As background, this project was originally appropriated $9 million in the 2021-2022 Biennial Budget.[7] The project was intended to support the consolidation of office space to reduce costs and shut down the King County Administration Building and the Yesler Building. The Proposed 2021-2022 Biennial Budget Book indicated that this project was a result of the shift to telework of many employees during the COVID-19 pandemic, at which point FMD began to reconsider space needs.

Executive staff state that the original $9 million appropriation covered the entirety of the work at the Yesler Building and most of the work at the Administration Building, but additional consolidation projects were initiated to support hybrid/remote workspaces, including for the King County Sheriff's Office at Black River, Department of Natural Resources and Parks at King Street Center, Department of Public Health consolidation in Chinook, Prosecuting Attorney's Office file storage, King Street Center Customer Counter, among others.

UPDATE: Councilmembers requested a more detailed breakdown of how the full $9M original appropriation was spent and how the additional $1.55M was spent. The table below identifies each project within this appropriation, the intended budget utilizing the $9M original expenditure, expenditures through September 23, 2025, and the resulting balance/deficit leading to the request of an additional $1.55M.

[7] Ordinance 19210

Table 2. FMD Telecommute Consolidation Details

Project Name	Original Authorized Budget	Expenditure through 9/23/25	Remaining Budget Balance/ Deficit	Description of Work Completed
Public Health Consolidation	$0	$294,378	($294,378)	Consolidate Public Health space in the Chinook Building to vacate Chinook 13th floor and move staff onto the Chinook 10, 11, and 12th floors. Public Health is also relocated the PH Emergency Operations Center from the Chinook 13th floor to the Chinook room 133 on the 1st floor.
Misc Relocation	$1,653,000	$1,777,672	($124,672)	Reconfigurations of cubicles and floor layouts to accommodate additional FMD staff relocated from the Administration Building and Yesler Building into KSC and Chinook.
Mothball Settings	$150,000	$4,616	$145,384	Reconfiguring Admin Bldg. systems to mothball status.
Tele-commute Con-solidation	$0	$861,441	($861,441)	Reconfigurations of cubicles and floor layouts to accommodate additional FMD staff relocated from the Administration Building and Yesler Building into KSC and Chinook.
HR Relocation	$347,000	$408,514	($61,514)	Relocate DHR from Admin building to KSC 8th Floor, create a DHR Directors Office suite, including three hard-walled offices with natural lighting, and a secure reception area Construct demising wall between DHR and DLS space, and remove cubicles to create DHR collaboration workspace

KCCH Storage	$0	$92,617	($92,617)	Creation of secured file storage in KCCH B level for PAO files.
KCSO to Blackriver	$4,179,452	$4,289,748	($110,296)	Remodel space at the Blackriver Bldg. for the KCSO Detectives Unit, relocating from Admin Bldg. 2nd and 3rd floor to Blackriver Bldg.
PAO Relocation	$93,000	$93,006	($6)	Relocate PAO staff from Admin 9th floor to lease space due to hard-walled office requirements no suitable space in county-owned downtown facility
Customer Center	$1,577,548	$1,454,210	$123,338	Create consolidated customer service center on 2nd floor of King Street Center, relocating public service functions from multiple locations to one central location including community feedback in design and focusing on customer experience
DNRP Relocation	$1,000,000	$1,273,631	($273,631)	Consolidating DNRP business operations at KSC from 3 floors to one floor, creating space for collaboration, meetings, individual work, and department conferencing
Total	**$9,000,000**	**$10,549,832**	**($1,549,832)**	

TIMING

Below is anticipated timing for consideration of the 2025 2nd Omnibus:

2025 2nd Omnibus Schedule

Date	Activity
October 28 (Wed) 9:30am	**BFM – Committee briefing**
November 4 (Mon) COB	BFM Chair's striking amendment (if requested) direction due to staff ***& amendments to district councilmanic grant allocations due to April Sanders***
November 5 (Wed) COB	Striking amendment (if requested) finalized and distributed
November 10 (Mon) COB	Line amendment direction due to staff
November 12 (Wed) 9:30am	**BFM – Committee action on possible striker and line amendments**
November 14 (Fri) COB	Line amendment direction due to staff for Full Council
November 18 (Tues) 1:30pm	**Full Council – Possible action**

AMENDMENTS

Amendment 1 would correct Get Active, Stay Active grants recipient names for Districts 2 and 9. Title Amendment T1 would correct the title to comport with Amendment 1.

INVITED

- Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget (PSB)

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance 2025-0331 and the following attachment:
    A. Capital Improvement Program dated 9-24-2025
2. Amendment 1
3. Amendment T1
2. Transmittal Letter
3. 2025 2nd Omnibus Operating Crosswalk

KING COUNTY

Signature Report

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Ordinance

Proposed No. 2025-0331.1 **Sponsors** Dembowski

AN ORDINANCE making a net supplemental appropriation of $14,700,000 to various general fund agencies, a net supplemental appropriation of $22,895,000 to various non-general fund agencies and a net supplemental appropriation of $1,670,000 from various capital fund budgets; and amending the 2025 Annual Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 19861, Sections 34, 54, 55, 86, 117, 120, and 130, as amended, and Attachment A, as amended.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

SECTION 1. Ordinance 19861, Section 34, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

ELECTIONS - From the general fund there is hereby appropriated to:

Elections $1,250,000

SECTION 2. Ordinance 19861, Section 54, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

ADULT AND JUVENILE DETENTION - From the general fund there is hereby appropriated to:

Adult and juvenile detention $6,500,000

SECTION 3. Ordinance 19861, Section 55, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

PUBLIC DEFENSE - From the general fund there is hereby appropriated to:

Public defense	$6,950,000

SECTION 4. Ordinance 19861, Section 86, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

EMPLOYEE DEFERRED COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION - From the deferred compensation fund there is hereby appropriated to:

Employee deferred compensation administration	$77,000

SECTION 5. Ordinance 19861, Section 117, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

FINANCE AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS - From the financial management services fund there is hereby appropriated to:

Finance and business operations	$818,000

SECTION 6. Ordinance 19861, Section 120, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - From the employee benefits program fund there is hereby appropriated to:

Employee benefits	$22,000,000

SECTION 7. Ordinance 19861, Section 130, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

From the several capital improvement project funds there are hereby appropriated and authorized to be disbursed the following amounts for the specific projects identified in Attachment A to this ordinance (Proposed Ordinance 2025-0331).

Fund	Fund Name	2025
3280	GENERAL FUND TECHNOLOGY CAPITAL	$120,000
3951	BUILDING REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT	$1,550,000
TOTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM		$1,670,000

SECTION 8. Attachment A to this ordinance hereby amends Attachment A to

Ordinance 19861, as amended, by adding thereto and inserting therein the projects listed in Attachment A to this ordinance.

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

_____

Girmay Zahilay, Chair

ATTEST:

_____

Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Shannon Braddock, County Executive

Attachments: A. 2025 Capital Improvement Program 9-25-2025

Attachment A Capital Improvement Program dated 9/24/2025

2025 2nd Omnibus - Executive Proposed

3280 GENERAL TECHNOLOGY CAPITAL

Project Number	Project Name Class Code	Tech Adj	IT Proj	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	Total 6-Year Budget
1146392	**KCSO AFIS LIVESCAN REPLACEMENT** STANDALONE	✓	✓	$120,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$120,000
3280 - GENERAL TECHNOLOGY CAPITAL		**Total**		**$120,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$120,000**

3951 BUILDING REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT SUBFUND

Project Number	Project Name Class Code	Tech Adj	IT Proj	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	Total 6-Year Budget
1139528	**Telecommute Consolidation** PROGRAMMATIC			$1,550,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,550,000
3951 - BUILDING REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT		**Total**		**$1,550,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,550,000**
Grand Total				**$1,670,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$1,670,000**

10/31/25
GASA grants

1

Sponsor: Zahilay, Dunn

[A. Sanders]

Proposed No.: 2025-0331

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0331, VERSION 1

On page 2, after line 23, insert:

"SECTION 4. Ordinance 19861, Section 83, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

YOUTH SPORTS FACILITIES GRANTS - From the youth and amateur sports fund there is hereby disappropriated from:

Youth sports facilities grants ($900,000)

SECTION 5. The council directs that section 4 of this ordinance takes effect before section 6 of this ordinance.

SECTION 6. Ordinance 19861, Section 83, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

YOUTH SPORTS FACILITIES GRANTS - From the youth and amateur sports fund there is hereby appropriated to:

Youth sports facilities grants $900,000

ER1 EXPENDITURE RESTRICTION:

Of this appropriation, $900,000 shall be expended or encumbered solely to contract with the following for the King County council Get Active/Stay Active awards for youth or amateur sport activities or facilities:

19	ABA Basketball (Auburn Hoops)	$2,000
20	AbleMinds Coaching	$15,000
21	Auburn High School Trojan Touchdown Club	$2,000
22	Auburn Little League	$9,500
23	Auburn Ravens	$1,500
24	Auburn Ravens Youth Football and Cheer	$2,500
25	Auburn School District	$2,000
26	Ballard Football Club Foundation, DBA Bridges United Foundation	$15,000
27	Ballard Northwest Senior Center	$15,000
28	Ballard Senior Center	$10,000
29	Baseball Beyond Borders	$5,000
30	Bellevue School District - Newport High School	$5,000
31	Bellevue United FC	$5,000
32	Buffalo Soldiers of Seattle	$53,000
33	Buzz Select Baseball Fastpitch Club	$5,000
34	CarePoint Clinic	$5,000
35	Cascade Premier Soccer	$5,000
36	Center of Success Abu Bakr Islamic Center	$22,000
37	Centro Cultural Mexicano	$10,000
38	Chinese Information and Service Center	$10,000
39	Chinook Little League	$5,000
40	City of Algona	$6,000
41	City of Auburn Parks & Rec	$9,000

42	City of Black Diamond	$5,000
43	City of Duvall	$5,000
44	City of Federal Way	$9,000
45	City of Kent	$3,000
46	City of Pacific	$6,000
47	City of Tukwila	$15,000
48	Community Homes	$5,000
49	Community Recreation Foundation of Pacific	$2,000
50	Diggin Shoreline for Ching Community Garden	$25,000
51	Eastside Friends of Seniors	$5,000
52	Enumclaw School District - Enumclaw High School	$5,000
53	Federal Way Boys and Girls Club	$1,000
54	Federal Way Football Club	$1,500
55	Federal Way Knights	$1,000
56	Federal Way National Little League	$7,500
57	Federal Way School District	$2,000
58	Foster High School Cheerleader Program	$5,000
59	Girl Scouts of Western Washington, Camp River Ranch	$5,000
60	Green Lake Rowing Advisory Council, fiscal sponsor Associated Recreation	
61	Council	$15,000
62	Indian American Community Services	$20,000
63	Inglemoor High School Crew Boosters	$5,000
64	Issaquah School District - Issaquah High School	$5,000

65	Issaquah School District - Liberty High School	$5,000
66	Kent Covington Youth Soccer Association	$5,000
67	Kent School District - Kentlake High School	$5,000
68	Kent School District - Kentridge High School	$5,000
69	Kent School District - Kentwood High School	$5,000
70	Kindering	$15,000
71	King County Aquatic Center	$3,500
72	Lake City Senior Center	$10,000
73	LifeWire	$10,000
74	Maple Valley Indian Cultural and Sports Association	$5,000
75	Maple Valley Touchdown Boosters	$5,000
76	Middle East Peace Camp (MEPC)	$12,000
77	Muslim Community Network Association	$10,000
78	Newcastle Baseball Pony League	$5,000
79	Nomad Boxing Club	$5,000
80	Nomad Gym	$10,000
81	Northshore Senior Center	$10,000
82	Northshore Youth Soccer Association	$10,000
83	Northshore Senior Center, Northshore Wranglers Inclusion Program	$10,000
84	Outdoors for All	$10,000
85	Pac-West Little League	$38,000
86	Plateau Kids Network	$5,000
87	((~~Pocock Rowing Club~~	~~$10,000~~))

88	Rachel Carson Elementary School Parent Teacher Student Association	$10,000
89	Rainier Athletes	$10,000
90	Renton School District - Hazen High School	$5,000
91	Renton School District - Lindbergh High School	$5,000
92	Riverview School District	$5,000
93	RMD Community Sports Association (dba Rock Creek Sports)	$5,000
94	Sammamish Friends	$15,000
95	Sammamish Rowing Association	$5,000
96	SeaTown FC	$7,500
97	Seattle Sports Commission	$7,000
98	Seize the Oar Foundation	$10,000
99	Shoreline Lake Forest Park Senior Center	$20,000
100	Skate Like a Girl	$27,000
101	Sno-King Amateur Hockey Association - Renton	$5,000
102	Snoqualmie Wolves Foundation	$2,500
103	Sound Generations	$13,000
104	South Highline Little League	$15,000
105	Steel Lake Little League	$12,000
106	((~~Tahoma School District - Tahoma Highschool~~	~~$5,000~~))
107	Third Place Commons	$20,000
108	Thomas Jefferson High School Raiders Parents Movement	$5,000
109	((~~Tigray Community Center~~)) Tigrean Community Association	$15,000
110	Upower	$10,000

Whitewater Aquatics Management		$82,500
Woodinville Repertory Theatre		$10,000
YMCA of Greater Seattle, Snoqualmie		$7,500
TOTAL		$900,000

Selection of organizations by council districts shall be by future amendment of this section."

Renumber remaining sections consecutively and correct internal references accordingly.

EFFECT prepared by *A. Sanders*: *Would correct recipient names for D2 and D9 councilmanic Get Active, Stay Active grants.*

T1

10/31/25
GASA grants

Sponsor: Zahilay, Dunn

[A. Sanders]

Proposed No.: 2025-0331

TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2025-0331, VERSION 1

On page 1, strike lines 1 through 9 and insert:

"AN ORDINANCE making a net supplemental appropriation of $14,700,000 to various general fund agencies, a net supplemental appropriation of $22,895,000 to various non-general fund agencies and a net supplemental appropriation of $1,670,000 from various capital fund budgets; and amending the 2025 Annual Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 19861, Sections 34, 54, 55, 83, 83, 86, 117, 120, and 130, as amended, and Attachment A, as amended."

EFFECT prepared by *A. Sanders*: *Would correct the title to comport with Amendment 1.*

King County
Shannon Braddock
King County Executive
401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 800
Seattle, WA 98104
206-296-9600 Fax 206-296-0194
TTY Relay: 711
www.kingcounty.gov

October 7, 2025

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

Dear Councilmember Zahilay:

This letter transmits the proposed 2025 second omnibus supplemental budget Ordinance. The proposed legislation includes changes to the operating and capital improvement program (CIP) budgets. Details are provided in the narrative table included in this package.

The proposed budget supplemental totals approximately $39.3 million in operating and capital investments. It also includes expenditure adjustments reflecting higher costs and technical changes. The proposed increase of County General Fund expenditures is approximately $14.7 million, of which $1.8 million is revenue backed. The balance, approximately $12.9 million, is funded through fund balance. The total expenditure increase proposed for operating funds other than the County's General Fund is approximately $22.9 million. The total proposed capital budget appropriation is $1.7 million.

The proposed Ordinance includes expenditures in the following areas:

- $22 million to ensure adequate funding for employee benefits claims, based on the August 2025 actuarial forecasts.
- $6.95 million for the Department of Public Defense to ensure it stays within its appropriation authority and to provide expenditure authority for a one-time State Office of Public Defense grant.
- $6.5 million for contracted services as well as hiring and referral incentive payments in the Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention.
- $1.25 million to cover the costs of the February 2025 election, which were higher than expected and are expected to continue to be high into the November 2025 General election. This proposal is revenue backed.

- $818,000 for the Finance and Business Operations Division to account for higher costs for armored trucks and the expanded sales tax base, among other costs.

I certify that funds are available.

Thank you for your consideration of this legislation. If your staff have questions, please contact Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, at 206-263-9687.

Sincerely,



for

Shannon Braddock
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers
ATTN: Stephanie Cirkovich, Chief of Staff, King County Council
Melani Hay, Clerk of the Council
Karan Gill, Deputy Executive, Chief of Staff, Office of the Executive
Stephanie Pure, Council Relations Director, Office of the Executive
Dwight Dively, Director, Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget

2025 2nd OMNIBUS CROSSWALK FOR OPERATING AND CAPITAL

Appropriation Name		Title		Narrative	Decision Package Type	Appropriation 2025	Revenues 2025
OPERATING BUDGETS							
ELECTIONS (EN_A53500)	EN_A53500	S4_001	Appropriation Increase	Increase budget as Elections experienced higher than anticipated costs for the February election, of which print costs accounted for 63%. This trend is expected to continue into the November 2025 General election.	Direct Service	$ 1,250,000	$ 1,250,000
ADULT AND JUVENILE DETENTION (EN_A91000)	EN_A91000	S4_001	Contracted Services	Add budget for professional and vendor-provided services within jail facilities. These services are necessary to provide care to jail residents, maintain compliance with legal mandates, and support the operational integrity of the jail facilities.	Direct Service	$ 4,500,000	
ADULT AND JUVENILE DETENTION (EN_A91000)	EN_A91000	S4_002	Arbitration Payout and Hiring Incentives	Increase the labor budget to cover unanticipated expenses, including a lump-sum payout resulting from an arbitration agreement and elevated hiring and referral incentive payments due to successful hiring efforts this year. It also includes compensation time payout.	Administrative Change	$ 2,000,000	
PUBLIC DEFENSE (EN_A95000)	EN_A95000	S4_001	Appropriation Increase	Increase budgeted appropriation to ensure the department does not exceed its appropriation authority. This request aligns with the department's most current expenditure forecast and hiring plan.	Direct Service	$ 6,400,000	
PUBLIC DEFENSE (EN_A95000)	EN_A95000	S4_002	State Office of Public Defense (OPD) Grant	Add expenditure and revenue for a one-time extraordinary expense award from OPD.	Direct Service	$ 550,000	$ 555,000
EMPLOYEE DEFERRED COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION (EN_A13300)	EN_A13300	S4_001	Appropriation Increase	Increase budgeted appropriation as the plan administration experienced higher than anticipated costs in 2025 due to position reclassification, unexpected legal expenses, and procurement delay.	Direct Service	$ 77,000	
FINANCE AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS (EN_A13800)	EN_A13800	S4_001	FBOD Supplemental Request	Increase budgeted appropriation as FBOD has experienced various higher than anticipated costs in 2025. Some of the unexpected costs include: Armored Truck costs increases, Post-Bond-Issuance IRS audit prep, and additional tax on various contracts due to the expansion of the sales tax base.	Direct Service	$ 818,000	
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (EN_A42900)	EN_A42900	S4_001	Employee Benefits Claims Expenditures	Adjust the exepnditure authority for employee benefits claims costs and contingency budget based on the latest actuarial forecasts (August 2025).	Technical Adjustment	$ 22,000,000	
Subtotal for Operating						**$ 37,595,000**	**$ 1,805,000**

CAPITAL BUDGETS

Fund/Fund Name		Project	Project Name	Narrative	Scope	Appropriation	Revenues
F3280 / PSB GF Technology		1146392	KCSO AFIS LIVESCAN REPLACEMENT	Increase budget appropriation to align with actual cost.	Technical Adjusment	$ 120,000	$ 120,000
F3951 / Building Repair & Replacement		1139528	DES FMD TELECOMMUTE CONSOLIDAT	Increase budget appropriation to align with actual cost.	Technical Adjusment	$ 1,550,000	$ 1,550,000
Sutotal for Capital						**$ 1,670,000**	**$ 1,670,000**

Total for Ordinance **$ 39,265,000** **$ 3,475,000**