

## Supplemental KCSO Questions

### **1. What is the standard equipment in sheriff's deputies vehicles? Does this include traffic control equipment such as reflective gloves and flashlights?**

#### KSCO Response:

All patrol cars are equipped with emergency lights, siren, radio, spotlight, flares, fire extinguisher, and full size spare tire. Each worksite has a collection of road barriers that can be deployed to the scene of an accident when needed.

An attached file shows our initial issue that all deputies receive when they are first hired. Items are replaced as needed. In addition to this list, they receive a handgun, Taser, laptop, radio, cell phone, and gas mask. Once off probation they are issued a jumpsuit and can (their choice) go through rifle school to either be issued a department rifle (if available) or carry their own. We do not issue gloves or flashlights. Deputies are required to purchase their own flashlights, by policy.

### **2. How many rifles are in each vehicle?**

#### KSCO Response:

One rifle may be issued per vehicle, but not in all cases. Carrying a long rifle is currently voluntary. We are considering changing the policy to make it mandatory, but haven't made this determination yet. The cost to outfit the remaining patrol officers would be roughly \$350,000.

### **3. What Sheriff's office requests were not included in the Executive's proposed budget, and what was the reasoning for not including them?**

#### KSCO Response:

A response to this question has already been provided by the Executive's Budget Office (PSB) via separate e-mail.

### **4. Are any programs/services proposed to be cut from the 2017-2018 budget in the proposed 2019-2020 budget?**

#### KSCO Response:

The Succession Planning appropriation would be eliminated in the 2019/20 budget request. This would mean a reduction of approximately \$970K.

KCSO also agreed to forego roughly \$900K per year in net new Marijuana revenue that could have paid for deputy adds.

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**KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
QUARTERMASTER INITIAL ISSUE RECORD**

NAME:				PERS.#	DATE:	TIME:	
VERIFIED	STOCK	VOUCHER	ITEM	MAKE	MODEL	KC #	SERIAL #
		2	NAVY BLUE, pants TDU RIPSTOP/TACLITE TDU				
		2	SHIRTS, ACADEMY S/S (2)				
		2	TROUSERS, KC UNIFORM				
		2	SHIRTS, KC UNIFORM L/S WITH NAMETAG				
		2	SHIRTS, KC UNIFORM S/S WITH NAMETAG				
		1	JACKET, FEICHEIMER BLACK				
		1	BOOT				
		1	DRESS SHOE				
		1	BELT, TROUSER				
	1		MAGAZINE CARRIER				
	1		DUTY BELT, NYLON & INNER NYLON BELT				
	1		HOLSTER, PATROL				
		1	VEST, BALLISTIC				
	1		VEST, BALLISTIC (TEMPORARY)				
	1		VEST, TRAFFIC SAFETY				
		1	TIE, TAUPE, VELCRO				
	1		BALL CAP				
		1	HAT CAMPAIGN, BLACK WITH HAT BADGE				
	1		KEY CARRIER, NYLON				
	1		NOTEBOOK COVER				
	1		WHISTLE				
	1		FINGERPRINT KIT				
	1		TIE CLASP				
	1		RADIO CARRIER, NYLON				
	1		BELT KEEPERS, NYLON (4)				
	1		OC SPRAY CARRIER, NYLON				
	1		BATON CARRIER, NYLON				
	1		BATON GROMMIT, RUBBER, #2710				
	1		BATON, 26", MONADNOCK, #2118				
		2	HANDCUFFS				
	2		HANDCUFF CARRIER				
	1		OC SPRAY, MK-4				
	1		TRAFFIC TEMPLATE				

**AFTER PROBATION:**

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the equipment listed on this form, and that at the time it was issued to me it was in good clean condition and/or working order, except a noted on this receipt. Further, I understand that as long as the above listed equipment is in my possession, it shall be my personal responsibility to maintain this equipment in the same or better condition until such time as it is returned by me. I further understand that failure to maintain this equipment in proper condition can result in disciplinary action being taken against me, and that I may be required to reimburse the KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S Office for any necessary and reasonable expense to return this equipment to the condition it was in at the time of issue to me.

ISSUED BY:	PERS. #	DATE:	TIME:
FINAL RECEIPT BY:	PERS. #	DATE:	TIME:

KCSO E-128 8/13/99

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### Comparison of Officers per 1,000 population (2018 numbers)

The accuracy of the figures presented below varies considerably based on whether the city/county budget, from which the data was collected, provided the specific number of patrol officers included in the total FTE count. Some budget documents provided only the total FTE count for the entire police force, others provide the total number of commissioned and civilian staff, others provided the total number of officers by rank, but not whether they were dedicated to patrol and still others provided the total FTEs in the patrol division, but did not differentiate by rank or between civilian and commissioned staff. Furthermore, these figures represent the intended police officer FTE count in the most recent adopted budgets, and not actuals.

- Duvall: 1.54
- Carnation: 0.46
- Snoqualmie: 1.11
- North Bend: 1.17
- Maple Valley: 0.43
- Black Diamond: 1.13
- Enumclaw: 0.85
- Renton: 0.80
- Bothell: 1.34
- Seattle: 1.01
- Bellevue: 0.46
- Unincorporated KC: 0.55

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4. What are the constraints on use of surface water fee? Do the benefits have to be provided exclusively to unincorporated area residents? Can it be expended within incorporated areas?

**Revised Answer**

Use of King County's SWM fee is constrained by the requirements of RCW 36.89.080, which provides that the fee may be used as follows:

- “[F]or the furnishing of service to those served or receiving benefits or to be served or to receive benefits from any storm water control facility or contributing to an increase of surface water runoff.”
- “[F]or the purpose of . . . maintaining and operating storm water control facilities . . . [and] planning, designing, establishing, acquiring, developing, constructing and improving any of such facilities . . . .”

“Storm water control facility” is defined as “any facility, improvement, development, property or interest therein, made, constructed or acquired for the purpose of controlling, or protecting life or property from, any storm, waste, flood, or surplus waters . . . .” (RCW 36.89.010.)

Under the statutory authority above, the purposes of the SWM fee are to address storm and surface water runoff and its effects, including protection from and mitigation of adverse effects. Activities funded by the SWM fee must have a sufficient nexus to these statutory purposes.

The SWM fee authorized under RCW 36.89.080 applies to the unincorporated area of counties. Under RCW 35.92.020, cities have separate authority to impose SWM fees in their jurisdictions. King County's SWM fee should be expended on activities that serve unincorporated King County. Additionally, under RCW 36.89.130, King County may, as part of maintaining a system of storm water control facilities, participate in and expend revenue on cooperative watershed management actions.

For additional clarification or questions, it is recommended that PAO provide the answers separately under attorney client privileged communication.

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Jurisdiction	Permit Processing Time*	Caveats/Notes
Uninc. Snohomish	4 - 8 weeks.	They just switched to a new all online system so things are taking a bit longer than usual.
Uninc. Pierce	30 business days	Fire prevention is pushing for 30 days. As of 10/23 they are reviewing September 27 <sup>th</sup> for first review (for new homes).
Uninc. King	16 – 18 weeks	
Uninc. Kitsap	30 days for approval or notification for approval or notification of required correction.	
Seattle	2 - 3 weeks for preliminary application Then schedule intake appointment approx. 4 month wait (currently scheduling for February) Review after intake apt. 4 – 8 weeks for first round of corrections. Additional corrections 2 – 4 weeks. Permit issuance prep additional 2 weeks after that.	Significant current backlog.
Bellevue	20 weeks	
Kent	6-8 weeks	
Redmond	Already platted 4-6 weeks Not platted 3-4	
Auburn	2-4 weeks for first round of comments	
Sammamish	2 months for first review, any corrections are turned around in 2 weeks	
Bothell	2- 4 weeks, comments 90 days to respond, 1-3 weeks after response	
Newcastle	2 - 4 weeks	
Black Diamond	8 – 10 weeks provided all documents are in order at time of submittal	

\*For a new custom single-family home.

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**King County**

**Department of Permitting  
and Environmental Review**

35030 SE Douglas Street, Suite 210  
Snoqualmie, WA 98065-9266

**206-296-6600** TTY Relay: 711

# **Permit Processing Times: 2018 Annual Report to the King County Council**

Pursuant to King County Ordinance 16959, Section 49  
Adopted November 22, 2010

**Prepared by the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review  
and Performance, Strategy and Budget**

**July 31, 2018**

## **Purpose**

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This report is provided to the King County Council pursuant to King County Ordinance 16959, Section 49, adopted November 22, 2010, as follows:

*“The department of development and environmental services [now department of permitting and environmental review] shall provide a report to council relating to the actual number of hours required by department staff for each permit for which a fixed fee is charged. The report must compare the number of hours assumed for each type of permit when developing the fixed fee for each specific permit to the average of hours to complete each type of permit to which a fixed fee is charged.”*

## **Summary**

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The operational and financial planning assumptions that have been used to establish the current fixed fees for permitting services have proven largely accurate over the past twelve months, viz:

- In total, actual application review time totaled 97% of total projected review time.
- On average, the actual staff time to process most permit applications is within one hour of the projected level of effort.

## **Background**

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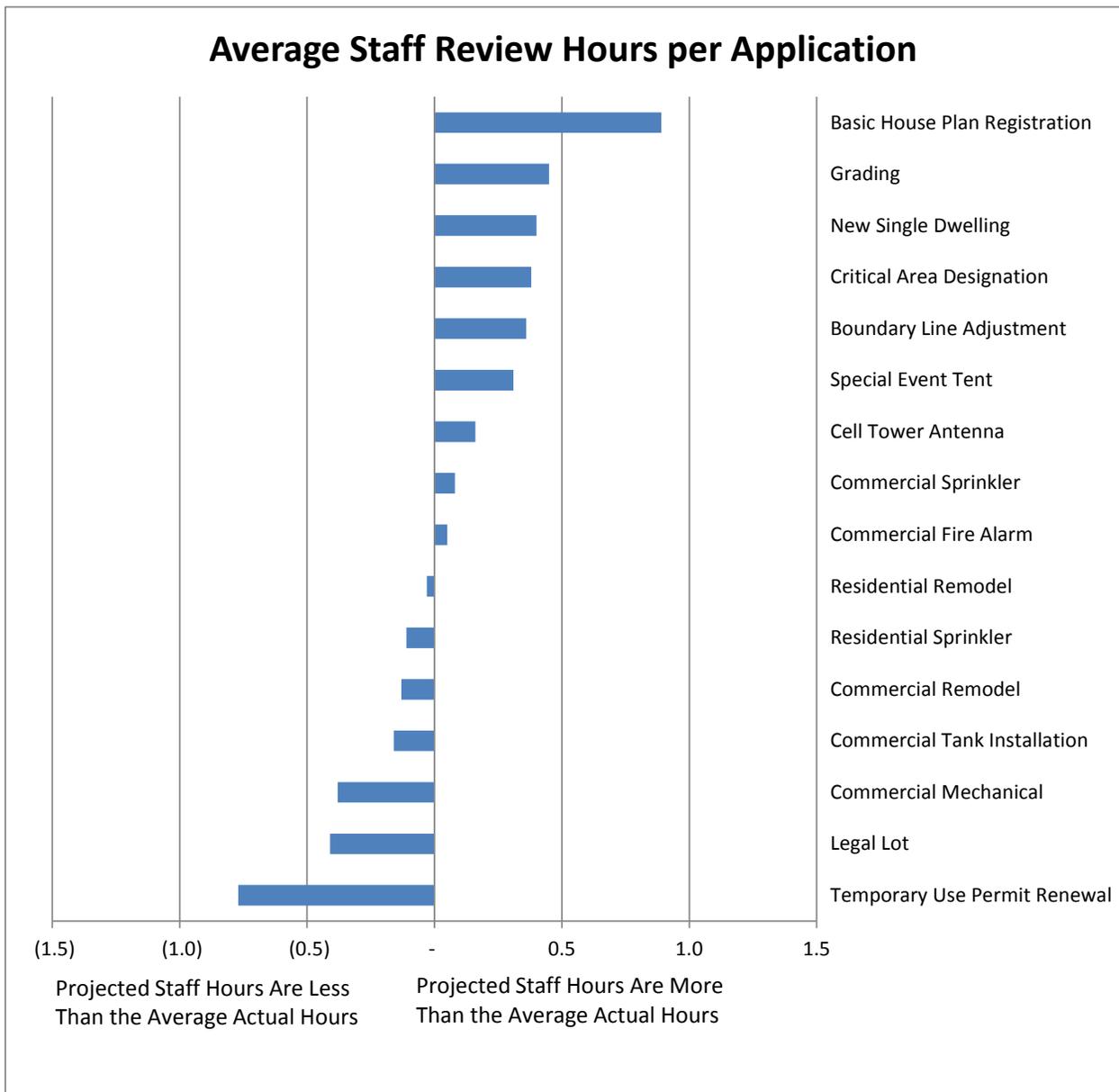
In 2010, the Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) began reform of its financial processes and fees in order to improve customer service, lower the cost of permitting, and stabilize the agency’s financial condition after several years of declining permit activity and fee revenue. In the years prior to reform, DPER charged its customers by the hour for many services. This made fee amounts unpredictable for our applicants and fee administration expensive for DPER. Moreover, staff performance was measured by billable hours rather than timeliness of service.

Effective January 1, 2011, DPER replaced hourly charges with fixed fees for many application review services, increasing fixed fees from 30% to 74% of annual permit fee revenue. Fixed fee amounts were calculated based on the hours historically spent by staff processing each type of permit application, adjusted for anticipated process changes and efficiencies. Effective January 1, 2012, based on its early fee reform experience in 2011, DPER again replaced hourly charges with fixed fees for most permit inspection services, further increasing fixed fees from 74% to 93% of annual permit fee revenue. Effective January 1, 2014, fixed fees comprehensively replaced hourly charges for all permits and services initiated after that date.

# Findings

This report analyzes a sample of recent labor data for the most common permit or approval types. The findings are summarized in the following helix bar chart. The bars of the chart display the difference between the average hours per application actually spent by DPER staff and the hours projected by the budget and fee models in current use by the department:

- Positive amounts shown in the chart indicate that **projected** staff hours exceeded the **actual** average hours required to review the permit applications in the sample group.
- Negative amounts indicate that **projected** staff hours were less than **actual** average staff hours.



While DPER issues more than one hundred different types of permit, approval or license, this report focuses on the sixteen most common permit or approval types which collectively account for most of the application volume and the majority of staff review time. The following general observations about the accuracy of planning assumptions may be made:

- All sixteen permit types in the sample group had actual average hours within +/- one hour of the projected number of staff hours per application.
- For all applications in the sample group, actual staff hours totaled 97% of total projected staff hours.

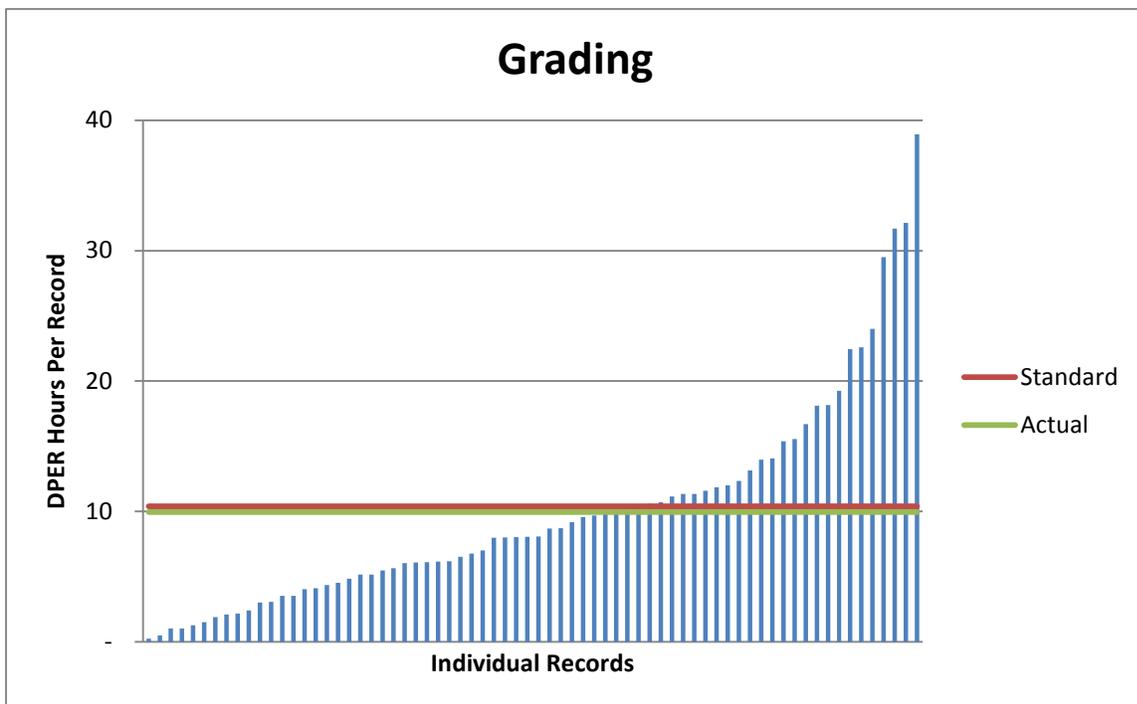
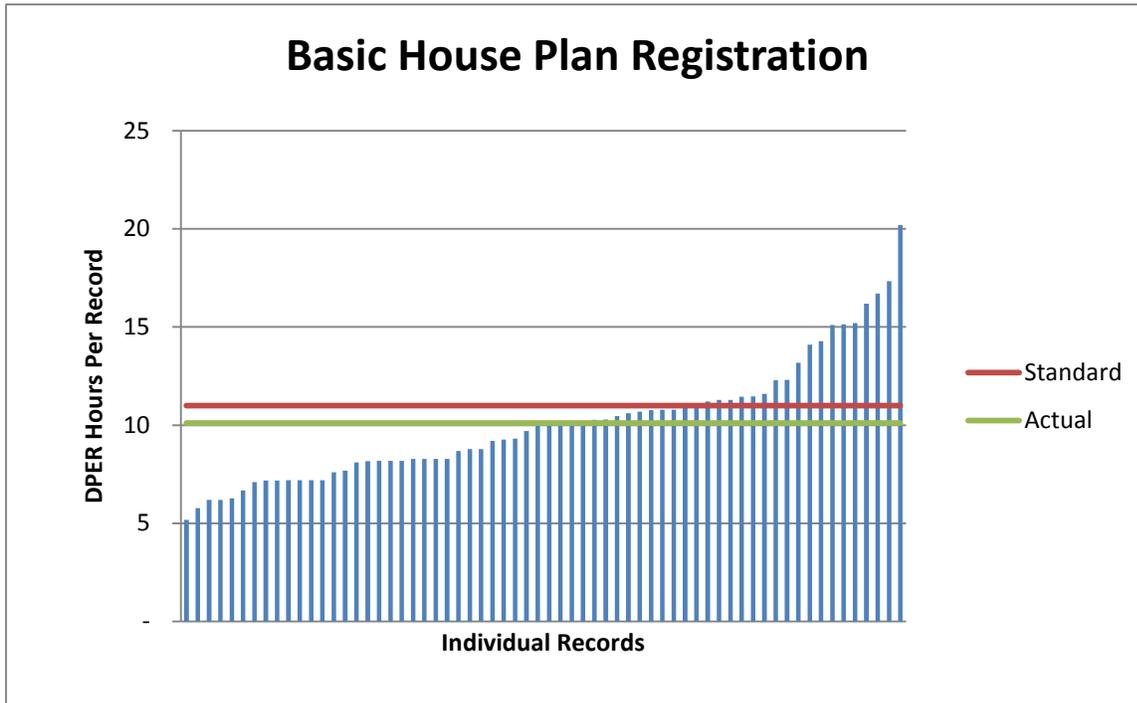
The following table presents the same information with more granular detail.

Permit Application Review	# of Records	Total Review Hours			Hours per Record			Projected Hours as % of Actual Hours
		Actual	Projected	Projected Less Actual	Average Actual	Projected	Projected Less Actual	
Basic House Plan Registration	64	647	704	57	10.1	11.0	0.9	109%
Grading	70	697	728	31	10.0	10.4	0.5	104%
New Single Dwelling	113	1,695	1,740	45	15.0	15.4	0.4	103%
Critical Area Designation	440	1,285	1,452	167	2.9	3.3	0.4	113%
Boundary Line Adjustment	28	178	188	10	6.3	6.7	0.4	106%
Special Event Tent	51	86	102	16	1.7	2.0	0.3	118%
Cell Tower Antenna	131	425	445	20	3.2	3.4	0.2	105%
Commercial Sprinkler	42	173	176	3	4.1	4.2	0.1	102%
Commercial Fire Alarm	45	263	266	2	5.9	5.9	0.1	101%
Residential Remodel	617	2,548	2,530	(19)	4.1	4.1	(0.0)	99%
Residential Sprinkler	254	612	584	(28)	2.4	2.3	(0.1)	95%
Commercial Remodel	60	434	426	(8)	7.2	7.1	(0.1)	98%
Commercial Tank Installation	47	102	94	(8)	2.2	2.0	(0.2)	92%
Commercial Mechanical	75	239	210	(29)	3.2	2.8	(0.4)	88%
Legal Lot	13	39	34	(5)	3.0	2.6	(0.4)	86%
Temporary Use Permit Renewal	8	30	24	(6)	3.8	3.0	(0.8)	80%
	<b>2,058</b>	<b>9,453</b>	<b>9,703</b>					
		<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>					

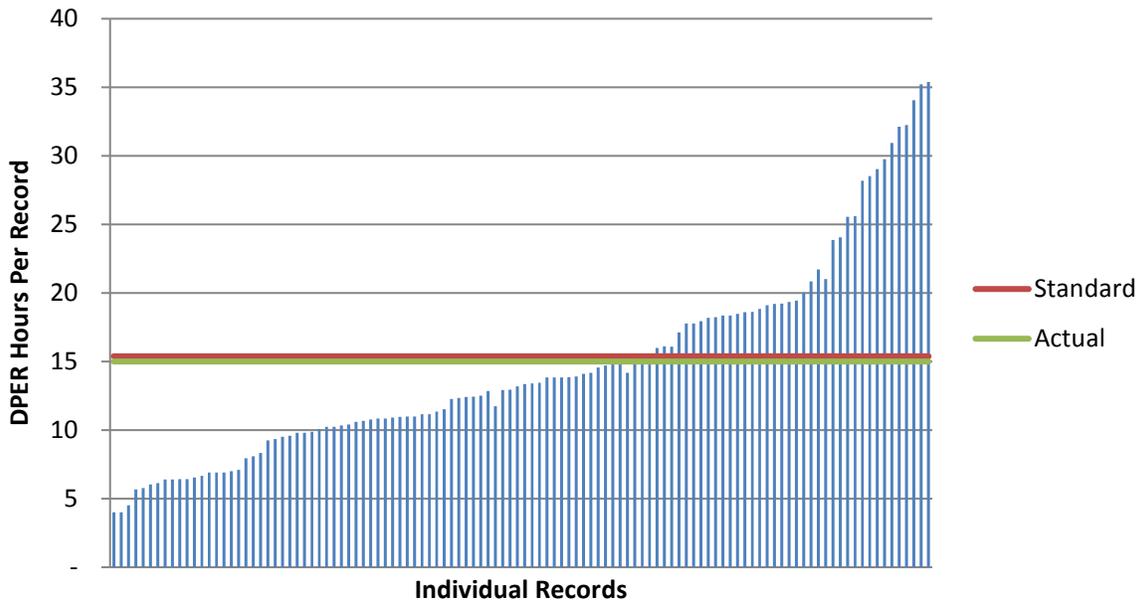
Since 2011 when DPER began converting from hourly charges to fixed fees, the accuracy of projected staff hours per application has improved markedly. The helix bar chart from DPER's 2011 Report of Permit Processing Times is appended at the end of this report for comparison.

The exhibits on the following pages illustrate the raw data in the sample group. In the exhibit for each permit type, the blue bars depict the actual staff hours spent on each individual application, arrayed from the least to the most hours. The green line depicts the average of the actual hours spent. The red line depicts the projected staff hours per application. The distance between the red and green lines depicts the variance between the average actual and projected staff hours. In

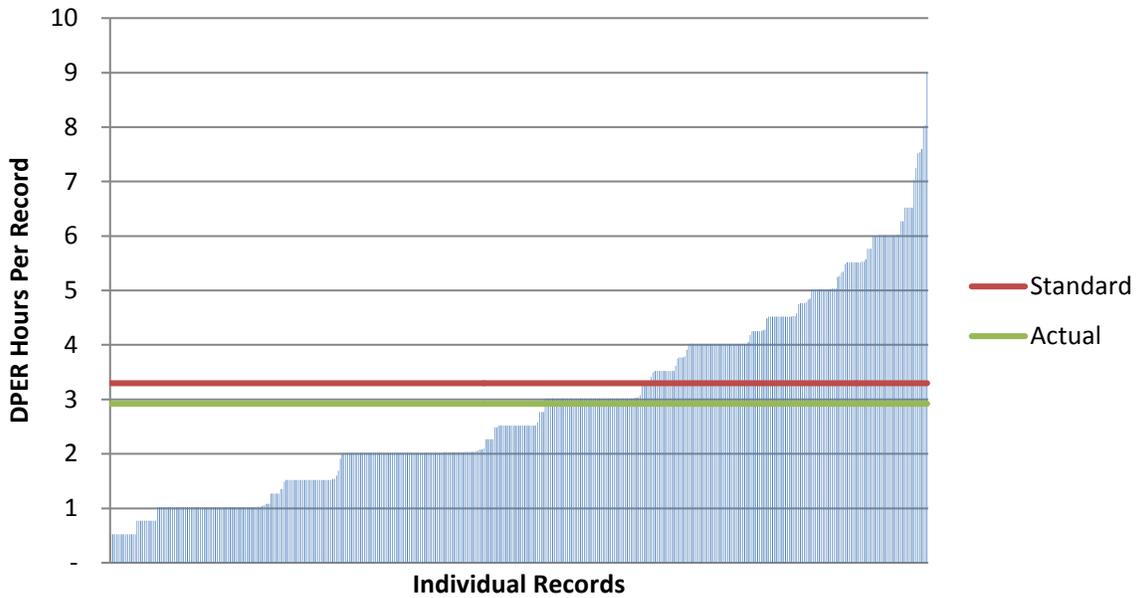
some charts, only the line of the average actual hours is visible because it covers the line of projected hours.



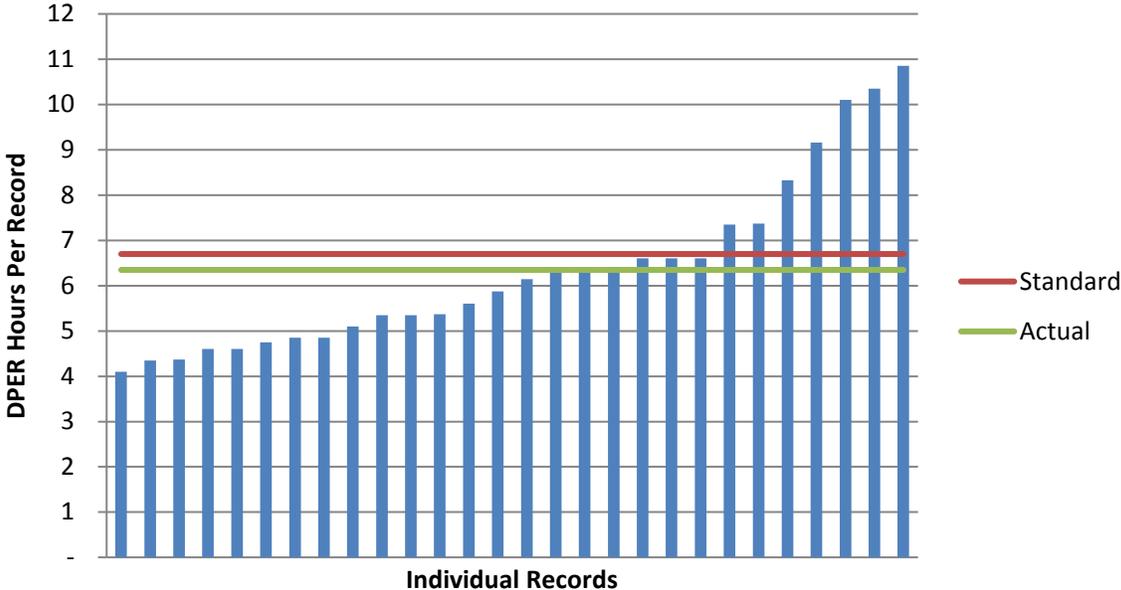
## New Single Dwelling



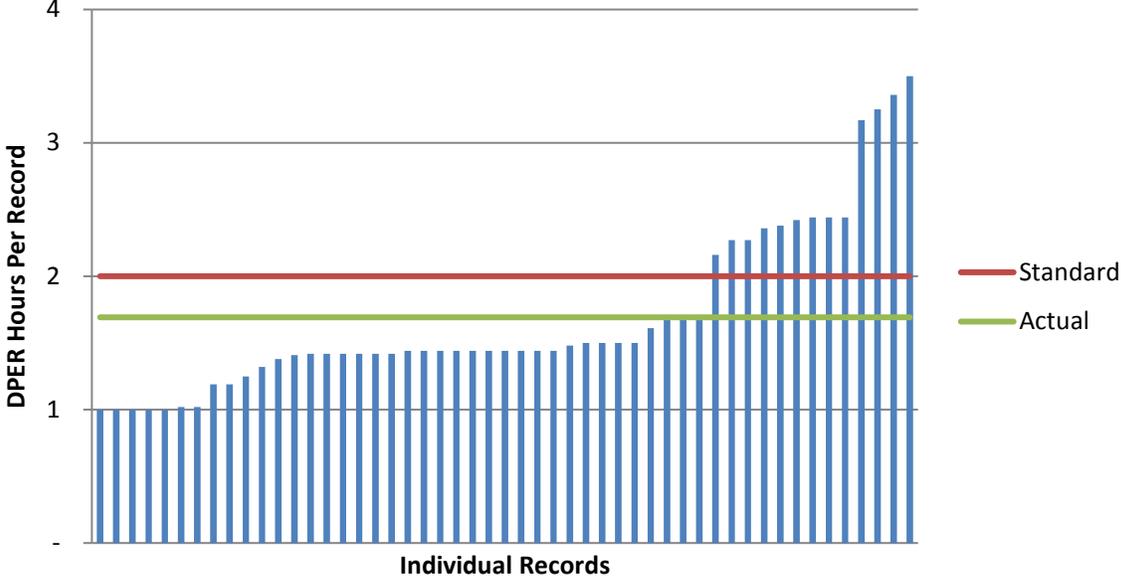
## Critical Area Designation



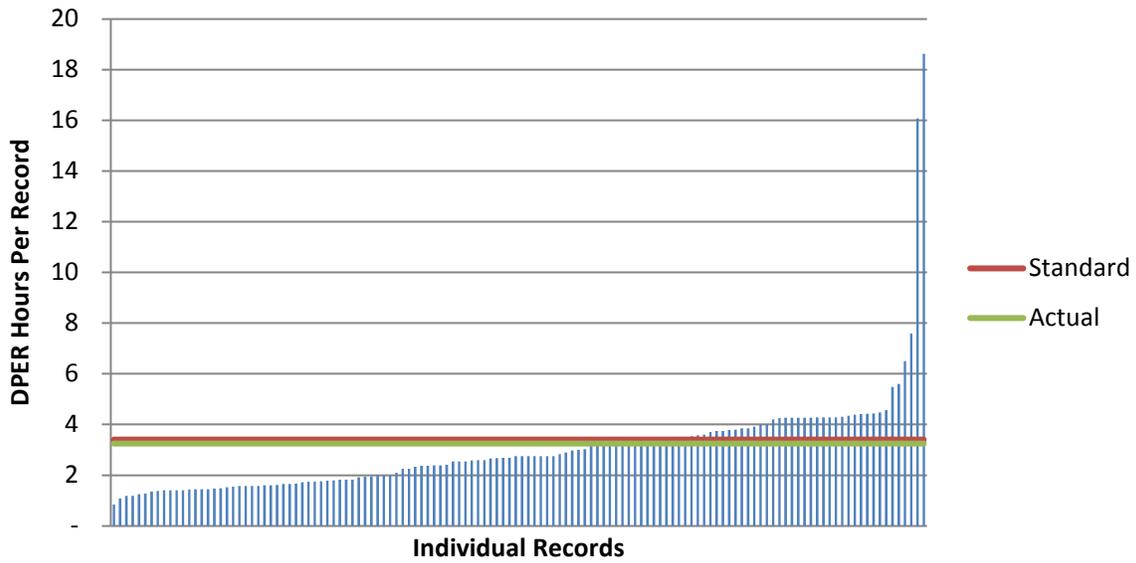
### Boundary Line Adjustment



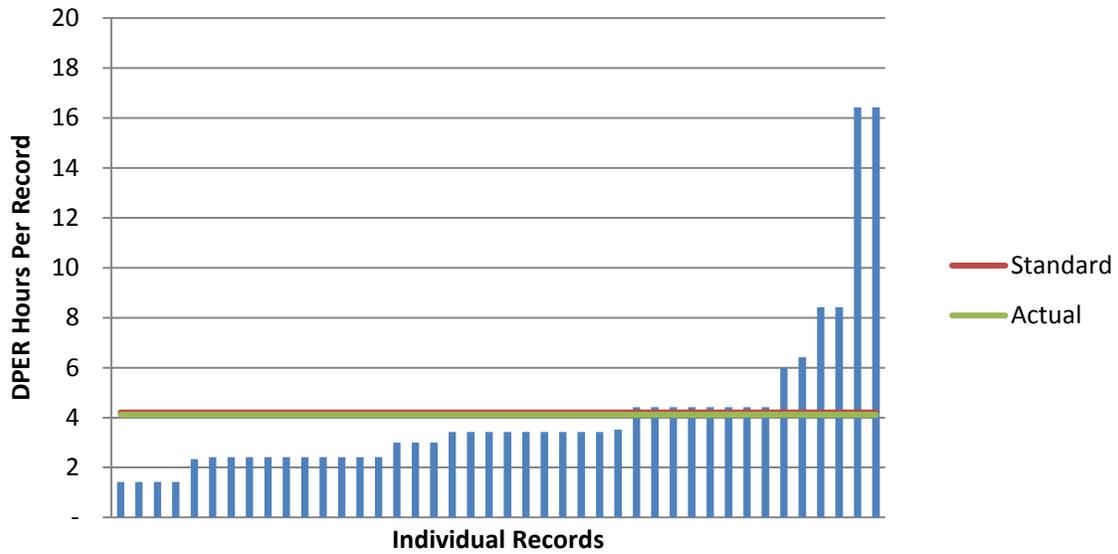
### Special Event Tent



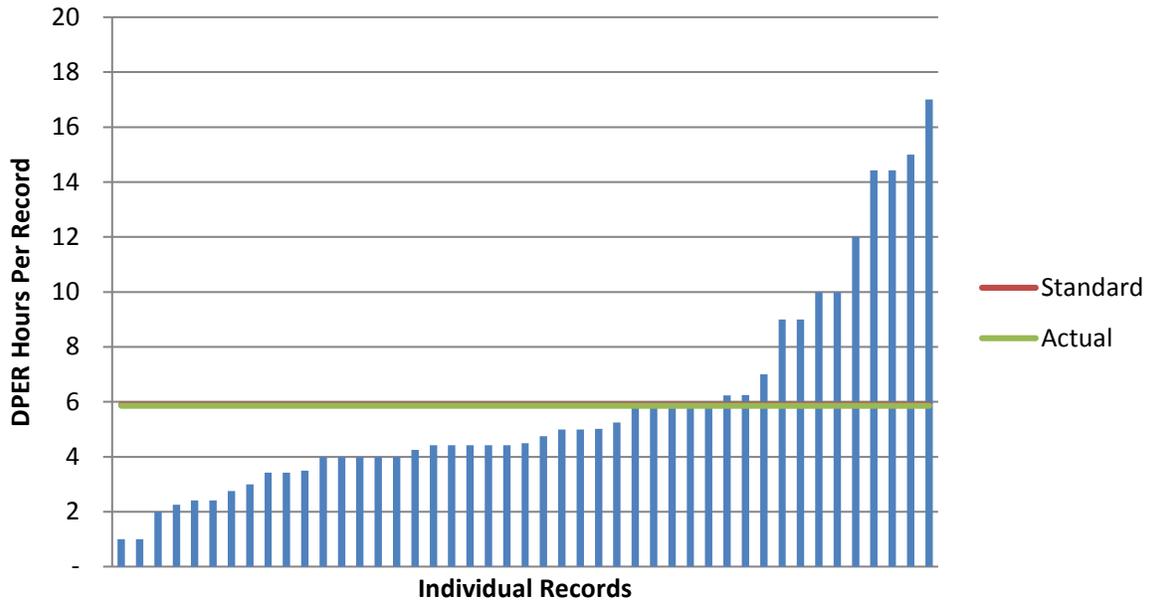
### Cell Tower Antenna



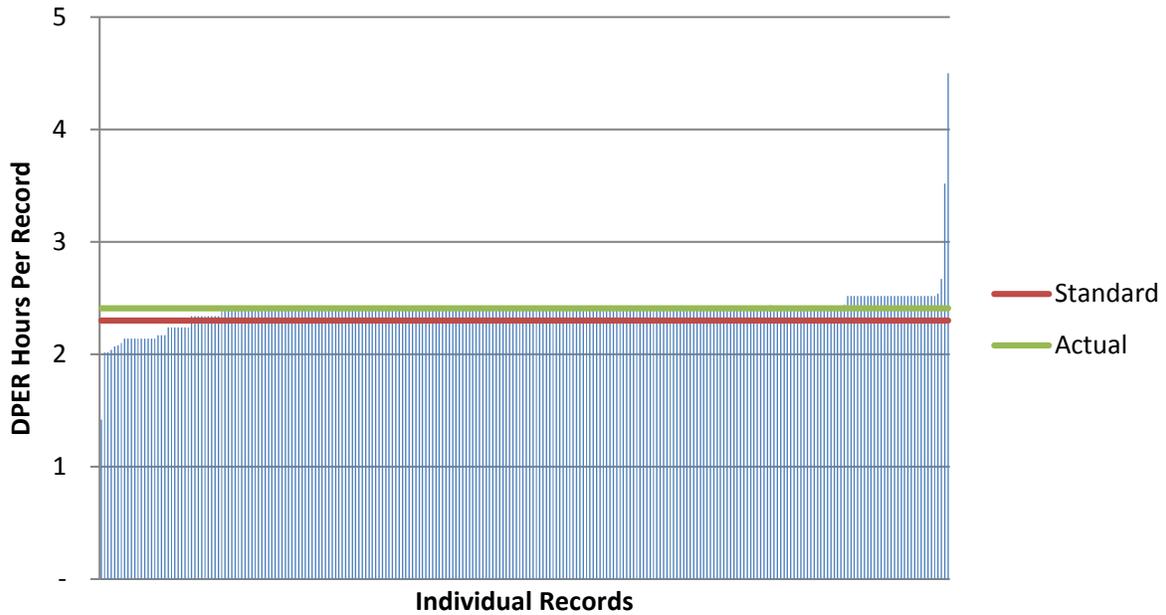
### Commercial Sprinkler



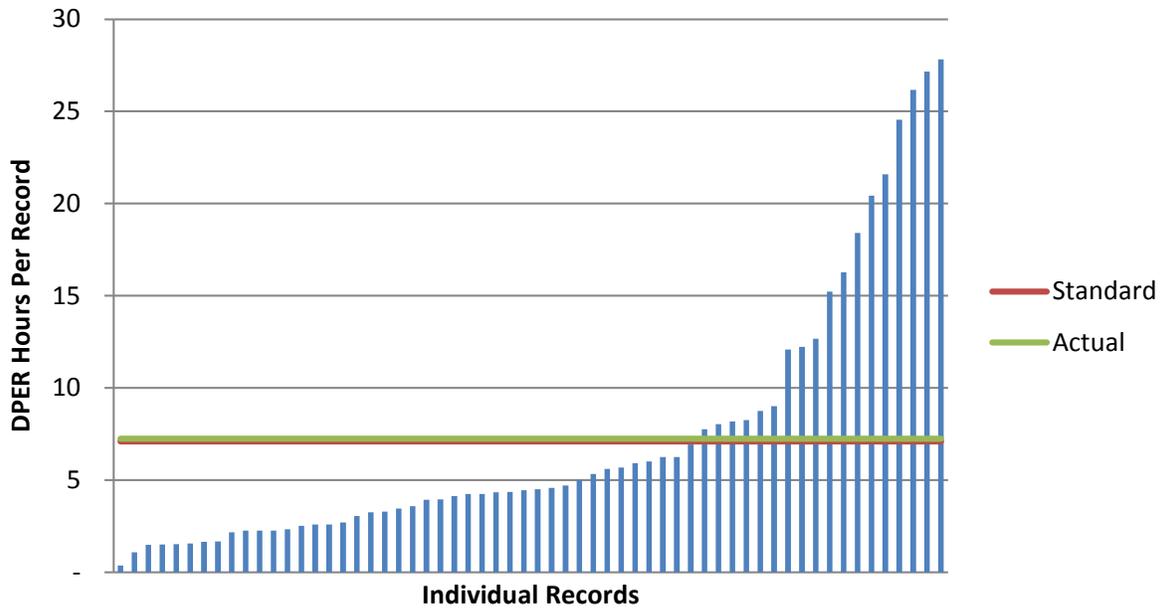
## Fire Alarm and Monitoring Transmitter



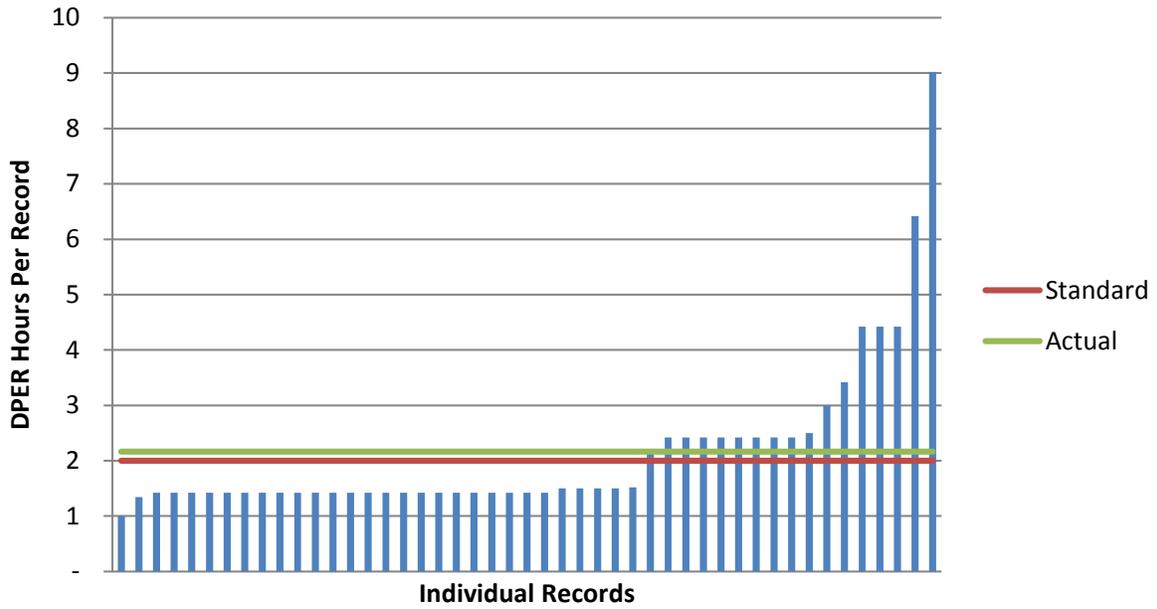
## Residential Sprinkler



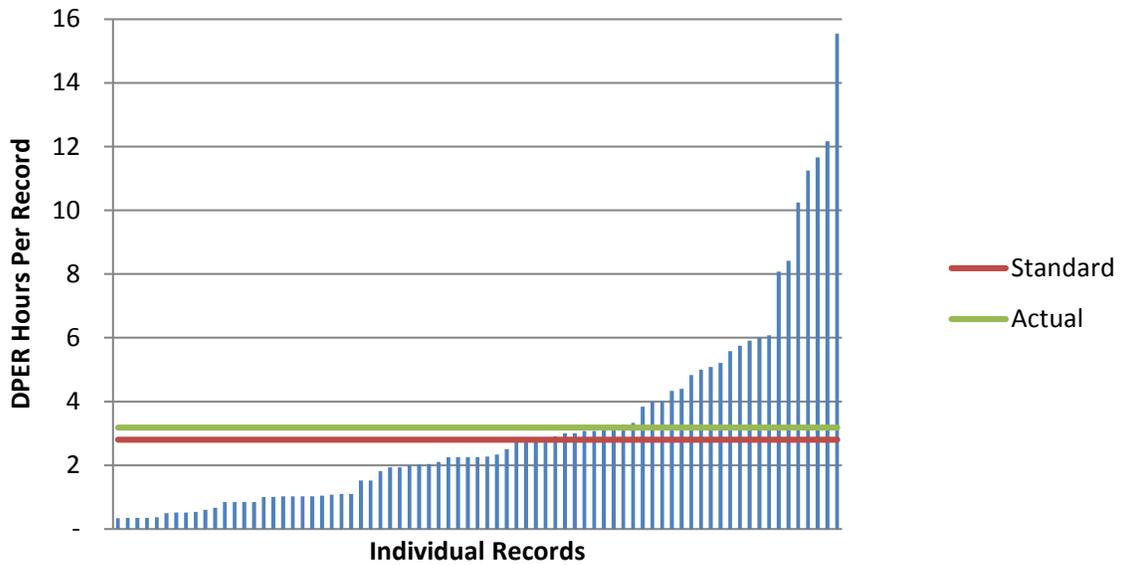
## Commercial Remodel

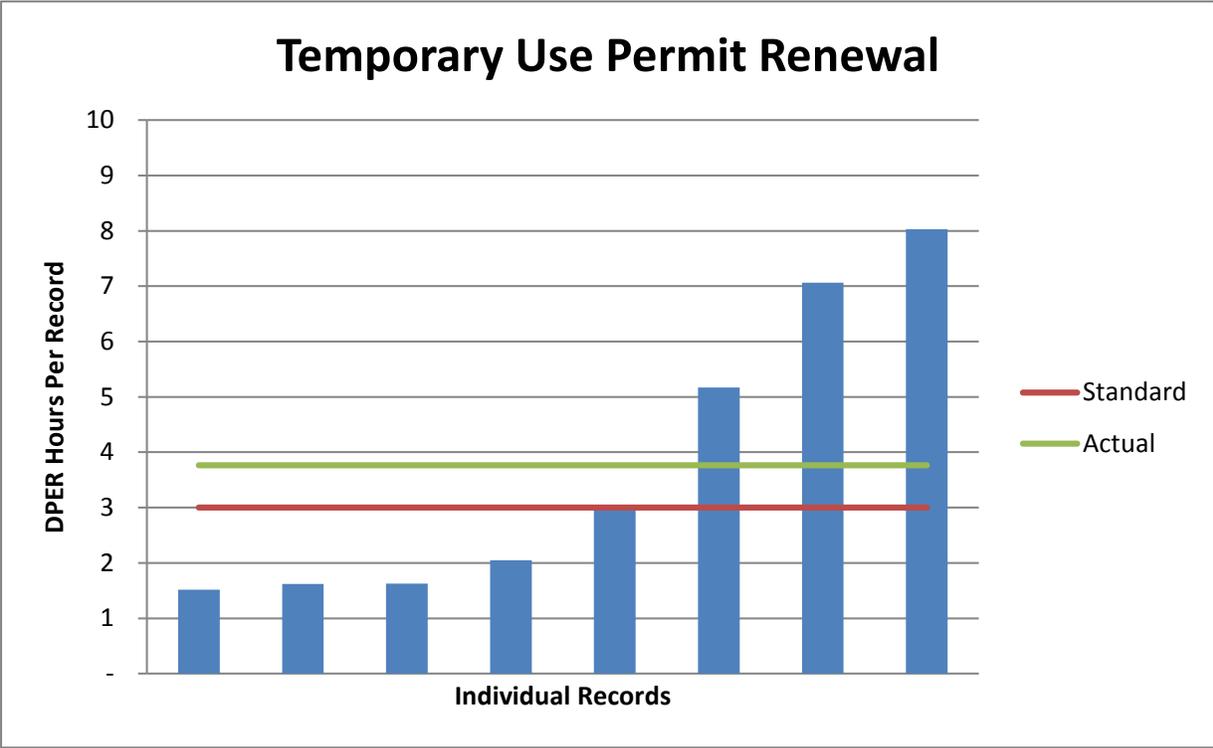
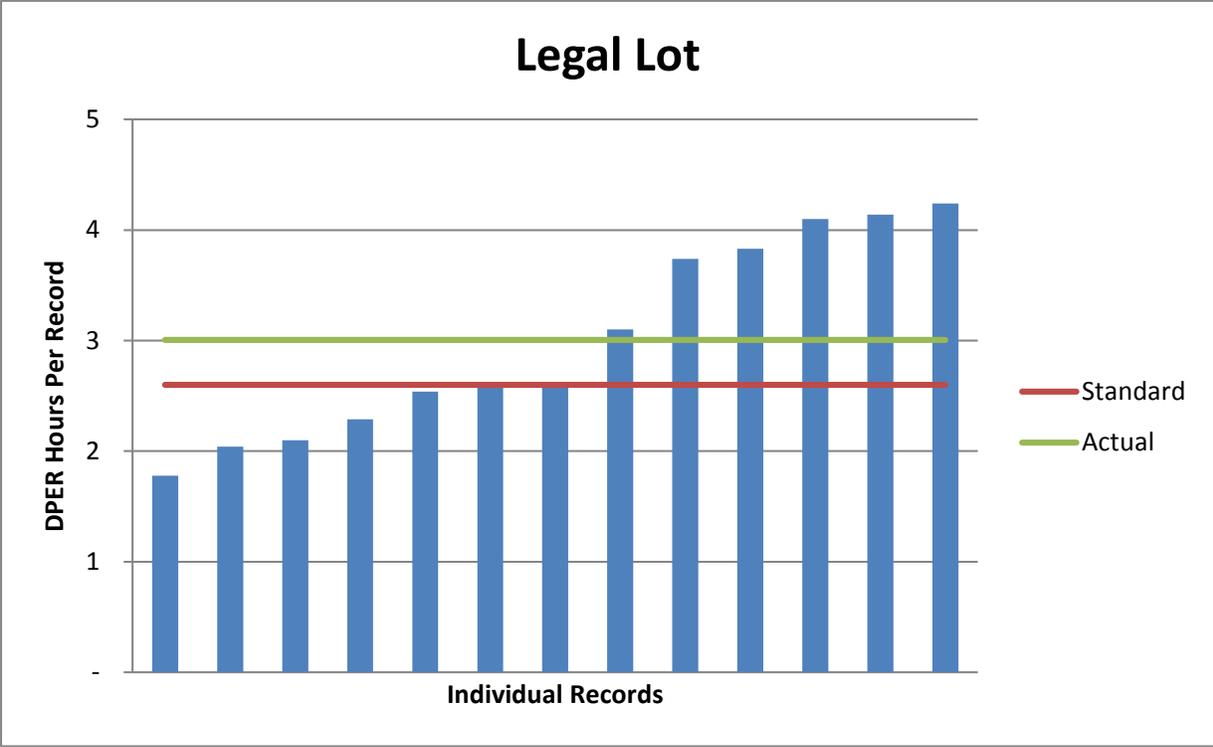


## Commercial Tank Installation



## Commercial Mechanical





## **Summary and Proposed Actions**

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Three rounds of fee conversion from hourly charges to fixed fee amounts were completed in 2011, 2012, and 2014, and all new permits are now subject exclusively to fixed fees. Our methodology of correlating projected permitting volume to projected total staff hours needed to process the work—which in turn informs the calculation of fixed fee amounts—is proving very accurate and contributes strongly to the predictability of financial requirements and outcomes for the department.

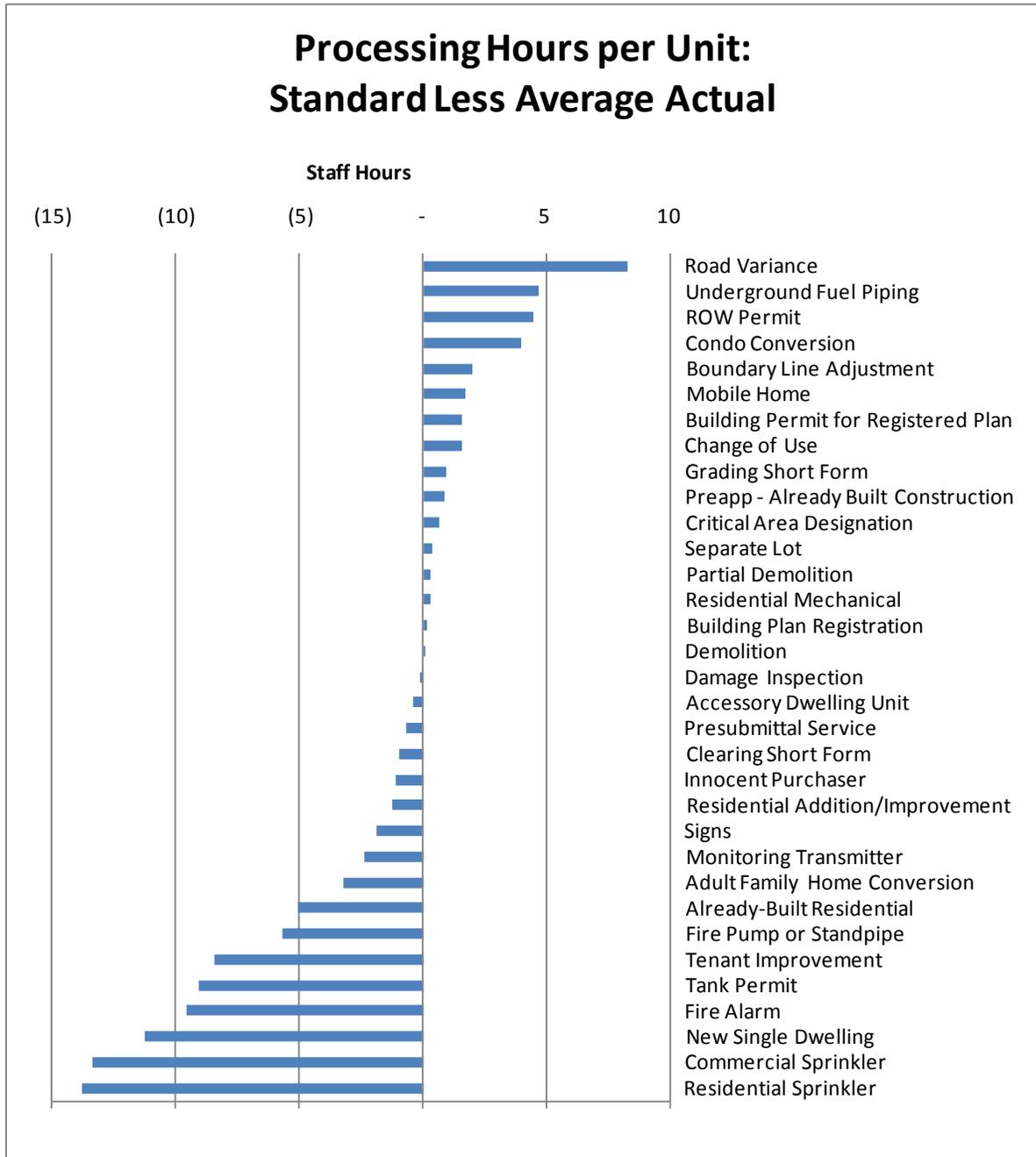
DPER is committed to improving the fairness and predictability of the fees it charges to its customers, and is compelled by its self-supporting mandate to maintain their accuracy. The findings presented in this report provide direction for the on-going evaluation of fees and the basis for any fee adjustment proposals to be included in future biennial budget processes. For the 2019-2020 budget, the findings in this report indicate that fee recalibration is not required for the types of permit most commonly issued by the department.

## **Appendix: DPER 2011 Report of Permit Processing Times**

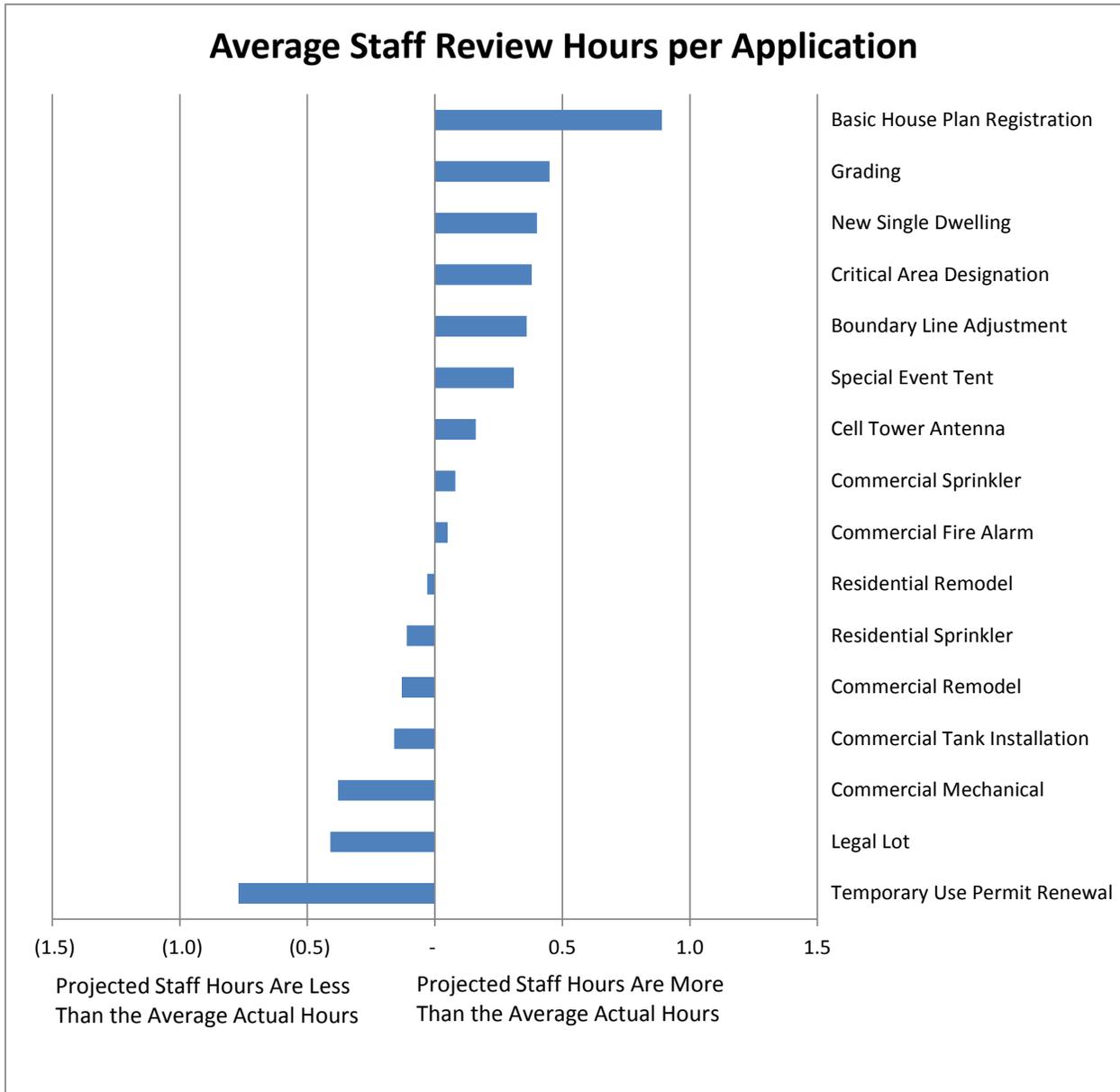
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The following helix bar chart, excerpted from DPER's 2011 report, shows that over the past five years DPER's projections of staff hours per unit have become more accurate for its principal permit types. For example, the gap between actual and projected staff hours for residential sprinkler permits (bottom of the chart) was 13.8 hours in 2011, but was only 0.1 hours in the past year.

## 2011 Results:



## 2018 Results:



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