



**2022  
KING COUNTY  
RECOVERY PLAN**

**REVIVE & THRIVE**  
*Together*



King County

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For additional information, please visit [kingcounty.gov/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/budget/2021-COVID-19-Spending.aspx](https://kingcounty.gov/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/budget/2021-COVID-19-Spending.aspx)

*Alternative formats available upon request 206-263-9600 or TTY:711*

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## Executive Summary

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King County, Washington was the epicenter of COVID-19 in the United States. The first known case occurred in King County, and the first large outbreak followed shortly thereafter. Public Health — Seattle & King County led the initial response to the pandemic with strong support from state and federal agencies. King County officials were among the first to call for restrictions to help contain COVID-19, and County Public Health leaders have played major roles in the state and national response.

As the County launched its response to the public health crisis, it also rapidly responded to the acute economic impacts of the pandemic. Social distancing requirements and stay-at-home orders resulted in a large realignment of daily life that affected every resident, causing widespread financial distress and anxiety. For communities that already faced inequitable access to health care, education, and employment opportunities, these impacts were devastating. The County continues to face disruptions and uncertainties from lingering effects of the pandemic as we transition to the endemic phase. For example, job growth is increasing, but there are economic pressures from high inflation, which continues to be driven by transportation, housing, and food prices. While the pandemic phase of COVID-19 is tapering down, the emergence of new variants ensures that the virus will continue to impact life as we know it and one's ability to stabilize economically.

King County, along with the state and federal government, began deploying resources to rapidly respond to these changing conditions, even as it swiftly moved to retool its operations so that workers could safely continue to deliver essential services while working in socially distanced or remote situations. In addition to its pandemic response, the County also provided the groundwork for a safe and equitable reopening and recovery.

With the passage of the American Rescue Plan Act, the County moved decisively to initiate its recovery plan. King County Executive Dow Constantine and the King County Council enacted an emergency supplemental budget to launch a portfolio of programs designed to continue funding the COVID-19 response and make equitable economic recovery investments in the community, with a focus on the people and places disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. Fundamental to County recovery is our focus on program co-creation and collaboration with community partnerships. Under the banner "Revive and Thrive Together," these programs are designed to create a permanent and positive difference for all people in the County.

With health and safety as our top priorities, King County continues to invest in our response to the COVID-19 pandemic and equitable recovery for everyone in King County. King County's programs to

support the health and wellbeing of our residents and communities during the COVID-19 pandemic include the following priorities: Public Health Response, Equitable Economic Recovery, Eviction Prevention and Rental Assistance (EPRAP), Community Resiliency, Homelessness Response, Transportation, Jobs and Housing, and County Operations.

## Distribution of King County's COVID Response & Recovery Funding

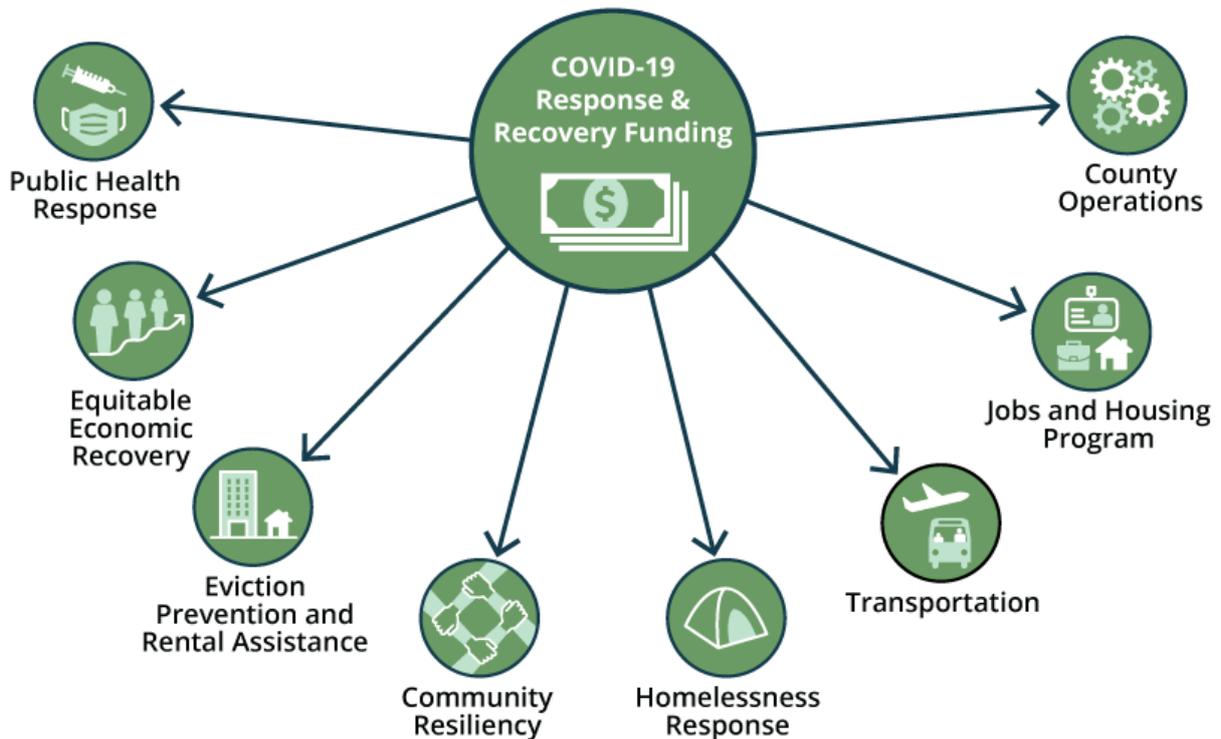


Figure 1: King County's COVID-19 Response can be categorized into eight key areas.

The Revive and Thrive Recovery Plan outlines the scope of these programs, many of which are designed to deliver services to priority populations. It highlights the ways in which equity and community engagement have guided the allocation of the federal funding and will be central to measuring the success of these efforts. Finally, the plan is intended to communicate with the people and communities within the County about how King County intends to utilize these funds and leverage them into a lasting, sustainable, and meaningful recovery. King County Revive & Thrive Recovery Plan 2022 will have significant impacts for some time to come.

The County is proud and excited about the transformation that has come from such dedicated, creative, and bold CLFR-programs. Community and County staff together have accomplished trail-blazing cultural, economic, and humanitarian change while managing effectively and equitably the far-reaching impact of COVID-19.

## COVID-19 Pandemic and Response

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On February 29, 2020, Public Health — Seattle & King County, along with Washington State Department of Health officials, announced the first confirmed death from COVID-19, along with three presumptive cases of COVID-19 and an additional cluster of 50 individuals associated with a skilled nursing facility in the county. The announcement spurred a swift mobilization of resources to combat the emerging pandemic. Initially, the county was focused on providing a rapid response that prioritized the most urgent and acute needs. With the passage of the CARES Act in 2020, the county was able to capitalize on the influx of federal funding to amplify these programs, expand its response, and adapt to the changing demands of the pandemic. Finally, with the passage of the American Rescue Plan Act, the county has been able to provide for a continuance of its COVID-19 response and fund equitable recovery activities.

King County Executive Dow Constantine issued a Proclamation of Emergency on March 1, 2020. A day later, Public Health — Seattle & King County, along with partner agencies in King County and City of Seattle governments, began to convene weekly strategy calls to formulate the local response. By March 4, King County had purchased its first quarantine site, a hotel in Kent, to house COVID-19 patients, and the site opened to patients six days later, one day prior to the World Health Organization (WHO) declaring a pandemic. A few days later, on March 13, the President declared a national emergency.

### Local Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The direct impact of the pandemic on King County residents has been tracked closely by Public Health — Seattle & King County on its COVID-19 Summary [dashboard](#). In comparison to other U.S. jurisdictions, the pandemic has been less severe by any measure, with fewer per-capita hospitalizations and deaths, along with one of the strongest rates of vaccination for metropolitan areas in the county. The relative success of the response is tempered by reminders of the over 2,900 residents who have died of COVID-19, and the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic on communities of color, people experiencing homelessness, and essential workers.

The wider social and economic impacts of the pandemic have been profound. Financial hardship stemming from unemployment, business disruptions, and lost income persist, while disruptions in education, training and entrepreneurship will continue to manifest over time. Material consequences of these hardships include increased housing and food insecurity. The mental and emotional toll of the myriad impacts of the pandemic is compounded by the continuing uncertainty and disruptions of the pandemic as a whole.

King County government sustained over \$80 million in revenue losses attributable to the pandemic. This lost revenue is primary attributable to the decline in sales and use tax collections due to diminished economic activity in the county. The revenue losses were buffered by the infusions of federal relief money that allowed the county to continue providing essential services while also scaling up its public health response and creating new relief and recovery programs for residents.

## Coordinated Response

King County's COVID-19 response has been led by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM), Public Health, and the Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS). The County employed its incident command structure to coordinate responses across agencies. Many new programs and facilities were developed, including expanded testing and contact tracing through Public Health, a comprehensive public education campaign with particular emphasis on immigrant and Limited English Proficiency populations, a coordinated vaccination campaign, and establishment of a call center. The Facilities Management Division (FMD) led the effort to acquire or site facilities for individuals to isolate and quarantine if they could not do so at home. DCHS worked with FMD to lease hotels and provide hotel vouchers so homeless individuals previously housed in large shelters could have individual rooms. OEM made major purchases of personal protective equipment (PPE) and masks, and the County distributed masks through several partner organizations and community locations.



**Figure 2: COVID-19 testing location in Des Moines, Washington.**

Other parts of King County government also have been substantially affected by COVID. The County Executive ordered all employees who can to telework, beginning in March 2020. As the conditions of the pandemic have allowed, more county employees have begun to return to office spaces. However, most agencies have adapted to a new way to work, and many employees have found

teleworking to be a productive and efficient practice. With the spread of COVID-19 cases remaining at high levels, the flexibility of telework provides additional resiliency for county operations.

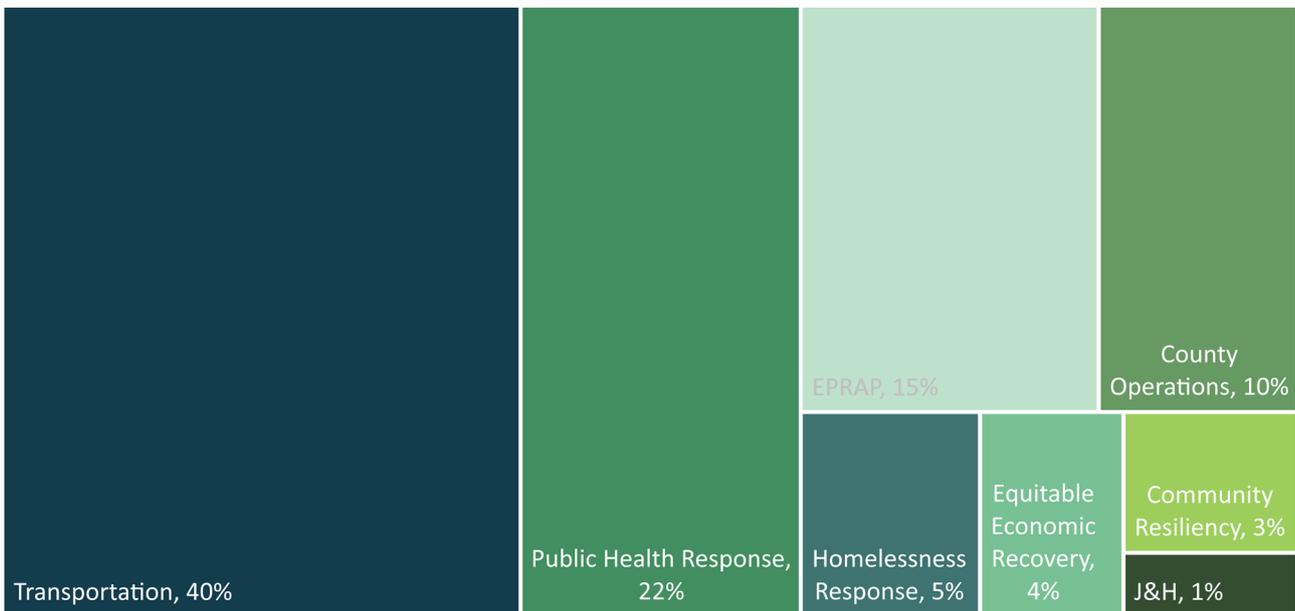
With the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, Metro Transit experienced a decline in ridership of about 75 percent and had to develop ways to ensure employee safety and to create social distancing on buses and trains. Ridership levels have returned to about 200,000 daily weekday bus riders, which is a 40% increase year-over-year.

The courts expanded electronic services and temporarily suspended jury trials. The Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD) applied principles of the Lean management system to reduce the jail population and ensure social distancing, helping protect the health of inmates and staff. The County Council switched to virtual meetings and has passed all legislation remotely.

### COVID Response and Recovery

King County’s response has been multifaceted and adaptive. Efforts have spanned across all agencies and have focused on mitigating the direct and indirect impacts of the pandemic, especially for disproportionately impacted communities and the most vulnerable populations. This comprehensive approach has been aligned local priorities and the requirements of each funding source. The efforts can be categorized as falling into eight key areas: the Public Health Response, Equitable Economic Recovery, Eviction Prevention and Rental Assistance (EPRAP), Community Resiliency, Homelessness Response, Transportation, Jobs and Housing, and County Operations.

These priorities have received a combination of local and federal funding, which have been strategically calibrated to maximize the local benefit of federal dollars. To date, the county’s federal dollars have been spent as follows:



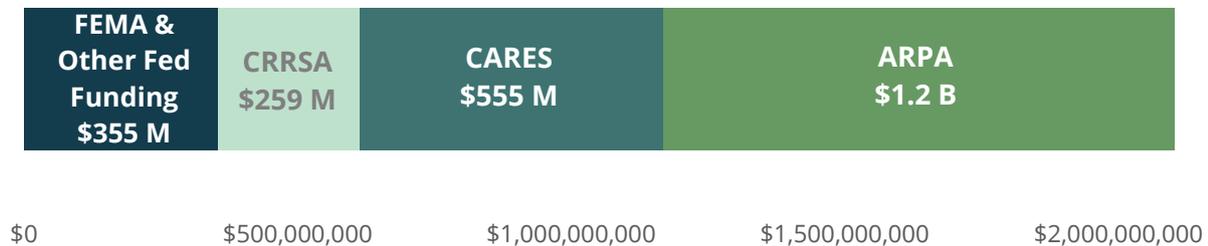
**Figure 3: Distribution of Federal Funding by COVID Response Category.**

*Transportation, which consists primarily of relief funds for Metro Transit, has received the greatest amount of federal dollars, followed by the Public Health response, the Eviction Prevention and Rental Assistance Program, County Operations, Homelessness Response, Equitable Economic Recovery, Community Resiliency, and the Jobs and Housing Program.*

## Use of Funds

King County has received over \$2 billion in federal funding in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding streams include FEMA emergency funding and several waves of funding provided through federal legislation. The county has utilized the funding based on the federal program requirements and according to local priorities. The funding has been augmented by local revenue sources and strategically aligned with other initiatives, such as Health Through Housing and Best Starts for Kids. In some cases, the county was able to utilize the federal dollars for internal costs, which freed up local funding for more flexible COVID response work. Thus, the county’s COVID response spans both federal and local funds and cannot be fully understood without looking at both sources.

King County Received Over \$2 Billion in Federal COVID Relief Funding



**Figure 4: Amount of Funding Received by Federal Legislation/Source:**

*The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) provided over 50% of the COVID-relief funding for King County to date.*

### Federal Funding

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) was passed on March 27, 2020 and provided an initial wave of relief funding. A key provision was the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), which provided local jurisdictions with flexible funds to support pandemic response and economic recovery. The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA) was passed December 2020 and provided additional funding for transportation and emergency rental assistance. The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was passed March 11, 2021 and included a broad array of COVID recovery and relief programs. King County received \$437 million in flexible funding for local response and recovery efforts.

The federal funding has been awarded both directly and indirectly to the county. Direct funding refers to allocations made specifically to King County by the federal government. Indirect funding has also flowed to King County through additional allotments from the State of Washington, including Department of Health and the Department of Commerce. Public Health – Seattle & King County and the King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) have been the primary recipients of indirect funding. The county continues to pursue new partnerships with the state, which may result in additional funds flowing to the county. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), which passed in November 2021, provides an additional avenue for funding opportunities. King County is continuing to seek additional funds for local projects eligible for this funding.



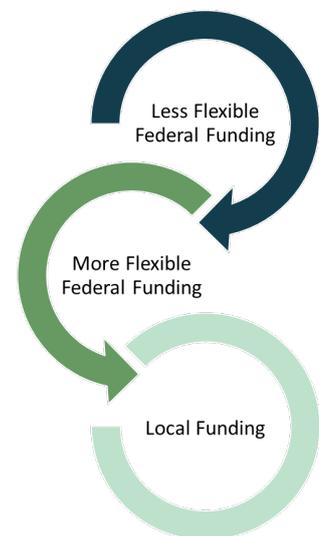
**Figure 5: Timeline of Key Federal Funding Sources.**

*The availability of FEMA Public Assistance is tied to the declaration of national emergency and is expected to phase out by the end of 2022. CRF and CLFR have specific periods of performance, which control the timeline for implementation of programs utilizing these sources.*

### Funding Strategy

Throughout the pandemic, King County has sought to maximize the local benefit of the federal dollars received through strategic use of available funding streams across local priorities. Each federal program has its own set of requirements, with some funding sources being relatively restrictive and others having more flexibility in use. In general, programs eligible for more restrictive funding sources utilize those funding streams first before more flexible funding streams are considered.

The public health response exemplifies this approach. Public Health – Seattle & King County braids different funding streams together to maximize the funding for local efforts, including FEMA Public Assistance, Center for Disease Control (CDC) grants, Washington State Department of Health (DOH) funding, and local flexible funding like CRF and CLFR. FEMA funding, which is restricted to activities directly related to responding the COVID-19 pandemic, has funded most of the public health response, such as testing, vaccination, and isolation and quarantine, with other grant sources like the CDC’s Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases Cooperative Agreement (ELC) providing additional funding for specific activities. CLFR funding has been used



**Figure 6: Programs are matched with the requirements of the funding source.**

*More restrictive funding sources are utilized prior to more flexible funding sources.*

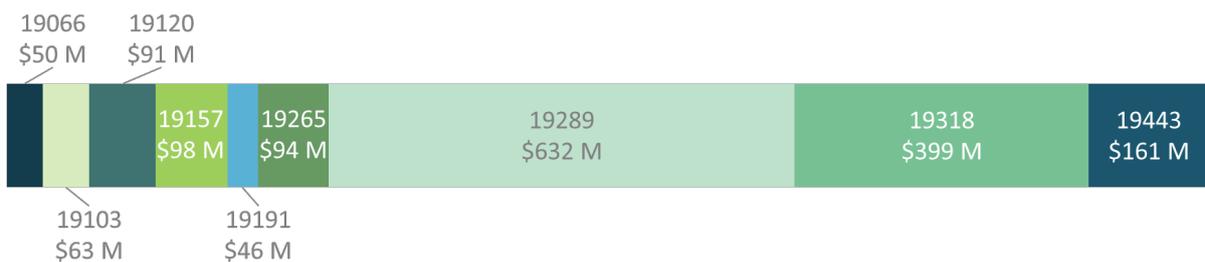
rather narrowly, funding only those activities not eligible for other funding sources. As the endemic phase of the COVID-19 disease commences, sources like FEMA, DOH, and the CDC will scale down, and it is expected that CLFR will become the primary funding source in 2023-2024.

In addition to eligibility requirements, programs that utilize federal dollars are required to comply with the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R 200, a complex set of requirements for administering, procuring, and documenting program delivery. While many of these provisions are similar to the rules that govern how local dollars are spent, the additional complexity of federal rules can be very burdensome, especially for external partners like small community-based organizations or local businesses. Thus, the utilization of local funding can provide considerable advantage in program implementation.

The U.S. Treasury’s Final Rule, which governs the use of CLFR funding, allows jurisdictions to replace lost revenue by utilizing the funding for government services in a provision known as Revenue Replacement. Utilizing CLFR dollars for services typically paid for with local revenues allows the county to fund COVID-relief programs directly, without the burden of federal requirements. As the county fully allocated is revenue loss to CLFR, the share of money directly spent on county operations will increase, and local funding will account for a larger proportion of the amount of economic recovery and community support programs. The county utilized a similar strategy for its CRF funding. By identifying public safety staff costs that were eligible for that program, the county was able to use local funding for some its grants for economic relief and digital equity. This lowered the compliance burden for recipients, which was especially difficult for those that received relatively small amounts of funding.

### COVID Response Portfolio

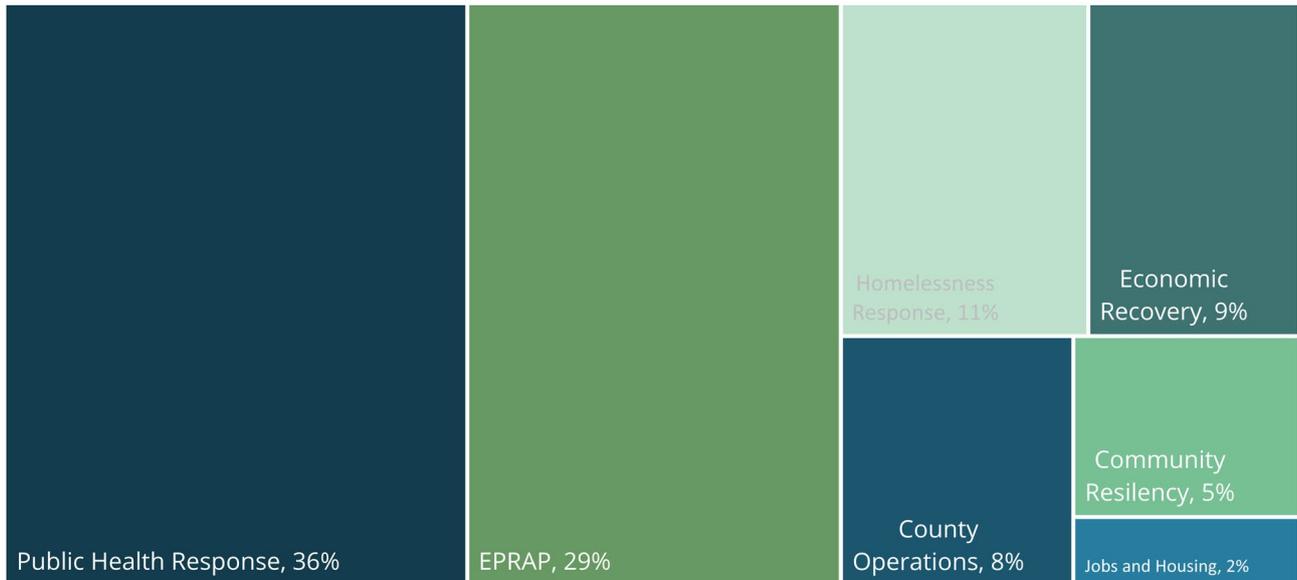
King County has passed nine supplemental budgets to appropriate funding for pandemic response activities, starting in March 2020. The cadence and scope of these supplementals was unprecedented and reflected the large influx of federal relief funding. In total, King County appropriated over \$1.6 billion in COVID-relief funding.



**Figure 7: King County appropriated over \$1.6 billion for COVID-relief.**

*The figure lists the ordinance number and funding total for each COVID supplemental.*

A significant portion of the federal funding was absorbed into pre-pandemic appropriations. Metro Transit and King County International Airport received substantial amounts of relief funding that was used to backfill lost revenues, which dropped precipitously with the advent of the stay-at-home orders. The federal money was utilized to pay for budgeted expenditures, such as personnel and equipment, as well as additional costs stemming from the pandemic.



**Figure 8: COVID Supplemental Appropriation by Purpose.**

The overall scope of the county’s response to the pandemic can be seen in the range of programs that received appropriation in the COVID supplementals. Thirty-six percent of the funding went towards supporting the public health response. The Eviction Prevention and Rental Assistance Program (EPRAP) comprised 29% of the funding. The remaining appropriation was divided among homelessness response, economic recovery, county operations, community resiliency, and the Jobs and Housing Program. While these appropriations were largely federal funded, a significant portion received local funds, which was enabled by routing CRF and CLFR dollars for internal costs and repurposing the local funding that had been designated to pay for those services. This funding strategy maximized the utility of federal funding for King County programs and removed a significant burden from funding recipients.

## FEMA

King County has received significant funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance Program, which reimburses local jurisdictions for costs related to federal disasters. The COVID-19 pandemic is the first time a nationwide emergency declaration has been issued, as the first major disaster related to infectious disease<sup>1</sup>. The unprecedented nature of this emergency has resulted in a significant and challenging expansion of the FEMA Public Assistance program.

Since this program is reimbursement-based, the total amount of funding will continue to increase as long as the federal emergency declaration is in place, and the final amount the county will receive will only be determined once FEMA has completed its documentation and eligibility reviews. The amount of FEMA funding included this report is based on planned submittals to FEMA as of June 30, 2021.

<sup>1</sup> See “[FEMA’s Role in the COVID-19 Federal Pandemic Response](#)” by the Congressional Research Service.

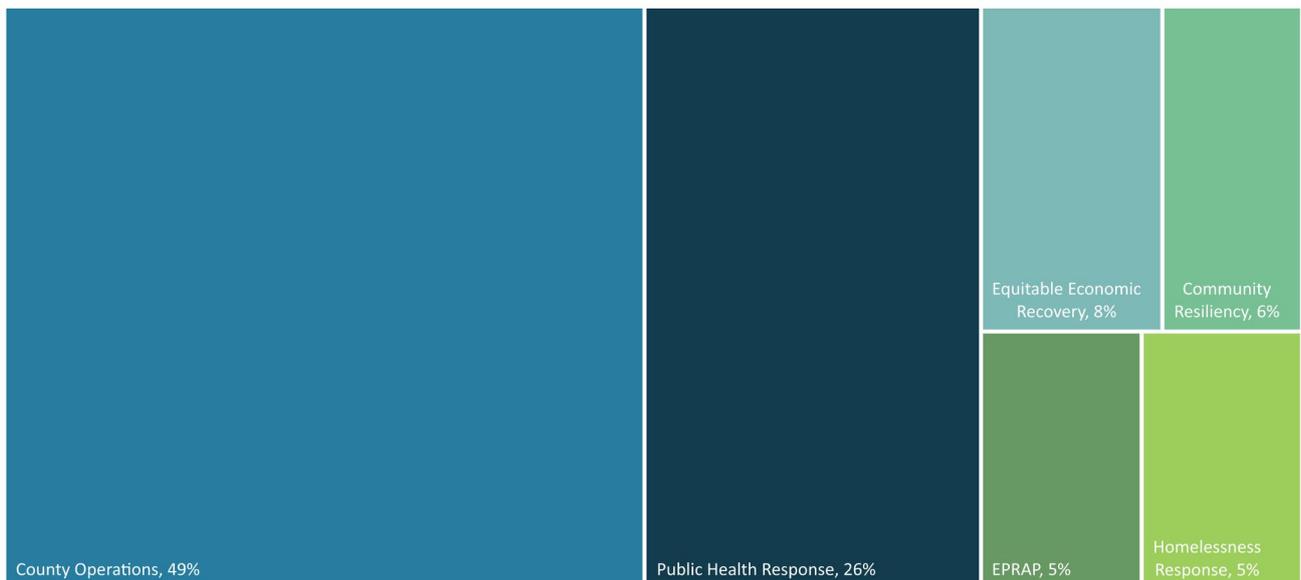
The county will continue to accrue eligible expenditures until the expiration of the national emergency declaration. As of July 1, FEMA is no longer providing full reimbursement of eligible costs. FEMA will pay 90% of these costs moving forward. At this point, it is anticipated that the national declaration will be allowed to expire by the end of the year, but the actual endpoint is dependent on the transition of COVID-19 from a pandemic to endemic disease. King County is factoring this uncertainty into its funding strategy and will adapt the planned use of CLFR funding in response to changes in the availability of FEMA Public Assistance.

### CARES Act

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was enacted March 27, 2020. It contained several key provisions for King County, including the first round of relief funding from Metro Transit and the King County International Airport, along with the initial phase of emergency rental assistance funding. The county received \$260 million from the Coronavirus Relief Fund, or CRF, which provided flexibility to local jurisdictions to respond to the impacts of COVID-19.

### Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF)

King County allocated its CRF funding to a variety of relief and recovery programs, including many that were forerunners of CLFR programs. This included an initial round of grants to small businesses in the unincorporated areas, arts and cultural organizations, live music venues, tourism promotional organizations, and chambers of commerce, and cities. It also included funding for PPE and other COVID safety improvements. The most significant use came from identifying public safety staff that performed work that was eligible for CRF funding. This in turn allowed local funding to be used for a variety of COVID-relief programs, which was less burdensome for recipients. This funding swap allowed the county to minimize the compliance burden and risk of administering these funds and increase the efficacy of the response efforts.



**Figure 9: CRF Funding by Purpose.**

*Nearly half of the funding was used for county operations, primarily as part of a funding swap to allow other COVID-relief programs to access local funding.*

## American Rescue Plan Act

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was enacted March 11, 2021. The legislation, which totaled over \$1.9 trillion, included several key provisions for local governments, including major expansion of the Eviction Prevention and Rental Assistance Program (EPRAP) and the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF, known locally as CLFR), which provided flexible funding to local jurisdictions. King County received \$177 million for EPRAP and \$437 million in SLFRF funds.

### State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)

King County received \$437 million in flexible funds, referred to locally as Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery (CLFR) funds, from the American Rescue Plan Act. The King County Council began appropriating these funds in May 2020, with a focus on the County's public health response, equitable economic recovery, community resiliency, homeless response, the Jobs and Housing program, and county operations.

Currently, the county has programmed over \$450 million in CLFR funds. This difference anticipates that some of these programs will spend less than their full allocations, be moved to other funding sources, including FEMA or local county funds. Many of these decisions will be made during the development of the 2023-2024 biennial budget, which occurs in Q2 and Q3 2022. However, the county will continue to review program spend and other available funding sources in order to optimize the use of all its funds throughout the CLFR period of performance.



**Figure 10: King County is Utilizing CLFR Funding for Key Priorities.**

The funding is being utilized to fund homelessness response, public health strategies, equitable economic recovery programs, community resiliency initiatives, and the Jobs and Housing Program. County Operations consists of administrative costs, as well as internal costs that will allow local funds to be used for high-priority COVID response programs. This funding strategy is evolving and will be designed to maximize the revenue replacement provision in order to increase the flexibility of funding for external partners and recipients.

### Public Health Response

The county has identified over \$90 million in public health strategies for CLFR funding. Key investment areas include:

- \$32 million has been designated to support Isolation and Quarantine efforts.
- \$20 million is allocated to support testing.
- \$17 million has been set aside for the Coordinated Response, including staff support and incident management.
- \$13 million is being programmed for additional strategies to support the next phase of COVID response.
- \$4 million is slated to support the Community Navigator program.
- Other investments include PPE storage and vaccine verification.

As the availability of FEMA funding and other funding sources has continued, many of these strategies have not yet utilized their CLFR allocations. In addition, the transition of COVID-19 from a pandemic to endemic disease has driven an evolution in the public health response. The county anticipates that CLFR will become the primary funding source in the next biennium, and the funding allocations will be updated to reflect the evolved and emerging strategies in the next phase of COVID response.

### Equitable Economic Recovery

King County has developed \$66 million in economic recovery programs funded by CLFR. These include:

- \$31 million in support for the Creative Economy and Tourism, including grants to Arts, Cultural, and Science Organizations, Event and Festival producers, and individual Cultural producers.
- \$17 million in Workforce Development, including apprenticeship, job training, and entrepreneurship programs for underemployed and unemployed workers.
- \$12 million in direct grants to small businesses in unincorporated King County, along with support for regional economic recovery, mitigation funding for cities and businesses, and a commercial kitchen program to support small food businesses.
- \$4 million to help businesses to safely restart, including ventilation assistance, training, and guidance.
- \$1 million for Youth Workforce Development to provide opportunities to youth affected by or at-risk from gun violence.

The equitable economic recovery programs are complemented by many of the COVID response programs utilizing local funding that were enabled by the revenue swaps with CRF and CLFR. These include \$25.6 million in Resiliency Funding to support businesses and communities disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, as well as other initiatives to expand childcare and ensure equitable recovery.

### Homelessness Response

The county has designated over \$90 million for homelessness response. The investments include:

- \$31 million to support deintensification of shelters.
- \$25 million for enhanced shelters.
- \$15 million in shelter and outreach partnerships.
- \$9 million to partially fund the acquisition of new permanent supportive housing.
- \$6.5 million to fund improvements for those living in RVs and new Tiny Houses.
- \$4 million in other supports, such as mobile sanitation, regional coordination, and stimulus check and benefit access assistance.

This funding complements other King County initiatives, such as Health to Housing and the Eviction Prevention and Rental Assistance Program, and regional initiatives from partners such as the City of Seattle and the King County Regional Homelessness Authority (KCRHA).

### Jobs and Housing

The Jobs and Housing Program is a \$33 million initiative funded by CLFR that connects individuals experiencing homelessness with jobs and permanent housing, along with career development and other services. The program is designed to serve over 400 individuals, with the goal of supporting their transition out of homelessness.

### Community Resiliency

King County has allocated \$60 million to address the pandemic impacts in the community. The investments include a variety of behavioral health supports, youth and family programs, food security programs, and substance use prevention programs. These community programs dovetail with other King County initiatives, including Health to Housing and Best Starts for Kids, and are meant to complement and enhance other resources at the local level.

- \$25 million for Behavioral Health supports, including funding for the Emergency Behavioral Health Fund, expanded access for rural King County residents, programs to address social isolation in youth and seniors, youth suicide prevention efforts, behavioral health supports at permanent supportive housing and Health to Housing sites, mobile case management, development of culturally appropriate behavioral health services, and peer support for behavioral health.
- \$18 million in support for Youth and Families, including childcare grants, youth and amateur sports grants, senior center grants, and services and support for those experiencing domestic violence.
- \$5 million for food security programs, including distribution of culturally appropriate food boxes and grants to farmers markets.
- \$5 million to provide additional access to essential services, such as legal services, digital equity, and health care enrollment.
- \$4.5 million in Substance Use programs, including establishing a sobering center, education campaigns and needs assessments.

### County Operations

The county has allocated over \$100 million in funding for county operations. This includes funding for CLFR funded operational/administrative programs as well as funding for general government services meant to replace lost revenue. The county is able to in turn utilize local funding for COVID response initiatives that benefit from increased flexibility associated with local funding.

Direct CLFR-funded programs include:

- \$55 million is slated to address the backlog created by the COVID-19 pandemic, mostly in the criminal justice and legal system.
- \$14 million has been allocated to support administrative and grant management work stemming from design and implementation of CLFR and other COVID response programs.
- \$13 million has been utilized for Future of Work improvements to facilitate remote county operations for employees and customers.

CLFR-funded Revenue Replacement is currently programmed at \$25.6 million but will likely increase to \$80 million.

Revenue replacement funding is expected to increase in the future as the county continues to identify existing programs in the CLFR portfolio that may be better suited to local funds and internal costs suitable for meeting the requirements of federal funding. This funding swap will increase the utility of CLFR funding for local residents and reduce compliance burdens on our external partners.

### Planned Use of Spending by Expenditure Category

U.S. Treasury, which administers CLFR funds, has provided a list of expenditure categories that align with the provisions of the Final Rule. Each CLFR-funded program is required to be classified according to this schema. The county's CLFR portfolio can be classified as follows:

Expenditure Category	Number of Programs	CLFR Allocation
Public Health	33	\$117,340,690
Negative Economic Impacts	34	\$191,373,749
Public Sector Capacity	21	\$82,534,894
Administrative	5	\$13,971,000
Revenue Replacement	1	\$25,650,000
TBD	10	\$20,815,976
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>\$451,686,309</b>

**Figure 11: Planned Use of Spending by U.S. Treasury Expenditure Category.**

*The county's CLFR funding is currently allocated most heavily to the Negative Economic Impacts and Public Health categories. It is anticipated that this allocation will shift significantly once the county fully allocates in revenue replacement.*

Please note that the total allocation, \$451 million, exceeds King County's total CLFR allocation of \$437 million. As discussed previously, this overallocation anticipates that some programs will utilize other funding sources, while others will underspend to some degree. Thus, the expenditure category utilization will shift as the reallocation process is completed. In addition, some programs

are listed as TBD, as they are still under development and have yet to select the appropriate expenditure category.

While Treasury's classification system is similar to that used by the county's COVID relief programs, it has several key differences, in that it is specific to CLFR only and is designed to follow the logic and structure of the Final Rule. This report primarily used the King County classifications because it provides more coherence across the multitude of funding streams and better reflects local priorities.

## Promoting equitable outcomes

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For many in our region, King County is a great place to live, learn, work and play. We have some of the most prosperous communities in the world. However, a closer look at the distribution of resources and wealth reveals that we have deeply entrenched social, economic, and environmental inequities—by race and place—that in many cases are worsening and threaten our collective prosperity.

An array of historical and societal factors drives these inequities including unequal access to the determinants of equity, institutional and structural racism, as well as gender and socioeconomic bias. These factors, while invisible to some of us, have profound and tangible impacts on all of us—both in the community and within our own organization.

### Equity Vision and Strategies

King County's [Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan](#)<sup>2</sup> is a blueprint for change, mutually created by County employees and community partners. From the outset, the planning process was designed to hear from people across sectors, geography, and populations before developing a draft. More than 600 County employees and 100 local organizations—including community organizations, education, philanthropy, labor, business, and local governments—shared their insights and expertise on where we have made progress, persistent challenges that exist, and solutions toward achieving equity.

The shared vision developed out of this process is consistent with the overall vision of King County's Strategic Plan: A King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive. Our four strategies as One King County to advance Equity and Social Justice are to invest:

- Upstream and where needs are greatest
- In community partnerships
- In employees
- And we do this with accountable and transparent leadership.

Being “pro-equity” requires us to dismantle deeply entrenched systems of privilege and oppression that have led to inequitable decision-making processes and the uneven distribution of benefits and

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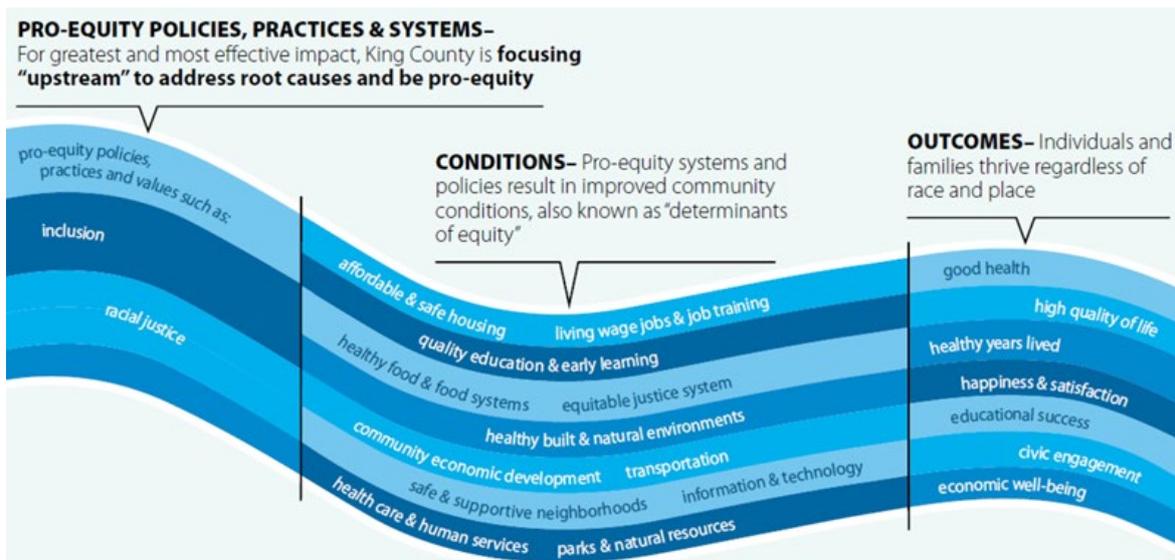
<sup>2</sup> <https://aqua.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/library/dnrp-directors-office/equity-social-justice/201609-ESJ-SP-FULL.pdf>

burdens in our communities. Similarly, we must focus on those people and places where needs are greatest to ensure that our decisions, policies, and practices produce gains for all.

## Theory of Change

Race and place impact quality of life in King County. People of color, low-income residents and immigrants and refugees persistently face inequities in key educational, economic and health outcomes. Our responsibility to remedy these conditions is not only a moral imperative; inequities undermine our collective prosperity and threaten our region’s ability to remain globally competitive. As long as race and place are predictors of well-being, our vision for a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive remains elusive.

We also recognize that many of our government policies and practices have historically been designed to react to problems and crises in our communities after they arise. Using a “stream” metaphor, these problems are the downstream results of inequities that exist in social, physical, and economic conditions in our community (also known as our “determinants of equity”). Moving upstream allows us to examine the root causes of these conditions and create solutions that operate at a systems and structural level, ultimately preventing crises and problems from occurring and leading to healthier, more equitable outcomes.



**Figure 12: The "Healthy Stream" creates equity by focusing on upstream strategies to address root causes and be pro-equity.**

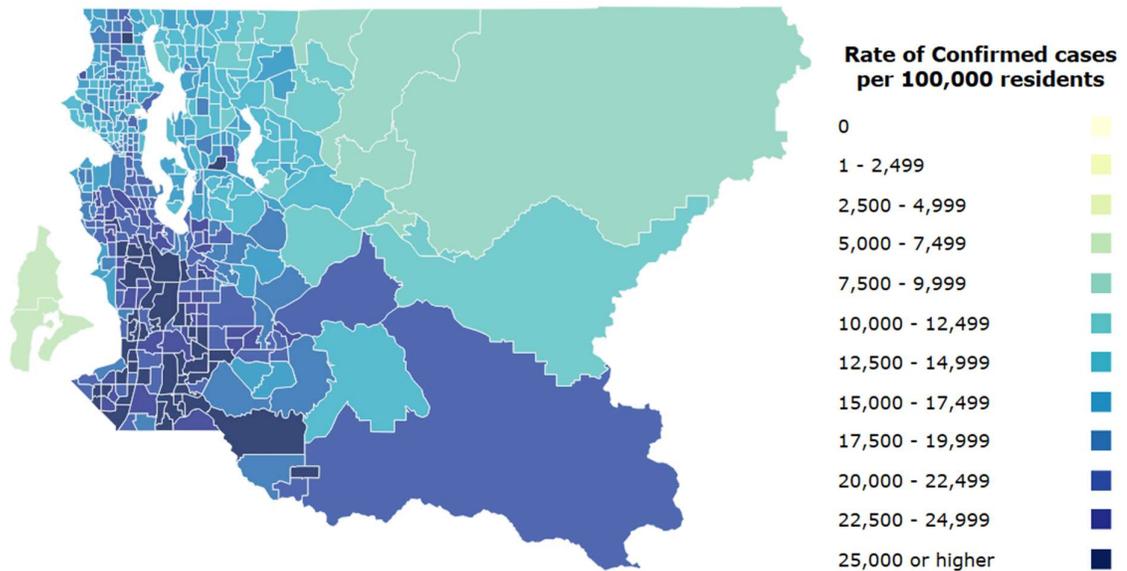
*Equity and Social Justice shared values guide and shape County work: Inclusive and collaborative, diverse and people focused, responsive and adaptive, transparent and accountable, racially just, focused upstream and where needs are greatest. Photo from <https://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/equity-social-justice/vision.aspx>.*

As people are not all situated the same, with the same opportunities to thrive, pro-equity policies and practices are designed to account for these differences. Focusing on the people and places where needs are greatest leads to improved outcomes for everyone.

## Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic increased existing inequities. While the effects of the pandemic were far-reaching and universally felt, the impact of those effects were disproportionately distributed. For groups that lacked access to quality health care, the pandemic

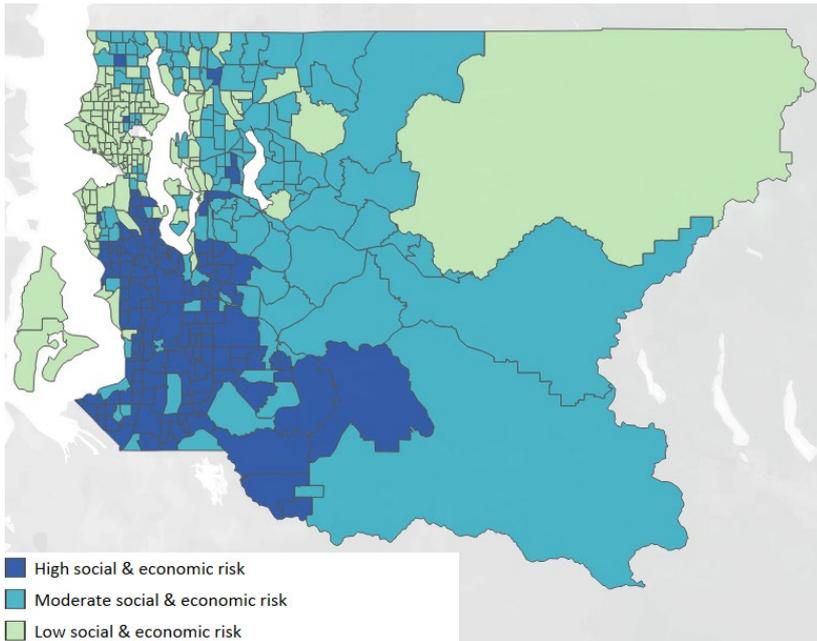
increased existing barriers. For low- and moderate-income households that already faced greater economic insecurity, the pandemic magnified these challenges. Essential workers, whose jobs required in-person, public-facing interactions, faced greater risks of contracting COVID-19. Workers in industries such as hospitality, tourism, and food service suffered high rates of unemployment. And in each of these categories, BIPOC communities were overrepresented compared to the overall share of the population. The pandemic multiplied the effect of existing inequities and created new and stark disparities in impact. To track these effects, Public Health — Seattle & King County (PHSKC) created several dashboards to identify and quantify the disproportionate impact of the pandemic. These inequities continue to inform COVID-19 outreach and recovery efforts.



**Figure 13: Overall rate of confirmed positive cases by census tract shows the highest case rate was in the south, southwest, and eastern portions of the County.**

*The King County rate of confirmed cases per 100,000 residents since the start of the pandemic to current is 19,751.*

The above figure describes the rate of confirmed positive COVID-19 cases by census tract, indicating that the highest volume of cases was in the south, southwest, and eastern parts of the County. In Figure 13 utilized the Social and Economic Risk Index (SERI) to consider by census tract how six different factors (race/ethnicity/language/place of birth, number of occupants per household, percentage of adults in essential healthcare-related occupations, percentage of adults in essential non-healthcare occupations, percentage of adults 25+ with less than a college degree, and percentage of households with income less than 200% of federal poverty limit) effected key COVID outcomes, such as testing, positivity rates, hospitalization, and death rates varied among these groups. Comparisons of the cases per census and SERI identified the connections between case rates and social/economic risk.



**Figure 14: The 2021 Social and Economic Risk Index (SERI) assigned COVID-19 vulnerability risks by census tract.**

*Six different factors were used: race/ethnicity/language/place of birth, number of occupants per household, percentage of adults in essential healthcare-related occupations, percentage of adults in essential non-healthcare occupations, percentage of adults 25+ with less than a college degree, and percentage of households with income less than 200% of federal poverty limit. The SERI uses data collected from the 2015-2019 American Community Survey. Data shows the highest social and economic risk are in the south, southwest, and eastern portions of the County.*

These specific metrics were included in the SERI because of public health experience that residents foreign-born or who speak limited English face numerous obstacles accessing healthcare and information required to reduce exposure to or severe illness from COVID-19. In particular, communities that have been subject to systemic racism may experience higher risk for exposure to COVID-19 due to being disproportionately employed in essential public-facing occupations; higher risk for severe illness COVID-19 due to higher prevalence of preexisting health conditions; higher risk for economic and social consequences due to lower average wealth and access to resources such as health insurance.

In addition, high-density households may have higher risk of within-household transmission of COVID-19. Workers in essential occupations, including healthcare and non-healthcare workers, may face higher risk of exposure to COVID-19 due to interactions with the public and coworkers, limited personal protective equipment, or limited ability to reduce exposure (e.g., no sick leave, inadequate space to allow distancing within workplaces). People in households with lower income or who have lost their jobs due to COVID, may have limited resources for food, housing, medical care, and other basic needs that can help them stay healthy and reduce COVID-19 risk. Finally, individuals with lower levels of education may have less access to jobs, income, or resources that allow them to reduce COVID-19 risk or skepticism about information coming from government sources.

Early in the pandemic, outcomes utilizing the social and economic risk index (SERI) showed that rates of COVID-19 cases, hospitalization, and deaths were greatest for people of color, those without a college degree, and low-income individuals. At the same time, these communities had the lowest rates of testing. Public Health — Seattle & King County used the SERI to support COVID-19 strategy, to focus on select testing and vaccination site locations and to prioritize confirmed COVID-19 cases for contact tracing and case investigation during surges. Disparities in vaccination rates persist in Latinx communities, and South King County, the region with the lowest SERI score, continues to have the lowest rate of vaccination. While making inequities visible is a key first step in furthering the County's pro-equity initiatives, progress cannot be made without a realignment in vision and policy.

## Racism is a Public Health Crisis

On June 11, 2020, Public Health — Seattle & King County and King County government declared that racism is a public health crisis and committed to implementing a racially equitable response to this crisis, centering on community. In acknowledging this, King County acknowledged its own complicity in perpetuating structural racism and committed to dismantling systems that are rooted in white supremacy.

This commitment includes a commitment to working in stronger and better-resourced partnerships with community organizations and leaders, using quantitative data, and the know-how of community leaders and residents to get to solutions that work. In order to facilitate this work, King County will drive resources toward where they are most needed as indicated by those in that community.

This declaration, coming in the midst of a pandemic which exacerbated and magnified the inequities faced by BIPOC-communities, has informed how the county intends to use its CLFR funding, not only in terms of public health related programs but across the full spectrum of Revive and Thrive programs. As the SERI data makes clear, the public health effects of COVID-19 are inextricable from the economic impacts of the pandemic, which are in turn driven by long-standing inequities in education, jobs, and housing for people of color. The Revive & Thrive effort is centered on fostering an equitable recovery that addresses the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on communities by developing and sustaining meaningful partnerships with those communities.

## Pro-Equity Tools for Program Design

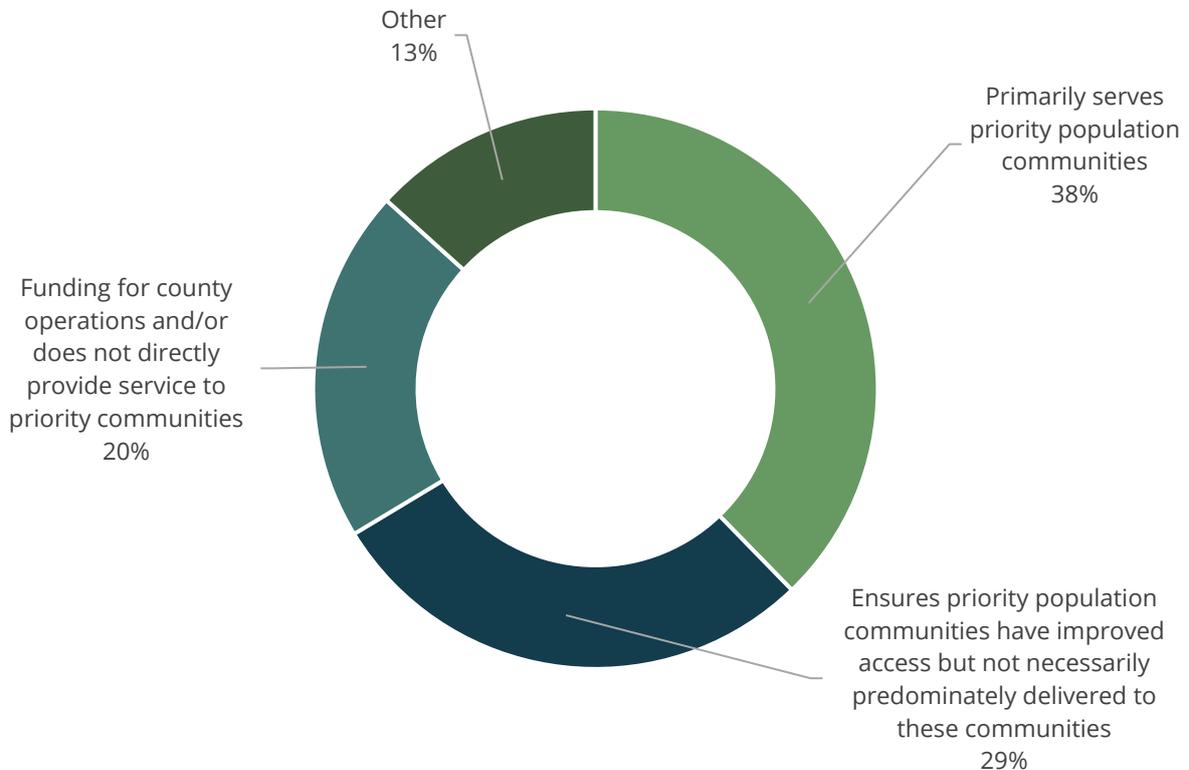
King County has developed or identified pro-equity tools for program design. This inventory includes:

- a. [Equity Impact Review Tool](#)
- b. Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ) Consultation
- a. [OESJ Demographic Map](#)
- c. [Determinants of Equity Report](#)
- d. [ESJ Strategic Plan](#)
- e. [Communities Count Population Dashboard](#)
- f. [Public Health COVID 19 Dashboards](#)
  - i. [Social and economic inequities and COVID-19 Outcomes](#)
  - ii. [Economic, social, and overall health impacts](#)
  - iii. [Race and ethnicity](#)
- g. [Washington State Report Card](#) – Information on K-12 schools
- h. King County Executive Order – [Pro-Equity Contracting](#)

Program designers are encouraged to utilize these assets to identify those most in need and manage county resources to further equity in the community. These tools are being employed to ensure that all communities and residents benefit from Revive & Thrive programs and that there is an equitable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Priority Populations and Programming

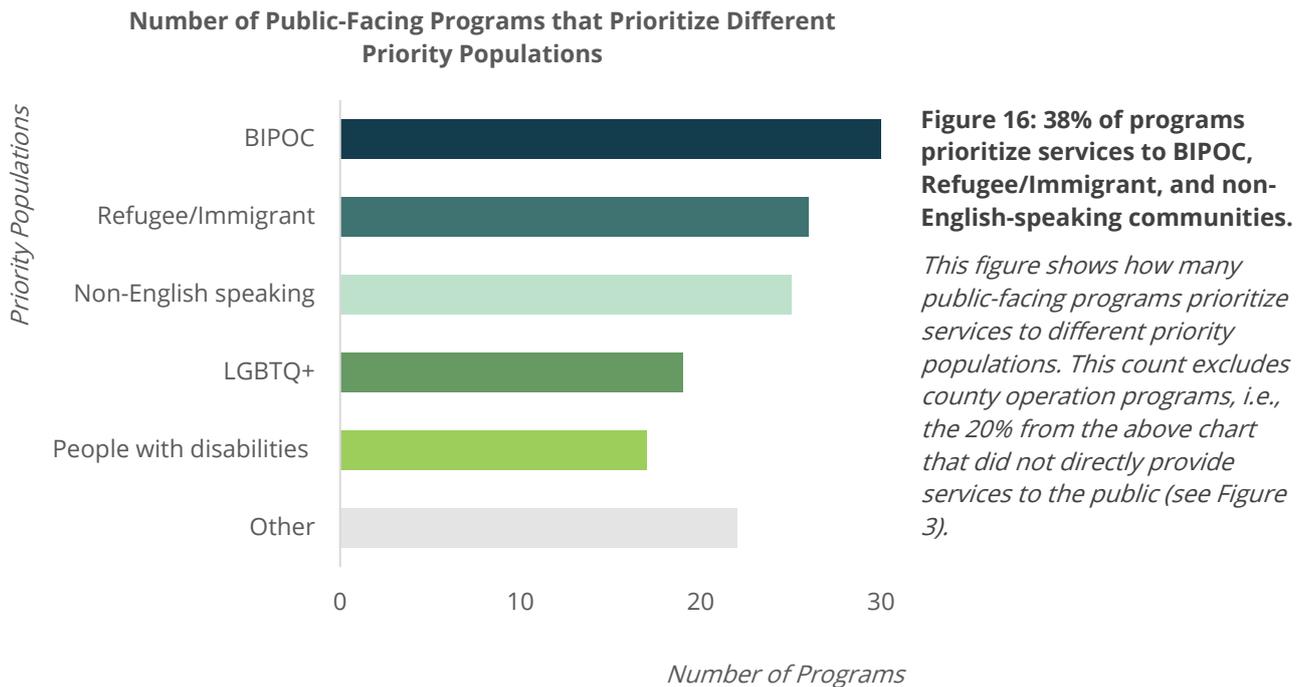
Priority populations are defined as: BIPOC, LGBTQ+, limited or non-English speaking communities, refugee/immigrant communities, people with disabilities, low or moderate income, or people experiencing homelessness. Responses to a survey sent to all CLFR-funded programs shows that 38% of programs did deliver direct services to priority communities, while 29% improved access for services to priority populations. One example of such access expansion are grants developed to be open to everyone but still focused on outreach to minority populations. The 13% of “other” programs include service deliveries to cultural events, small or disadvantaged businesses, adults with unmet behavioral health needs, farmers markets, and more. Those programs which provide either access or direct services (80%) will be referred to as Public-Facing programs; the remaining programs (20%) which did not directly provide services to priority populations, are predominantly due to being internal service delivery programs for county operations.



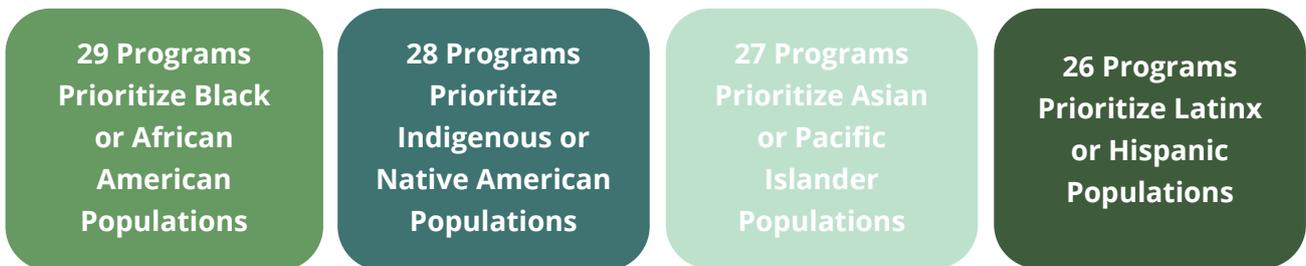
**Figure 15: 38% of programs deliver services primarily to priority populations.**

*Responses to a survey sent to all CLFR-funded programs shows that most programs either deliver services directly to priority populations or improve access for priority populations. Programs could only select one of the above options. 80% are Public-Facing programs, while the remaining 20% of programs fund county operations and/or do not directly provide services to priority populations.*

The following figures (Figures 4, 5, and 6) show special populations directly impacted by CLFR-funded Public-Facing programs. These exclude the 20% of county operation programs from Figure 3 which do not directly deliver services to priority populations.



BIPOC, limited or non-English-speaking, and refugee/immigrant communities have the most programmatic emphasis, followed by LGBTQ+ and people with disabilities. Programs selecting “other” serve incarcerated individuals, people experiencing domestic violence, individuals with unmet behavioral health issues, seniors, youths, and communities facing health disparities. External partners who specialize in working with these communities and other tools are being utilized to ensure that program delivery reaches intended recipients.

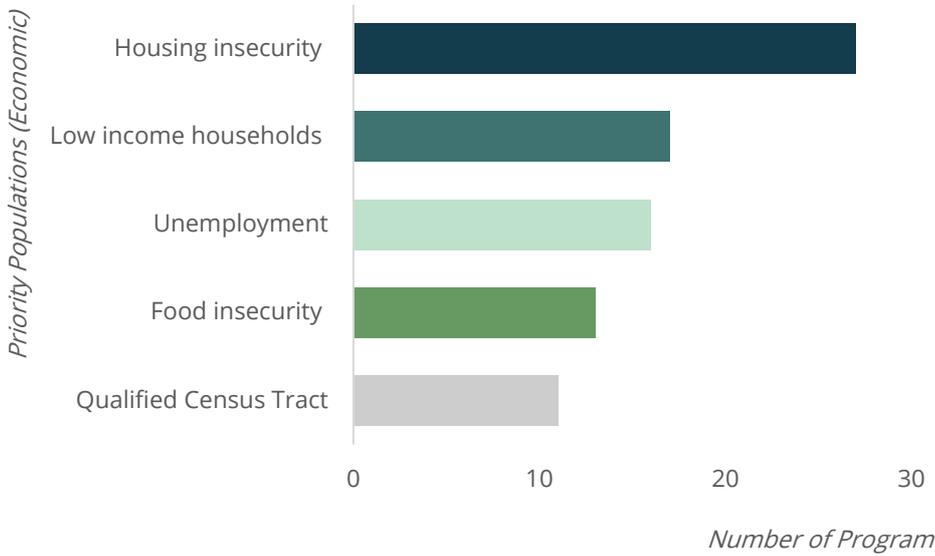


**Figure 17: 29 programs prioritize Black or African American communities.**

*Further demographic breakdown of the 38% of Public-Facing programs which prioritize BIPOC communities is shown here as number of programs designed to deliver services to the above populations. Note that there is some overlap in programs delivering services to each of these priority populations.*

Many programs also prioritize people experiencing housing insecurities and other economic risks. Economic priority populations include people experiencing housing insecurity, under- or unemployment, food insecurity, low-income households, and households located in Qualified Census Tract or other geographic locations selected for economic characteristics.

**Housing insecurity is a top economic focus for many CLFR-funded programs**

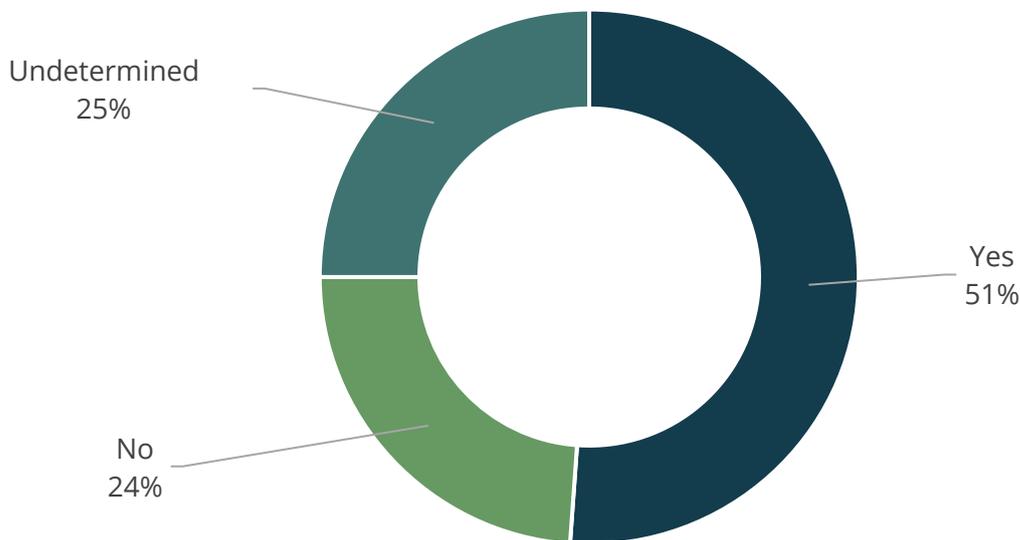


**Figure 18: 35% of Public-Facing programs prioritize people experiencing increased housing insecurity and homelessness.**

*This figure exhibits the multiple economic-based priority populations served by Public-Facing programs.*

**Equity Outcomes/Goals**

King County’s CLFR-funded programs were analyzed for the presence of clear and measurable equity goals and strategies. 51% of programs have defined equity goals. 25% of programs have undetermined equity goals, mainly due to the programs being in development. Programs without specified equity goals tend to include programs delivering internal services.



**Figure 19: The majority of programs have defined equity goals.**

King County ESJ tools to inform program design for equity related outcomes, awareness, and processes used by programs included Equity Impact Review Tool, OESJ consultation, Determinants of Equity tools, ESJ Strategic Plan reference, other equity analyses that utilized data disaggregation, and other resources (such as harm reduction practices to address historically marginalized communities and various environmental health disparity dashboards). These resources support

operational, legislative, and equity gap analysis to inform policy development and programmatic action.

Programs delivering services to small or disadvantaged businesses identified businesses by using geographic criteria, such as QCT or other areas designated as disadvantaged, or size standards. Other methods were also to identify small locally independently owned and operated businesses or organizations. For example, the COVID-19 Vaccine Verification program conducted special outreach to restaurants seating 12 or fewer people according to food service licenses.

The county prioritized strategic outreach in order to increase equitable awareness for all businesses and residents about CLFR funding opportunities. Steps such as language translation and community outreach were taken to ensure that businesses and residents had equitable access to compete or apply for funding. In addition, steps were taken to ensure an equitable distribution of funds across residents and communities. This includes RFAs available in multiple languages or given priority to certain geographies, underserved populations, or income qualifications.

For example, the Equity Justice Coalition Legal Services Program provides civil legal aid services to low-income individuals negatively impacted by COVID-19, ensuring timely access to benefits necessary to meet basic needs for those who lost jobs due to COVID-19 and were denied benefits due to shifting eligibility requirements. Program equity goals include disaggregating services and outcomes, including housing stability, responses to denials in benefits, and representations in court/administrative hearings, by age, race, ethnicity, gender identity, and sexual orientation, in order to ensure equal access to civil legal aid services.

Partnering with the Legal Foundation of Washington (LFW), a competitive procurement was announced to the Access to Justice (ATJ) Community listserv in order to select civil legal aid service providers. To help ensure equitable distribution of funds, the review panel considered the following questions:

- Is the program BIPOC led (50% or more of leadership)?
- Is the organization composed of the communities it serves?
- Does the program have well developed anti-racist policies?
- Does the program use a racial justice lens in its strategies? Does the program examine the root causes of the issues it seeks to address?
- Do the proposed interventions include an analysis of the impact on BIPOC communities?
- Does this project increase accessibility to a currently underserved population?

Another example is the Youth and Amateur Sports Competitive Grants Program aimed at safe and efficient re-activation of youth sports and outdoor recreation for youth and communities of color and those most impacted by the pandemic. Extensive outreach to youth organizations led by Black, Indigenous, and Brown people included notification about the funding opportunity to a list of over 5,000 recipients. Technical assistance was provided to applicants. To ensure equitable distribution, the program is gathering data about program & project location, participant race/ethnicities, staff and leadership, and organization size relative to annual budget. Furthermore, the King County Geographic Information System will develop a map illustrating density of youth of color across four quadrants of the County to serve as a tool supporting equitable distribution of funds based on density of priority populations.

## Programs that Address Negative Economic Impacts

Over 30 CLFR-funded programs focus on addressing negative economic impacts by providing assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits to address impacts of the pandemic, which have been most severe among low-income and disenfranchised populations. Programs address a large range of issues related to the pandemic impact: food scarcity, inadequate and limited housing options and homelessness, healthcare and childcare services, unemployment, and educational disparities. Residents from low-income neighborhoods, minorities, those with language barriers, with mental illness, disconnected youth, Veterans, incarcerated, the elderly, and/or those with disabilities faced severe and confusing changes to their daily routines and living strategies. King County approached such economic disasters with an eye for those with the most risk and developed effective plans for helping our communities and businesses recover.

Due to COVID-19, many businesses were forced to temporarily or even permanently close, adding to unemployment rates that rose to levels not seen since the Great Depression. Some businesses considered relocating when foot traffic decreased due to companies shifting employees to teleworking to meet social distancing requirements for safety measures. Other small businesses experienced a rapid increase in demand for their goods or services and needed to innovate to keep up with this demand. The Associate Development Organization Funding for Economic Recovery program provides business and technical assistance services to small King County businesses to help them recover and grow and achieve a more equitable and inclusive regional economy.

Specifically, this program strengthens the Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce's role and capacity to serve as the County Associate Development Organization (ADO). This includes engaging, convening, and supporting King County's 39 cities, towns, unincorporated areas, and community-based organizations in their efforts to address the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses. Equity goals include that 70% of all small businesses receiving assistance will be historically underrepresented or under-resourced. Data will be disaggregated by geography, women/minority/tribal/LGBTQ-owned, industry, number of employees, number of jobs created and retained, and the types of business technical assistance delivered by the ADO.

Another business assistance program is the Unincorporated King County Small Business Support program which increases access to small business assistance funds for communities and businesses historically underserved. The program provides Chamber and CBO grants for organizations serving underserved groups and other unincorporated area businesses. Application and information materials (in five languages) were targeted and distributed to community partners in efforts to get to hard-to-reach businesses. Grants of up to \$25,000 were issued to reimburse costs associated with COVID-19 restrictions. Also, funds support the continuity of operations for eligible small businesses in unincorporated King County and have been used to reimburse a wide variety of business expenses disrupted by COVID-19. This program seeks to distribute funds to small businesses who are most at risk due to the impacts of COVID-19 and those for whom business losses have the greatest impact on the owner(s)' and employees' quality of life. The program focuses its efforts in areas with historic inequities, including investment in qualified census tracts.

Like small businesses, healthcare has been economically hard hit during the pandemic. Particularly, the lack of adequate behavioral healthcare is a longstanding problem in King County and beyond,

exacerbated severely by the COVID-19 crisis. In fact, there has been a steady increase in behavioral health emergency calls throughout the COVID-19 timeframe, which has further stressed the healthcare system in the County. The Behavioral Health Apprenticeship Pathways program will award CLFR funds to improve accessibility to behavioral health services, enhance retention, stabilize the behavioral health workforce, and bring necessary diversity to the delivery of behavioral health services. Equity goals include at least 65% of the patient mix to be publicly funded (Medicaid, county funds, voter approved levies) and/or uninsured. All providers have or commit to completing inclusive retention assessment and equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) plans. This program expands the opportunities for employers to hire candidates reflective of the community demographic, including historically underserved, marginalized community members.

Taking a different pathway for economic recovery, the Workforce Development Council (WDC) Economic Recovery program aids unemployed or underemployed workers. This grant program provides funds to support a Career Corps which connects dislocated workers, immigrants and refugees, and youth with in-demand jobs in prioritized sectors. Such jobs have the potential for long-term career pathways that lead to better jobs and better pay; they are not just menial short-term labor. Funding will also support workers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic via employment support services, such as upskilling low wage workers or initial job subsidies. The intended equity-related goals of this program include livable wage job placements for all participants—defined as no less than \$19/hour for two working adults and one child in the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Area—and retaining 80% of participants in their jobs for the duration of the program.

A final example of CLFR funded programs addressing negative economic impacts include those lifting the food supply businesses and household food access back to prior strength. For example, the Food Security Program will provide Food Security Assistance for Food Programs for approximately 6,600 households that experienced increased food or housing insecurity, by engaging one agency to manage the contracts with approximately thirty-five community-based organizations (CBOs). The CBOs will purchase, store, and distribute culturally appropriate foods and other food items as part of the program. The program will prioritize but is not limited to purchasing food from locally owned/operated grocery stores, farms, catering companies, restaurants, growers, hunters, and fishers. United Way of King County (UWKC) is a subrecipient of DPH to fund 35 CBOs across King County which include food banks, meal programs, and culturally specific organizations. Contract with CBOs to purchase and distribute food to households:



**Figure 20: Illustration of a typical day at a PICA-WA food distribution site.**

*In times of hardship, our Pasifika communities have always responded by rallying to support each other, a demonstration of the resilience of our community. Artwork by Toka Valu.*

- United Way of King County (UWKC) Afghan Health Initiative
- African Community Housing & Development
- Alimentando al Pueblo
- Asian Counseling and Referral Service
- Center for MultiCultural Health
- Chief Seattle Club
- Cultivate South Park
- East African Community Services
- El Centro de la Raza
- Eritrean Association in Greater Seattle
- Filipino Community of Seattle
- Food Lifeline
- Foundation for Sustainable Community DBA Farmer Frog
- Good Shepherd Youth Outreach
- Hopelink
- Hunger Intervention Program
- Khmer Community of Seattle King County
- Lifelong: Health for All
- Living Well Kent
- Lutheran Community Services Northwest
- Mary's Place
- Multi-Service Center
- Muslim Association of Puget Sound (MAPS)
- Pacific Islander Community Association of WA (PICA-WA)
- Restore and Repair Missionary Outreach
- Seattle Food Committee
- Seattle Good Business Network
- Somali Family Safety Task Force
- Sound Generations
- South King County Food Coalition
- Urban Food Systems Pact
- UTOPIA Washington
- West Seattle Food Bank
- White Center Emergency Food Association DBA White Center Food Bank
- YMCA of Greater Seattle

A goal of the Food Security Assistance Program is to reach individuals who have limited access to food resources because of inequitable systems. The schedule of food distributions is made public on the United Way of King County website and promoted by Public Health and other food access stakeholders.

In summary, King County has a vast commitment to using CLFR funding for stimulating the economy and recovery of vital small businesses. The broad spectrum of negative economic projects touches every person and aspect of living in King County, but particularly work together to restore those most harmed by the Pandemic back to healthier levels of financial stability, integrity, and productivity.

## Community Engagement

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Intentional and meaningful community engagement is central to King County's pro-equity and anti-racist agenda. Several programs are intended to be largely community directed, and many programs will rely on partnerships with community-based organizations for implementation.

### Community and Co-creation Investments

King County recognizes the need and urgency for more direct investments for BIPOC communities to improve economic opportunity and wellbeing. King County's Office of Equity and Social Justice established the Racism as a Public Health Crisis Gathering Collaborative, which equitably directs the use of the Resiliency Fund, a \$25 million fund for pandemic-related economic recovery of communities that have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

The Gathering Collaborative is responsible for establishing and leading the decision-making processes for the fund, focusing on community priorities, and advancing economic justice for residents of King County. In the coming months, the committee will engage with community partners to develop the governance structure and will listen and adapt to community feedback. That feedback will be used to inform the approaches to be used by the committee.

The first phase of funding and contracting opportunities will likely be available to the community in September/October 2022. Funding will be equitably allocated through a community-led process and will invest in economic opportunities for BIPOC residents. This will work towards undoing the harms of racism compounded by the pandemic, influencing the County's next budget cycle, and establishing a longer-term vision for King County to become an anti-racist government. The General Fund will finance these CLFR-enabled grants, allowing for more flexibility to engage with the community effectively. The goal of the grant program is to align grantmaking with communities' priorities for an equitable recovery and strategically positioning these resources to meet the urgent needs of the communities now.

While the funding strategy for this program has changed from federal CLFR funding to local funding, it remains an important highlight of the county's approach and commitment to meaningful community engagement. The change in funding strategy was prompted in part by a desire to give associated programs more flexibility in their timing and to be mindful of the burden that federal compliance places on recipients.

The Community Mitigation and Recovery (CMR) program was launched early in the pandemic, with a focus on community engagement. Anticipating that COVID-19 would inevitably disproportionately impact underserved communities, Public Health launched this initiative to leverage community engagement to mitigate that impact. Very early on, CMR established a power-sharing structure that was composed of BIPOC community members, staff, and leadership to advise and hold the department accountable to its commitment to community and equity principles. These programs were non-standard governmental operations that required task force leaders to be reflective of underserved communities and to be able to tap into trusted relationships. As a result, they were able to authentically partner with the community and to bring their skills and knowledge to the forefront of the department's response efforts. The strategies and activities have been co-created with community partners with an eye to addressing both the immediate needs and historic challenges faced by marginalized groups as a result of systemic racism. Moreover, staff and leadership have established mechanisms for reconciliation and restorative practice when the department and/or county has erred. This has helped in developing trust and strengthening relationships with our partners.



Figure 21: In Our Community Whatever Affects One Affects All.

[Artwork](#) for the community-led Coalition Against Hate and Bias by Matthew Echohawk-Hayashi.

A power-sharing initiative leveraging *community engagement and trust* to mitigate the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on underserved communities.



#### PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

### Community Mitigation and Relief Program

True equity demands widespread participation in the actions that impact us all; not just as receivers of services, but as partners in decisions that affect and bind us. In this spirit, the CLFR-enabled Community Mitigation and Relief (CMR) - Public Health COVID-19 Response Program launched early in the Pandemic, with a mission of pulling in directly those community leaders and citizens that serve the underserved, in the task of mitigating COVID-19 damage. How? Power-sharing.

Early in the pandemic, BIPOC community members, staff, and leadership came together to provide consultation and oversight to King County Public Health. The question was: How do we stay true to King County equity principles, while urgently fighting the COVID-19 spread and impact? A very unique approach for a government agency, the goal was to authentically partner with key members of the underserved, such that the department could hear the truth about how best to respond to this group's needs. **Trust and relationships are the foundation of this approach.**

The program had three outcomes:

1. To minimize inequities in disease and utilization of interventions that are community informed.
2. Community participation and partnerships driven desired outcomes, decisions, resource allocation, program design, and results across the determinants of equity.
3. Community systematically drives pro-equity structural changes that increase equitable access to the determinants of equity and reduce health, social, and economic inequities.

In other words, King County seized advantage of the COVID-19 crisis to address its own hurdles to equitable care and support for the disadvantaged. The outcomes sought can be summarized as: COVID-19 response, community recovery, and transformation of racial structures and practices.

In partnership with the skills and wisdom of community members, CMR designed actions that could immediately address the health needs generated by the virus in fair, thoughtful, and effective ways. The historic challenges faced by marginalized groups particularly as a result of prior systemic racism had to be considered. Such obstacles would also complicate the community's ability and resilience to ride out the pandemic's social and economic devastation, as well as fight for adequate healthcare access.

For example, two-way communication with key sectors (government, small businesses, faith-based organizations, school and childcare, and higher education) helped to bridge relationships and provide technical assistance. Teams were developed and liaisons identified to focus on accessibility, language access, community organizations, immigrants, refugees, and the Latinx and LGBTQ+ communities. Two key community-facing teams are still the **Pandemic & Racism Community Advisory Group (PARCAG)** and the **Community Navigator program** team. These teams, along with the Priority Populations group, have representatives on the larger CMR task force. A cornerstone of CMR is that everybody has access to information and services.

The outcomes have been extraordinary. To date, under CMR's guidance:

- King County has achieved among the highest vaccination rates in the country across all races and geographies.
- Created the Speakers Bureau that has conducted 200 trainings, webinars, and presentations, reaching over 20,000 participants.
- Resourced community leaders as part of the Community Navigator network.
- Contracted with 100 community-based translators and reviewers through the Language Access team to produce culturally responsive materials and outreach strategies.
- Developed the accountability tool to allow for transparency and accountability with PARCAG.
- Co-created strategies and program design with our Community Navigator partners.
- Increased participation of BIPOC communities in vaccination clinics.
- Development of equitable vaccine delivery principles that guide both Public Health and vaccination provider partners.
- Development and implementation of the Stipends for Workers to Isolate and Quarantine (SWIQ), food assistance, and housing/rental assistance programs.
- Transformed the way that our department works with the community in multiple lines of business (e.g., contracts, payment, decision-making).
- Recruit, hire, and retain BIPOC staff.

Consider the success story of the Language Access Team. Each week, the various teams and task forces offer information and education, such as through webinars, zooms calls, Facebook Live events, and more. This huge volume of information must be managed, and translations developed that will reach the community. Using personal lived experience, health literacy skills, and an equity framework to review COVID-19 related documents to send out for community translation and review, and working closely with the Digital and Communications team, create and update 33 "landing webpages" languages. The Community Translator Review (CTR) Team members are experienced translators and reviewers work in partnership with each other using lived experience and connection to their local communities to quickly create quality translations that support residents of King County.

Since February 2020, the CTR have worked on close to 1,000 projects, generating over 5000+ documents (posters, social media posts, press releases, text messages, guidance documents, flyers, websites, FAQs, in-language videos, audio recordings, webinars, phone lines, application forms, ethnic media, and surveys) in over 40+ languages.

Most documents are translated into the common languages spoken in King County. Spanish is spoken by far more people than any other language, with nine other languages as the next most frequently spoken by county residents. A third tier is made up of five additional languages spoken by smaller numbers in particular communities. Decreasing the risk of the virus spreading meant translating information at a rapid speed. Historically, contracted vendors would take up to *three weeks* to get information translated, sometimes with errors that weren't resolved until months later. By engaging

members of the community with the right language skills, they were able to translate materials within *three days!*

That is just one example of the power of community will and talent, working together to solve a dire healthcare crisis. In the end, the deep relationships that have been formed around equity will inform the King County future for years to come and stand ready to help mitigate other urgent and chronic issues through **co-creation, power-sharing, and community collaboration!**

As an example, the Community-Based Organizations (CBO) task force was established, and it created and managed the Community Navigator program, a new approach to effectively sharing county resources, knowledge, and information by collaborating with our underserved communities and gathering timely feedback on community needs. Community Navigators share COVID-19 information and resources in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways for their respective communities, for example: calling people on the phone or using social media to provide the latest COVID-19 information, delivering supplies to the most vulnerable community members, assisting community members with filling out forms, and facilitating online meetings. Navigators also provide liaison support and surface concerns from underserved communities to County officials regularly.

The Community Mitigation and Recovery Plan was slated to begin drawing on CLFR funding in 2021. However, other funding sources became available for this program, allowing Public Health to delay usage of CLFR. The funding strategy over the next biennium is continuing to evolve, and it is unknown whether CMR will draw on CLFR funds.

### Collaboration for Collective Success

Budgets reflect values. King County government is committed to implementing a racially equitable response to this pandemic crisis, centering on community. The 2021-2022 Proposed Budget made investments to change the County's approach to working with community, fostering co-creation and the long-term success of community-based organizations. To that end, the County partnered with and provided resources to community-based organizations serving and rooted in BIPOC communities across the County to improve trust, ensure engagement is equitable and community-driven, and begin to heal from and repair institutional harm.

As part of this effort, the Department of Local Services has established a participatory budgeting process in Unincorporated King County. The Community Investment Budget Committee is working to design and carry out a budgeting process centered on racial equity and community voices. The process will build on community strengths and address specific priorities that each community has identified. The committee will also help design the county's larger participatory budgeting process to make sure that communities have control over how this money is spent and that funded projects will address real community challenges and have the most benefit.



**Figure 22: King County Dow Constantine (standing at center) poses with county staff members and Community Investment Budget Committee members.**

Collaboration and co-creation, from development to implementation, is necessary to achieve our collective success. King County understands it must work together with community to determine the changes needed across systems, effectively eliminate barriers to equity, and increase racially just outcomes.

## Labor Practices

The County's Office of Labor Relations (OLR) negotiates, implements, and administers 81 collective bargaining agreements with 33 unions covering the terms of employment for the County's approximately 12,000 represented employees. We accomplish this by negotiating agreements that contribute to King County's goals of service, excellence, financial stewardship, public engagement, and quality workforce. King County strives to optimize labor management partnerships that embrace innovation and stewardship of resources.

King County explores the use of a project labor agreement (PLA) for county projects when appropriate. PLAs are considered for projects that have a complex scope, a multi-year schedule, a budget of significant size, and/or a clear public benefit. When a PLA is implemented, the general contractor and relevant trade unions shall execute the PLA in a form acceptable to the county.

The county also considers including community workforce elements in PLAs to include targeted hiring goals. In addition to providing direct benefits to workers, community workforce elements support local and regional economic growth through hiring and support of small business, increase job access for disadvantaged workers, provide workers with job training, develop a skilled workforce to support local contractors, and increase the capacity of small minority- and women-owned business to compete and participate in public works contracts.

Washington State requires contractors to pay prevailing wage when a project is funded by public dollars or is a turn-key project, meaning a private construction resulting from government agency agreements to rent, lease, or purchase and the project involves construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or repair.

King County recognizes the vital role that unions play in creating and maintaining living wage jobs for residents. Continued partnership with unions in job training, apprenticeship, workforce development, and community labor standards is threaded through economic relief and recovery efforts.

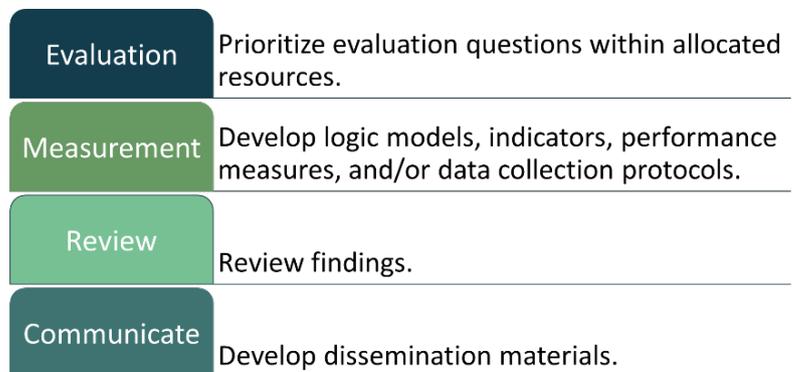


**Figure 23: Over 60% of the county's workforce is represented by a union.**

*The county works in partnership with the labor unions to be the best-run government for the communities it serves.*

## Use of Evidence

As King County staff undertake program design, they use existing data, research, and best practices to inform programmatic development. Community data is used to understand the varying needs of communities and to conduct equity analyses to prioritize service investments. The county incorporates evidence-based interventions as defined by Treasury Guidance into its programs where practical, cost-effective, and where such evidence exists. The decisions to adopt evidence-based models in programmatic interventions lives with program staff who are the subject matter experts and closest to understanding the population's needs.



**Figure 24: Sample evaluation plan from the Best Starts for Kids Implementation Plan.**

*King County initiatives commonly develop evaluation and measurement plans for program strategies.*

Evidence-based interventions refer to processes, procedures es, programs, or policies that have been rigorously studied and proven effective. In many cases, the county's program interventions are innovations that do not have an existing evidence base. Where an evidence base does exist, in order to utilize evidence-based interventions, programs must follow evidence-based models with fidelity and must closely monitor fidelity during implementation to ensure that the program will produce the desired outcomes. Thus, while the county's practices are informed by the available evidence, it is not always feasible or desirable to utilize evidence-based interventions. At times, those models may not be the best fit for the populations being served. In which case, program leadership decides to customize the program to better meet existing community needs.

The U.S. Treasury encourages jurisdictions to consider conducting program evaluations on new or innovative programs in order to build evidence of efficacy. While this approach can magnify the long-term impact of a program, it can sometimes require intensive oversight, significant cost, and careful planning in order to include program evaluations in program design. In such cases, the investment of time and resources for program evaluation must be weighed against the acute and immediate need of the community for recovery and relief programs.

Several King County COVID-relief programs have invested in evaluation efforts that have measured the efficacy of their programming. Some of these evaluations were for earlier phases of the programming that were funded with CRF or other grant funds, and therefore do not meet Treasury's definition of "moderate to strong evidence base." These evaluation efforts are discussed in more depth in the performance reporting sections of the report. Most CLFR programs have taken an evidence-informed rather than an evidence-based approach and have not elected to dedicate funding program evaluation. King County also takes an evidence-building approach to many innovations, where we use data and community expertise to build interventions and seek to measure their performance and impact over time through a variety of means, such as process evaluation, qualitative evaluation, customer feedback, observational studies, performance measurement linked to results-based accountability models and theories of change, and impact evaluation.

A list of impact evaluations performed on COVID-relief programs are listed below:

Program	Evaluation Funding Source	Link to Report
<b>Shelter Deintensification</b>	Gates Foundation & University of Washington	<a href="#">Full Report</a>
<b>Isolation and Quarantine</b>	University of Washington	<a href="#">Staff Report and Presentation</a>
<b>Safe Start Program</b>	CRF	<a href="#">Program Evaluation</a>

**Figure 25: List of Impact Evaluations for King County COVID relief programs.**

In addition to program interventions that are using evidence-based, evidence-informed, or evidence-building approaches as described above, King County's COVID-19 response relied very heavily on using the best data and science to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on our communities. Our COVID-19 dashboards and our policy directives were driven by data and science, and our region relied on this emerging evidence to advance equity in our response. For example, our COVID-19 Surveillance Data Dashboards focus on race/ethnicity data leading to more equitable vaccination, testing, and response, while the COVID-19 Vulnerable Communities Data Tool drilled down to neighborhood-level data, helping communities facing disproportionate burdens. As well, many King County program interventions during the COVID-19 response relied on these dashboards and data to ensure communities with the highest needs had access to emergency resources, like rental assistance and small business relief. In the face of immediate and pressing needs caused by the pandemic, this points to the critical role played by evidence-informed approaches beyond causal evaluation in equitable allocation and administration of resources, like access to vaccines, that undoubtedly led to better outcomes for King County communities.

On a different but vital future-focused evidence-gathering initiative, King County's Partnership Innovations for Evidence looked to academic, outside health systems, contracting systems, and even transit agencies to develop new opportunities for collaboration on data collection. One example is the King County-Stanford Data Challenge, which cultivates new research partnerships by leading with the public sectors' priority learning questions. Another example is the Best Start for Kids Equity and Evidence in Contracting, which pursues outcome and data-based contracting while supporting the success of community-based organizations who have historically been excluded from contracting opportunities. These innovative efforts demonstrate the robust, creative, and rigorous evidence-in-action approach of King County to change its public landscape through science

and transparent, public-facing information. The County has much additional evidence-gathering efforts, from issue-based Health and Human Services Integrated Data Hubs and Nutrition Initiatives to data-practice innovations for evidence such as Best Start for Kids Health Survey. King County leans on data-driven decisions and policy generation and seeks new ways to understand its own people and their needs.

## King County Recovery

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While measurement of individual programs is key to producing meaningful outcomes for the region, the overall success of these programs cannot be understood without a clear picture of the regional economic, social, and health indicators. The Office of Economic and Financial Analysis (OEFA) produces economic and revenue forecasts for King County budgeting purposes and guidance. This office utilizes both national and regional data to inform decision making by county leaders. Public Health – Seattle and King County tracks social indicators of well-being in various dashboards. Public Health also has several dashboards related to the pandemic, which are essential to understanding where resources are needed for recovery.

### Key Indicators of COVID-19

The [Daily COVID-19 Outbreak Summary](#)<sup>3</sup> tracks a variety of various output measures, including the number of cases, positivity rates, hospitalizations, and deaths due to COVID-19 with the capacity to see trends based on age, race/ethnicity and zip code. The [COVID-19 Community Levels](#)<sup>4</sup> utilizes the CDC's recommended key indicator data points to calculate community transmission levels and trends in hospitalizations and deaths to monitor both the pandemic and the capacity for regional response. Using a risk assessment approach (low, medium, high), the County announces the level of COVID prevalence, acuity, and impact on regional healthcare facilities, posted daily on the website. Currently, the region is experiencing a medium wave of transmission, largely due to prevalence of Omicron variants. While the rate of community spread is concerning, the risk of death from COVID-19 and the hospitalization rates remain below levels from other times of peak COVID-19 spread.

[Vaccination rates](#)<sup>5</sup> are tracked separately and allow policy makers to closely track local efforts, including viewing disaggregated data by race, age, gender, and geography. At this time, over five million doses have been administered, and over 86% of the eligible population (ages 5+) has completed their primary vaccine series. The relatively high rate of vaccination in the region has so far buffered the impacts of COVID variants on hospitalization and death rates.

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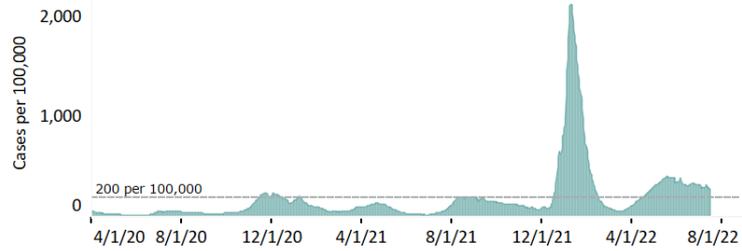
<sup>3</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/data/summary-dashboard.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/data/community-level.aspx>

<sup>5</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/data/vaccination.aspx>

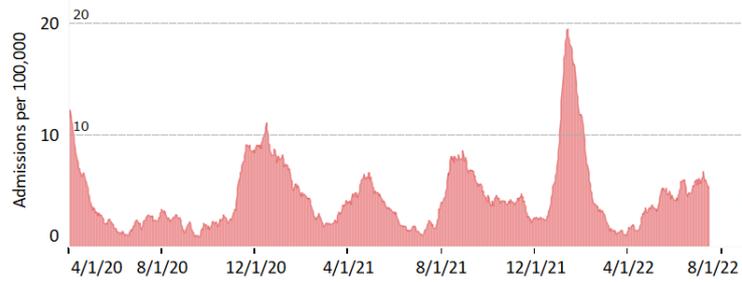
**Number of new COVID-19 cases**

**276.5**  
new COVID-19 cases  
per 100,000 residents  
in the past 7 days



**Number of new COVID-19 hospital admissions**

**5.0**  
new COVID-19 hospital admissions  
per 100,000 residents  
in the past 7 days



**Percent of hospital inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients**

**8.6%**  
of staffed inpatient beds  
occupied by COVID-19 patients  
(7-day average)

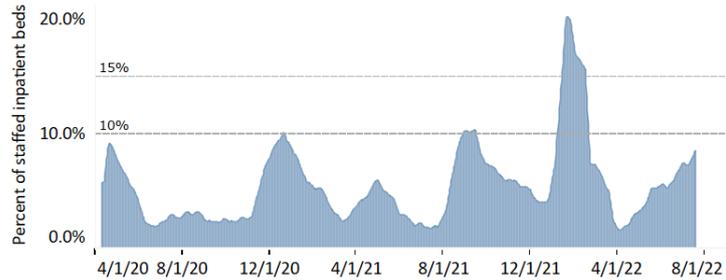


Figure 26: Visual from the "COVID-19 Community Levels" dashboard as of July 20, 2022.

**Economic Indicators**

The Office of Economic and Financial Analysis tracks several key economic indicators related to the local economy, including job growth, house prices, taxable sales, and inflation. OEFA shares this information in the [EconoPulse](#) newsletter.<sup>6</sup> For the fourth quarter of 2021, job growth, house prices, taxable sales, and inflation all showed considerable growth over the fourth quarter of 2020, suggesting the local economic recovery was continuing.

Employment recovery in King County continued in the fourth quarter, particularly in leisure, hospitality, and other sectors recovering from pandemic losses. Nearly all sectors are employing fewer people in 2021 than prior to the pandemic (December 2019), but exceptions include the information sector and professional/business services. The King County real estate market is seeing inventory declines and price

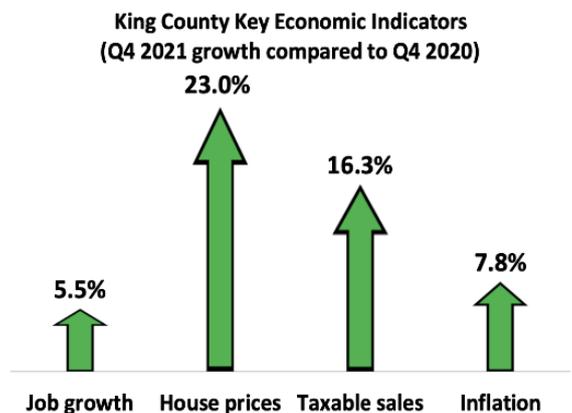


Figure 27: Key Economic Indicators Visual from Q4 2021 EconoPulse

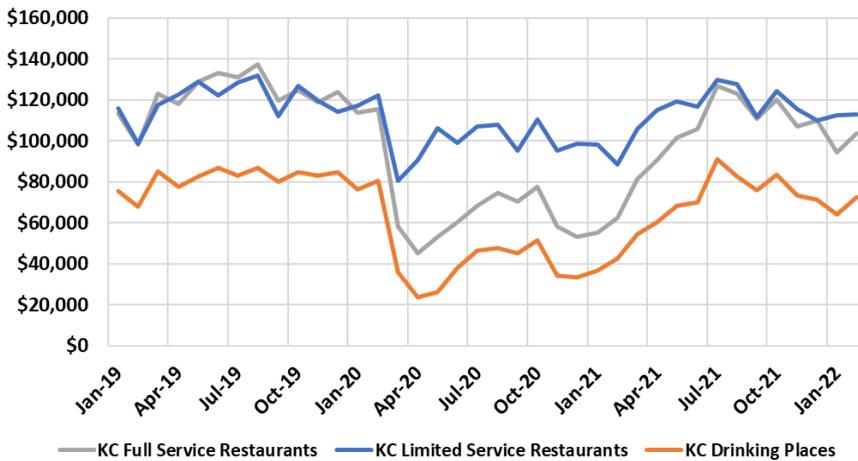
<sup>6</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/independent/forecasting/EconoPulse.aspx>

increases. While single-family permitting continues to slow, multi-family permitting is rapidly growing. Rising inflation in recent months continues to be driven by transportation, housing, and food and beverages.

To further understand how the economic recovery differs by sector, OEFA began measuring taxable retail sales by sector using the 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and tracking the count of taxpaying businesses by utilizing the unified business identifier number (UBI) issued by Washington State Department of Revenue. This allowed OEFA to develop a "[taxable sales per UBI](#)" metric that measures the average taxable sales of all taxpaying businesses in a given sector each month.<sup>7</sup>



**King County Dining Establishments  
Taxable Sales per UBI**



**Figure 28: The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant declines to sales tax revenue in King County.**

*Impacts were uneven; a business's sector had a major impact on its change in taxable value. Using a breakdown of taxable sales and taxpaying business counts by 6-digit NAICS code, King County developed a "taxable sales per UBI" metric that measures the average taxable sales of all taxpaying businesses in a given sector each month. A UBI number is a nine-digit number that registers a business with several state agencies and allows it to do business in Washington State.*

A visualization of this measure is shown for dining establishment. It shows that the pandemic effects were felt most sharply by bars, followed by full-service restaurants. All three types of establishments have now increased to or sustained low pre-pandemic levels since March 2021.

### Current Outlook

OEFA publishes an [Economic Forecast](#) each quarter, which is used by policy makers and agencies for fiscal planning.<sup>8</sup> This forecast model tracks employment, personal income, the consumer price index, housing permits, population, and taxable retail sales. Because much of King County's revenue is directly related to these metrics, the forecast is vital to determining the levels of available funding for government to spend.

Summary Forecast				
Q2 2022				
Annual Percent Change				
	Actual		Forecast	
	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>King County</b>				
Employment	-5.8%	1.8%	4.9%	2.4%
Personal Income (cur. \$)	6.2%	8.9%	2.5%	4.7%
Consumer Price Index	1.7%	4.6%	7.3%	3.7%
Housing Permits	-21.4%	33.1%	-15.3%	-1.1%
Population	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%

**Figure 29: OEFA [Summary Forecast](#) provides a valuable local economy planning tool, and is updated quarterly.**

<sup>7</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/independent/forecasting/Covid-19.aspx>

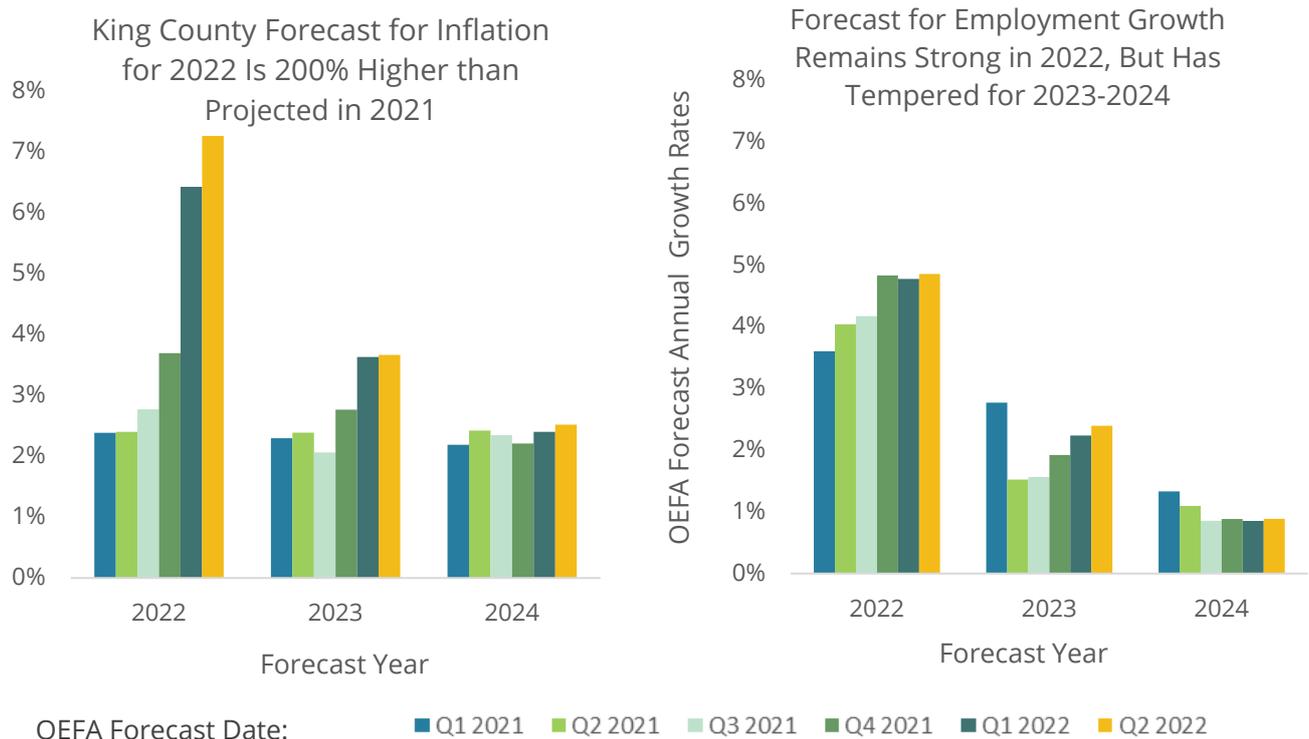
<sup>8</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/independent/forecasting.aspx>

Currently, there is increasing uncertainty in the economic outlook for the United States. Inflation is at its highest levels in 40 years, spurred by a sharp rise in fuel prices. Continued disruptions in the global supply chain and the war in Ukraine have exacerbated pressures on the domestic economy. While the pandemic phase of COVID-19 is tapering down, the emergence of new variants ensures that the virus will continue to have significant impacts for some time to come.

At the same time, the labor market remains very tight, and employers have struggled to find qualified workers for many skilled positions. Personal income, which has been buoyed by strong growth in wages during 2021, has continued to experience growth, but rising prices have begun to outstrip these gains.

The Federal Reserve has moved to slow inflation by raising interest rates, which has resulted in significant cooling the housing market. In recent days, the Fed has indicated that it may ease back on the pace of hikes, given signs that its earlier hikes may be easing inflationary pressures. That said, there remains significant uncertainty in the market, and fears of recession persist.

The local impacts of these national and global trends can be seen in the evolving projections from OEFA. Comparing the quarterly forecasts for four key metrics—employment, personal income, inflation, and taxable retail sales—shows how the growing uncertainty and inflationary pressures are impacted the local fiscal outlook:



**Figure 30: The forecast for employment growth has remained strong, even as projections for inflation sharply increased.**

*OEFA published forecasts on a quarterly basis. Comparison of the projected annual growth from the different forecasts shows how the economic outlook, and financial planning assumptions, have evolved over time. This comparison is especially relevant during periods of economic uncertainty. The stark difference in the projected annual rate of inflation for 2022 between the Q1 2021 forecast and the Q2 2022 forecast highlight the unanticipated and unprecedented nature of the current inflationary pressure.*

The outlook for local government spending is challenging in the near-term horizon. Steep increase in the cost of borrowing will have significant impacts on capital spending, and revenue sources will be outstripped by the rising cost of goods and services. The outflow of COVID-relief funding will continue in 2022 and 2023 before slowing significantly in 2024, as federal revenue streams are exhausted. The one-time nature of this revenue stream increases the importance of strategic allocation of CLFR-funding.

## Other Economic, Social, and Health Indicators

Economic	Social	Health
<p><b>Unemployment</b></p> <p><b>8,900+</b></p> <p>King County residents received <b>unemployment benefits</b> the week of December 26 - January 1, 2022</p>	<p><b>Food Insecurity</b></p> <p><b>↑ 15,100</b></p> <p>more King County households received <b>Basic Food assistance</b> in May 2022 than January 2020, a 15% increase</p>	<p><b>Health Insurance</b></p> <p><b>4%</b></p> <p>of adults ages 19-64 in King, Pierce &amp; Snohomish Counties <b>were uninsured</b> from April 27, 2022-May 9, 2022</p>
<p><b>Housing Insecurity</b></p> <p><b>9%</b></p> <p>of renters or homeowners with a mortgage in Seattle/Tacoma/Bellevue MSA <b>were behind on housing payments</b> from April 27-May 9, 2022</p>	<p><b>Food Insecurity</b></p> <p><b>5%</b></p> <p>of adults in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties <b>did not have enough food to eat</b> between April 27 - May 9, 2022</p>	<p><b>Healthcare</b></p> <p><b>↑ 91,200</b></p> <p>more King County residents were enrolled in <b>Medicaid</b> in March 2022 than in January 2020</p>
<p><b>Traffic Collisions</b></p> <p><b>↓ -17%</b></p> <p>decrease in <b>traffic collisions</b> in April 2022 compared to April 2019</p>	<p><b>Family Violence</b></p> <p><b>↓ -10%</b></p> <p>decrease in calls from King County residents to the <b>National Domestic Violence Hotline</b> in April 2022 compared to April 2020</p>	<p><b>Behavioral Health</b></p> <p><b>↑ 38%</b></p> <p>increase in <b>calls to behavioral health crisis line</b> in April 2022 compared to 2019</p>
<p><b>Basic Needs</b></p> <p><b>51%</b></p> <p>of calls to 2-1-1 hotline requested <b>housing-related assistance</b> from January 4, 2021-May 15, 2022</p>	<p><b>Education &amp; Childcare</b></p> <p><b>35%</b></p> <p>of adults with children experienced <b>childcare unavailability</b> due to COVID-19 from December 1, 2021 - February 7, 2022</p>	<p><b>Toxic Exposures</b></p> <p><b>↓ -4%</b></p> <p>decrease in <b>calls to WA Poison Center</b> from King County residents in January-May 2022 compared to 2019</p>

**Figure 31: Public Health — Seattle & King County is monitoring changes in key economic, social, and other health indicators resulting from strategies to slow the spread of COVID-19.**

*The above metrics were selected based on studies from previous outbreaks, which have linked strategies such as social distancing, school closures, and business closures to specific outcomes. Visual taken from Public Health — Seattle & King County's "Key Economic, Social, and Overall Health Impacts" Dashboard.*

Public Health – Seattle and King County assembled a [dashboard](#) to monitor several indicators of economic, social, and overall health impacts.<sup>9</sup> Updated weekly, these indicators include measures related to economic stability, housing, food insecurity, education, health care, behavioral health, and overall health. These indicators provide a more holistic view of the pandemic and allow policy makers to access demographic and other detailed data in order to focus programs where the needs are greatest in the community.

<sup>9</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/data/impacts.aspx>

The indicators suggest that while improvements in employment, more work needs to be done. While improvements in employment (and a large drop-in first-time unemployment benefit applications) has contributed to slow improvement in personal income, social strain has risen in the form of behavioral health care demands, enrollment in Medicaid, and food insecurity. The shocking rise in home prices, accompanied by significant inflation, adds additional burdens on resident well-being.

Race and place impact quality of life in King County. People of color, low-income residents and immigrants and refugees persistently face inequities in key educational, economic and health outcomes. Our responsibility to remedy these conditions is a moral imperative; inequities undermine our collective prosperity and threaten our region's ability to remain globally competitive. As long as race and place are predictors of well-being, our vision for a King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive remains elusive.

We also recognize that many of our government policies and practices have historically been designed to react to problems and crises in our communities after they arise. Using a "stream" metaphor, these problems are the downstream results of inequities that exist in social, physical, and economic conditions in our community (also known as our "determinants of equity"). Moving upstream allows us to examine the root causes of these conditions and create solutions that operate at a systems and structural level, ultimately preventing crises and problems from occurring and leading to healthier, more equitable outcomes.

As people are not all situated the same, with the same opportunities to thrive, pro-equity policies and practices are designed to account for these differences. Focusing on the people and places where needs are greatest leads to improved outcomes for everyone.

# Performance Report

One year after the 2021 Recovery Plan Report, King County has launched nearly 70 programs and has roughly 25 programs in development. Launched programs have identified performance metrics and continue to refine the measures on as needed basis. The program design phase requires programs to identify performance measures prior to program launch. The performance report sections will focus on King County approaches to performance measurement—both broadly and for this funding, specifically highlighting major programs by portfolio.

## Background on King County's Performance Measurement Approach

King County has been at the forefront of performance measurement, working on enterprise-level performance measurement since 2003. The County has been recognized for this work on numerous occasions, most recently as the recipient of the 2019 Center for Accountability and Performance Organizational Leadership Award, given by the American Society of Public Administration.

The County's performance measurement approach began with its KingStat program in the early 2000s. In 2013 the Executive Branch leadership updated the approach across all departments to reflect the County's incorporation of Lean management principles. It started implementing organizational performance discussions using visual management tools called tier boards and management review sessions called roundings or operations review meetings. The identification of performance measures has been required in the biennial business planning process and investment monitoring. In addition, some departments have performance measurement and evaluation units to support comprehensive reporting to funders across a variety of health and human services and transportation functions.

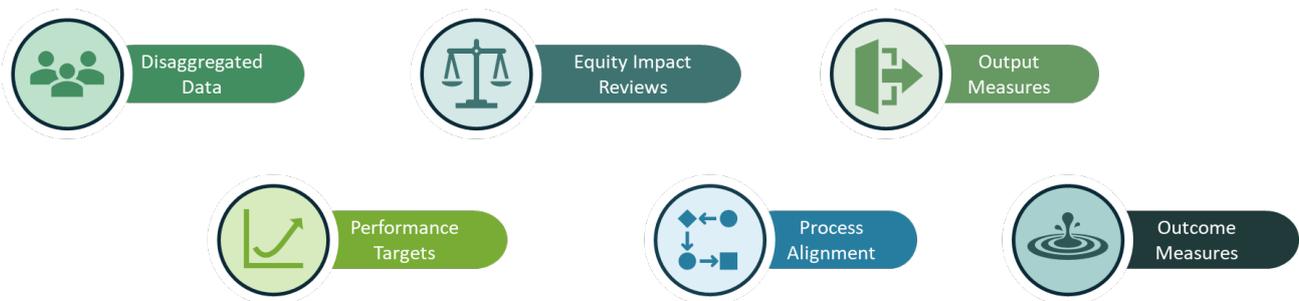


Figure 32: Key Elements of King County's Performance Measurement Approach.

The performance measurement work is aligned to King County’s Lean Maturity Model, which departments are using to develop their Lean management maturity in variety of areas (see below for the levels of maturity for performance measurement). The model encourages the use of data disaggregation, performance targets, equity performance reviews, and aligned sets of process, output, and outcome measures. PSB has trained nearly 700 staff across the organization by offering training courses quarterly since 2016.

<p><b>Performance measures:</b> Organization’s collection and use of performance data and development and use of performance measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance measures begin to be defined.</li> <li>• At least one of the three types of measures (process, output, outcome) are used.</li> <li>• Performance data is available for some measures.</li> <li>• Data is available by race, income, language, and place, where applicable, and includes adequate data protections.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least two of the three types of measures (process, output, outcome) are used.</li> <li>• Performance measures begin to cascade between some tiers.</li> <li>• Performance data are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- available for key performance measures and updated on a frequent schedule</li> <li>- used to monitor progress towards targets</li> <li>- available to leaders</li> <li>- disaggregated by race, income, language, and place, where applicable, and includes adequate data protections.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Performance targets:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- are identified for key performance measures</li> <li>- are measurable</li> <li>- are time-bound</li> <li>- direct work</li> <li>- are determined in consultation with multiple levels within the organization</li> <li>- aim for equitable results</li> <li>- are disaggregated by race, income, language, and place, where applicable</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance measures are transparent to customers.</li> <li>• Performance measures and supporting data are understood, owned by, and available to employees.</li> <li>• Performance measures drive engagement, learning and improvement activities.</li> <li>• All three types of measures (process, output, outcome) are used.</li> <li>• There are separate measures focused on people, cost, and service.</li> <li>• Performance measures drive equity.</li> <li>• Disaggregated data is routinely used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance measures in the organization cascade down.</li> <li>• Performance measures are connected across the line of business.</li> <li>• Targets are reassessed periodically based on changing customer needs, continuous improvement progress, and disaggregated data.</li> <li>• Performance data, including outcomes, is available to the public.</li> <li>• Data is routinely examined to identify structural bias.</li> </ul>
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**Figure 33: King County Lean Maturity Model. Performance measurement maturity phases move from left to right.**

### CLFR Funded Programs

King County has shared the performance measurement requirements and expectations with program staff so that they may incorporate into their program design and contract development. In addition, King County’s Performance and Strategy team has provided program staff with tools to promote logic model development and identification of associated process, output, and outcome metrics. The team also encourages programs to collect data on these metrics that are disaggregated by programmatically meaningful demographics such as race, place, gender, income status, among other categories. The team has developed tip sheets on performance metrics and logic models and has offered customized training and technical assistance upon request. King County relies upon the subject matter expertise of program staff to identify meaningful output and outcome performance metrics that can be disaggregated.

Program goals are set out by the King County Council and County Executive. Implementation and results are then tracked at the programmatic level and reported in a variety of venues such as online, King County Council meetings, Treasury quarterly reporting, and the annual Recovery Plan. Performance measurement design, data collection and analysis, and monitoring is an ongoing body of work built into the CLFR-funded process.

Over the course of this last year the team has worked to align related bodies of work to form “portfolios” for more aggregate reporting within King County’s ARPA-funded bodies of work. This year’s report proudly highlights some of the major programs by spending portfolio.

## Methodology

In preparation for this report, the team planned the data collection and analysis in concert with the Treasury deadline of July 31, 2022. The Compliance and Reporting Guidance for State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds produced by the Department of the Treasury was used to guide the development of this report.<sup>10</sup> The core team for this report consisted of the Federal Funding Program Manager, a Performance and Strategy Analyst, and a Graduate Intern all located in the King County Office of Performance Strategy and Budget. Core team began meeting to plan for this work late February 2022 and brought on an intern to assist with the report development late May 2022.

Two principles that guided development of King County's Recovery Plan approach: the primary audience would be King County residents, and the scope of the report would be to describe King County's COVID relief and recovery programs, starting with a holistic view of vision and strategies and then focusing on the specific programmatic portfolios utilizing CLFR funding. This approach accords with Treasury's guidance, encompassing all required elements while embracing Treasury's emphasis on community engagement, transparency, and accountability.

The core team first began by reviewing lessons learned from the previous reporting cycle in 2021. The team agreed to pursue a similar approach as the year prior by using a survey as the primary means of gathering data from program leads, accompanied by individual follow-up with program leads that were managing major programs highlighted in this report. In addition, the team agreed that data would need to be collected in May to allow sufficient time to consolidate information and create a report that meets the Treasury deadline of July 31, 2022.

Early March 2022, the core team presented the project approach to the King County Federal Funding Oversight Committee for review. The core team proceeded to communicate the approach to staff at two Countywide Staff meetings for staff that manage federal grants called Revive and Thrive. The first presentation in March was intended to raise awareness about the upcoming report, timeline, and approach. The second presentation in April walked staff through how to navigate the survey and provided contact information for staff if there were any questions or additional technical support needed.

The survey launched the week of May 9, 2022, and asked program managers to provide data and information from July 1, 2021, to April 30, 2022. The core team provided two "office hour" sessions for technical support to answer staff questions and provided individual technical assistance to staff on an as needed basis. Since the Treasury's reporting period for the 2022 Recovery Plan Report ended June 30, 2022, the core team also communicated that programs that expected to receive additional data between April 30 and June 30, 2022, would be asked to provide updated information. The core team recognized that most programs have some lag time between program performance and data reporting. Where practicable, the team synchronized Recovery Plan reporting with other reporting streams. Therefore, the exact time period for the performance data presented in this reported is noted in the relevant section.

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<sup>10</sup> The Compliance and Reporting Guidance for State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRF-Compliance-and-Reporting-Guidance.pdf>

In addition, some programs have braided multiple funding sources into program services. Separating performance reporting data for these programs by funding stream would not properly reflect the overall impact and design of the program, as well as impose additional data gathering burdens without clear benefit. Therefore, the core team has provided discussion of the funding strategy to complement measurement at the program level.

To align with the Treasury Quarterly reporting schedule, the core team worked with the King County Finance Business Operations Division to incorporate the latest Q2 spending data submitted to Treasury in July 2022 in this report. The primary source for this reporting is our enterprise accounting system. Agencies review this data to ensure that all expenditure are correct and to gather other programmatic data required by Treasury.

Prior to submittal this report was reviewed by subject matter experts and program managers that provided information for the major highlighted projects for accuracy. This report was also reviewed by leadership in the King County Office of Performance Strategy and Budget for accuracy and completeness.

# Public Health Response



## Public Health Response

King County's COVID-19 response continues to be robust and equitable, providing a local distinction as the "most vaccinated county" in Washington. In fact, King County has among the lowest rate of any county for case counts and deaths from COVID-19. Public Health — Seattle & King County's [COVID-19 Data Dashboards](#)<sup>11</sup> provide timely, responsive, valid, representative, and disaggregated data metrics, to the extent possible, to the public. The overall regional strategy is to prevent and respond quickly, equitably, and effectively to mitigate the changing COVID pandemic landscape. This includes a well-coordinated vaccination effort, testing, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine, supply chain, emergency response, data dashboards, and community navigation and outreach plan in conjunction with regional healthcare providers, pharmacies, and laboratories.

The current CLFR allocation for the Public Health response is \$91 Million. King County will continue to reassess the COVID-19 threat and, as necessary, provide non-congregate isolation and quarantine shelter services, vaccination events, testing, and other public health pandemic responses. FEMA and the Washington State Department of Health have been the primary funding sources for key elements of the response, including testing, isolation, and quarantine, contact tracing, and vaccination. These funding sources are expected to be phased out as COVID-19 evolves from a pandemic to endemic disease. CLFR is expected to be the primary funding source for the local COVID-19 response in the 2023-24 biennium.

### Investment Areas

- King County's Isolation and Quarantine facilities have served over 4,108 individuals between March 1, 2020 and June 27, 2022.
- Over 86% of eligible King County residents (ages 5+) have completed a primary COVID-19 series, which can be either 2 doses of Moderna/Pfizer or a single J&J dose.
- King County has administered over 5.9 million PCR tests overall with a focus on community members unable to access testing at a hospital or clinic.
- Other Public Health interventions have stabilized the information and supply chain, including coordinated response, PPE storage and warehouse lease continuation, and community mitigation and relief for the COVID-19 response.

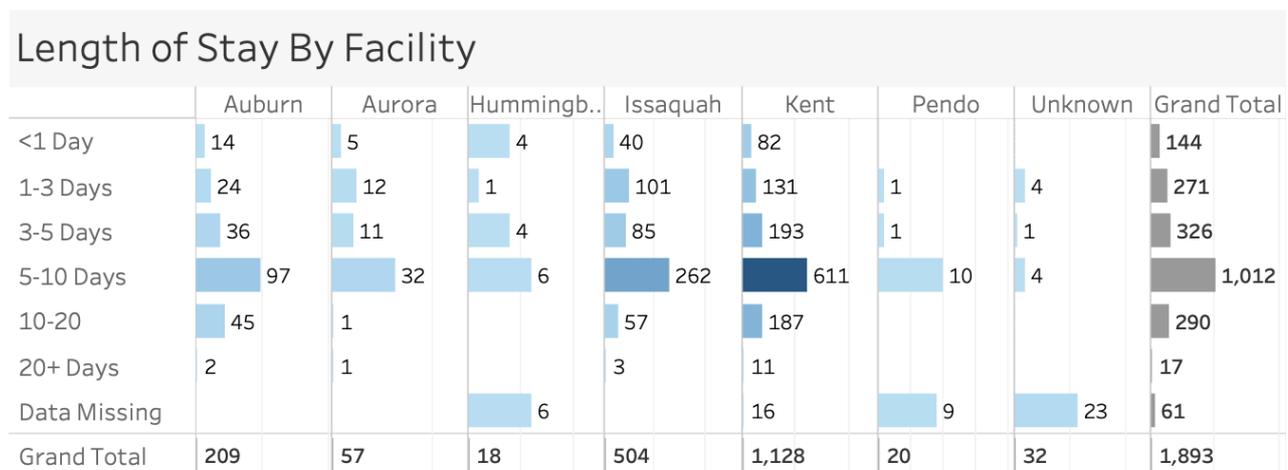
<sup>11</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/data.aspx>

## Isolation and Quarantine

King County continues to take prudent and necessary action to address the quickly changing COVID-19 pandemic course, which included the use of isolation and quarantine centers to keep our community safe by containing illness. COVID-19 Isolation & Quarantine (I&Q) and Assessment Center/Recovery Center (AC/RC) facilities put distance between people who can't reasonably self-isolate or quarantine and others in order to avoid transmission. This serves to reduce the spread of illness and keep hospital beds available for people with acute healthcare needs. I&Q includes wrap-around services: site management, security, laundry, waste management, residential monitoring, sanitation services, pet sheltering, residential supplies, case management, and housing navigation at some or all of the approved non-congregate shelter sites. Funding for most I&Q activities were through FEMA. Wraparound services, including behavioral health support and case workers, were funded by CLFR. While case numbers have dropped, the critical importance of responding and providing isolation and quarantine options for individuals (particularly those experiencing homelessness) to recover from COVID-19, or to protect others from exposure, remains key to the County's efforts.

Quarantine is for people who are not showing symptoms but are at increased risk for having been exposed to COVID-19. Isolation is used for people who are currently ill and able to spread the disease and who must stay away from others in order to avoid infecting them. While most people will isolate and recover in their own homes, temporary housing is needed for those who will struggle to safely isolate or recover in their homes and for individuals experiencing homelessness.

King County has a publicly facing set of directions on its [COVID-19 "Care and Support" page<sup>12</sup>](#) to clarify current I&Q standards for individuals of various vulnerabilities: homeless, immunocompromised, travelers, or those working in high-risk settings (e.g., healthcare, jails, crowded food service). Additional examples of people who seek I&Q facilities include those who can't self-isolate at home (sharing a dorm room, living with a fragile senior or immunocompromised family member), essential workers, first responders, healthcare workers, or families with children. Overall, a total of 4,108 King County residents have been placed in Isolation and Quarantine facilities since March 2020.

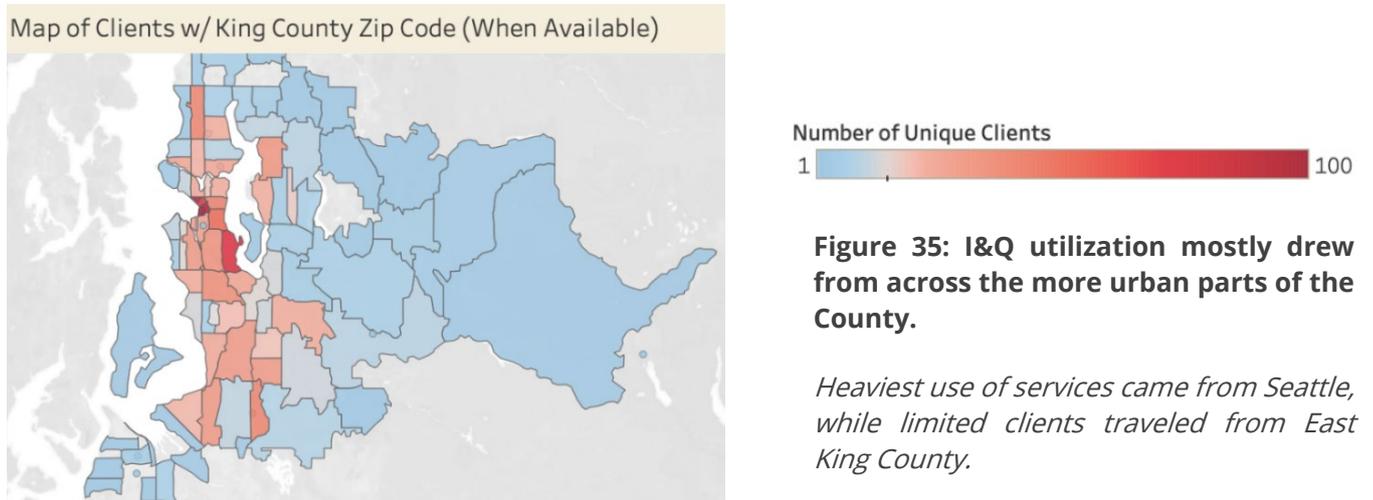


**Figure 34: Average length of stay is 5-10 days.**

<sup>12</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/care/quarantine.aspx>

*Between March 1, 2021, and June 27, 2022, the Kent property saw the largest volume of clients.*

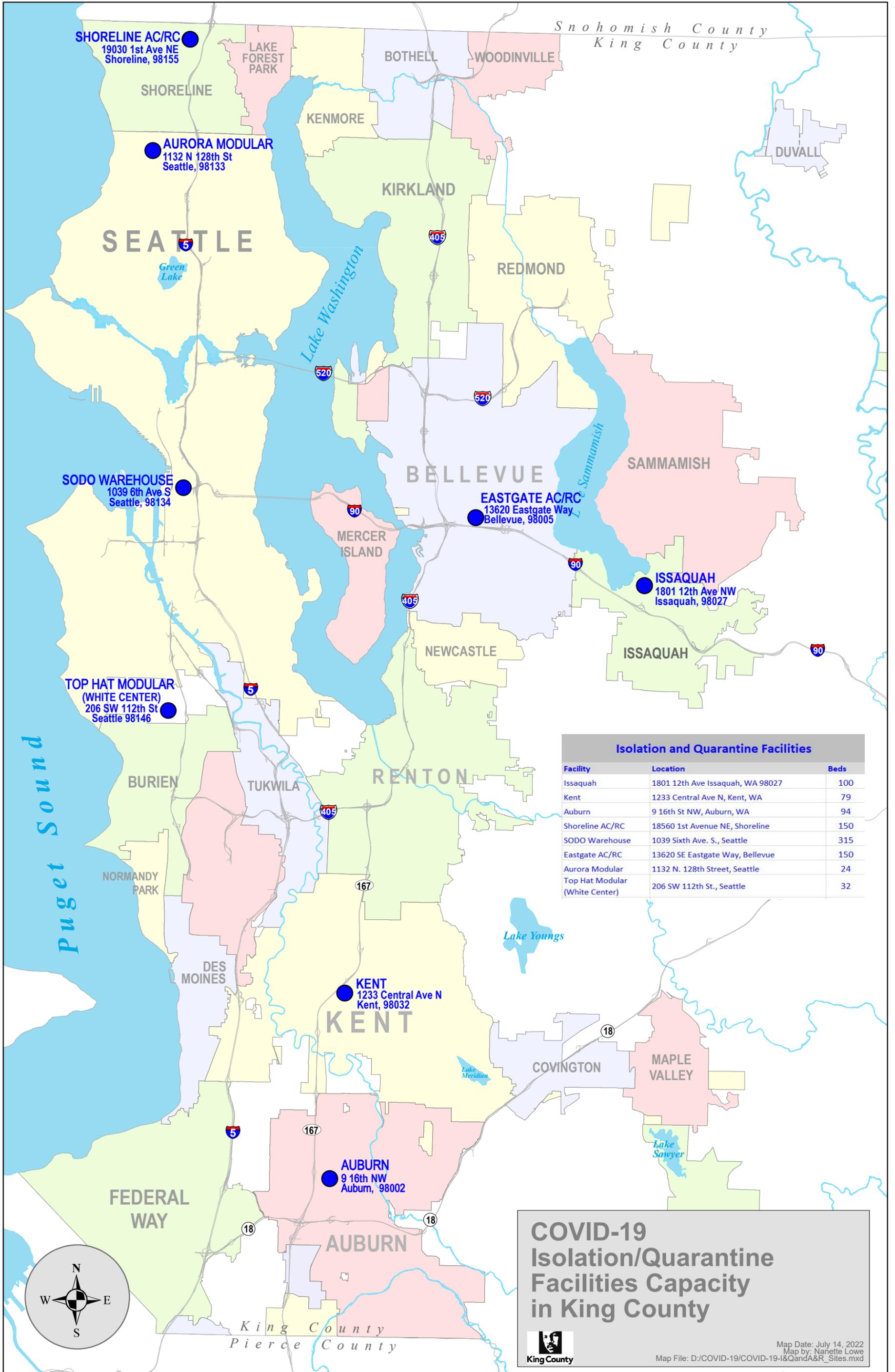
According to data collected between 3/1/2021 and 6/27/2022, the majority of clients stayed at I&Q for 5-10 days and most admissions were for positive COVID tests. Most discharges were based on the client being asymptomatic, followed by finishing isolation parameters, a negative test, or relocated to another facility. Approximately 10% of discharges were clients leaving against medical advice. While the I&Q program welcomes all individuals and households, the majority have been those facing housing insecurity. As such, most clients are discharged to a shelter upon exiting I&Q.



The above map demonstrates that King County I&Q sites are for our community at large. Based on data from clients able to provide their residential zip codes, most I&Q admissions were seen from clients in Seattle. I&Q sites were strategically placed in order to allow as easy access as possible to those in need.

King County has just recently phased out its successful I&Q Center in Kent, the first civilian COVID-19 I&Q site in the U.S., which opened in March of 2020. Reflecting the changing nature of the pandemic and other prevention strategies, the Kent site stands ready to respond to future demand but is currently no longer taking clients. New programs are returning to a more traditional approach, with services tailored to support people experiencing homelessness or unstable housing conditions but still open to anyone who cannot safely isolate or quarantine at home. This includes smaller locations for lodging, supported by a Mobile Isolation and Quarantine Care Team that provides multilingual coordination of care across the region, with emphasis on equity care for communities of risk. Services are free, and no ID is required.

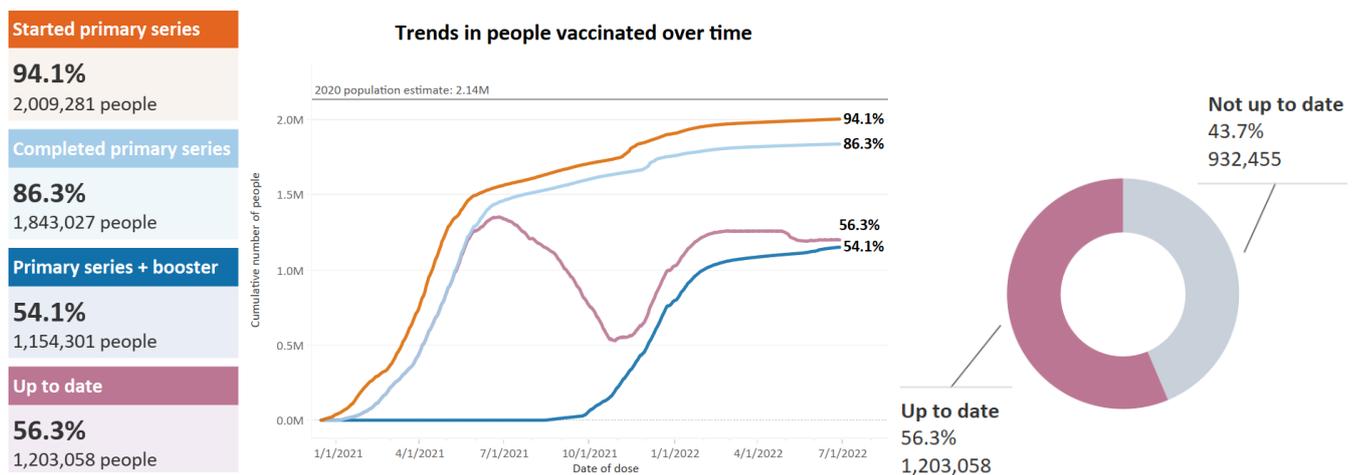
King County commits to sustaining non-congregate sheltering - isolation and quarantine operations, based on the ongoing threats of communicable disease to public health and safety. At the same time, responsive downsizing of operations will occur as the need wanes for these emergency services, with a steady eye on careful and flexible funding management. Nevertheless, I&Q has a surge plan for a future scenario of COVID-19 infection re-expansion. If COVID-19 rates rise again, I&Q will adjust beds and service hours to the extent possible at hotels and with the Mobile Care Team. If demand exceeds capacity, the program will prioritize services to those at highest risk for hospitalization. For homeless service providers, if I&Q facilities reach capacity, reimbursement for hotel stays (vouchers), reimbursement for food for hotel voucher guests, and reimbursement for surge staffing will be made



available. King County’s Prevention Division is in the process of changing the I&Q model, using hotel vouchers and contracts with long-term care facilities to provide continuing support.

## Vaccinations

As of June 2022, over 86% of eligible King County residents (ages 5+) have completed a primary series. Additionally, over 5 million total doses have been administered to King County residents. COVID-19 vaccination programs in King County have made tremendous progress in 2021-22, both in terms of how many people are now fully vaccinated and progress towards equitable vaccine delivery goals across all racial and ethnic groups and regions of the county. King County Public Health directly manages vaccination campaigns, co-administers vaccines at COVID vax events, and coordinates coverage through healthcare partners. Providing accurate vaccine education in several languages online and through printed materials, Public Health engages with many communities’ advocacy groups, interprets the CDC guidelines, and orchestrates vaccination data collection. While initial vaccination coverage is high, the level of up-to-date coverage is only 56.3%.<sup>13</sup> Strategic booster vaccination efforts must still be deployed to raise the up-to-date vaccination status.



**Figure 37: Primary series successful completion at 86.2% as of 7/1/22.**

*Up-to-date booster response lagging.*

The primary COVID-19 prevention goal, to vaccinate a minimum of 70 percent of all adults across racial and ethnic groups and regions, was met and exceeded. King County now continues striving for higher rates of vaccination boosters among older adults, children, and BIPOC populations that have been disproportionately impacted by COVID-19.

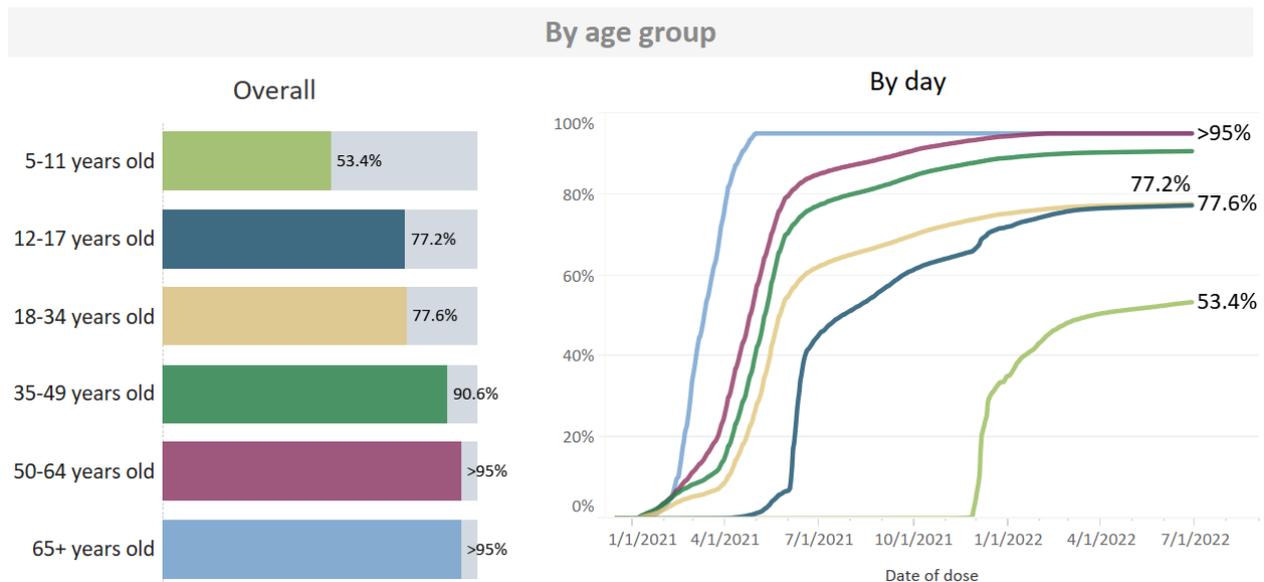
<sup>13</sup> Primary series refers to someone’s first COVID-19 vaccination series, which can range from 1 to 3 doses depending on the vaccine type and person’s age. Boosters refer to any additional dose given after a primary series. Up to date COVID-19 vaccine coverage is defined as having received all doses in the primary series and all boosters recommended for you, when eligible. Vaccine recommendations are different depending on age, the type of vaccine first received, and time since last dose. For additional details on CDC’s definition of primary series, booster doses, and staying up to date with COVID-19 vaccination, as well as more information on updated vaccine recommendations, see <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/immuno.html>.

This year, King County Public Health added a new data metric, looking at comparative risk between those who are not fully vaccinated vs those who are fully boosted, as well as vaccinated vs unvaccinated in terms of COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, or death. Key findings for the month of June show those who are not fully vaccinated are 1.5x more likely to become infected, 7x more likely to be hospitalized for COVID-19, and 10x more likely to die of COVID-19 related illness than boosted individuals.

### Equity in Vaccination Coverage

Vaccination access has been vital to assure equitable distribution. Fifteen King County cities have established open clinic, mall, in-home and walk-in vaccination strategies in conjunction with County public and private healthcare systems and community groups. Pop-up vaccination events with King County are held in a variety of settings (like park shelters or churches) by vaccine providers, community and faith-based organizations, and businesses working together to provide COVID-19 vaccines in a way that best meets the needs of the community. In-home vaccinations are supported with interpretation services, by local fire departments, pharmacies, and in-home medical providers. Innovative toolkits for enhanced communication (including social media) have been sent far and wide for community use and are made available at <https://kingcounty.gov/vaccine>.

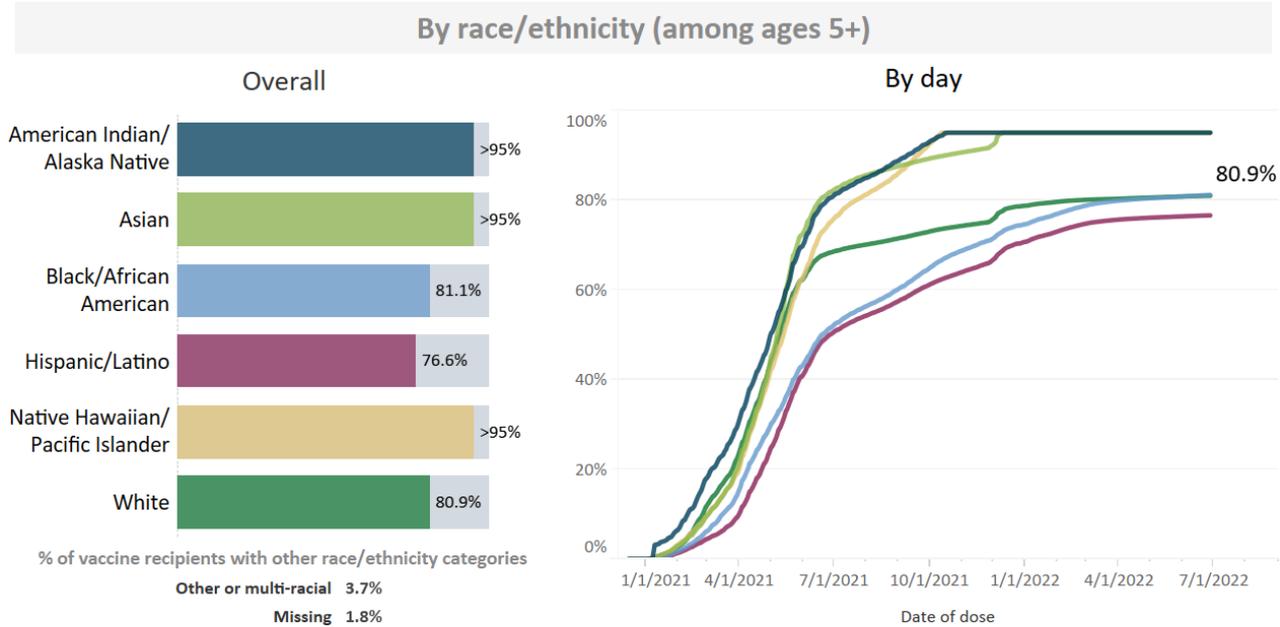
While an impressive number of residents have received at least one vaccine (94%), King County must still reach the 30% that are eligible for boosters and the 7.8% that have not finished their primary set. 130,000 individuals have not received any vaccine and outreach efforts are ongoing. The younger ages 6-12 and 18-34 are the most under-vaccinated groups. With the recent FDA approval for vaccinations for children 6 months-6 years, data will now require collection as to their vaccination rates. Older Blacks in Seattle, Hispanics in all parts of the County, and Whites in South and East King County are still struggling to fully vaccinate (with boosters).



**Figure 38: County residents ages 50+ are the most vaccinated with their COVID-19 primary series.**

Figure shows percentage of King County residents with completed primary series by age group as of July 1, 2022.

Residents who are in their middle to elderly years are predominantly vaccinated with a primary series; the younger age groups (5-34 years), however, are lagging behind. Individuals in the 18-34 category, who represent individuals in a prime economy-generating phase of life, will require additional outreach efforts and creative strategies to finish their primary series.

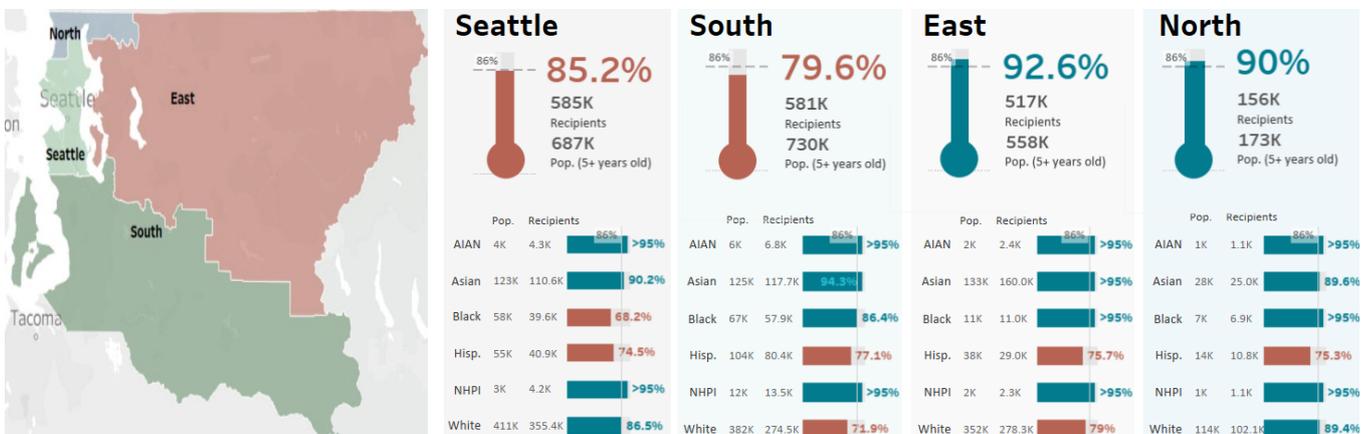


**Figure 39: Primary series rates are distributed well across age groups and races/ethnicities.**

*American Indian, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander populations are highly vaccinated.*

The majority of King County is doing very well with their vaccination compliance. While American Indian, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander primary vaccination rates by race/ethnicity exceed the Hispanic/Latino, Black and White populations are similar. The gaps are wider when considering full coverage (primary + boosters) in all races/ethnicities, but they are significantly under-vaccinated in the Hispanic and Black communities. All ethnic groups but particularly Blacks, Hispanics, and White residents need support for booster coverage.

### Vaccination Coverage by King County Region



**Figure 40: Equitable COVID-19 vaccination coverage by region across the County.**

*East and North King County are both 90%+ vaccinated, while South King County is lagging at slightly below 80% of the population completing their primary series. Figure shows primary series vaccine coverage of residents 5+ years old. Note that the County-wide coverage is 86.3%.*

South King County (Renton, Auburn, Federal Way) and Central District Seattle struggle the most to vaccinate its residents. North and East King County regions are doing the best. Vaccinations are primarily through partner contracts. As of July 2022, the only continuing King County high volume vaccination site is in Auburn, anticipating increased demand in South King County for individuals without regular healthcare providers moving forward. This site provides services to South King County and unincorporated King County where the lowest rates of vaccinations, highest incidents of disease, and highest incidents of COVID-related deaths. More outreach is required to investigate barriers in different parts of the County.

Funding for vaccination efforts is primarily through Washington State Department of Health. It is anticipated that some vaccination costs, like the cost of providing vaccination to the uninsured, will utilize CLFR funding in the next two years. Only one vaccination-related program, Vaccination Verification, utilized CLFR funding in the past year. The program provided education, communication resources, and support to businesses as they implemented a requirement that patrons at restaurants, bars, indoor recreational events and establishments, and outdoor events be fully vaccinated or provide evidence of a negative COVID test. This requirement was in effect from September 2021 to March 2022.

## Testing

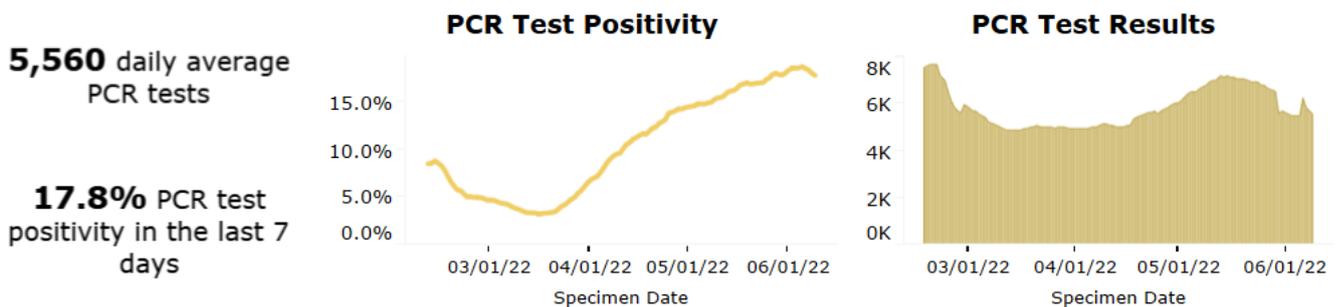
From the beginning of the pandemic, King County has provided a strategy of accessible, timely, and equitable symptom screening, testing, and contact tracing to identify people infected with COVID-19 so that actions can be taken to slow and stop the spread of the virus. In fact, King County has performed over 5.8M PCR tests to over 2M individuals in total. ARPA funding ensured the continued execution of all COVID-19 mobile testing operations including reactive and proactive COVID-19

testing, with the added ability to flex its capacity to accommodate surges in demand, such as in January 2022. As such, the County has been able to focus on community members unable to access testing at a hospital or clinic, including residents of homeless service sites, supportive housing programs, behavioral health residential programs, long term care facilities and adult family homes. In addition, multifaceted correctional and detention facility testing strategies for incarcerated individuals have received special attention.



**Figure 41: Photo from a King County operated COVID-19 drive-in and walk-up testing location in Tukwila, Washington.**

King County Public Health has both operated testing programs directly and through coordinated pharmacy and healthcare partnerships but will begin to downscale its processes in light of the changing COVID-19 testing environment. Overall PCR testing has been reduced with the more widespread use of antigen home testing kits. As [current CDC guidance](#) has changed in 2022,<sup>14</sup> King County Public Health is endorsing the use of self-testing and will subsequently be reducing its direct involvement in individual PCR testing. As of January 5, 2022, King County Public Health has purchased 700,000+ COVID-19 home testing kits to distribute to community-based organizations, community health centers, senior centers, libraries, and other congregate locations. Distribution of testing kits has primarily been funded through FEMA, and demand increase is anticipated for Autumn/Winter 2022 as residents return to work and school.



**Figure 42: PCR tests are increasing in positivity as self-testing and changing COVID transmissions impact PCR utilization.**

*With the ease of at-home tests, County performed PCR tests are somewhat decreasing in quantity but increasing in positivity rate at the end of June 2022; the overall percent of PCR tests positive since the start of the pandemic is 7.3%.*

Since the pandemic, King County has performed over 5.9M tests on roughly 2.1M people. With the dramatic increased availability of home test kits this year, the laboratory PCR test is being sought less by the public and often only to confirm a self-test finding. Laboratory PCR tests overall may drop but the number of positives will likely still fluctuate as the virus changes. King County Public Health has published an extensive set of guidelines, in a variety of languages, to address how to acquire an in-person test or use the home antigen tests. Testing of both types is still an essential tool in the fight to control transmission.

The County will continue to maximize equitable access for testing in unique communities or community members unable to access self-testing supplies or testing at a hospital or clinic. Overall, King County’s general testing strategy is phasing out high-volume testing sites in favor of partner contracts for testing the uninsured and antigen test kit coordination and distribution.

King County’s testing efforts have been funded through FEMA and the Washington State Department of Public Health. No CLFR-funding has been utilized for testing, but it is anticipated that CLFR will be the primary funding source in the 2023-2024 biennium.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/testing.html>

## Jail Health COVID-19 Testing and Surveillance Program

COVID-19 testing is paramount to identifying, isolating, and preventing the spread of disease in congregate settings. Jail Health Services (JHS), a division of Public Health — Seattle & King County, continues to provide a multifaceted testing program to ensure the health, safety, and wellbeing of all incarcerated individuals in the care of King County. Regular testing is one of the most effective medical countermeasures at reducing morbidity including symptom screening, scheduled testing, and contact tracing strategies to identify people infected with COVID-19 so that actions can be taken to slow and stop the spread of the virus. The intent of this funding is to support JHS' COVID-19 Testing Program, to perform rapid COVID-19 testing for incarcerated people upon entry into King County correctional facilities, throughout their incarceration period, and upon release in some circumstances. Individuals who test positive for COVID-19 are moved to a COVID-19 unit.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that incarcerated or detained persons with symptoms of COVID-19 or who have recent known or suspected exposure to someone with COVID-19 (including close contacts) should be tested for COVID-19 regardless of vaccination status. Screening testing, in conjunction with symptom screening, can be valuable in correctional and detention facilities because it can detect COVID-19 early and help stop transmission quickly, particularly in areas with moderate to high community transmission of COVID-19. Per CDC guidance, screening testing of incarcerated individuals should be done at intake, before transfer to another prison, and before visits or release into the community.

The Jail Health programs have been funded through FEMA and the Washington State Department of Public Health. It is anticipated that CLFR will be the primary funding source in the 2023-2024 biennium.

## Other Public Health Interventions

King County Public Health has successfully implemented ARPA funding for several additional components of solid infection control measures this year. One intervention is community mitigation and relief, in the form of Community Navigators. ARPA funding supports underserved communities disproportionately impacted (i.e., having known health disparities) by COVID-19 in non-standard government operations and Community Navigators are able to partner with the community in novel ways. Goals include minimizing inequities in disease and utilization of interventions that are community-informed where community partnerships and participation drive all desired outcomes, decisions, resource allocation, program, design, pro-equity results and structural changes.

In addition, coordinated response was required to stabilize the supply chain, PPE storage and warehouse lease continuation, and logistical support for the COVID tasks of testing and vaccination. In fact, King County

*"There wasn't a playbook when COVID hit, but King County residents worked together. Our largest employers and small businesses, friends and neighbors have followed the science and expertise of our public health leaders to achieve some of the highest vaccination rates in the nation. The last two years have challenged all of us, taking a toll on our community and our day-to-day lives. Entering the next phase of our COVID response should be a moment for all of us to reflect on the loss and pain of the last two years, but also a chance to look forward to the recovery and future we're building together."*

*— Dow Constantine, King County Executive*

purchased more than 24 million masks to distribute to residents, and during the Omicron surge distributed 1 million higher-grade masks to community-based organizations. Thankfully, availability of PPE, testing supplies, special equipment, vaccination supplies, and other requirements for a vigorous public health response is not facing the same acquisition challenges as a year ago. Currently, there is an adequate supply chain and funding mechanism to sustain at current rates and expand in the case of more aggressive spread of the virus.

Administratively, the COVID-19 response has required a robust Health and Medical Area Command (HMAC) Incident Management System and additional COVID-19 program staff support. The HMAC Program ensured alignment with national practice and federal requirements. It served as a central coordination entity for the entire COVID-19 response, including staffing COVID activity meetings, coordinating resources, convening briefings, producing situation reports and incident action plans, centralized document collection, and transition planning and after-action review. The County also has a call center to answer community questions, particularly in chronically underserved areas, including access to vaccination and testing, clarification of medical information about COVID-19, and even I&Q intake.

The complexity of the COVID-19 response has also required increased staffing, to handle multiple new divisions, urgency of tasks, goals, data collection and reporting, fiscal management, and communication management. Funding supports the Department of Community and Human Services for ongoing administration, monitoring, and evaluation of COVID-19 programs. Operations have moved into steady state with the slower rates of infection and hospitalization and stronger economic recovery.

## *A place for our community, for people to come and recover. A Staff Interview at King County's Issaquah Isolation and Quarantine Site*

### CASE STUDY

#### COVID-19 Isolation and Quarantine Sites

King County's isolation and quarantine center in Issaquah, where people come to recover from COVID illness or to quarantine from COVID symptoms, is safe and comfortable. **"You are going to feel like you have a place where people care about you and that you can get the care you need and the rest you need to recover,"** said Dan Floyd, Site Director.

If you've been exposed and are awaiting a test result or tested positive for COVID-19 and need a comfortable place to stay, King County's isolation and quarantine centers are here for you. Having a safe place to isolate or quarantine away from vulnerable family members, group settings or if you don't have a home, is critical to slowing the spread of COVID-19 and can make your recovery more comfortable.



King County's Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) quickly opened centers throughout the County at the onset of the pandemic for this reason, and in partnership with Public Health—Seattle & King County, continues to operate and care for our community members who need a place to isolate or quarantine. To show guests what they can expect during a stay at one of King County's isolation and quarantine centers, DCHS [spoke to the team](#) at our Issaquah site about the experience and care they provide.

*What is it like for a guest at an isolation and quarantine center?*

"If you were to come to the isolation and quarantine center, you would probably be transported by our Metro team. They are specially equipped." At the onset of the crisis, Metro retrofitted a fleet of vans to safely transport guests to needed medical care, door-to-door. King County Metro is breaking down one

key barrier many guests at DCHS’s emergency isolation, quarantine and recovery centers face—getting safe transportation to and from care that also helps prevent the spread of COVID-19. “You’ll pull right up to the hotel main entrance,” Jenrenee Fairlane, Nursing Supervisor, said.

A nurse will come out to get you, dressed in their PPE. Angela Maestas, Public Health Nurse, shared that, “when I introduce myself, I introduce myself as who I am and what my role is, and that I am assigned to you. And I am your personal nurse for the day.” Your nurse will bring you straight into your room and then provide more information.



*What is the typical stay like?*

The majority of clients were in quarantine for somewhere between 5 and 10 days and are discharged because they are asymptomatic. “Our medical team will do an initial check of your vital signs and your symptoms, to make sure we understand how to best serve you while you’re here,” said Dan Floyd.

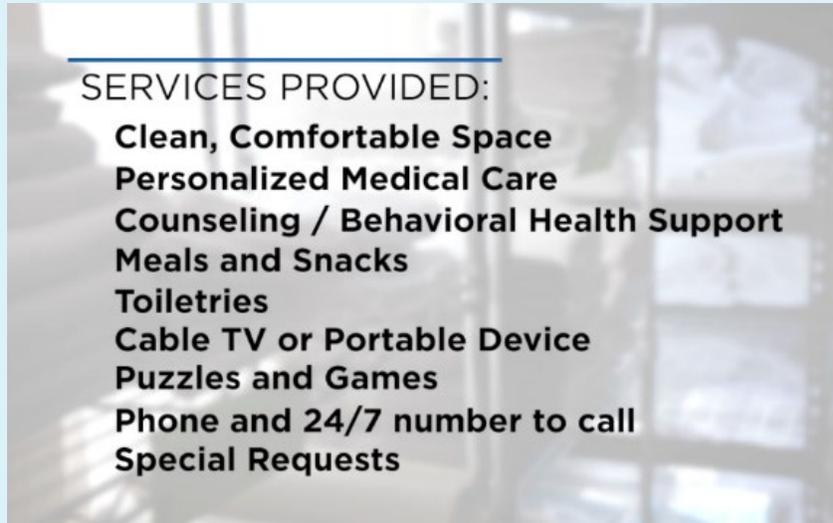
Kelli Nomura, Director of Behavioral Health and Recovery, expressed that, **“we know how difficult it is to come to a place for a length of time and not be with your support system in your family or your loved ones. What we’re trying to build here is just a supportive environment that really promotes whole person care.”**

The sites offer 24/7 wrap around services: “You’re always going to have medical care. You’re always going to have someone to talk to in behavioral health, so a counselor. And you’re always going to have somebody at the front desk if you need something,” Angela Maestas explained.

Jenrenee Fairlane, Nursing Supervisor, continued: “You get breakfast, lunch, and dinner. They’re going to deliver it to you by knocking on the door, and then they’ll back up and give some space while you’re able to pick it up.”

“All the rooms have Wi-Fi. They have televisions. We have a number of books and games and puzzles that we can offer to people,” Dan Floyd added.

In addition, “we have a behavior health team that as soon as you’re admitted, they start working on your discharge plans. They’ll help you figure out where exactly you’re going to go after this,” said Jenrenee Fairlane. When your stay is complete, Metro will pick you up and then take you on your way.



*Who can stay at an isolation and quarantine site?*

King County has set up facilities where anyone can come to recover from COVID-19: Families, couples, individuals. We are committed to providing a place to rest and recover when that space is unavailable at home for any number of reasons. Dan Floyd added, “If you’re a traveler, if you’re a person experiencing homelessness, those are all people who have been able to help.”

King County’s isolation and quarantine facilities stand ready to serve more residents in our community as the pandemic continues. Isolation and quarantine are important and proven public health practices to prevent the spread of disease, and these facilities are doing just that, saving lives.

**“This is a place for our community, for people to come and recover,”** according to Angela Maestas, Public Health Nurse. **“I had a guest tell me that he felt like he was healing mentally and physically here. It felt nice to hear that.”**

Families with children. Individuals. Essential workers. People living in multigenerational households. First responders. Travelers. People experiencing homelessness. Everyone is welcomed.

“We could not be more thankful for the medical providers and staff who handle everyone with care and respect when they walk through our doors. We will continue to do all that we can to provide a safe place to isolate, while we reduce infections and hospitalizations so more people across the County can lead full lives during the pandemic and after,” affirmed Leo Flor, DCHS Director and Dennis Worsham, Interim Director of Public Health – Seattle & King County in January of 2022.

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### I&Q Facilities Operation

King County's Isolation and Quarantine (I&Q) program provides alternative care facilities for those who cannot safely isolate and recover in their homes, and for those who do not have homes. King County demonstrates the ability to scale up (and flex down) an effective system of I&Q facilities and processes, as showcased by pandemic's surges. This program is a testament to King County's dedication to limiting the impact of the pandemic and protecting human lives.

The King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) and Department of Public Health (DPH) developed the criteria for I&Q. Facilities operate in accordance with Public Health Seattle-King County (PHSKC) and Center for Disease Control (CDC) COVID-19 related guidelines and protections. Additional sites have been created and used in response to surges under a cost-effective approach to careful funding stewardship.

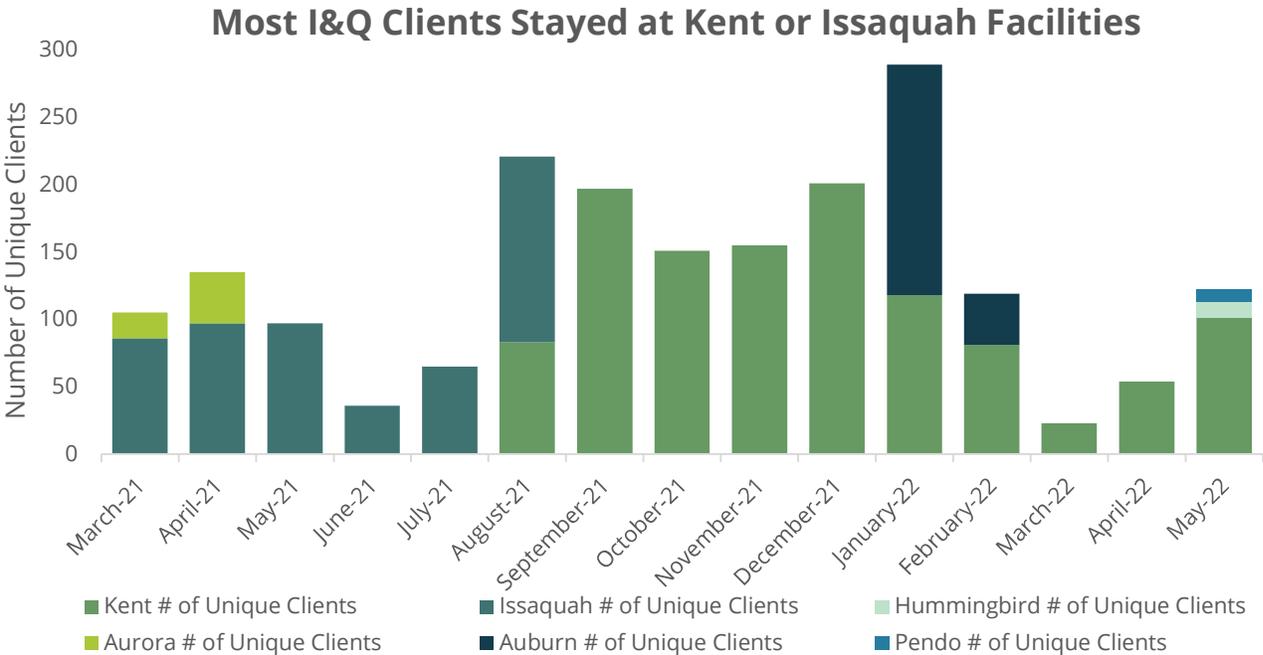
In light of COVID-19 reduction in cases as of June 2022, King County has opted to downscale and/or decommission some facilities to concentrate its best services with the other I&Q options. A new model is scaled to meet the ongoing needs of our community. It includes four smaller locations for lodging in South King County, North Seattle, and Renton, supported by a Mobile Isolation and Quarantine Care Team.

Funding for I&Q is primarily sourced from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), covering lease costs, meals, janitorial services, transportation costs, and onsite medical (clinical nursing, on call physicians and admin staff). Internal staff and contractor costs for wraparound services and additional resources to address emergent public health needs are provided through the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery (CLFR) funds. The County will continue funding the operation of County Isolation and Quarantine facilities once other funding sources are exhausted due to its proven significant impact on infection control outcomes. The County has available facilities in Issaquah, Kent, Shoreline, White Center, Seattle Sodo, Aurora, Auburn, and Eastgate as additional facilities that are not currently operational, but they do accrue some costs to ensure that when conditions warrant the use of those facilities, they are available.

#### How much?

King County's Isolation and Quarantine facilities have served **a total of 4,108 individuals** since March 2020.

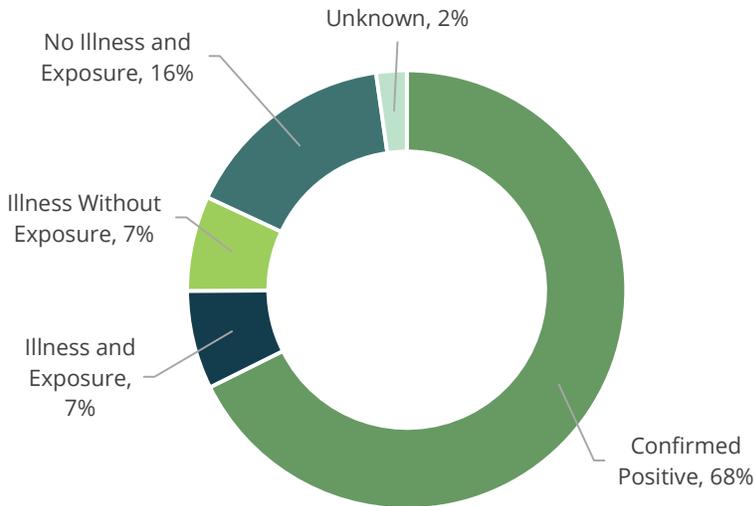
The below figure demonstrates that King County Isolation and Quarantine managed capacity responses to changing pandemic surges. Between March 2021 and May 2022, most I&Q Clients stayed at the Kent (1,164) and Issaquah (519) facilities. Auburn saw 209 unique clients when it opened to accommodate the Omicron surge in early 2022, closing when COVID-19 rates returned to core capacity needs. Hummingbird and Pendo began to admit clients as rates began to rise again in May 2022. Additionally, a total of 124 household pets or service animals were accommodated in I&Q settings with their owners.



**Figure 43: Most I&Q Clients stayed at the Kent and Issaquah facilities.**

Data was collected of unique client occupancy by site between March 2021 and May 2022.

Between March 1, 2021 and June 27, 2022, the majority of clients stayed at I&Q for 5-10 days and were discharged because they were asymptomatic, finished isolation parameters, had negative tests or left against medical orders. The Kent facility has seen the largest admission volume of all the active sites.



**Figure 44: Most clients admitted to I&Q facilities had confirmed positive COVID-19 cases (68%).**

Other categories included no illness but exposure (7%), illness and exposure (7%), and illness without exposure (16%). Client I&Q priority on admission data was collected from the following I&Q facilities between 3/1/2021 and 6/27/2022: Auburn, Aurora, Hummingbird, Issaquah, Kent, Pendo, and Wallingford. The Kent facility, which saw the largest admission volume of all the active sites, admitted a total of 862 unique clients with confirmed positive COVID-19 cases.

The vast majority of admissions to an I&Q site are due to positive COVID-19 test results. However, clients are also accepted when exposed although asymptomatic, exposed and symptomatic, and symptomatic without known exposure. Most clients are discharged because they are asymptomatic, although some are discharged to hospitals or for other reasons. In addition to meeting CDC current isolation and quarantine guidelines, Isolation and Quarantine bed prioritization is as follows:

confirmed COVID-19 positive, new COVID-19-like illness and known exposure, new COVID-19-like illness and unknown exposure, and no illness (asymptomatic) but had known exposure.

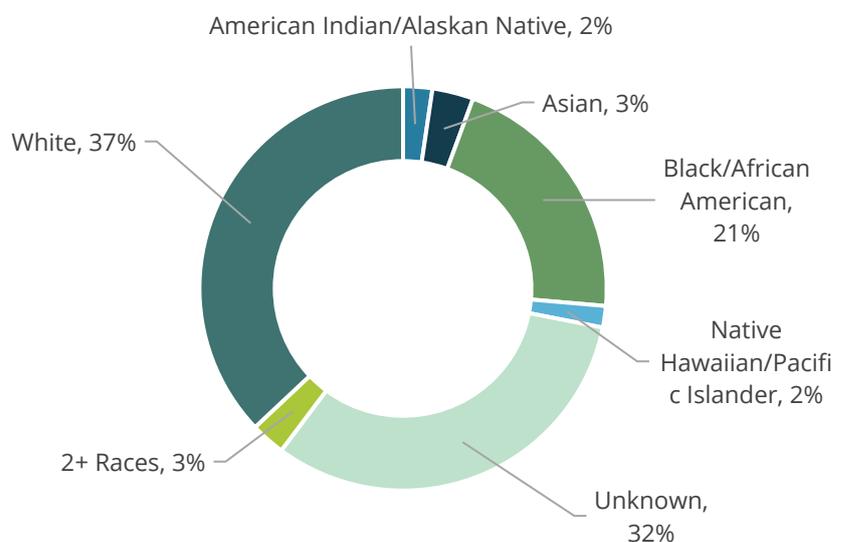
The Mobile Isolation and Quarantine Care Team includes: nurses and behavioral health staff, in-person and phone-based COVID recovery care and care coordination, intake 7 days per week from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., transportation at beginning and end of placement, and to necessary medical appointments during the client’s stay, food, clothing, supplies, laundry, care coordination and discharge planning, support for accessing prescribed medications, and initiation of buprenorphine treatment (via Downtown Public Health Center – Pathways). Beginning June 2022, lodging with the new I&Q model includes two adult family homes, both located in south King County, with a 24/7 caregiver on site and hotel rooms in North Seattle (Aurora) and in Renton. Services are tailored to support people experiencing homelessness or unstable housing conditions and are open to anyone who can’t safely isolate or quarantine at home.

### How equitably did we provide service?

Based on demographic data collected from March 1, 2021 through June 24, 2022, which aligns with the CLFR reporting period, a total of 2,505 clients stayed at one of the following I&Q facilities: Auburn, Aurora, Issaquah, and Kent. I&Q services were utilized by an equitable distribution of those with varied ethnicities/races, in alignment with King County population profiles. However, future capturing of those listed as unknown will be helpful to validate this conclusion.

**Figure 45: I&Q racial distribution generally aligns with distribution pattern of general population.**

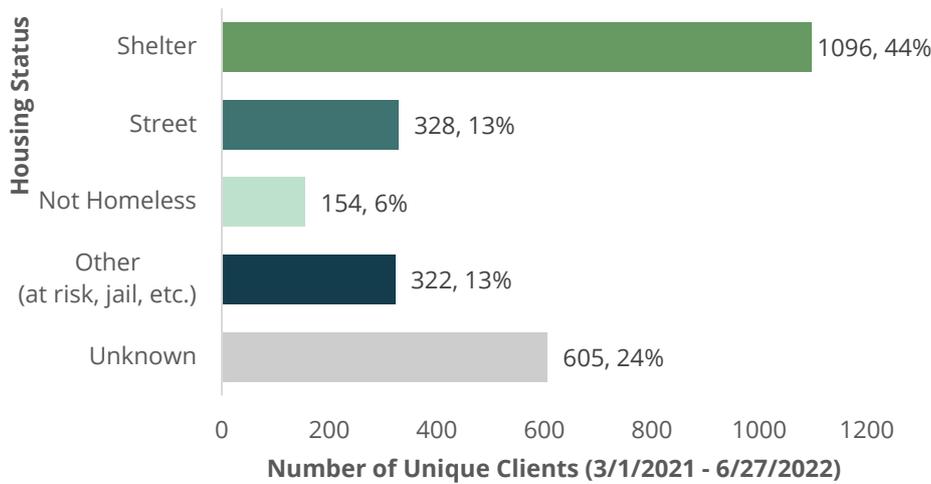
*31% of clients are BIPOC and 37% are White. However, the unknown category is very large (32%). This figure shows the detailed racial demographics collected from the Auburn, Aurora, Issaquah, and Kent I&Q facilities between 3/1/21-6/24/22. Race-based Assessment of I&Q utilization relatively matches King County population profile. Equitable distribution of services is a priority.*



The figure above shows the detailed racial demographics collected from the Auburn, Aurora, Issaquah, and Kent I&Q facilities. While there were no major differences in race across sites, the high rate of unknown (32%) data choices makes the determination of equity unclear. Nevertheless, of those clients with identified racial demographics, 31% are BIPOC and 37% are White. 10% of clients are Hispanic, which aligns with overall population expectations. The vast majority of clients are male.

The majority of admissions identify their housing status as shelter and are discharged back to a shelter when asymptomatic. Open to the general populace, the majority of the 2,505 clients came to the Auburn, Aurora, Issaquah, and Kent I&Q centers from shelters (44%).

### Majority of I&Q Clients Come From Shelters



**Figure 46: While open to all, most I&Q clients come from shelters.**

*Data pulled from March 1, 2021 to June 27, 2022 from four I&Q facilities show that the housing status of most clients is some form of homelessness. This figure shows housing status categories of shelter, street, not homeless, other (which includes doubled up, at risk, transitional housing, and jail/motel/institution/etc.), and unknown.*

The Impact Analysis of King County’s COVID-19 Isolation and Quarantine Sites that was completed by the University of Washington per Council Member Dunn’s request highlighted that for I&Q clients between March and December 2020, Black/African American and older adults (over age 70) were overrepresented compared to the county’s population with COVID 19. For guests experiencing homelessness, I&Q sites equitably served COVID-positive people experiencing homelessness on the basis of race and age.

### Is anyone better off?

Isolation and quarantine services protect our community by preventing COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, and deaths. King County is proud of the impact of its I&Q interventions. It has been enormously successful in limiting community spread of the virus, as suggested by the 2020 University of Washington [I&Q evaluation report<sup>15</sup>](#) and prevention modeling estimations. Estimating through March 2021 using data from March 2020 through December 2020, the report estimates that I&Q prevented:

- Between 2,032 and 24,508 cases of COVID-19,
- Between 93 and 1,319 COVID-19 hospitalizations, and
- Between 29 and 353 COVID-19 deaths.

King County’s I&Q program is meeting equity goals, was appropriately distributed, and provided safety and recovery options for very vulnerable residents. Most importantly, it provided its clients with a clean, safe, and optimal place to recover from their infection while assuring the safety of their families and community. The majority of occupants stayed in the program until they were asymptomatic or met the quarantine period recommendations.

<sup>15</sup> <https://mkcclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4955597&GUID=F3C86DA5-37BF-46EB-B97D-25C3695A60D8&Options=&Search=>



**Figure 47: Capacity management in King County I&Q facilities fluctuated in response to the pandemic.**

*The figure shows the COVID-19 deaths in the County in the given month compared to I&Q client volume. King County changes their bed capacity to reflect County transmission pressures.*

The resources were carefully managed, with ongoing adjustments in bed capacity and locations to address the changing pandemic conditions and transmission levels. Overall, I&Q made a significant difference in County public safety, protection of hospital capacity, and prevention of death. Therefore, King County’s I&Q program represents a substantial public health victory for the County and community at whole.

# Equitable Economic Recovery



# Equitable Economic Recovery

King County structured its economic recovery funding to address several key areas: regional economic programs designed to foster economic recovery across the county through both direct and indirect support to businesses; specific investments in the creative economy and tourism sectors, which were particularly hard hit; businesses restart funding that focused on supporting business as they made adjustments to comply with public health requirements; and workforce development programs that provide job training and apprenticeship opportunities to workers, as well as providing employers with skilled workers for in-demand industries. These efforts are designed to dovetail into other local strategies, such as larger efforts to expand the local Creative Economy, expand behavioral and mental health services, and address long-standing disparities faced by many communities, such as communities of color or those in the unincorporated urban areas. King County Executive Dow Constantine has developed a robust strategy for economic recovery. [More information](#), including how some of the grant programs described below fit with this larger strategy can be found on the Executive Office webpage.

## Investment Areas



**Figure 48: King County has identified five key areas for investment of CLFR dollars: Regional Economy, Creative Economy and Tourism, Workforce Development, Business Restart, and Youth Workforce.**

- King County disbursed over \$3.5 million in federal relief dollars to small businesses in unincorporated areas. This investment provided a lifeline to 391 businesses to keep their doors open and pay for extra costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Over \$30 million in federal relief dollars were infused into the Cultural Economy and Tourism sector. Through this investment King County helped put people back to work, attract tourism, create local economic growth opportunities, and revitalize the region.
- Over 200 Events and Festivals were put on by 185 organizations that received COVID relief funding.

## Creative Economy and Tourism Grants

King County Council allocated over \$31 million in CLFR funding to support the local creative economy and tourism sectors. The funding was designed to support pandemic recovery in the cultural and tourism sectors, particularly for local artists and for arts, culture, heritage, and science organizations; independent live music venues and theaters; event and festival producers and organizations that provide facilities for after-school cultural programs.



**Figure 49: Photo from the Music & Culture on the Eastrail partner event in Redmond, Washington.**

The Creative Economy funding was divided between King County's Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB) Grants Team, which was set up to administer COVID relief grants, and 4Culture, the cultural funding agency for King County. Staff worked together to design complimentary programs with coordinated advertisement and messaging to the community. King County PSB, which administered \$19 million in funding, agreed to manage awards to cultural organizations with 2019 revenue over \$1 million in the grant program for arts, culture, heritage, and science organizations. 4Culture, which was awarded \$9.4

million, agreed to accept applications from cultural organizations with 2019 revenue under \$1 million, as well as individual cultural producers.<sup>16</sup>

King County Council also allocated over \$1.8 million in support for local Events and Festivals, which are vital to both the local Creative Economy and tourism sectors. The purpose of this funding was to reestablish community events, engage tourists, and create jobs throughout the County.

The Creative Economy funding dovetailed with local initiatives designed to expand and develop the Creative Economy, one of King County Executive Dow Constantine's priorities. More information about King County's Creative Economy, and how investments in this sector fit into the county's larger recovery strategy, can be found at [King County Creative](#).

## Regional Economy

The Regional Economy portfolio includes five different programs that provide funding to both organizations designed to foster economic growth and direct grants to small businesses.

The Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, which is the Associate Development Organization (ADO) for King County, was awarded \$1 million in funding. ADOs are the local economic development partners for the Washington State Department of Commerce<sup>17</sup>, and provide resources to businesses and develop and coordinate regional strategies. These resources are being invested to support a collaborative, sub-regional business retention-expansion plan.

The Department of Local Services (DLS) is leading economic recovery and relief programs in unincorporated King County. The department received nearly \$10 million in funds. The first program to launch was the Small Business Grant program, which provided grants of up to \$25,000 for small businesses located in the unincorporate areas. The second program, which has \$5 million in funding, is an economic relief and recovery program designed to focus on accelerating recovery efforts in communities disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. This program is nearing final design and has been developed and scoped in close partnership with several community-based organizations. The strategies have been designed to work in tandem with other DLS economic development program and incorporate learning and feedback from earlier iterations of COVID-relief funding.

## Workforce Development

Over \$14 million in CLFR funding has been allocated to workforce development. This includes funds to support priority hire, job training, and apprenticeship efforts. This program is still under development and is awaiting final scoping to confirm its final CLFR allocation.

The Behavioral Health Apprenticeship Pathways program provides \$4 million in funding to provide training and recruitment for behavioral health careers, with the goal of improving the accessibility to behavioral health services, enhancing retention, stabilizing the behavioral health workforce, and bringing necessary diversity to the delivery of behavioral health services. King County will partner with SEIU Healthcare 1199 to administer the funding to providers.

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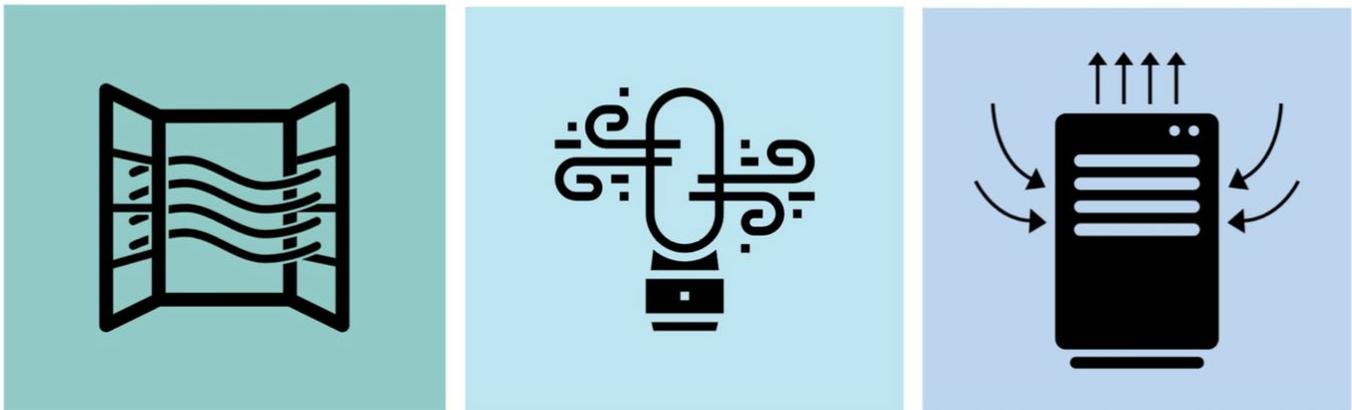
<sup>16</sup> 4Culture Staff Report, Recovery Fund Orgs, 3.25.2022

<sup>17</sup> More information at the ADO program can be found here: <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Commerce-ADO-2016.pdf>

In addition, the [Workforce Development Council of King County<sup>18</sup>](#) (WDC) has been awarded over \$3 million to support job training programs. King County Executive Dow Constantine serves as one of two Chief Local Elected Officials that advise the WDC, which strives to expand career pathways for adults and youth through demand-driven workforce and training programs. The Board of Directors recently set a new vision for our workforce development system to support an equity-centered and industry-driven approach. This vision centers racial justice and seeks to address other inequities that prevent economic opportunity and inclusion in our region.

## Business Restart

Business Restart efforts have focused on helping businesses safely reopen after shutdowns due to COVID-19, and adapt business practices to the public health requirements necessary for controlling community spread. CLFR funding has provided nearly \$4 million for the Ventilation Technical Assistance Program and the Safe Start program to support the needs of local businesses. Additional guidance on improving indoor air quality for building operators and business owners can be found at [kingcounty.gov/covid/air](https://kingcounty.gov/covid/air).



**Figure 50: Strategies to reduce the risk of COVID-19 indoors include introduce more outdoor air to indoor spaces and removing pollutants and germs from indoor air by adding air filtration.**

*The County provides information and assistance, particularly with the following three recommended ventilation technologies: optimized Heating, Ventilation and Cooling (HVAC) units, portable High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) air cleaners, and upper room UVGI disinfection.*

## Youth Workforce Development

King County has allocated \$1 million in funding for a youth workforce program that is designed to help youth that have been affected or are at-risk of gun violence. The program team has been working closely with the Workforce Pathways community work group that is part of the Regional Approach to Community Safety and Well Being task force to develop strategies for implementation. The program is awaiting final eligibility review and program design. This program is part of a much larger regional strategy to address gun violence.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.seakingwdc.org/our-work>

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### Small Business Grant Program

The King County Department of Local Services (DLS) provided small business grants of up to \$25,000 to reimburse costs associated with COVID-19 restrictions and the continuity of business operations for eligible small businesses in unincorporated King County.<sup>19</sup> Grants to businesses were used to reimburse a wide variety of business expenses caused by COVID-19 disruptions and closures. Applications were collected between July and Aug 2021, with award determinations occurring late August. Disbursement occurred between August 2021 and January 2022.

*"For my bakery business these grants provided critical financial support when we most desperately needed it to stay afloat during the pandemic. Knowing of additional grants being prepared will be huge help in getting our bakery operating closer to normal and serving our pupusas, Salvadorean quesadillas, and tres leches cakes with our White Center and neighboring communities."*

*-Ana Castro, Owner, Salvadorean Bakery & Restaurant Inc.*

#### How much?

DLS awarded \$3,566,900 to 391 small business in unincorporated King County to reimburse costs associated with COVID-19 restrictions and the continuity of business operations.<sup>20</sup> Businesses in unincorporated areas are those operating in locations that are outside of a city jurisdiction where the County operates as their local government (example of local governments functions include maintenance of roads, parks, and police service).<sup>21</sup>

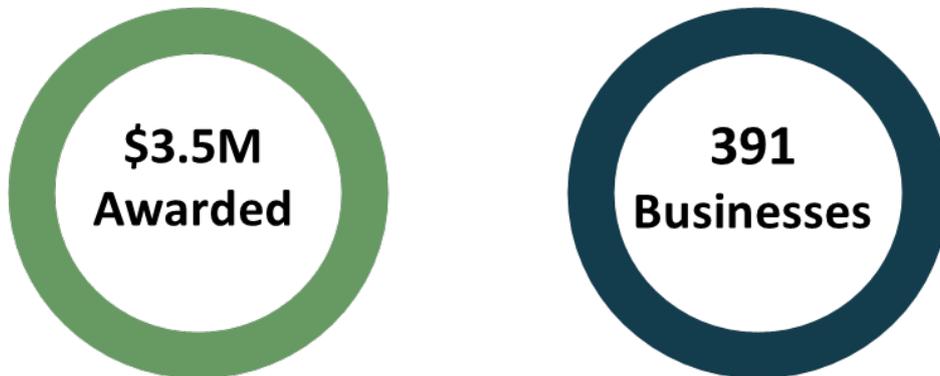
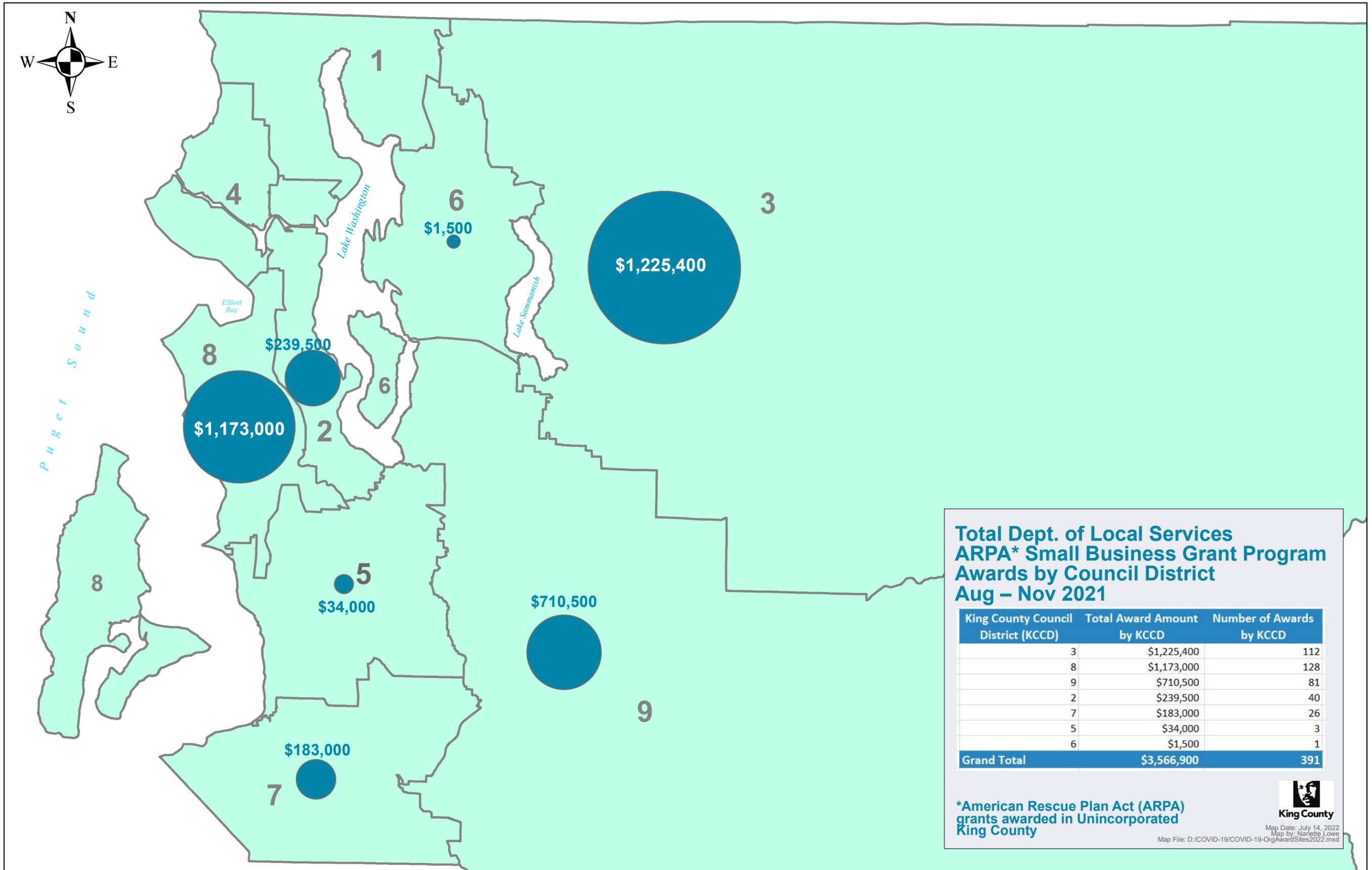


Figure 51: DLS awarded over \$3.5M to 391 small businesses in Unincorporated King County

<sup>19</sup> More information about DLS Economic Development and Business Assistance is available online - <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/local-services/programs/economic-development.aspx>

<sup>20</sup> Of the total amount awarded, \$3,537,091 was claimed by grantees.

<sup>21</sup> Additional information and highlights about this program are available - [Executive Constantine proposes \\$600 million American Rescue Plan budget – public health, community supports, jobs and economic recovery - King County](#)



**Total Dept. of Local Services  
ARPA\* Small Business Grant Program  
Awards by Council District  
Aug – Nov 2021**

King County Council District (KCCD)	Total Award Amount by KCCD	Number of Awards by KCCD
3	\$1,225,400	112
8	\$1,173,000	128
9	\$710,500	81
2	\$239,500	40
7	\$183,000	26
5	\$34,000	3
6	\$1,500	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$3,566,900</b>	<b>391</b>

\*American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grants awarded in Unincorporated King County



Map Date: July 14, 2022  
Map by: Nariette Lowe

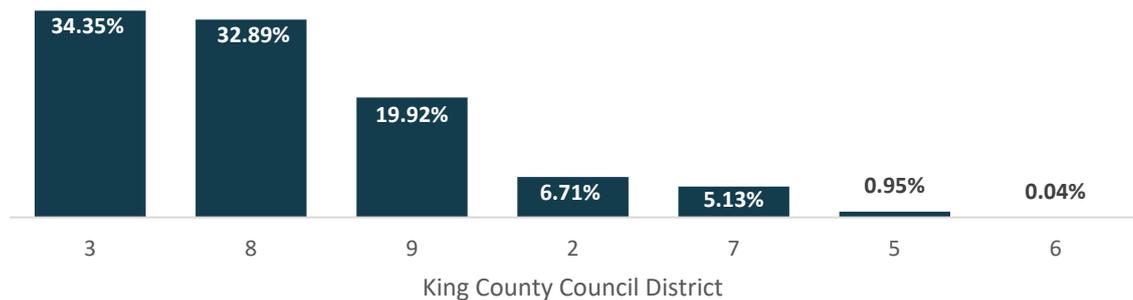
Map File: D:/COVID-19/COVID-19-OrgAwardSites2022.mxd

## How equitably did we provide service?

This program focused its efforts in areas with historic inequities, including census tracts designated as Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs) by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).<sup>22</sup> To support this goal, the program adopted a broad outreach strategy that incorporated on-the-ground events, direct outreach to previously identified eligible businesses, social media advertising, and in-language radio interviews. To ensure equitable access, the program fully translated the website and application in the five languages prevalent in unincorporated King County.

In the end nearly 70% of grants were awarded in the unincorporated areas of King County Council Districts 8 (which includes White Center and Vashon Island) and Council District 3 (which includes the unincorporated communities of Bear Creek/Sammamish, the Snoqualmie Valley, and Fall City). There are very few unincorporated parts of Council Districts 6 and District 5 which led to a small overall program distribution in these Districts.

Nearly 70% of the DLS Small Business COVID Grants went to Unincorporated Areas of Council Districts 8 and 3



**Figure 53: Percent of DLS ARPA small business grant awards by King County Council District. There are very few unincorporated parts of Council Districts 6 and District 5 which led to a small overall program distribution in these Districts.**

## Is Anyone Better Off?

King County disbursed over \$3.5 million in federal relief dollars to small businesses in unincorporated areas. This investment provided a lifeline to 391 businesses to keep their doors open and pay for extra costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Video testimonials about how these grants helped business owners cover maintain operations during the pandemic are available online and linked below.<sup>23</sup> The map on the following page shows the full distribution of funding by King County Council District. It's important to note that there are very few unincorporated parts of Council Districts 6 and District 5 which led to a small overall program distribution in these Districts.

<sup>22</sup> QCTs are an annual designation by HUD to indicate areas where 50% or more of the households have incomes below 60% of the area median income, or where the poverty rate is 25% or higher - [https://files.nc.gov/ncgov/documents/files/ncpro/QCT-overview\\_final.pdf](https://files.nc.gov/ncgov/documents/files/ncpro/QCT-overview_final.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Business testimonials: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pMtDt6sVdDw> (Aroma Coffee, Fall City) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a36UpBwkWuI> (El Salvadorian Bakery Story, White Center)

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### 4Culture Grant Programs

Of the \$9.4 million dedicated to 4Culture, they allocated \$5 million to funding for arts, culture, and heritage organizations with 2019 revenue under \$1 million<sup>24</sup>, \$3 million to funding for individual cultural producers, and \$1.4 million to the costs of administering these programs. 4Culture program staff worked to develop a coordinated approach to the distribution of ARPA funding for organizations and Sustained Support funding, which is 4Culture’s annual operating support for cultural organizations funded by King County lodging tax.<sup>25</sup>

#### How Much?

So far 4Culture has distributed a total of \$5,008,736 to 179 cultural organizations in the areas of art, heritage, and historic preservation and a total of \$921,000 to 107 individual producers.



Figure 54: 4Culture awarded over \$5.9M to 179 cultural organizations and 107 individual producers<sup>26</sup>

These grants addressed the effects of COVID-19 on arts and culture throughout the region. Individual grants were available from \$1,000 - \$12,000 and aimed to stabilize the finances of cultural producers in King County who lost a minimum of \$1,000 in income in 2020 due to the public health crisis. Disaster relief grants were offered to support individuals that, for purposes of these programs, met a definition of a cultural producer to stabilize their living situation and stimulate cultural production and income generation.

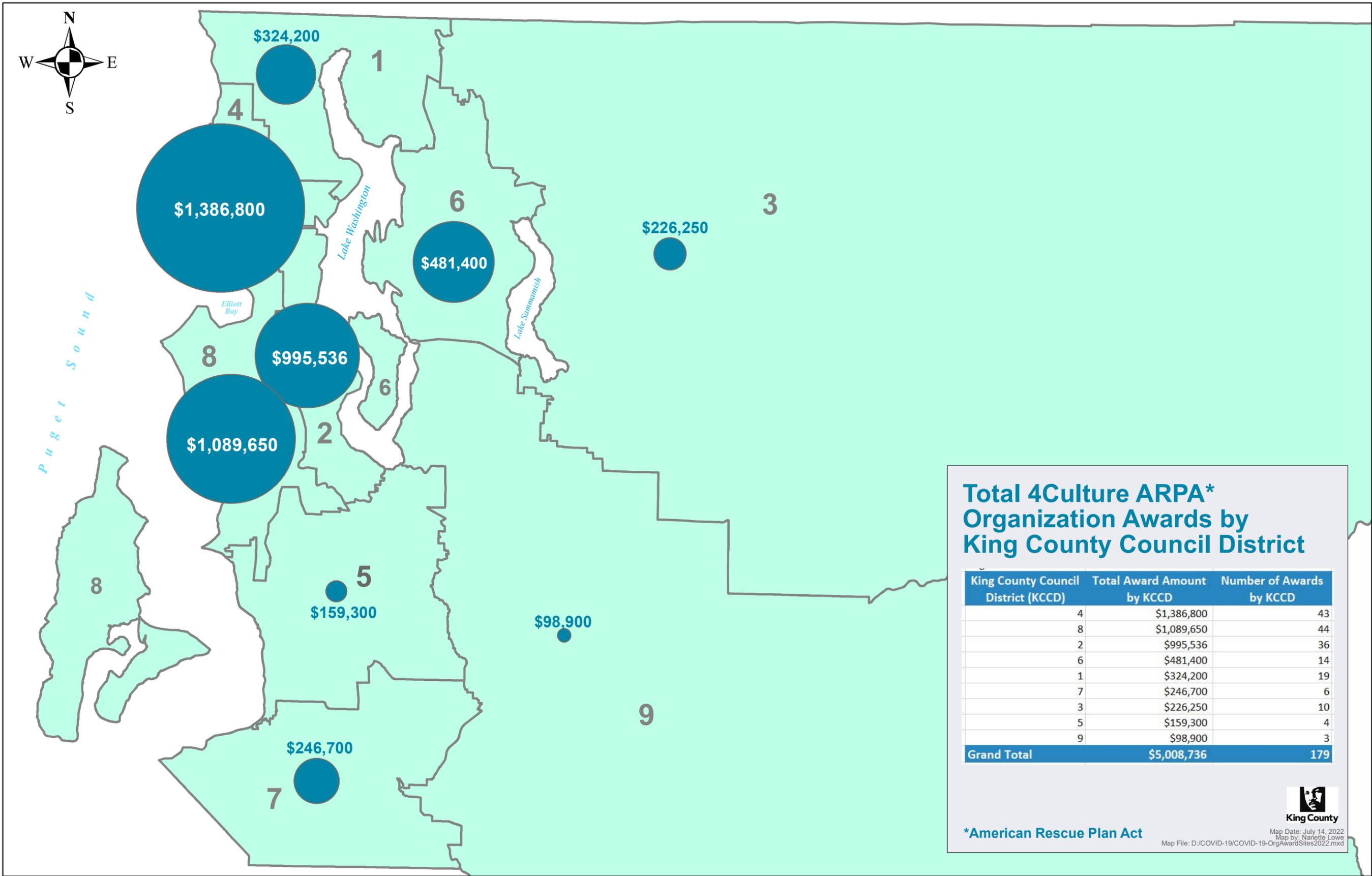
For organizations this program aimed to increase employment opportunities and public program offerings by King County cultural organizations. Grants to assist organizations in weathering the pandemic were offered to small and mid-sized nonprofit cultural organizations with annual revenue of less than \$1 million to stabilize operations, stimulate rehiring, and relaunch public programs. Grant

*"I just wanted to send an email to say Thank 4Culture. When I received this email last week, it made me cry. Now I get to have a little bit of relief and am ready to share my music!"*

<sup>24</sup> 4Culture Staff Report, Recovery Fund Orgs, 3.25.2022

<sup>25</sup> 4Culture Staff Report, Recovery Fund Orgs, 3.25.2022

<sup>26</sup> Full list of awardees is available online at - <https://www.4culture.org/grants-artist-calls/past-grants/?c=Recovery%20Fund&y=2022&d=>



\*American Rescue Plan Act



Map Date: July 14, 2022  
 Map by: Nariette Lowe  
 Map File: D:/COVID-19/COVID-19-OrgAwardSites2022.mxd

eligibility was assessed by reviewing gross revenue as reported on 2019 and 2020 Form 990s or Form 1040s for each organization

## How equitably did we provide service?

Awards to individual producers required demonstrating measurable loss and being a dedicated cultural producer. In addition, priority considerations were given to applicants that met the following factors:

- Geography: Applicants who live outside the City of Seattle, or in a 2010 US Census tract area with a Community of Opportunity index percentile of 60% or greater.
- Financial: Applicants with annual income below \$25,500 and between \$25,500-67,000.

4Culture staff pursued wide outreach for communications. Messaging about the Recovery Fund for Individuals went out in 4Culture's all-county communication, including E-Newsletter and social media posts. Outreach was also done through a partnership with Converge Media and via zoom workshops that were recorded and shared on their website.<sup>27</sup>

Awards to organizations were reviewed by a diverse panel of 19 individuals that specialized in a variety of cultural fields and professions. Reviewers rated applications based on:

- Organization with a demonstrated mission focus on one of 4Culture's program areas of Arts, Heritage, or Historic Preservation; minimum 3-year track record of cultural programming or activity; located in and serving King County;
- Public Benefit score of at least 2 out of 5 by panelists;
- 2019 total revenue below \$1 million, along with demonstrated negative impact of COVID on revenue, through showing a reduction in revenue of at least \$1,000 between 2019 and 2020 IRS returns.<sup>28</sup>

*"I cannot thank 4Culture enough for this Covid Recovery Fund. Words fall short for me. It means so much to receive this assistance and is very timely! I wish it wasn't a reality that so many of us in the creative community are still finding our footing in a different time and space."*

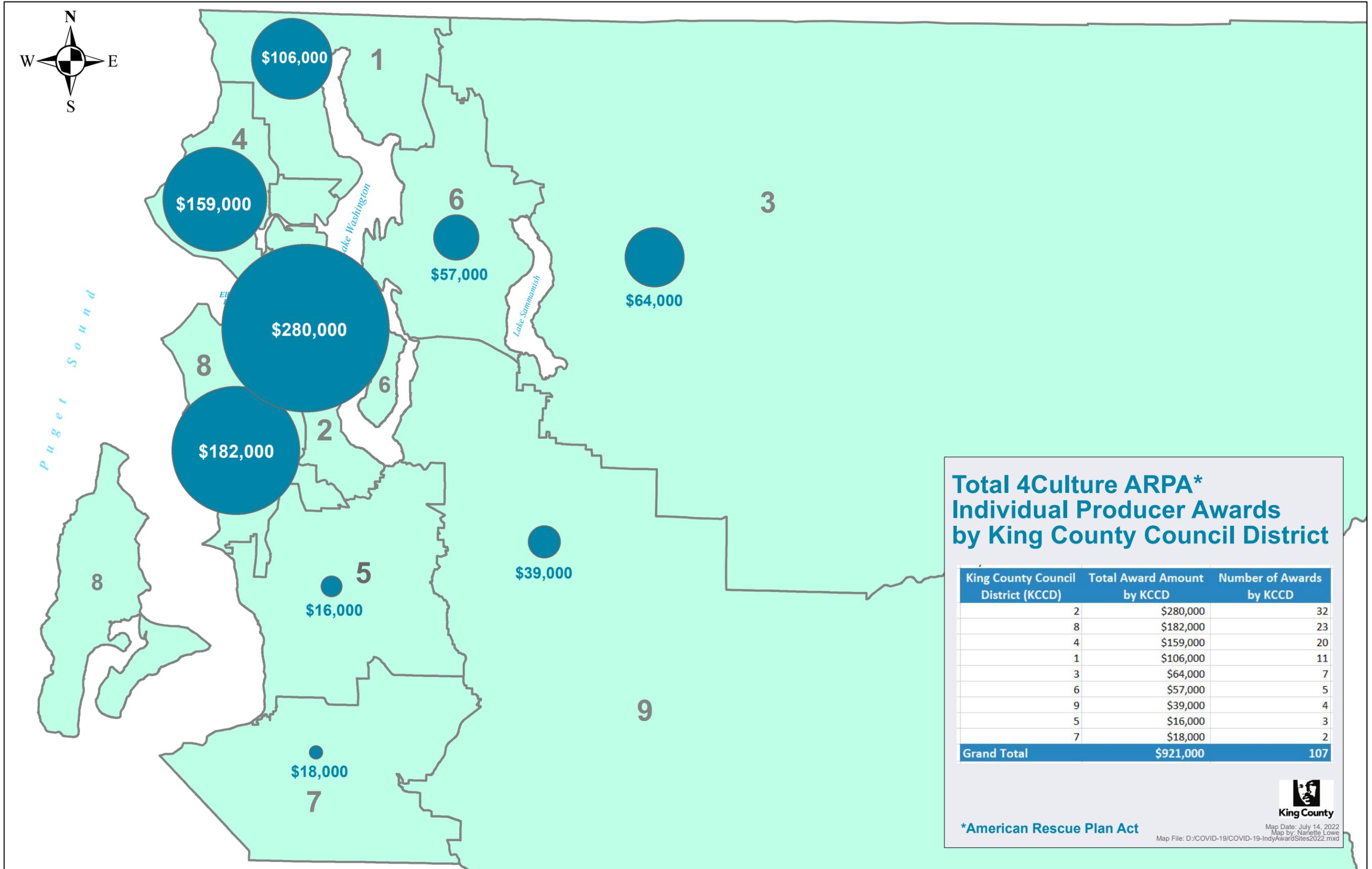
*-Grant Recipient*

After verifying eligibility and revenue amounts, staff developed a tiered Recovery Fund award allocation formula. 4Culture's analysis of revenue losses across the cultural sector showed that smaller organizations, on average, suffered greater losses in proportion to their annual revenue. Accordingly, smaller organizations were prioritized to receive an award amount calculated at a higher percentage of pre-pandemic revenue. In addition, organizations located in Federally recognized Qualified Census Tracts (areas with a higher percentage of low- and moderate-income households) were prioritized for increased awards.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>27</sup> 4Culture Staff Report, Recovery Funds Individuals, 4/2022

<sup>28</sup> Or through two consecutive IRS returns showing pre-pandemic and post-pandemic revenue, for organizations whose fiscal year is not aligned with the calendar year. For organizations with fiscal sponsors, verified financial statements from fiscal sponsors were allowed to substitute for IRS returns. More information available - 4Culture Staff Report, Recovery Fund Orgs, 3.25.2022

<sup>29</sup> 4Culture Staff Report, Recovery Fund Orgs, 3.25.2022, p.5



## Is Anyone Better Off?

The 4Culture awards to both individual producers and cultural organizations impacted the cultural sector throughout King County. The following maps show the distribution of funding for both awards by King County Council District. Visit [www.4Culture.org](http://www.4Culture.org) for more information about 4Culture, list of awardees, and available grant opportunities.

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### King County Arts & Culture Grants Program

Of the \$19.5 million available, King County Office of Performance Strategy and Budget (PSB) Arts & Culture grant program prioritized organizations in King County with the last full season pre-COVID-19 annual operating budgets of over \$1 million. \$16.5 million was made available to for arts, culture, and heritage organizations with annual operating costs over \$1 million. \$1.5 million was made available to science organizations that promote science and nature conservation through education, exhibition, and other programs by public admission in King County. \$1 million went to music venues for independently owned and operated music venues that offered, on average, 3 live music shows per week in King County pre-pandemic. \$500,000 was made available to movie theaters for independently owned and operated movie theaters in King County.<sup>30,31</sup>

#### How Much?

After award eligibility review and adjustments based on organizational pre-pandemic revenues, \$19,247,093 was awarded to 103 organizations in the areas of arts, culture, heritage, science, music venues, and theaters.

King County Awarded Over \$19.2 Million in COVID Relief to the Cultural Sector

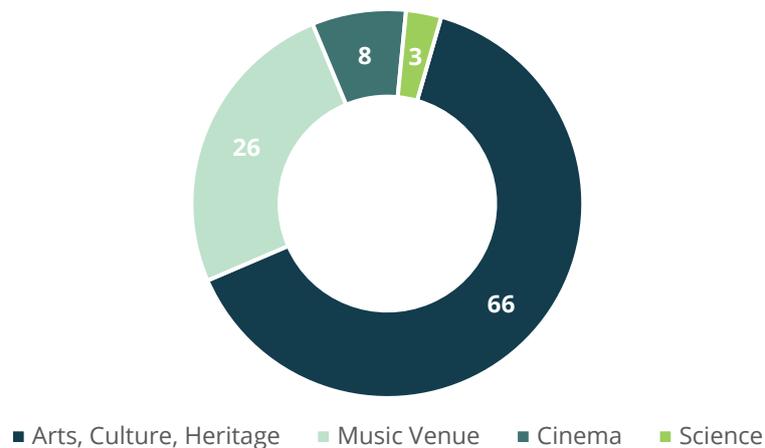


Figure 57: Number of Awards by Cultural Sector<sup>32</sup>

- \$16.5 MILLION TO ARTS, CULTURE, AND HERITAGE ORGANIZATIONS WITH A PRE-COVID 19 FULL OPERATING SEASON ANNUAL BUDGET OF OVER \$1 MILLION.
  - \$1.5 MILLION TO SCIENCE ORGANIZATIONS.
  - \$1.0 MILLION TO INDEPENDENTLY OWNED AND OPERATED LIVE MUSIC VENUES.\*
  - \$0.5 MILLION TO INDEPENDENTLY OWNED AND OPERATED MOVIE THEATERS.\*
- \*MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND ADULT THEATERS WERE NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY.

<sup>30</sup> For additional information and press release visit:

<https://kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/constantine/news/release/2021/December/13-Arts-and-Culture-Fund-Awards.aspx>

<sup>31</sup> Multinational corporations and adult theaters were not eligible for movie theater grants.

<sup>32</sup> Full list of awardees is available here: <https://kingcountycreative.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Arts-and-Culture-Awards-12.10.21.pdf> - \*note that "Over \$1 million operating budget" refers to arts, culture, heritage organizations.

## How Well?

These one-time grants aimed to provide relief to the cultural organizations and businesses adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, so they could prepare facilities for reopening, bringing the people of King County together in a safe environment, and re-employ our cultural workers. By investing recovery funds into the arts and cultural sector, independent live music venues, and independent movie theaters, King County intends to support putting people back to work, attract tourism, create local economic growth opportunities, and revitalize the region.<sup>33</sup>

*"The health and vibrancy of our creative economy and entertainment venues is essential; people come from across the state, country, and the world to enjoy the broad and acclaimed culture King County has to offer."*

## Is Anyone Better Off?

The Arts and Culture grant program has provided relief to the cultural organizations and businesses adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, so they can prepare facilities for reopening, bring the people of King County together in a safe environment, and re-employ our cultural workers. By investing recovery funds into the arts and cultural sector, independent live music venues, and independent movie theaters, King County has helped support the process of putting people back to work, attracting tourism, creating local economic growth opportunities, and revitalizing the region.

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<sup>33</sup> For additional information see the King County Arts & Culture Fund website: <https://kingcountycreative.com/home/arts-and-culture-fund/>

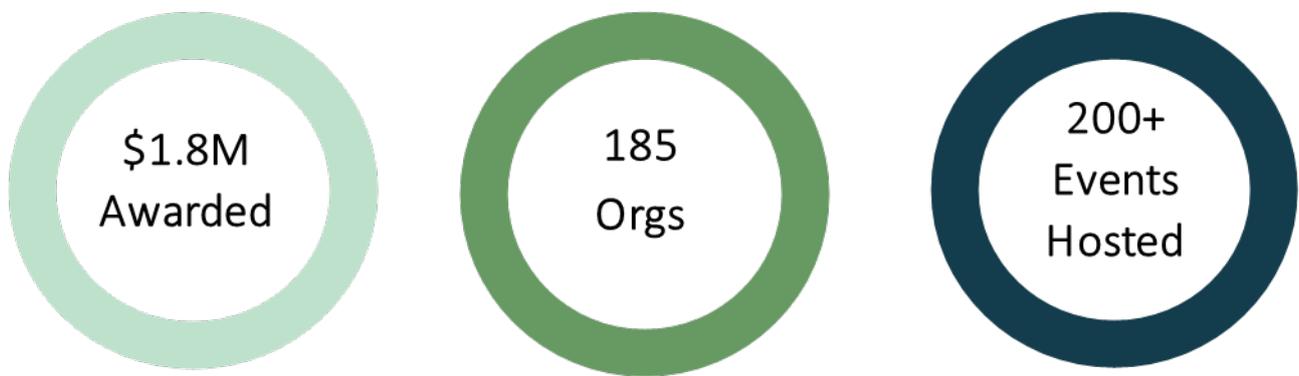
## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### Events and Festival Grant Program

Since March 2020, at least 700 events in King County have been cancelled, including music festivals, cultural festivals, community events, parades, fireworks celebrations, heritage events, film, food and craft festivals, agricultural events, and more.

#### How Much?

\$1,894,940 in relief was delivered to 185 organizations to put on over 200 events and festivals throughout King County.



**Figure 58: Over \$1.8 million in relief was delivered to 185 organizations that hosted over 200 events and festivals throughout King County.**

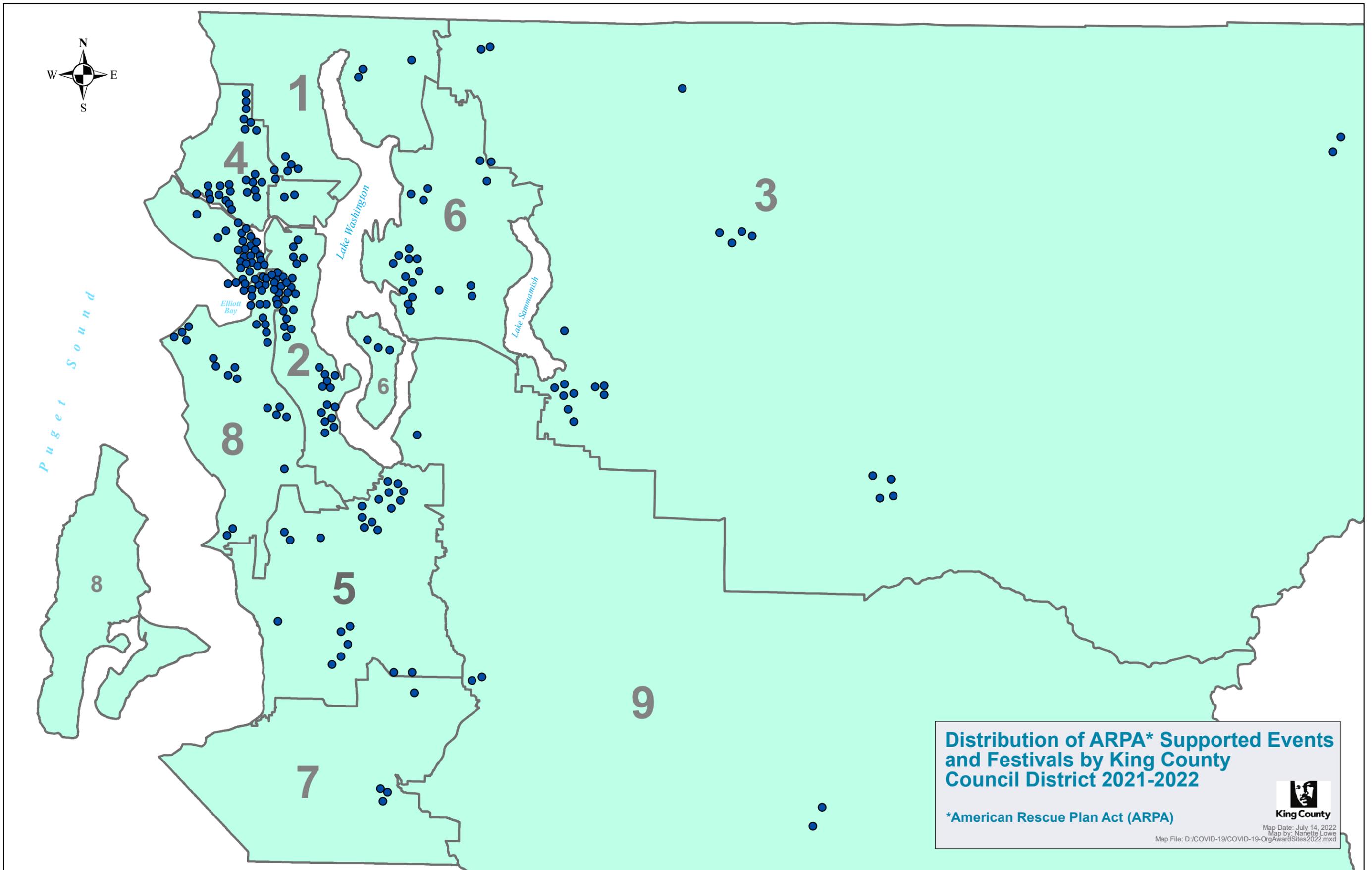
#### How Well?

These one-time grants provided relief to the festivals and events producers adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, so they could address the needs of event and festival producers seeking to reestablish community activities, events, festivals, and celebrations in a safe environment, while engaging residents and tourists throughout the County and employing event workers, working creatives, and culture bearers.

#### Is Anyone Better Off?

The funds disbursed from the Festivals and Events Grant Program supported event/festival organizations, events-based local businesses, and other events producers adversely impacted by COVID-19 pandemic. Many producers who did not think they would be able to recover after the pandemic were able to plan and/or host important 2022 community activities, events, festivals, and celebrations because of this funding.

The map on the following pages shows the distribution of events throughout King County that were supported by ARPA funding.



# Homelessness Response



## Homelessness Response

King County attempts to balance the need for long-term solutions and short-term/interim actions to address the homeless crisis in Seattle-King County. Multiple public/private and community groups are working as partners to address the realities facing individuals experiencing variations of homelessness, present in urban, suburban, and rural areas of the County. King County has taken unique yet pragmatic approaches to addressing unmet needs for all those who struggle to come inside or live in substandard conditions, including cars or RVs parked on city streets. To date, \$94 Million of CLFR funding has been allocated towards homelessness interventions through programs including hotel/motel leases, COVID-19 deintensification, permanent supportive housing, behavioral health services, homeless outreach and shelter procurement, enhanced shelter, and sanitation. King County endorses plans that emphasize consolidation of regional response under one authority, instituting a community definition of change, and becoming accountable to customers.

### Investment Areas

- King County pioneered COVID-19 Deintensification Sites to deliberately reduce shelter density for purposes of physical distancing and infection prevention for people experiencing homelessness.
- Health Through Housing recognizes that the ability to sleep in a bed, to use a bathroom, to feel safe, and to have the dignity of a place to live are foundations of health. By the end of 2022, a goal of up to 1,600 emergency housing and permanent supportive housing units for people experiencing chronic homelessness will be created with onsite behavioral health and 24/7 wrap around services.
- Temporary housing support helps address immediate needs of participants with the ultimate goal to help move the unhoused into stable, permanent housing as quickly as possible, by providing supportive services. The County's street outreach combined with hotel-based lodging programs help to reduce community transmission of COVID-19.
- The Eviction Prevention and Rent Assistance Program helps residents behind in rent and utility payments due to COVID-19 hardships. Since July 2021, \$283M of rent assistance has been distributed to 26,110 households.
- Other County homelessness strategies utilize community partners to provide services including stimulus check and benefits access assistance, encampment sanitation assistance, and RV community support.

## COVID-19 Deintensification Sites

In February 2020, King County experienced the first U.S. outbreak of COVID-19. King County pioneered COVID-19 deintensification as a novel response, in which many individuals experiencing homelessness were moved out of high-density congregate emergency shelters into hotel rooms. Others stayed in congregate settings but, because of the hotels and acquiring additional congregate spaces, people could spread out to comply with public health recommendations to maintain a certain distance between beds. Public health officials identified the elderly, those with underlying health conditions, and individuals without the means or facilities to follow guidance on hygiene, social distancing, and self-isolation or quarantine had the highest risk of infection and death from the virus. As such, individuals experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity and those utilizing high-density congregate shelter services were seen as particularly susceptible to outbreaks of COVID-19. In 2020, the King County Department of Community and Health Services (DCHS) observed high rates of viral spread in congregate facilities sheltering; in some cases, 30-40% of all residents in that building contracted COVID-19 almost immediately. Non-congregate sheltering for vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness was recognized as a necessary intervention to prevent widespread COVID-19 outbreaks, save lives, and protect health and safety.

Shelter deintensification took what were formerly congregate shelters for people experiencing homelessness, with individuals sleeping in very close proximity, and moved them to hotels. To reduce shelter densities (creating physical distancing) and provide private restrooms and showers, either entire shelters or some units of shelters were moved to hotels. While seven Deintensification Site locations were initially developed, two are active: Red Lion Renton and Elliot Ave.



**Figure 60: COVID-19 Deintensification Site facilities were developed across King County, and Renton and Elliot Ave are active as of July 2022.**

*This map shows all locations (both active and decommissioned). For example, the Inn at Queen Anne facility has transitioned to Health Through Housing permanent support housing. Note that King County adjusts facility bed counts in response to pandemic demand; Maximum bed counts at each facility are listed.*

Where entire shelters were moved, King County DCHS leased hotels and contracted with non-profit providers. Skilled and reliable subrecipients managed each site and provided services to residents, including Catholic Community Services and Downtown Emergency Services Center. The overall goals for equity in homelessness response programs apply to this program, tracking participant stability of housing in shelter and moving on to permanent housing.

A recently published qualitative and quantitative [analysis](#) of King County's unprecedented deintensification efforts,<sup>34</sup> coauthored by King County Performance Measurement and Evaluation Unit's staff and a University of Washington research team, described the experiences of and outcomes on individuals who were moved from shelters to non-congregate hotel settings. Their findings confirmed that moving individuals from congregate shelter settings to group hotels successfully limited the spread of COVID-19 *and* improved their health and well-being. Participants and staff voiced enthusiasm for personal changes in themselves and others: reduced stress, reduced interpersonal conflict, better sleep and nutrition, self-care, enhanced privacy, security and safety for themselves and their belongings, better engagement with staff and services, and best of all, a return of organizational skill, executive clarity, and a future-focus. Participants stabilized and regrouped.

While emergency shelter is intended to provide a short-term, immediate, and safe alternative to sleeping on the streets, a modest increase in shelter stay duration is preferable if it leads to better housing outcomes. Those sheltered in hotels were less inclined to leave and thus had time to work with staff to find better housing options. In the context of the pandemic this type of stability may also reduce disease spread – the primary goal of shelter de-intensification.

While COVID-19 case numbers have dropped to moderate levels in King County, the critical importance of responding and providing deintensification sheltering options for individuals (particularly the homeless) to recover from COVID-19, or to protect others from exposure, remains key to the County's efforts. Assistance is expected to continue through the foreseeable future, although many sites are transitioning to Health Through Housing locations.

## Health Through Housing

Housing is a foundation for health. As demonstrated by King County's COVID-19 deintensification actions, the basics of health include the ability to sleep in a bed, to use a bathroom, to feel safe, and to have the dignity of one's own space. Congregate shelters are not a long-term solution; single room housing is healthier, can provide immediate emergency shelter AND can be restructured in the future for more permanent lodging. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) paired with subsidized housing and wrap-around case management and supportive services is a proven solution to chronic homelessness—helping people experiencing chronic homelessness to not only achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being.

The Health Through Housing (HTH) initiative is a regional approach to addressing chronic homelessness on a countywide scale. By the end of 2022, King County will partner with local jurisdictions with the goal of creating up to 1,600 emergency housing and permanent supportive housing units for people experiencing or at risk of experiencing chronic homelessness. Onsite 24/7 staffing will include case management, employment counseling, and access to health and behavioral

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<sup>34</sup> <https://doi.org/10.1080/10511482.2022.2075027>

health services. By acquiring existing facilities, such as former hotels, HTH immediately creates housing units that are dignified, protective, and service enriched. King County is committed to working with local cities and communities to identify suitable properties, and then participate in planning and community engagement together. At the least, success will be measured by the number of individuals moved from homelessness into stable housing and the percentage of those households who remain stably housed over time.

Primarily using the recently granted 0.1% state sales tax, King County began purchasing hotels to bring permanent supportive housing at the scale our community needs. The Health Through Housing Initiative's facilities include housing units acquired from former hotels, nursing homes, and other similar properties. In the hot real estate market that exists in 2022 King County, the ability to acquire reasonable properties might seem difficult, but as the hospitality industry still has not rebounded from COVID-19's impact, hotels are for sale at lower-than-normal prices. Thanks to HTH, King County has been able to take advantage of this unusual situation to acquire properties both for permanent supportive and emergency housing for less money than normally possible.

King County has purchased or made agreements to purchase ten properties in the Health Through Housing initiative: Auburn (102 units), Federal Way (101 units), Kirkland (121 units), North Seattle - Aurora (99 units), North Seattle - Stone (131 units), Redmond (144 units), Renton (110 units), Seattle - Argyle (12 units), Seattle - Pioneer Square (80 units), and Seattle - Queen Anne (80 units). Overall, almost 1000 beds have been secured for residents experiencing chronic homelessness. The County continues to work with local jurisdictions on future acquisitions to meet the initiative's goals of 1600 dignified, protective, and service enriched units. These properties will provide housing stability and wraparound services for health and wellbeing to help our most vulnerable residents.

Outreach teams are out on the streets, working with local providers and cities to coordinate, locate, and identify chronically homeless people living in the sub-regions. Persons referred to HTH will also have been screened and assessed to aid in their housing placement, having often undergone some amount of situational stabilization. This often contrasts, studies show, to persons entering shelter that may be coming directly from an institution like a hospital; they will not always have been screened prior to seeking shelter.

#### Behavioral Health Intervention Services in HTH Facilities

Behavioral health intervention services are a key component of each Health Through Housing (HTH) facility with goals of crisis intervention, de-escalation, and engagement in behavioral health care. Mobile, behavioral health intervention services are offered in HTH Facilities and selected PSH Sites across King County through a \$2.8M current CLFR funding allocation. Interventions encompass screening/intake, behavioral health assessment/evaluation, case management, peer support, crisis intervention, counseling services, psychiatric medication evaluation and prescribing, access to Buprenorphine and Naltrexone and short-term maintenance, overdose prevention, and assistance with linkage to additional behavioral health treatment and recovery supports. Care is comprehensive, provided by a team of medical staff, mental health and substance use disorder clinicians, case managers and certified peer specialists.

Behavioral Health Mobile Outreach with support from the Downtown Emergency Service Center (DESC) brings case management, mental health, and behavioral health substance abuse disorder (SUD) services directly to individuals. Implementing this low-barrier model, offers a person-centered,

accessible approach to delivering services, ensuring tailored assistance in meeting a person’s individual needs and goals, and offering autonomy and choice in engaging with clinical care.

DESC outreach and engagement help businesses and residents become aware of the services that are available. Additionally, King County has engaged the community during their acquisition of HTH hotels. RFPs were available to the entire King County Behavioral Health Network. Any feedback received from constituents, community-based organizations, and the communities themselves is reviewed with the service provider and adjusted as needed, as this is part of the contract monitoring process.

#### Canton Lofts (Seattle - Pioneer Square HTH Location)

King County took occupancy of a brand-new apartment facility in Seattle’s Pioneer Square for 80 residents in November 2021 to provide Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for individuals who are chronically homeless within the city. This PSH project included the purchase of the downtown property and offers case management, wrap-around services, meals, and dignified housing to individuals who are chronically homeless as a response to COVID-19. Eligibility for residency include those whose income is  $\leq 30\%$  of the area median and who are experiencing or at-risk of chronic homelessness defined as either: 1. An adult person with a disability who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or 2. An adult person with a disability who has experienced multiple episodes of homelessness in the past three years for a combined 12 months. The new Operator and Service Provider would also focus on serving the American Indian/Alaskan Natives communities experiencing or at risk of chronic homelessness.

The total acquisition costs for this property were \$32,015,699, including the \$9 million of CLFR ARPA funding, producing 76 units of PSH and 4 units of office space. HTH is currently in the process of contracting with the selected operator and service provider, although Catholic Community Services will be a partner. Services available will include 24/7 onsite staffing and controlled access, access to physical and behavioral health services, and permanent housing counseling. Property operators and service providers are committed to being responsive to local jurisdiction and community concerns.

*“The sale of Canton Lofts to King County is a great example of how the public and private sectors can work together to address a pressing challenge - the chronic shortage of attainable housing. Nitze-Stagen has been investing in Pioneer Square for decades, and we remain confident in its future and believe this transaction takes advantage of a singular confluence of factors to make a positive impact.”*

— Peter Nitze, CEO of Nitze-Stagen



King County has held multiple community engagement meetings with potential Operators and service providers, local jurisdictions, and the public. King County requires a good neighborhood

agreement between the County and the local jurisdiction prior to moving forward with operating the property to ensure all parties are onboard with the project and to capture diverse feedback from constituents, community-based organizations, and the communities themselves. To ensure that businesses had equitable access to compete or apply for CLFR funding through this program, King County posted a Letter of Interest for agencies interested in applying as the Operator and Service provider for Canton Lofts.

As of June 21, 2022, Canton Loft has been newly renamed Salmonberry Lofts. Salmonberry Lofts in Pioneer Square is forecasted to open its 80 units in September 2022.

## Street Outreach Combined with Temporary Hotel-Based Lodging

Street outreach combined with temporary hotel-based lodging is one component of King County's response to the COVID-19 pandemic to reduce COVID-19's impact on homeless populations by providing temporary housing and wraparound support to adults living unsheltered. By providing non-congregate temporary housing options, these services will have the effect of preventing and/or reducing community transmission of COVID-19. These services may also work to reduce the impact of tent encampment sweeps and other law enforcement responses to homelessness which carry their own public health risks—COVID-19 and otherwise—by diverting individuals for support services when criminal actions are a result of unmet behavioral health needs.

Street Outreach, Targeted Homeless Outreach and Shelter Program Procurement, JustCARE Extension, and Co-LEAD Extension are ARPA funded programs conducting this outreach to provide homeless individuals with the appropriate shelter and/or services as well as connect to surrounding businesses to alert them of services and discuss how to access the services. Hoteling and case management services are provided to people experiencing homelessness. Direct services are intended for priority populations and historically marginalized adults with unmet behavioral health needs. Non-profit providers which specialize in working with these communities will be partnered, including the Asian Counseling and Referral Service (ACRS).

## Short-Term/Interim Housing Support

Besides the programs described above, CLFR has funded enhanced shelters, a tiny house village, and a temporary family shelter contract. Such novel temporary housing support helps address immediate needs of unique participants, although as with all such projects, the ultimate goal is to help move the unhoused into stable, permanent housing as quickly as possible.

The Enhanced Shelter Program provides shelters with supportive services in response to COVID-19. The program seeks to: 1. Increase shelter availability for households experiencing homelessness; 2. Provide shelter settings designed to meet CDC and Public Health COVID guidelines with appropriate distancing and health and hygiene supports with an emphasis on non-congregate shelter; 3. Support homeless households in meeting their basic needs including food, shelter and access to other basic resources; 4. Provide PPE and sanitation supplies and access to COVID vaccinations and testing; and 5. Support participants in planning for and accessing increased housing stability, permanent housing screening and assessment eligibility for local state and federal relief programs and stimulus.

Several partnerships are involved—including Plymouth Housing Group, Salvation Army, Catholic Community Services, and King County Regional Homelessness Authority—which work with slightly different specialties and priority groups. As such, many of the shelters are specialized to serve sub-

populations of people experiencing homelessness. For example, the enhanced shelter model responds to the concerns of people living in shelters with pets and provides elements of responsive services, 24/7 access, and low barriers to entry. Shelters are reconfigured to manage COVID prevention and distancing between cots.

Community engagement is part of the development project for several of the shelters. King County Department of Community of Human Services (DCHS) is partnering with the Facilities Management Division (FMD) on site development for shelters and FMD is managing construction contracts and related labor issues.

CLFR funding was also used to establish a tiny house village. The purpose of the program is to offer a year-round, temporary alternative to sleeping in vehicles or living outdoors while offering services that will help address immediate needs of participants with the ultimate goal to help move the unhoused into stable, permanent housing as quickly as possible. The Low Income Housing Institute will partner with King County to provide housing and services to households experiencing homelessness through two tiny house villages. Implementation is proceeding now, and services expected by late fall 2022.

In addition, a temporary family shelter that provides shelter and related services to women, children, and families was opened in January 2022 in downtown Bellevue. The Family Emergency Shelter program, in partnership with Mary's Place, provides temporary shelter and related services to women, children, and families to support their path out of homelessness.

## Eviction Prevention and Rent Assistance Program

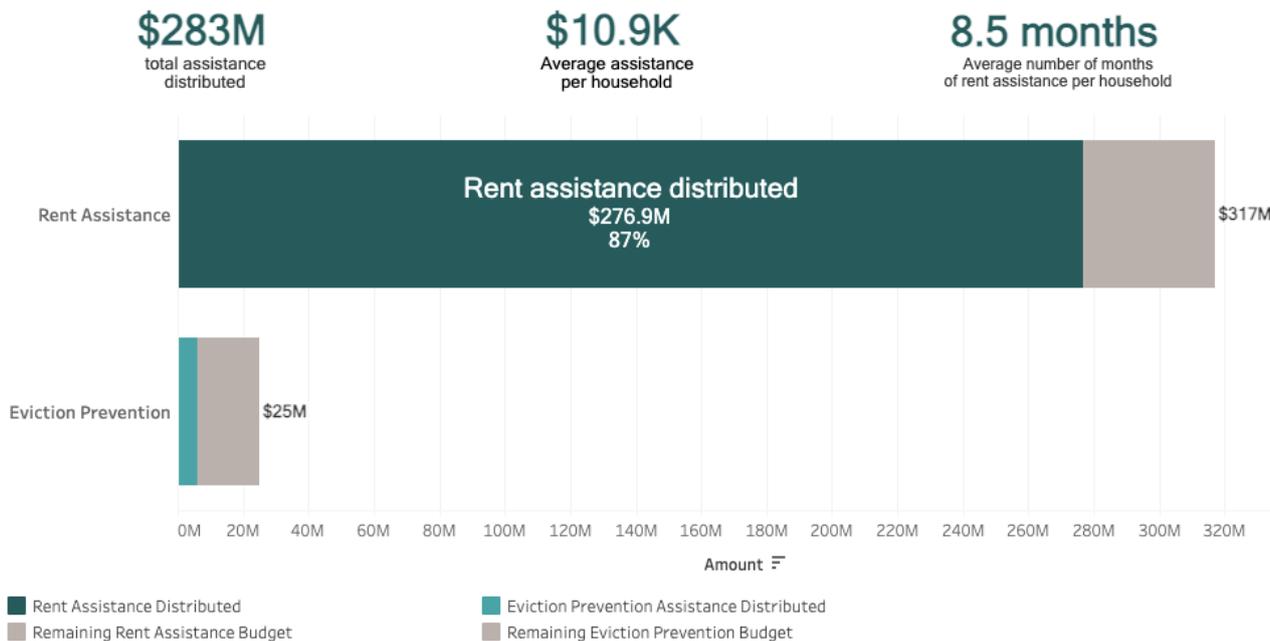
The King County Eviction Prevention and Rent Assistance Program (EPRAP) helps residents behind in rent and utility payments due to COVID-19 hardships. Although separately funded through other federal funding sources (including ARPA and CRRSA), it is a major pillar of the County's COVID-19 response. This program compliments King County's CLFR funded program efforts. This program funded at the federal level primarily by ARPA and CRRSA provides payment support for back rent and future rent obligations to households strapped due to unemployment, lost wages, and health crises as a result of the pandemic. In receiving rent payments from King County, the landlord must sign a Payment Agreement stating the payment period and the terms and conditions to which the landlord agrees (i.e., not increase rent for six months after payment period and to not issue late fees or additional charges).

[The EPRAP Data Dashboard<sup>35</sup>](#) reports that since July 2021, \$283M of rent assistance has been distributed to 26,110 households, while 43,037 households are either in the pipeline or denied and 47,693 households have identified interest in the program. An average of \$10.9K in assistance per household has been distributed for an average of 8.5 months of rent assistance per household. 75% of households that received rent assistance identify as Black, Indigenous, and people of color (County average = 39%) and 20% of households that received rent assistance identify as Hispanic or Latina/o/x (County average = 9%).

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<sup>35</sup> <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/community-human-services/COVID/eviction-prevention-rent-assistance/program-data.aspx>

## EPRAP assistance distributed since July 2021



**Figure 61: Most of the EPRAP funding has been distributed to struggling King County households since July 2021.**

*EPRAP has utilized 87% of its \$317M Rent Assistance Budget, but only 24% of its \$25M Eviction Prevention Budget. Still, \$283M in total assistance has been distributed to more than 26,000 households. Funding prevents households from losing their housing. Figure taken from the EPRAP Data Dashboard.*

Specifically, a total of \$6.1M has been distributed towards eviction prevention. Between July 2021 and June 2022, EPRAP has funded a per household average of \$15.7K (in rent, court, and legal fees) over 8.7 months to provide assistance to households who have been served with eviction notices for nonpayment of rent. The goal is to work with landlords and property owners on a resolution of the debt to keep the household safely housed. EPRAP is instrumental in preventing homelessness in the region.

### Other Homelessness Response Investments

King County has multiple goals for improving life for those experiencing homelessness and for all residents' concerns about the current homelessness crisis. King County seeks to connect homeless households to basic resources, increase housing stability, provide education and cross-training to providers, and positively impact and strengthen care to disproportionately impacted populations. Other ARPA funded King County homelessness strategies include but are not limited to encampment sanitation assistance, RV community support, and stimulus check and benefits access assistance.

Encampment sanitation assistance to people living in encampments and outreach teams to support the community health and hygiene efforts is provided through the Homeless Response Fund - Sanitation Program. Key to this is the implementation of mobile shower and hygiene stations, distribution of hygiene kits and sanitation supplies, and some garbage disposal. Connections to needed services including case management, healthcare, behavioral health, and housing support are also offered.

Similarly, the RV Community Program, set to open in late 2022, aims to mitigate the COVID-19 health risk to people living in RVs by providing them with the structures and tools needed to implement the CDC's public health guidance on social distancing, hygiene, and isolation. Specifically, the program will provide gray and black water hook up, bathroom, shower, electricity, garbage, and support services for up to 50 RVs during the program's 24-month timeline of operations. In addition, County staff will provide onsite support to assist program beneficiaries in meeting their basic needs, such as procuring identification, enrolling in insurance, obtaining healthcare, procuring proper clothing, and arranging childcare. A mechanic will also provide help with RV rig mobility! Lastly, County staff will help beneficiaries plan their exit from homelessness by providing permanent housing screening and assessments and eligibility determinations for local state and federal relief programs and stimulus. Any procurement will ensure equitable access as a focus of the homelessness response as led by King County Regional Homelessness Authority (KCRHA).

Finally, King County is partnering with Mary's Place, Friends of Youth, and Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness to support people experiencing homelessness in King County with accessing federal and state benefits. The Stimulus Check & Benefits Access Assistance program will enroll individuals for eligible benefits such as earned income credit, child tax credits, social security, disability, and state welfare programs. In addition, the program trains providers on how to complete claim forms, access online portals, and provide staff training, outreach, and education. People experiencing homelessness in King County face multiple barriers to accessing these federal COVID-19 benefits. Common barriers include lacking access to technology needed to file taxes and apply for benefits, challenges acquiring and maintaining needed documentation (photo I.D., social security card, income verification) and lack of awareness of benefit eligibility.

## Shelter Deintensification in King County: “A whole lot better than the shelter”

### CASE STUDY

#### COVID-19 Deintensification Sites

Staying in a homelessness shelter is tough. During a pandemic, it can be dangerous. At the very least, it is traditionally incapable of maintaining a person’s social distancing, or privacy, or security of one’s belonging. Certainly, it is hard to relax and think about a future, in such settings.

This is why King County decided to do something very different when Covid-19 became a crisis. How could the County protect individuals experiencing homelessness from infection? In one word, deintensification: the deliberate spreading of shelter users away from each other to avoid COVID transmission. Deintensification moved crowded congregate-sheltered individuals into leased or purchased hotels with wrap-around services.



Several months into the project, researchers heard comments such as “It’s better than the shelter” and “It’s just better” emerging in nearly every interview with individuals staying in group hotels. One participant elaborated:

“The sleeping area at the shelter, I mean, you were like two or three inches away from the next person. You roll over, they blow in your face, your ear. Now, you don’t have to worry ‘bout that. **You got your own bed, your own space, your own room, and everything. To explain it, this is a whole lot better than the shelter.**”

What a life-changing move for shelter residents! The University of Washington [analysis](#) of King County's investments in hotels as non-congregate emergency shelters demonstrated the profound impact of King County's deintensification. This novel approach not only prevented COVID-19 transmission but improved individual health, wellness, and recovery from homelessness. Hotel participants and deintensification facility staff interviewed about their experiences comparing the hotels vs shelters had startling revelations of the changes in their quality of life and level of hope.

COVID-19 was a source of stress and concern for them in shelter settings. One participant confessed, "That virus definitely scares the heck out of me, and I'm doing everything I can to keep from getting it." Yet, some interviewees became ill while staying in congregate shelters and were glad to be able to recover while staying in the hotels. For these people, COVID-19 added to the trauma of homelessness: "I was still weak. I'm so much better now, of course, but it affects me. I can't explain how bad it was." Homeless and ill together is a terrifying experience but more bearable if in a private, clean, safe setting.

Some moved to the Deintensification Program hotels after an outbreak had occurred in a shelter; some shelters were actually closed entirely with all occupants moved to Deintensification Sites. One participant commented on how she "freaked out" in congregate shelter because "we have a numerous amount of people clamored together in one building and no escape... I felt really unsafe, very unsafe." A staff member noted, "we've seen more COVID in those [congregate] settings, just flatly. When we've seen COVID it's been harder to stop the potential spread."

These responses were not surprising to staff, who noted that "even before COVID, [we knew] that non-congregate is the best way to go." As one staff member described, the challenging conditions found in congregate shelters could exacerbate problems that individuals experiencing homelessness were facing rather than to help resolve them:

**"I don't think it can be overstated how stressful it is for people to experience homelessness. To be going through that and have the physical environment you're in be a place that is unpleasant and crowded and filled with people who are tense and angry and acting strangely only further intensifies the experience that somebody has. It is debilitating. It stops people from taking action to deal with their own situations."**

Staff voiced their support for deintensification, as a better response to the crisis of homelessness than traditional congregate shelters. Staff also voiced that a change in the large King County shelter system is long overdue: "We would have never considered this new model in hotels. We had been advocating for many years in many of these programs that they were under-sourced, that people were not getting the wraparound care that they needed."

Participants stabilized at the Deintensification Sites. Staff and residents also observed their increased engagement with staff, improvement in health and well-being, feelings of safety and freedom from fear, reduced interpersonal struggle, and ability to think about a better future. The hopelessness and misery that can come when staying in shelters had started to lift, one interviewee noted:

**"I'm starting to get my dreams back.** You get to the point when you're homeless you don't even care. You don't think about even why I'm going to get a place. You're gonna say, 'I'm out here, that's that.' Now that I've been in here, I'm like, 'Yeah, I wanna get my own place again.'"

More frequent, constructive communication with staff resulted in openness to service options. A staffer offered this analogy:

“When you’re at the airport and your flight’s delayed and you’re there all day, are you your best self? No. Right? Now imagine somebody trying to ask you about the hardest parts of your life and help you plan forward. You would not want to engage with that person. You would not want to be in that conversation. You would be brushing them off or irritable. That is what we’ve asked of folks all these years in these intense congregate settings, right? Now flip that to, you give [the] person the lounge experience at the airport, right? They got the comfy chair. You gave them some water, right? It’s a better conversation, obviously.... It is not unusual that we’re seeing more of people, better of people, people opening up. They’re under less stress in that sense.”

Personal organization returned. Personal comfort, order and safety provided by a hotel room supported the wherewithal to plan, schedule and attend appointments, for example. One participant simply stated, “I can think and sleep,” whereas another stated, **“You’re at peace. You’re more at peace with yourself.... It just feels good. It feels really good.”**



Self-care improved in the hotel setting. Several participants noticed healthier behavior:

“I would drink a lot. Now that I’m here, I don’t drink. You would drink because of the boredom of the day being on the street. That’s one thing that I can say this helps with is I don’t even care to drink no more. Now I can sit and be in here and not have to be around all the wildness. It doesn’t stress me out to where I wanna drink or smoke pot or anything.”

People stopped fighting. Conflict reduced significantly in the hotel setting; such dramatic drops in interpersonal strain was observed by several. As one Deintensification Site resident described, “It’s [conflict] nonexistent here. There’s no conflict here. Yeah, this is nice.” Another resident noted,

“In the shelter, we were in a big dorm with a lotta—I guess 100 different men. There was a lotta stress. It was also bein’ around the same—with the arguing all the time. In the room, we’re more isolated. We’re more alone. It’s quieter. It’s less stressful.”

Private rooms provide quiet and tranquility: “It’s like I get to go home”, said another resident, “and I can lay in a bed and can watch what I want to on TV. I [don’t] have to listen to people screamin’, yellin’, and fightin’ in the bathroom over dope.” In shelters, frequent calls to police and fire by the staff was the norm. After the move to the hotel, residents could de-escalate situations by returning to their own room; staff members were very aware of this behavioral change. One resident noted her relief:

**“I feel safe. I have a door that locks. I have people around me that also have doors that lock, so striking out at your neighbor is not as common as it is when you are struggling over square inches of a concrete floor. There’s a big difference in how humans treat each other in the two situations.”**

Having one’s own bed and bathroom matters. One participant clearly articulated the benefit: “It’s nice. It’s nice to have your privacy and a TV and a toilet where you ain’t gotta deal with other people.” A staff member painted the contrast between hotel rooms and traditional shelters: “These are literally rooms designed for people to sleep in, and that’s what people are doing in them.” While privacy and access to your own bathroom seems simple, “knowing the alternative and what we came from, they’re massive.”

Security was identified as a big deal. Security guards, fences around the property, and of course, door locks were reassuring to those who faced victimization or theft while in shelters or on the street. As one participant commented, “You don’t have to worry ‘bout somebody steppin’ over you or robbin’ unless they come to your door and knock. If you choose not to open your door, then you’re all right.” Another stated, “Safety is no issue here. It’s a hell of a lot safer here than it is at the shelter.”

Secure storage for personal things in their own rooms provided a place to finally store their belongings. In contrast, in shelters, people have to leave their belongings unattended, which produces fears about theft while asleep or in the bathroom. One participant expressed:

**“It’s been really nice to keep my stuff there and be able to leave and come back, and it’s all still there. I don’t have to pack it around, which has been really nice to feel normal again.... When you drag a backpack and luggage around and stuff, people tend to judge you right off the bat, homeless or whatever. When you don’t have to carry that stuff around, people, they don’t judge you as being homeless or whatever. They look at you differently. It’s been nice to not be judged like that.”**

Unrestricted access to hotel rooms contrasts to many traditional congregate shelters, which usually have strict time boundaries. Participants come and go to their rooms on their own schedules and have greater control over their lives. One participant crowed: “I get to move at my own speed now. Do things the way I need to do ‘em versus when you’re on the street, and you gotta worry about being back to get into the night shelter. Now you can do things at your own pace.”

What about food? Deintensification Sites offer three meals a day. For individuals who have experienced homelessness, regular food availability was amazing: “When we wake up in the morning, we eat. We have breakfast, ready meals, so we eat.” The elimination of the need to “try to hustle up [food] every day” reduced stress and freed up the time and energy to take on other challenges and actions.

Best of all, residents had hope again for their futures. One resident remarked, **“Like with any home, it gives you shelter. It gives you time to contemplate, to plan, and to execute. These things are**

**important when you're trying to put your life back together."** In addition to these obvious benefits of private living, numerous respondents commented on the independent value of privacy, where one can "get my alone time, get-myself-together time." Participants described their desire to live in a permanent home, work, or go back to school.

As Executive Dow Constantine summarized in his 2021 State of the County address,

**"We found that when we gave people a home – a place of their own, with all the safety and peace of mind that comes with that – not only did they stay safe from the virus – they thrived. That rest, that ability to take a breath, collect your thoughts, get a good night's sleep, was transformative.** We don't often think of what makes a house a home. But for people who have to leave a shelter every morning, the simple idea that you could have your own place to come back to at night makes a huge difference in your wellbeing. Or having a bathroom of your own. Or instead of worrying about all your worldly possessions being stolen, you could have a door that locks. And instead of having to sleep with one eye open, you could finally just sleep.

"Let me tell you about one resident. His name's Bob. He was a long-term shelter client. With the stability of his simple hotel room, he was finally able to address chronic health issues in ways that were impossible before. He had pillows to elevate his feet at night to reduce swelling. Space, in his own bathroom, to keep any wounds clean and dry. Three healthy meals a day. And he was even able to start exercising again. As he regained his physical health, his mental health improved too. Today, Bob has moved to his own, permanent apartment - and he's healthy enough to schedule the surgery he has needed for years. **He is reclaiming his life. That kind of progress is remarkable. And it is possible for a lot of people."**



Overall, the Deintensification Site participants and staff are very pleased with the King County's shelter deintensification efforts and its boost to their recovery from such dire life circumstances. It is a testament to ARPA funds and the County's commitment to ending the trauma of homelessness that such a novel, innovative approach to protecting the most vulnerable residents has been life changing for so many.

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### COVID-19 Deintensification Sites Program

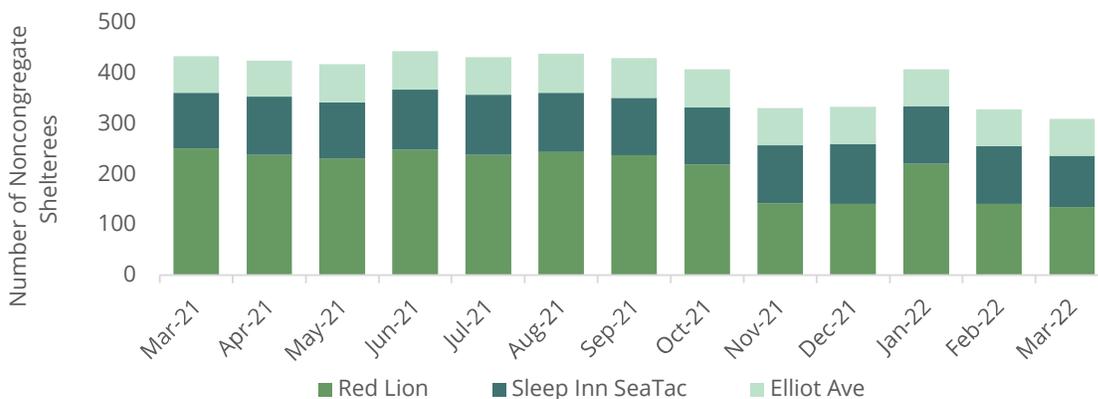
Shelter deintensification took what were formerly congregate shelters for people experiencing homelessness, with individuals sleeping in very close proximity, and moved them to group hotels. This included both moving entire shelters to hotels and moving some units of a shelter to hotels. This program serves a population disproportionately impacted by COVID-19, and particularly those experiencing homelessness, with health conditions making one more vulnerable to COVID-19.

The program includes leasing of hotels and contracting with non-profit providers where entire shelters are moved. Where units were reduced, the county contracted with non-profit providers that rented hotel rooms. The King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) has subrecipients that manage each site and provide services to residents. Partners include Catholic Community Services and Downtown Emergency Services Center. This ongoing program is expected to continue through the pandemic. The overall goals for equity in County homelessness response apply to this program. In addition, the program tracks participant stability of housing in shelter and discharge to permanent housing.

Funding for Deintensification is sourced from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery (CLFR). FEMA is paying for lease costs, meals, and janitorial services, but not behavioral health, staff costs, and other wraparound services. The Facilities Management Division (FMD) continues to provide maintenance, housekeeping, and security support through August 2022. Most internal staff costs and behavioral health services are covered by CLFR.

#### How much?

As of June 2022, active COVID-19 Deintensification Site (DSite) locations include the Red Lion Renton and the Interbay Shelter on Elliot Ave. The County also has the following available sites that are not currently operational but have been activated when conditions warranted the use of those facilities in the past: Sleep Inn SeaTac, Quality Inn SeaTac, Civic Hotel, and The Inn at Queen Ann (transitioned into a HTH site). These sites and the Harbor Island Pallet (24-bed, never used) may be available for use in the event of future surges.



**Figure 62: Red Lion Renton served the majority of the client visits over a year period (March 2021-March 2022).**

*This figure shows monthly client volume at three Deintensification Sites: Red Lion, Sleep Inn SeaTac, and Elliot Ave. These deintensification sites provide a total capacity of up to 398 beds.*

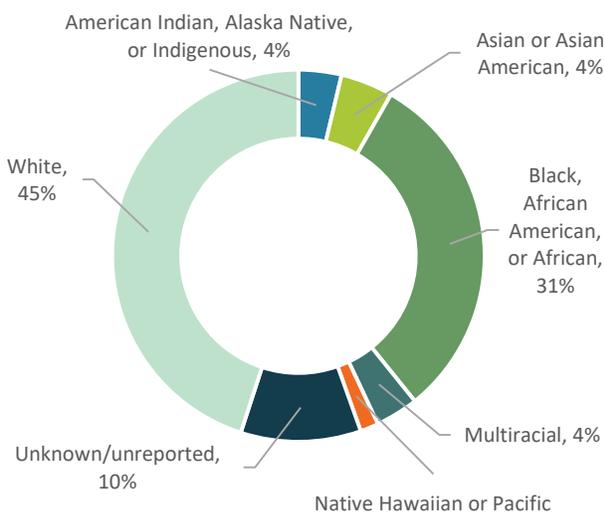
Since March 2021, the number of clients that have been relocated to three specific DSites lodging has diminished from a high of 447 per month to low of 309 between March 2021 and March 2022. These three sites served 5129 individuals experiencing homelessness over the course of 12 months.

### How equitably did we provide service?

The following deintensification shelters tracked demographics for clients staying between March 2021 and June 2022:

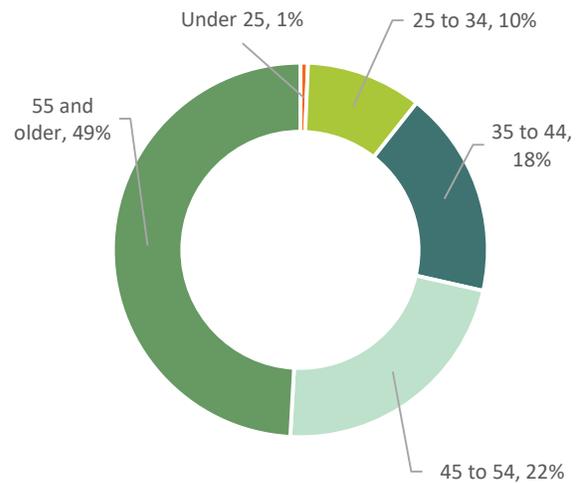
- Red Lion,
- The Bob G. (Former Inn at Queen Anne),
- Sleep Inn SeaTac, and
- Junction Point.

DSites admitted and served all races/ethnicities in an equitable distribution, although there was a high number of unknowns in the data collection. Older Blacks and White individuals comprised most of the participants; American Indian, Pacific Islander, and Asian percentages matched the County population of households experiencing homelessness and accessing services as captured in the King County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) on 6/1/2022. The aging nature of the homeless who seek shelter has implications for COVID-19 vulnerability and need for aggressive public health services. As the Deintensification Sites were intentionally geared toward older adults, only a small fraction of younger people used shelter accommodations.



**Figure 63: Relatively equitable racial demographic distribution with at least 45% BIPOC clients.**

Data was pulled between March 2021 - June 2022 from the Red Lion, The Bob G, Sleep Inn SeaTac, and Junction Point Deintensification Shelters. Most clients were White (45%) or Black/African American (38%). 10% of clients had unreported races.



**Figure 64: Most Deintensification Site participants are ages 55+ (49%).**

Age distribution data pulled between March 2021 - June 2022 at the Red Lion, The Bob G, Sleep Inn SeaTac, and Junction Point Deintensification Shelters show 462 (49%) 55+, 210 (22%) 45-54, 168 (18%) 35-44, and 100 (11%) 34 or younger.

Data pulled between March 2021 - June 2022 at the Red Lion, The Bob G, Sleep Inn SeaTac, and Junction Point Deintensification Shelters show that at least 45% of clients are BIPOC. Black, African American, or African clients make up 31% of participants. American Indian, Alaskan Native, or

Indigenous clients make up 4%. 10% of clients identify as Hispanic/Latinx. To provide context, King County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) captured that 13.9K total households entered the King County homeless response system in 2021, 58% of which were households of color. When compared to the racial demographics of the King County general population (according to the 2016-2020 5-year American Community Survey), the largest disparities were observed among those identified as Black or African American (29% in the homeless response system compared to 6% in the counties general population) and American Indian or Alaskan Native (4% compared to 1%).

The disproportionate impact of homelessness on this community and the resulting need for help during pandemic conditions is a clear focus for King County, community-based organizations, and Deintensification Site operators.

### Is anyone better off?

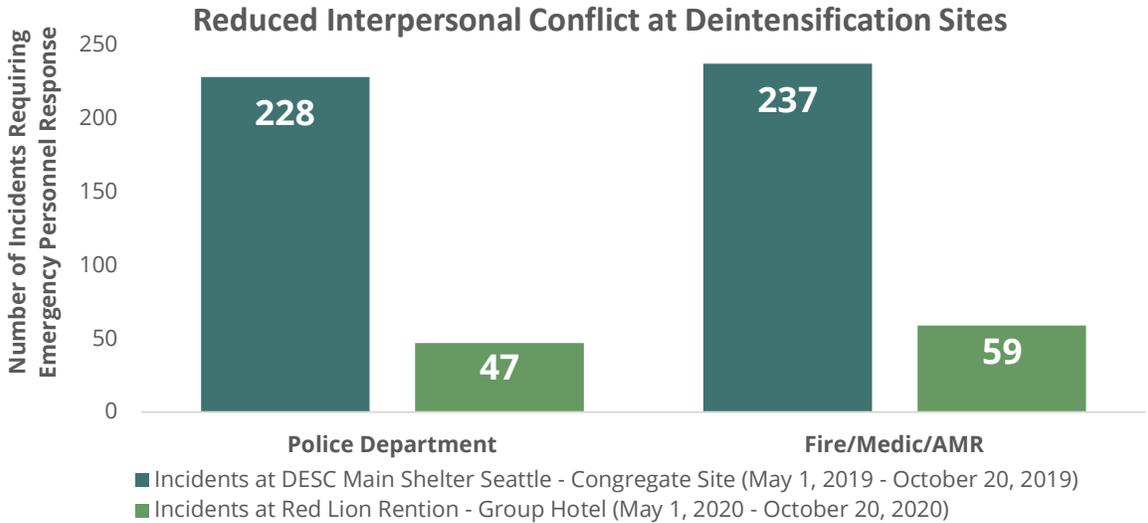
First and foremost, this program moved participants off the streets and out of congregated shelters, immediately making beneficiaries better off. [An impact analysis](#) of investments in hotels as non-congregate shelters in King County<sup>36</sup> indicates that deintensification interventions successfully minimized the spread of COVID-19 among people moved to hotels as compared to those who stayed in congregate shelters. Limiting the spread of COVID-19 was the catalyst for shelter deintensification; the recently published King County DCHS and University of Washington research study demonstrated a dramatic drop in positive COVID-19 cases following the move of individuals to group hotel locations in April 2020.

In fact, King County led the deintensification proof of concept, moving people from congregated shelters to low-density sites. Beyond reducing the risk of contracting COVID-19, effects of the hotel deintensification intervention included residential stability and feelings of home, greater engagement with staff and housing services, improvements in health and wellbeing, feelings of safety, higher exits to permanent housing, and greater focus on future goals.

Interpersonal conflict and stress were reported by the DSite staff as reduced for those placed in DSites. Emergency personnel responses (police and fire) were also reduced, saving valuable community resources. The DSite Impact Report (2022) data validates this conclusion, looking at the number of incidents requiring 911 emergency calls from DESC Main Shelter (May 1, 2019 – October 20, 2019) and from the Red Lion DSite in Renton (May 1, 2020 – October 20, 2020). Staff suggested that the client's ability to retreat to their own rooms and close the door on any outside conflict, was an essential structural element in this dramatic reduction in interpersonal turmoil, leading to both increased safety and well-being for the clients.

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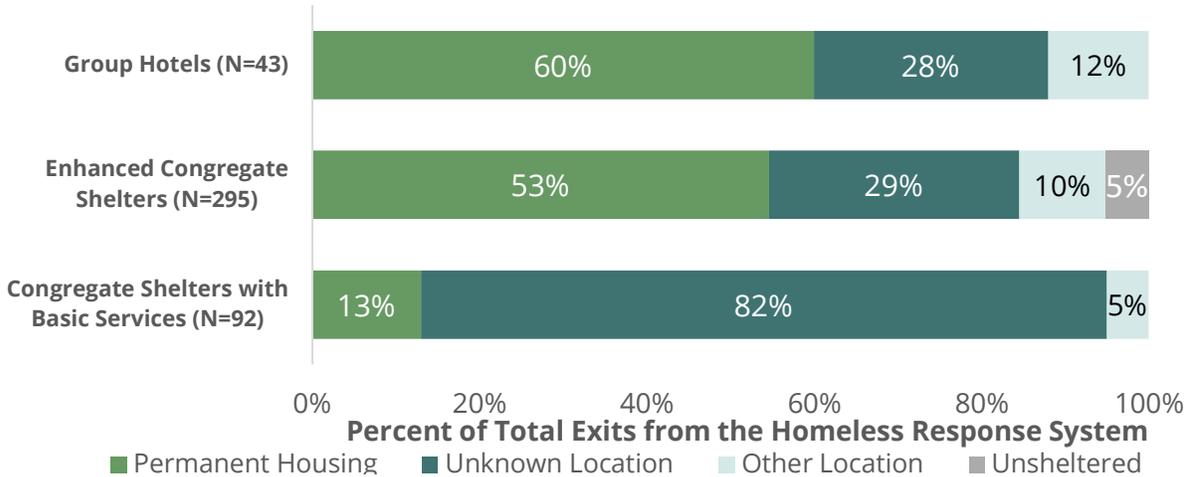
<sup>36</sup> King County DCHS and University of Washington's "Hotels as Non-congregate Emergency Shelters: An Analysis of Investments in Hotels as Emergency Shelter in King County, Washington During the COVID-19 Pandemic" can be found at <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10511482.2022.2075027>



**Figure 65 - Conflict incidents reduced at group hotel settings vs shelters.**

*Dramatic one-year reduction in incidents requiring emergency personnel responses from the police and fire departments suggests decreased interpersonal conflict in Deintensification Site facilities. Figure taken from the King County DCHS and University of Washington’s “Hotels as Non-congregate Emergency Shelters: An Analysis of Investments in Hotels as Emergency Shelter in King County, Washington During the COVID-19 Pandemic.”*

Participants also expressed appreciation for other group hotel features which impacted their overall recovery from the trauma of the shelters or street: designated personal space (private bed and bath), personal safety, secure storage for personal belongings, unrestricted access (increased time and autonomy associated with 24/7 shelter access), and predictable access to food.



**Figure 66: Total exits from group hotels or enhanced shelters to permanent housing higher than basic shelters.**

*Homeless Management Information System data details exits from the homeless response system between April 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020 by group and exit destination type. Figure taken from the King County DCHS and University of Washington’s “Hotels as Noncongregate Emergency Shelters: An Analysis of Investments in Hotels as Emergency Shelter in King County, Washington During the COVID-19 Pandemic.”*

Group hotels resulted in a larger proportion of residents transitioning to permanent housing. This corresponds to the findings that hotel rooms with meals and services lead to personal stabilization and capability to plan for the future.

In fact, the positive impacts associated with this intervention influenced the creation of King County's Health Through Housing Initiative, acquiring hotels to permanently house people experiencing homelessness.

# Jobs and Housing



# Jobs and Housing

COVID-19's impact on the regional economy became a personal tragedy for many County residents who experienced unemployment and housing instability. King County focuses on lifting up those individuals who have felt the brunt of the pandemic through homelessness, joblessness, and economic insecurity. The Jobs and Housing program is designed to stabilize people's lives by providing a steady place to live, an interim job, and access to support services and career navigation for up to one year with the ultimate goal of transitioning each person to permanent housing and a permanent job. The aim of the program is to help people exit the homelessness system, particularly those communities who have been disproportionately impacted by homelessness.

## Investment Areas

- Up to 400 individuals experiencing homelessness will be connected to County-supported jobs, housing support, and career services. All will receive case management and career navigation services.
- Currently, there are 54 active participants who have been hired for temporary jobs for up to one year.
- As of June 2022, 21 participants are in permanent housing through a mix of Rapid Re-Housing or other housing support.
- Career counseling and support is offered to all participants, improving their interview, resume, and presentation skills, as well as developing short- and long-term employment

## Employment

The program is designed to provide 400 unemployed or underemployed workers that are experiencing homelessness with County or County-supported jobs, job training, subsidized employment, and employment supports or incentives (housing and career services). The County either creates or contracts positions for beneficiaries with subsidized employment for up to one year. This program is expected to extend through 2024. The average pay is between \$20-25 per hour, and many jobs come with health insurance and other benefits. Jobs may be with King County or other local organizations. Participants will also receive employment supports, including but not limited to ORCA transportation passes, work attire, and employment-related equipment.

As of June 2022, 54 active participants have been connected with subsidized King County jobs in Parks, Human Resources, Regional Animal Services Regional (RASKC), Elections, and Water and Land

Resources Division (WLRD)/Dirt Corps and contracted positions with other agencies. The WA Department of Ecology and Department of Local Services (DLS) are in the process of candidate searches and interviewing. New job possibilities are always being sought.

Performance is assessed in terms of the numbers of candidates involved in various stages of the hiring and retention process. To date, the majority of program participants have been employed with Parks performing maintenance and beautification projects over the duration of the program. There are an additional 22 positions that are currently being recruited for.

Four individuals have now successfully transitioned from the program, acquiring a permanent job and housing. Challenged in recruiting and retention in County positions, the Job and Housing team is exploring how individuals can be better prepared to connect and maintain successful employment. For example, the program eligibility form is being refined to focus recruitment for the skills being sought by host agencies. In addition, targeted recruitment is being conducted from social service agencies based on job requirements. Over 300 individuals have expressed an interest in the program; the team is continually reaching out to them, and a new job board of open training and employment opportunities is in the works.



**Figure 67: Photo of King County Parks Beautification Crew Members, Parks Director Warren Jimenez, and Executive Dow Constantine at 2021 Revive and Thrive Jobs and Housing Event.**

On-the-ground and classroom job training on related topics is provided. For example, the Jobs and Housing participants with Dirt Corps will be provided with paid restoration training, professional skills development, and equity and social justice training. Other training opportunities may include natural area management, planting, riparian restoration, invasive species management, stormwater management, and site maintenance.

The Jobs and Housing program is off to a great start, building its capacity to enroll more workers and expand the pool of jobs, aligning with partners to provide housing and support, and developing its performance and evaluation strength. In addition, valuable and essential work is contributing to the health and vibrancy of the County's resources, particularly in supporting needed restoration to

parks, facilities, and roadways. This is work that would not have been able to be completed without the Jobs and Housing Program—an extra benefit to King County.

## Housing Support & Rapid Re-Housing

All Jobs and Housing program participants receive housing support, and eligible participants are referred to Rapid Re-Housing (RRH). Those who experience homelessness struggle with both finding and sustaining housing. King County uses multiple approaches to house the homeless, and more information can be found in the Homelessness Response section. Housing assistance through the Jobs and Housing Program provides additional capacity to address our homelessness crisis, particularly for those who are in emergency shelters and those who require employment to sustain their Rapid Re-Housing placements.

This project provides funding to contract Rapid Re-Housing Partners (e.g., Wellspring Family Services, Catholic Community Services, and Neighborhood House) to provide housing navigation support and housing subsidies for up to 400 individuals based on current RRH guidelines. Contracted agencies must demonstrate their ability to provide housing support equitably and to a diversity of individuals experiencing homelessness.

Using the Rapid Re-Housing model, housing interventions are designed to help individuals and families exit homelessness quickly and return to permanent housing. Short-term rental assistance and voluntary supportive services are provided. Those typically eligible for Rapid Re-Housing must be experiencing literal homelessness, such as those living in emergency shelters, unhoused (living in their car or other places), and individuals leaving the hospital or prisons without a place to go. Data regarding the RRH model demonstrates that it is an effective strategy for transitioning individuals out of homelessness. RRH data indicates a successfully large move-in rate and high level of permanent housing.

How are rapid re-housing programs performing overall?

4/1/2021 to 3/31/2022

ALL POPULATIONS



**Figure 68: Rapid Re-Housing has been very successful in permanently housing households with low returns to homelessness.**

Figure from *The King County Regional Homelessness Authority's Rapid Re-Housing [Data Dashboard](#)*.

Not every participant can be referred to Rapid Re-Housing based on their living situation, but in that case those program recipients still receive other support to find permanent housing. Neighborhood House will provide housing services for those not eligible for Rapid Re-Housing. A number of contractors will also provide their own housing support. Community partners include African Community Housing & Development (ACHD), InterCultural Children & Family Services (ICCFs), Juma Ventures, Orion, Seattle Humane, Weld Seattle Housing, Seattle Jobs Initiative, Lutheran Community Services Northwest (LCSNW), WA Department of Ecology, Uplift Northwest, and TRAC Associates. To

date, 7 participants have been housed with Weld Seattle and TRAC, while 23 have been referred and enrolled in Rapid Re-Housing services.

Currently, 28 Jobs and Housing beneficiaries have been eligible and referred for Rapid Re-Housing (RRH), and 21 are in permanent housing through RRH, contracted partners, or other support to find permanent housing.

## Career Services

All participants receive career services, including connection to a Career Navigator and help in obtaining their next unsubsidized permanent job. Basic career services include job readiness workshops, skills assessment, information on labor market, professional development skills training, or job search strategies. Individualized career services can include development of an employment plan, individual career planning, workshops on resumes, interviewing, or referral to education/training programs. In addition, some career attainment funding is available to support services to cover costs that will remove barriers to employment (e.g., driver's license, childcare, work related clothes or tools, training related costs, certifications).

Beyond career navigation and counseling, the Jobs and Housing program provide support that includes connection to public benefits, ORCA transportation passes, equipment or attire required for work, training and education that takes place pre-employment, on-the-job, or post-program to support permanent employment, and any other support that removes barriers to employment.

King County's Jobs and Housing Program connects people experiencing homelessness to jobs and housing support, starting with crews that are restoring and enhancing regional parks and trails.

#### CASE STUDY

### Jobs and Housing Program

[In September 2021](#), King County Executive Dow Constantine met with one of the new crews restoring and enhancing regional parks and trails, an early success of the Jobs and Housing Program he included in the [pandemic recovery package](#) announced earlier that year. Executive Constantine said, "When you take the time to talk to our unhoused neighbors, what you consistently hear is that they don't want handouts. They want opportunities. **And that's what this program offers. An opportunity for a good paying job. An opportunity to get a roof over your head. An opportunity to work with professionals to chart a path forward in your life towards that self-sufficiency, that dignity.** And it's even better when that job contributes to the community where you live."

King County's Jobs and Housing Program hosted focused recruitment events at emergency shelters to offer people experiencing homelessness the opportunity to join the King County Parks Beautification Crews, earning salaries that can help them transition to permanent housing. The new program applies the County's [Rapid Re-Housing](#) model and other career services to connect participants with housing and employment supports.



A Jobs and Housing participant shared that, **"This program means a lot to me mainly because it gives me an opportunity to get motivation back on my side of things and move forward with my life and keep going. But at the same time, it gives me an opportunity also to learn a new trade, to learn something new, and to help build and beautify the city itself in the county."**

Successful candidates for the program will earn between \$20 and \$25 per hour for temporary positions and will receive housing support. Program participants will also receive career support aimed at helping them transition to permanent jobs and permanent housing. The program helps people who have gaps in their employment history and potentially offers them professional references for future job searches.

**“Programs like this give us the opportunity to grow, knowing that hope is there instead of despair, knowing that there is someone behind us,”** remarked another Jobs and Housing participant with the King County Parks Beautification Crew.

Beyond connecting individuals to jobs and permanent housing, this program provides beneficiaries the opportunity to make our County a better place through productive and needed community work. In doing this good work, “this [program] will also instill a sense of belonging, something to give these program participants more acknowledgment in the community that they are from,” said Maju Qureshi, Economic Stability Director at the non-profit Multi-Service Center.

The beautification crews are starting at five King County parks where they will perform a variety of tasks, such as landscaping, athletic field maintenance, trail building and maintenance, construction and demolition, invasive weed removal, restoration, and planting. The first regional parks where the crews operate are Five Mile Lake Park in South King County, White Center Heights Park, Marymoor Park in Redmond, Tolt-MacDonald Park and Campground in Carnation, Three Forks Natural Area along the Snoqualmie River in East King County, and Ravensdale Park near Maple Valley.



The program will increase King County Parks’ seasonal crews by 36 people who are currently experiencing homelessness. The additional workforce is particularly helpful now that more people than ever are enjoying the regional parks and trails during the pandemic. “The need to clean and restore these amenities has never been greater. The work our new crews will do will not just improve the esthetics of our parks and open space, but they’ll also improve those areas ecological functions to help ensure a clean water and healthy habitat,” said Warren Jimenez, King County Parks Director.

King County Parks has so far conducted five recruitment events at emergency shelters in Seattle, South King County, and East King County. Once background checks and physicals are complete, Parks provides crew members with on-the-job training while other partner organizations assist with securing housing

and career counseling. King County Metro is helping crew members arrive at worksites with its ORCA Business Passport program, which connects workers through its regional transit network (incl. Vanpool).

Homelessness is happening all across our region, “but the answer to that is opportunity. The answer to that is housing. And I want to emphasize again that this program provides the opportunity to earn a living, doing good, productive, needed work, and provides the opportunity to right away get into solid housing. So that’s what this program is about. For the individuals participating and for us collectively. And I just want to thank the people for being so supportive of it. I thank our members of Congress for helping fund this and make it possible and particularly help the participants who are going to be joining together to make our region a better place,” said Executive Constantine.

Executive Constantine included funding for the Jobs and Housing Program in the combined \$600 million COVID-19 supplemental budget he proposed in March 2021. The County Council approved \$38 million for the program in May 2021 as part of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. **By December 2024, it is expected that a total of 400 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported with these services.**

Other potential positions created by the Jobs and Housing Program may include:

- Caring for animals and engaging with customers at Regional Animal Services of King County
- Restoring sensitive ecological areas with the Water and Lands Division
- Validating voter records with King County Elections
- Performing litter removal in unincorporated King County with the Department of Local Services



“Our new Jobs and Housing Program is one example of how we are sparking an equitable recovery throughout King County,” said Executive Constantine. “By connecting our unhoused neighbors with good-paying jobs and case managers who can help them transition to permanent housing, we are helping more people and families thrive.”

# PERFORMANCE REPORT

## Jobs and Housing Program

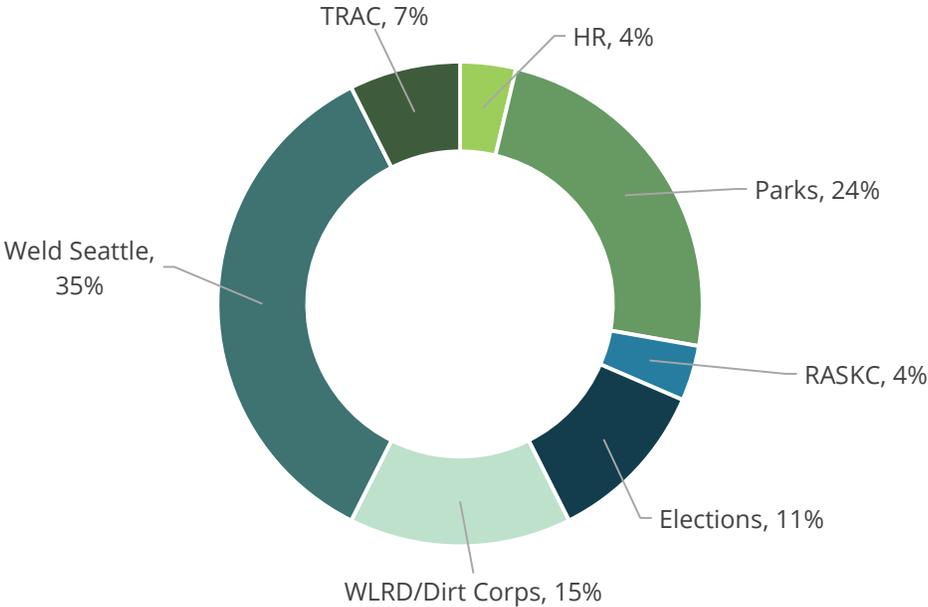
The Jobs and Housing Program provides funding for a new County program promoting economic recovery by connecting individuals experiencing homelessness with County or County-supported jobs, housing support, and career services. Additionally, the program supports employment and training programs provided by agencies to individuals experiencing homelessness so they can move toward economic and housing stability. Agencies were selected following two procurement rounds and after outreach to community partners notifying them of this funding opportunity. A key consideration in selecting agency partners was the equitable distribution of funds to communities disproportionately impacted by homelessness was assessed in proposal review and recommendations.

### How much?

The Program is **intended to support 400 individuals experiencing homelessness** with these services by creating county or county-contracted positions for program beneficiaries, contracting with community partners to provide job training and jobs for program beneficiaries. The program provides subsidized employment for up to one year for individuals experiencing homelessness.

There are **currently 54 active participants**, although a total of 70 participants have started the program. Some participants have left the position due to transitioning to permanent employment and housing, voluntary exits from the program, or were employment separations

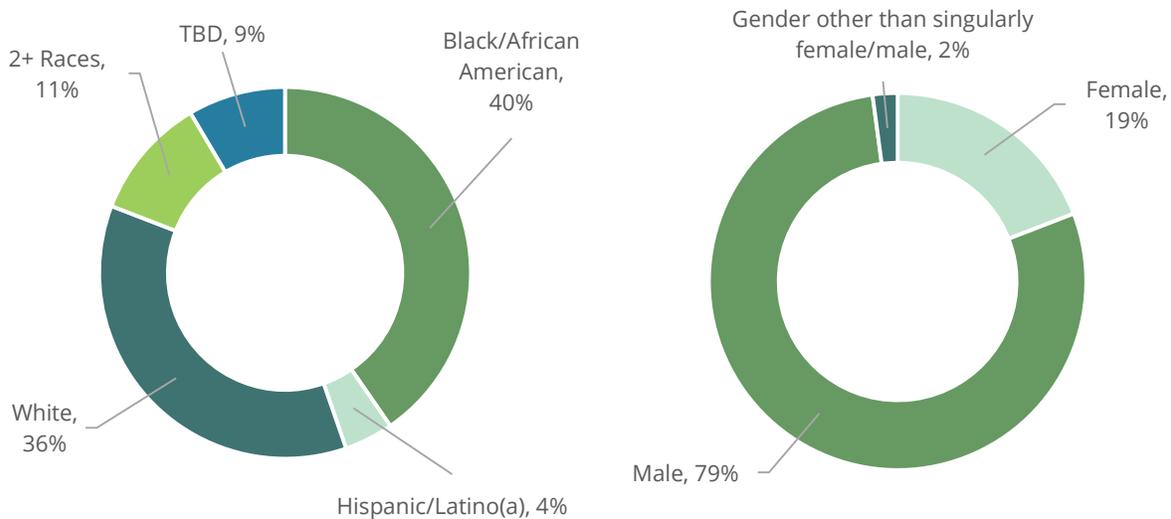
Subsidized King County jobs are provided to 31 current participants in Parks, Human Resources, Regional Animal Services Regional (RASKC), Elections, and Water and Land Resources Division (WLRD)/Dirt Corps. 23 participants are currently employed by contracted partners Weld and TRAC. Additional agencies, including the WA Department of Ecology and Department of Local Services (DLS), are in the process of candidate searches and interviewing.



**Figure 69: Weld Seattle and King County Parks currently employ the highest number of program participants.**

## How equitably did we provide service?

Communities disproportionately impacted by homelessness are prioritized. Steps to equitable awareness include outreach and guidance to targeted homeless service providers and community partners, and discussion with all partners about equity goals. Current demographic data is still being collected for the 23 participants with contracted agencies and the four new King County participants for which race/ethnicity data has yet to be collected. 47 individuals have enrolled in the program with King County employment (70 including contracted partners):



**Figure 70: Diverse race/ethnicity distribution in Jobs and Housing participants.**

King County enrolled participants include 40% Black/African American, 36% White, 11% multiracial, and 4% Hispanic/Latino(a). Data for 4 new King County participants has yet to be determined.

**Figure 71: Majority male gender identification in Jobs and Housing participants.**

79% of Jobs and Housing participants with King County jobs identify as male, 19% identify as female, and 2% identify as nonbinary.

54 participants are actively enrolled. The vast majority of participants identify as male. Of those no longer in the program, four found permanent employment and permanent housing. Others left for various reasons including: unvaccinated, moved, health, performance, etc.

Equitable distribution of funds to communities disproportionately impacted by homelessness has been a visible goal. The [2020 Point-in-Time Count](#) for Seattle/King County reported Native American/Alaska Native people made up one percent of the population in Seattle/King County, but 15 percent of the respondents experienced homelessness. Black/African Americans are 7 percent of the Seattle/King County population, but 25 percent of the respondents. Latinx persons are 10 percent of the Seattle/King County population, but 15 percent of the survey respondents.

All participants are eligible for housing support. Currently, 28 participants have been eligible and referred for Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and 23 have been enrolled in other housing support by contracted partners Weld Seattle and TRAC. Weld Seattle is set to provide housing enrollment and support to 100 individuals, five of which are housed as of June 2022, with 19 additionally enrolled. TRAC will provide direct housing to 25 participants in total, two of which are already permanently housed.

As of June 2022, **21 participants are in permanent housing** through RRH, contracted providers, and other support to find permanent housing. Rapid Re-Housing partner Catholic Community Services has provided ~57% of permanent housing provided to date. Rapid Re-Housing partner Neighborhood House has also provided housing services to non-RRH-eligible participants, two of which have been permanently housed.

### Is anyone better off?

To date, **4 individuals have successfully left the program**, having found permanent housing and permanent employment. For the most part, beneficiaries are still working in the program. The program is designed to provide job and housing support for one year, and the first cohort of program participants employment will end in December 2022. The wait time to transition participants to permanent housing has been challenging. As a result, the housing support period lags the employment period for most participants by several months. The program will be able to provide more robust outcome reporting next year, as more participants complete the program.

Intended outcome goals include, but are not limited to:

- **75%** of participants employed 6 months after program completion,
- **\$10k/person** quarterly earnings, and
- **<20%** return to homelessness 6 months after program completion.

This program has specific goals, including that **80%** of participants complete job assignments and that **80%** of participants move into permanent housing while in the program. The Program plans to utilize a randomized control trial and a qualitative evaluation of the program to determine impact on permanent housing and employment outcomes, as well as to improve program delivery and approach. The ultimate goal is for individuals to be on an economic footing that enables them to exit the homelessness system.

King County would not have been able to complete the valuable work needed without the Jobs and Housing Program. The community has benefited directly, by the enhancement of parks, the clean-up of trails, and the myriad additional jobs performed by the participants for the public good. The Jobs and Housing Program has inspired and encouraged individuals ready to work, to provide support for their own community.

# Community Resiliency

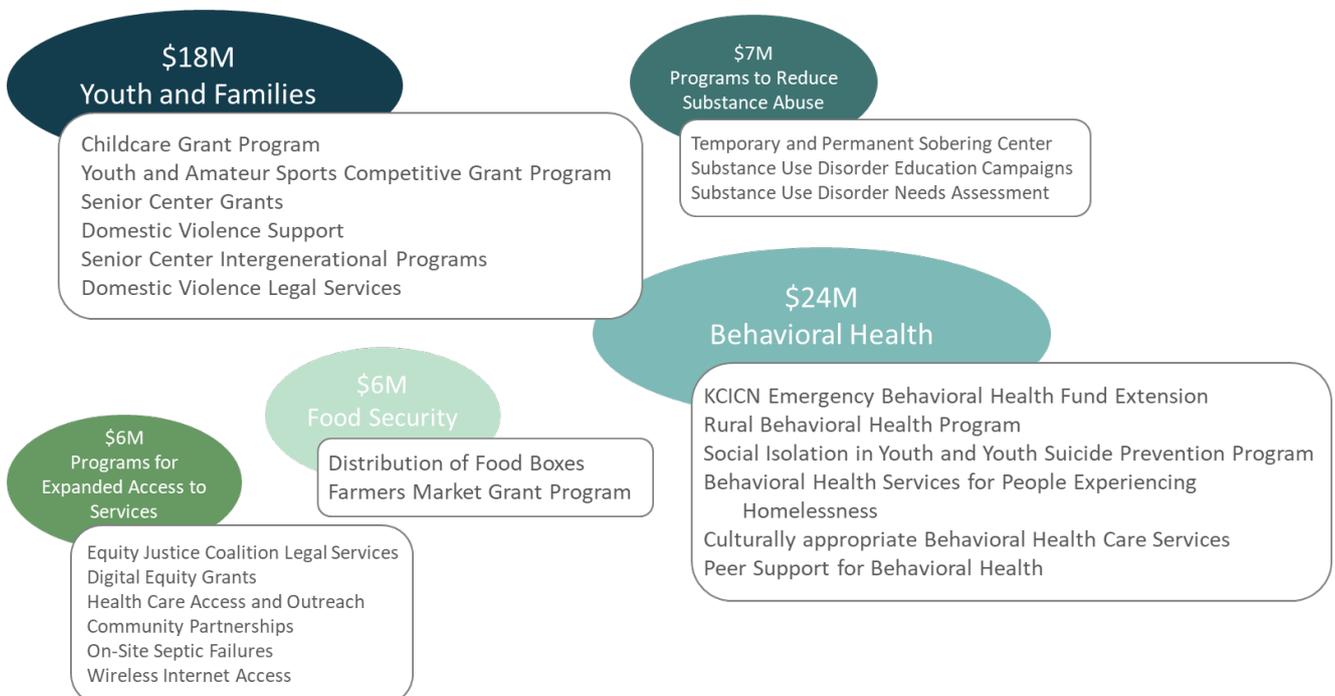


# Community Resiliency

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted every community in King County. The effects were both acute and diffuse. The immediate impacts—loss of employment, in-person instruction in schools, and disruption of daily routines—have had transformative effects on how people live, work, learn and interact. While the full measure of the pandemic’s consequences on our communities is still emerging, there are clear deficits in community resources that need to be addressed, especially for communities of color, LGBTQ+ communities, people experiencing homelessness, and refugee/immigrant communities.

The programs in the Community Resiliency portfolio are designed to address a range of impacts and provide additional funding for needed interventions in the community. Significant emphasis has been placed on deploying CLFR funds strategically to align with other local initiatives.

## Investment Areas



**Figure 72: Investment Areas for CLFR funds in Community Resiliency.**

*The two largest areas of investment are behavioral health and youth and family programs.*

- Over 2,000 children have received subsidized care from the CLFR-funded Child Care Grant Program.
- The next phase of the Child Care Subsidy program is ready to launch in fall 2022. This program, which will be funded by local dollars, will provide care to 2,000-2,500 children annually. This investment is a direct result of the success of earlier iterations that were funded through federal COVID relief dollars.
- 1,200 uninsured community members were enrolled in health care over a three-month period in 2021.
- The Food Security programs have commenced, and food distribution will start soon.
- In the next few months, more programs for youth and families will launch, and the behavioral health investments will enter implementation.

## Behavioral Health

The Department of Community and Human Services' Behavioral Health and Recovery Division (BHRD) leads the county's efforts to support behavioral health in the community. Efforts include both supporting the regional behavioral health system and delivering behavioral health services in the community. CLFR funded programs address needs for both bodies of work.

The King County Integrated Care Network (KCICN) Emergency Behavioral Health Fund Extension provides procurements for assessment, technical assistance, and investment in agency-level changes in service delivery, and network-level efficiencies. Program will support Medicaid-eligible populations who are low-income by stabilizing the community behavioral health system. Partners include 35+ KCICN agencies and technical assistance partners.

The Rural Behavioral Health, Culturally Appropriate Behavioral Health Care Services, and Peer Support for Behavioral Health Programs are all designed to foster greater access to services and better meet the needs of communities that have been historically underserved. The programs will partner with local providers and non-profits to deliver services to residents and expected to commence summer 2022 and run through the end of 2023.

The Social Isolation in Youth and Youth Suicide Prevention Program may provide identification of and support for youth (ages 13-24) feeling the effects of social isolation, withdrawal, depression, or anxiety that may manifest into suicidal ideation that has increased since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The program reach is broad and ranges from community-focused services to individualized support. The purpose is to develop and deliver an overarching strategy involving ongoing and new youth isolation suicide prevention initiatives including convening a regional Suicide Prevention Coalition.

BHRD is also developing and implementing several programs that work in tandem with King County's Homelessness Response efforts. These include providing services at select Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) sites and Health Through Housing (HTH) Facilities, including Mobile Intensive Case management services. PSH sites offer support and services for those in supportive housing that are not currently engaged in behavioral health services. The Health Through Housing Initiative's Facilities

include housing units acquired from former hotels, nursing homes, and other similar properties. Bringing case management, mental health and behavioral health substance use disorder services directly to individuals, reduces the multiple barriers that people often encounter when trying to access support. Implementing this low barrier model, offers a person-centered approach to delivering services, ensuring that we are providing tailored assistance in meeting a person's individual needs and goals, and offers autonomy and choice in engaging with clinical supports.

## Youth & Families

The Community Resiliency portfolio has several key programs for supporting youth and families. These programs span several King County agencies and are designed to meet a wide array of needs.

The Children, Youth, and Young Adults Division (CYA) of the Department of Community and Human Services established a grant program for urgent provider needs by providing funding for childcare. This program was designed to provide both assistance to families in affording childcare and to provide funding that stabilized local providers. The first iteration of the program was funded with CRF, and the program continued under CLFR. Its success, along with the high demand and continued need, resulted in its inclusion in the next phase of the Best Starts for Kids, King County's Starts) community-driven initiative to support every baby born or child raised in King County, so they reach adulthood happy, healthy, safe, and thriving.

CLFR funding also supports to programs focuses on supporting people experiencing domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Services Program allocates funds to organizations providing domestic violence and sexual assault services in King County. This program aims to increase support for people experiencing domestic and sexual violence during a period when isolation, increased stress, and financial strain can create circumstances that additionally compromise survivor safety and stability. Additional funding is designed to provide no-cost legal services to county residents that are experiencing domestic violence.

Two programs are designed to provide support for senior centers. The intent of the Senior Center Grant program is to strengthen the capacity for senior centers whose budgets and abilities to meet the needs of older adults in King County have been most severely impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. The funding has been awarded and implementation is beginning. The second program is designed to deliver resources to intergenerational programs that strengthen authentic community support and connections across generations. The goal is to lessen the behavioral health impacts of loneliness and social isolation on youth and seniors in communities with emphasis on providing services in the communities that have been disproportionately affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. These grants have been awarded and programming is underway.

King County Parks (KCP) has partnered with the King County Play Equity Coalition in a community-centered participatory grantmaking process to design, develop, and implement this Youth Sports & Outdoor Recreation Relief Fund program to distribute CLFR funding to nonprofit organizations providing programs and facilities that support youth access to physical activity. Physical activity is vital to youth development, physical health, mental health, and social emotional learning, and is also associated with better educational outcomes. The "[State of Play](#)" report<sup>37</sup>, published in 2019,

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<sup>37</sup> <https://www.aspeninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/2019-SOP-Seattle-KingCounty-Web-FINAL.pdf>

assessed the availability of sports and other physical activity for youth in the county and found that only 19% of youth receive 60 minutes of physical activity per day and access, particularly for organized sports, is limited by financial and cultural barriers. The importance of increasing access to physical activity while addressing the stark inequities were paramount factors in the design of the grant making process. King County Parks will administer a one-time investment of \$4 million to organizations most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic who serve youth furthest from play equity. The application process for this program has commenced and grants will be awarded starting in Q3 2022.

## Substance Use Prevention

The CLFR-funded substance use prevention efforts are designed to work alongside other behavioral health investments. These include funding for a temporary leased location for the sobering center as well as funding for a new, permanent sobering support center. The Sobering Support Center serves as a safe place for people to sleep off the acute effects of intoxication and connect to treatment services, housing assistance and other supports.

The portfolio also includes funding for substance use prevention education efforts, as well funding for a comprehensive Needs Assessment of the Behavioral Health and Recovery Division's Substance Use Disorder (SUD) system. The SUD Needs Assessment shall include an inventory of current services, identification of gaps and needs across the SUD system, including gaps in access, service types, and service capacity, and provide recommendations to address the identified needs and gaps.

## Food Security

Public Health – Seattle & King County reported<sup>38</sup> that food insufficiency almost doubled after the implementation of strategies to slow the spread of COVID-19. In recognition of this increasing need, the county utilized CRF funding to create a food voucher program in coordination with local community-based organizations. With the advent of CLFR, the county adapted the program to focus on delivery of culturally appropriate food boxes to distribute to communities most impacted by COVID-19. The program will provide Food Security Assistance for Food Programs for approximately 6,600 households. The food boxes will be distributed in partnership with approximately thirty-five community-based organizations (CBOs). The CBOs will purchase, store, and distribute culturally appropriate foods and other food items as part of the program. The program will prioritize but is not limited to purchasing food from locally owned/operated grocery stores, farms, catering companies, restaurants, growers, hunters, and fishers. It will also prioritize supporting community-based organizations who serve populations disproportionately affected by food insecurity to sustain their food distribution models that have been key to meeting community cultural food needs. This program is in implementation, to be completed by December 31, 2022.

The Farmers Market Grant program has partnered with two organizations, the Neighborhood Farmers Market Alliance (NFMA) and Harvest Against Hunger (HAH). NFMA will expand online sales capabilities for vendors to alleviate the financial burden caused by COVID-19 pandemic restrictions

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<sup>38</sup> [https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/data/impacts/~media/depts/health/communicable-diseases/documents/C19/food-insecurity-brief-report-august-2020.ashx#:~:text=Even%20before%20COVID%2D19%2C%2012,County%20\(BRFSS%2C%202010%2D2013](https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/covid-19/data/impacts/~media/depts/health/communicable-diseases/documents/C19/food-insecurity-brief-report-august-2020.ashx#:~:text=Even%20before%20COVID%2D19%2C%2012,County%20(BRFSS%2C%202010%2D2013)

which have limited the number of vendors and residents allowed in farmers markets. NFMA will purchase farm products directly from farmers that sell at their farmers markets for distribution across King County food distribution sites. HAH will manage a food access program that links local farmers with local food distribution programs.

## Access to Services

King County has included CLFR investments for a wide array of programs to increase access to services for residents. Areas include digital access, civil legal system assistance, health care access, improvements to internal services, and capacity building for local community-based organizations.

The Health Care Access and Outreach program provided funding for local navigators to connect eligible residents to health care services. Outreach was carefully calibrated to focus most fully on underserved communities. This program has completed implementation.

The Digital Equity Grant Program has recently reached implementation. The Digital Equity program provides grants to community-based organizations to provide digital access and fluency services to vulnerable populations such as seniors, immigrants and refugees, non-native English speakers, and those with disabilities. Another program, the Enhanced Wireless Program, deployed wireless devices in the high traffic areas of three parks (Steve Cox Memorial, Skyway, and South County Ball Fields parks), which are located in underserved neighborhoods for public wireless access (ball fields, courts, etc.), as well as implement King County wireless (private) for Parks employees to conduct business. Implementation is set for 2023.

The Equity Justice Legal Services provides civil legal aid services to low-income individuals negatively impacted by COVID-19, decrease the backlog of civil legal aid cases left unprocessed due to court closures during the pandemic and ensure timely access to benefits necessary to meet basic needs for those who lost jobs due to COVID and were denied benefits due to shifting eligibility requirements.

## King County awards \$2 million in digital equity grants to 29 local groups, agencies, and organizations serving communities most impacted by COVID-19



### CASE STUDY

#### Digital Equity Program

Each family needs access to broadband and technology to fully participate in an increasingly digital world. Yet 20 percent of King County households are underserved and do not have home-based broadband, according to King County's [2020 Broadband Access Study](#). Communities of color and lower-income households face challenges related to affordability, digital literacy, and access to devices. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the digital divide, as a lack of reliable wi-fi or digital devices at home could mean an adult unable to work from home, a student unable to connect to their online learning, or a household unable to access COVID-19 health information.

To help King County residents and families attain improved education, health and wellbeing, and economic outcomes, the Office of Equity and Social Justice awarded \$2 million in grants to 29 local groups, agencies, and organizations that aim to increase digital equity and literacy in communities most impacted by the pandemic. This grant program provides direct support to community partners promoting digital access, broadband adoption, literacy, and inclusion.

Many of us take for granted the basic tasks that can be performed online. Not having Internet access at home means people must travel to libraries and community centers to:



Find health, medical or government services info



Find legal or consumer rights info



Look for a job or job training



Find info on local schools



Purchase products or services



Do homework online



Attend online class, meeting or webinar

Award recipients will increase digital equity and literacy through various ways, including but not limited to, classroom instruction and skills-based workshops, navigation services, technical support, subsidized or pre-paid service plans, and loan-to-own device programs. These grants funded by federal dollars will provide linguistically and culturally appropriate services in communities that face barriers accessing digital services.

**“To support vibrant communities, we must remove barriers that prevent people from full and equitable digital engagement. Thank you to our community partners that are working to create equitable access to the internet and digital devices so every individual and family in King County can thrive in this increasingly digital world,”** said Anita Whitfield, Director of King County’s Office of Equity and Social Justice and Chief Equity and Inclusion Officer.

“People cried when they found out they were getting a tablet, hotspot, and tech support for free thanks to King County funds! COVID-19 has been a very isolating experience for many. These gifts of connection mean the world to people,” said Valerie Stewart, Far East Senior Hub Coordinator, Sno-Valley Senior Center, a community partner site of Sound Generations.

**“We are so excited to be providing devices, skills training, and internet access to our underserved Black and Brown communities in King County, WA. We’re thrilled to help support our community in expanding access to online learning, remote employment, health care, and service delivery - built by, for, and with the community,”** said Shaun Glaze, Black Brilliance Research.

The 29 Grant recipients, such as Black Brilliance Research, Para Los Niños, and Kent Youth and Family Services, are as enthusiastic as customers about providing devices, skills training, and internet access to underserved communities in King County. Digital access is a game-changer for everyone, expanding access to online learning, remote employment, health care, and service delivery—built by, for, and with the community—and is making a significant difference in people’s lives by breaking down digital divides. Such is the case for the Latino immigrant community as Virginia Herrera-Páramo, Executive Director of Para Los Niños, states, “Digital access is a lifeline to help meet our communities’ basic needs and access educational programs to help Latino parents and children thrive.”



The future for today’s youth requires digital and technology skills, in all aspects of work and life. Cyoon McBride, After School Director of Kent Youth and Family Services observes: **“We have seen that when youth participants are provided opportunities to develop their digital literacy skills, they are inspired to continue learning, which may ultimately lead them to pursuing careers in the technology field. I think the most rewarding thing is watching youth get excited about**

**technology, and seeing their faces light up when they learn something new and showcase their skills by teaching what they learned to friends and family.”** This ARPA project has the potential for a long-lasting impact on not just the students who receive direct services today, but ultimately their friends and family who will have a chance to learn along with those students.

Grant awardees are still being finalized, but [as of April 2022](#) include:

- Ada Developers Academy
- Afghan Health Initiative
- Black Brilliance Research
- Childhaven
- Compass Housing Alliance
- Computing For All
- Downtown Emergency Services Center
- El Centro de la Raza
- Empowering Youth & Families Outreach
- Ethiopian Community in Seattle
- Evergreen Goodwill of Northwest Washington
- Freedom Project
- International Rescue Committee, Inc.
- Kent Youth and Family Services
- Kin On Health Care Center
- Korean Community Service Center
- Latinx Unidos of the South Sound
- Lighthouse for the Blind Literacy Source
- Living Well Kent
- Muslim Community and Neighborhood Association
- NAMI Eastside (National Alliance on Mental Illness, East King County, WA)
- Para Los Niños
- Provail
- Refugee Women's Alliance
- Renton Technical College
- Seattle Jobs Initiative Sno-Valley Senior Center (Partner: Sound Generation)
- Sound Generations- Lake City-Northgate Senior Center Project

Funding was awarded based on the likelihood of sustainability and impact. Communities themselves are best poised to know and respond to digital literacy needs of their members, as different populations may require different types of support. Thus, successful applicants also demonstrated proximity to and effectiveness in serving Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC), seniors, limited English proficient residents (LEP), individuals with disabilities and communication barriers, low-income, unemployed, and underemployed residents, and those experiencing homelessness or residing in rural areas. By supporting these vulnerable groups to reach full and equitable digital engagement, King County families will have more equitable opportunities for education, economic, health, and wellbeing outcomes.

Grant sizes are estimated to be \$30,000 to \$60,000, up to \$100,000, with a minimum of \$25,000. Grant sizes will be determined based on the size of the request, capacity of the organization, geographic priority, total application turnout and alignment with the program intent. Eligible expenses and activities include, but are not limited to: establishing or enhancing a community technology lab equipped with computers, printers, and Wi-Fi Lending libraries or loan-to-own programs for new or refurbished laptops, notebooks, tablets, or other internet-enabled devices, including cell phones and mobile hotspots; providing culturally appropriate and responsive courses to improve digital literacy and skills; staffing for technical assistance and training—administration and other costs. A complete list of awardees and grant amounts will be posted on the Digital Equity Grants [website](#).

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### Childcare Grants

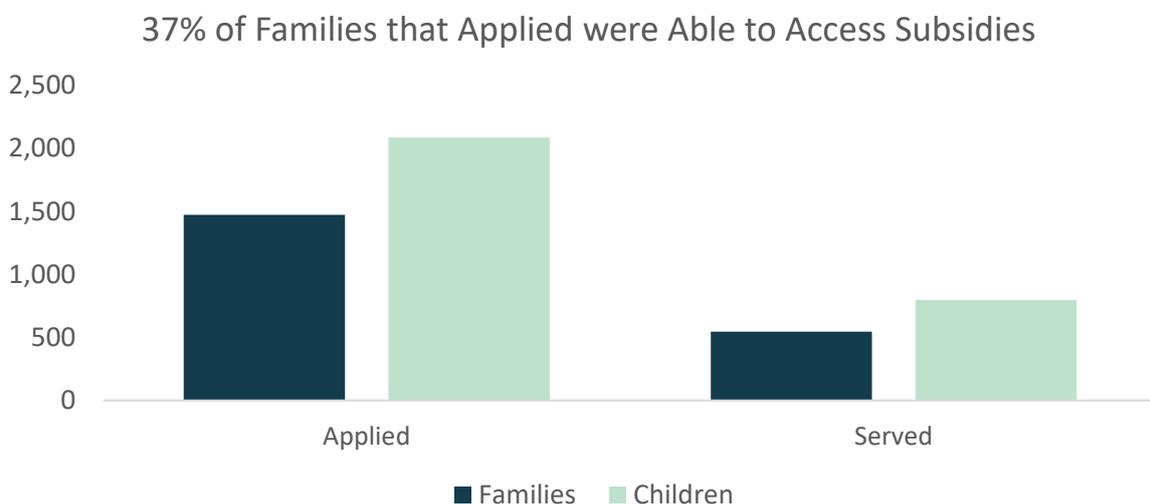
The Childcare Grant program provided \$7 million in grants directly to providers for qualified families that lived or worked in King County. The Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) provided emergency childcare voucher that allowed families to access the high-quality care of their choice and included informal caregivers. This investment has served essential workers, as well as families struggling to access childcare that have been impacted by COVID-19.

The program included income guidelines and was designed to work alongside other childcare subsidy programs, such as the Working Connections Child Care subsidy offered by Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families and the Child Care Assistance Program from the City of Seattle. Community feedback informing this program is captured in a [report](#) by the Children and Families Strategy Task Force.<sup>39</sup>

King County partnered with Child Care Resources, a local non-profit, to administer the program. In addition to providing direct payment to providers, CCR helped connect families with childcare that met their particular needs.

#### How much?

This childcare subsidy program prioritizes low-income families, who do not already qualify for other child care subsidies such as Working Connections. \$1 million is committed for families living in rural communities, and approximately \$500,000 funded 240 informal child care providers, such as family friend or neighbors who care for children, in the form of a one-time, \$1,500 grant.



**Figure 73: The subsidy program received applications from over 1,400 families.**

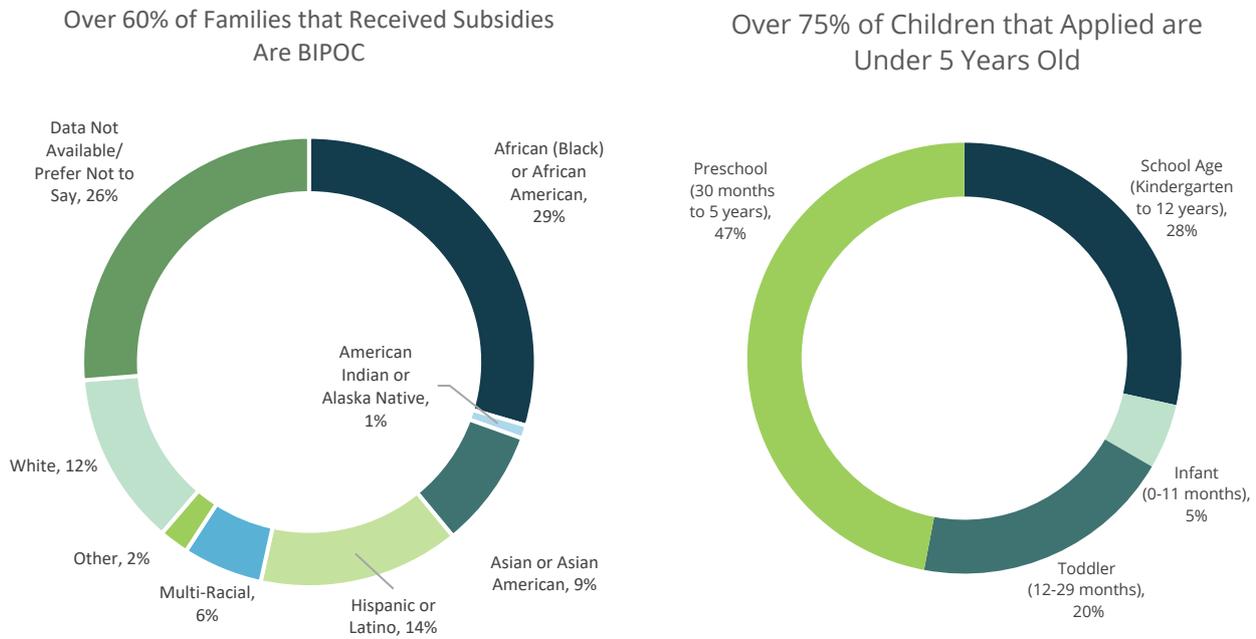
*Over 500 families received subsidies, which provided childcare for nearly 800 children.*

To date, a total of 546 families and 799 children have received subsidies, which a commitment to subsidize over \$5 million in childcare payments through the end of the program. For rural

<sup>39</sup> <https://mkcclegisearch.kingcounty.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4661581&GUID=F62BF7D6-9F4C-4473-BE71-9700F05431DA&Options=Advanced&Search=>

communities, 90 families and 124 children have received subsidies to date, with a commitment to subsidize another \$800,000 by the end of June. In order to expend the rest of rural funds, the program plans to continue to outreach and provide subsidies to families living in rural zip codes until the end of October 2022.

## How equitably did we provide service?



**Figure 74: Over 60% of families that received the subsidies are from BIPOC communities. About 75% of children served were under 5 years of age.**

## Is anyone better off?

King County's childcare field was stretched thin prior to COVID-19, with many families struggling to access and afford high quality care. Many providers, in particular those outside of Seattle, were not able to charge tuition rates that truly cover their costs, and staff are paid poverty wages. Disparities have grown as a result of the pandemic: more than 30% of licensed sites have closed, the vast majority report financial losses as a result of low enrollment, and one report shows only 11% of providers confident they will be able to survive the financial toll of any closure. Childcare providers are now required to adhere to stringent health, safety, and staffing requirements, stressing an already precarious business model, and many families face new and increased barriers to childcare as a result of COVID-19.

Without swift financial support, the childcare sector was at significant risk of major reduction or even collapse. This outcome would have disproportionately impacted women of color who work in this sector, as well as families of color, who are disproportionately likely to live in childcare access deserts. Even for programs that remained open, deeply limited budgets presented barriers to provided pay and benefits that sufficiently reflect the work these caregivers are assuming. Finally, without additional assistance, many families would have been unable to afford or access care during the pandemic, and thus unable to get to work reliably or know their kids are safely cared for.

The success of this program has been twofold: families have received access to childcare and have a reduced financial burden, while providers have received steady payments at a time of great uncertainty. The ongoing need to provide additional support to families and childcare providers is evident by the demand for these grants. Affordable, accessible childcare, often made possible through targeted

subsidies, is necessary to improve racial and gender equity in King County and will be critical in the region's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

To continue to financially support King County families with childcare needs and to support the childcare sector from significant risk of major reduction, King County proposed a new child care subsidy program in the Best Starts for Kids levy renewal for families struggling to access affordable child care. King County voters approved the levy renewal in 2021. This BSK Child Care Subsidy Program, which will launch in September 2022, intends to expand equitable access to affordable and high-quality childcare for King County families ineligible for, or not well served by, existing public subsidy programs. It is anticipated that 600-700 children that are currently served by the CLFR-funded program will be automatically reenrolled in the BSK program, and the application process will be streamlined to ease the burden of the transition on families. The program will serve over 2,000 to 2,500 children annually. King County's continued investment in the child care subsidy program is a long term benefit of the federal COVID response funding it received.

## Childcare Access Is Vital for Families

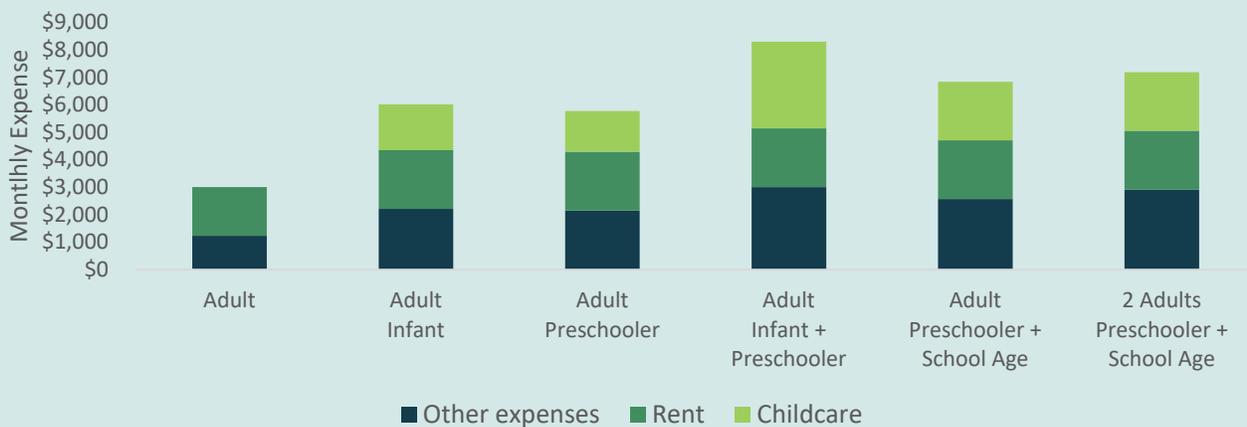


### CASE STUDY

#### Childcare Grants

The King County Childcare Grant Program increased access to high-quality childcare and provided relief from the financial burden of childcare. The [Self-Sufficiency Standard for Washington State 2020](#)<sup>1</sup> emphasizes the impact of childcare costs on the financial well-being of families. The methodology places particular emphasis on the age of children in families, as the cost of childcare for young children is such a large expense.

Childcare is a major cost for families that can equal or exceed the cost of housing.



Given the magnitude of the expense, subsidizing childcare can have a major impact on improving the financial stability and economic wellbeing of families. Some recipients of the King County subsidies have shared their stories:

*Jane is a single parent of several children, most of whom are grown. Jane's youngest child, an infant, was born while Jane was living in her car. When she applied to the program in October 2021, Jane was working full-time, paying for childcare out of pocket, and was in transitional housing. Jane was approved for the program, and her Family Engagement Specialist supported Jane with finding a new childcare provider that would accept subsidy payments and could provide care overnight, as Jane*

<sup>1</sup> From the Self-Sufficiency Standard at the Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington: [https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/WA2020\\_SSS.pdf](https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/WA2020_SSS.pdf)

*works nights. Over the months that Jane's family received the grant, Jane found permanent housing for her family. Jane shared that, without the program, she would not have a job, would not be able to pay rent, and would return to homelessness. Having reliable childcare funding and a trustworthy childcare provider has allowed Jane and her child to remain stably housed, which has, in turn, supported Jane's sobriety.*

*Carrie, a single mom, stated that she unfortunately is "never eligible for assistance through other programs" because, while her income is barely enough to cover her and her daughter's cost of living, it is not low income enough to apply for other state assistance. The program helped her feel a bit more at ease when it came to monthly expenses and to feel stability as they entered a big phase in their journey to move out of state near their extended family.*

As impactful as the program has been, it is worth noting that demand outstripped the need, and the actual needs of families were not always able to be met due to program restrictions. For instance, the subsidy amount was based on income only and did not fluctuate in response to cost increases by providers. One participant, Kendra, shared that not only was her childcare provider raising their rates, but her rent was also increasing. While she was grateful for the subsidy, it was frustrating that it was not able to flex up as quickly as household expenses were rising.

The direct impact to families, both those that received funding and those that did not, have informed the next phase of the childcare subsidy program. Understanding the lived experience of families, childcare workers, and providers and how it connects to policy and program design critical to improving access and outcomes for all. The Department of Community and Human Services is committed to removing barriers where possible and looks to streamline how its programs interact with other programs available to residents.

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

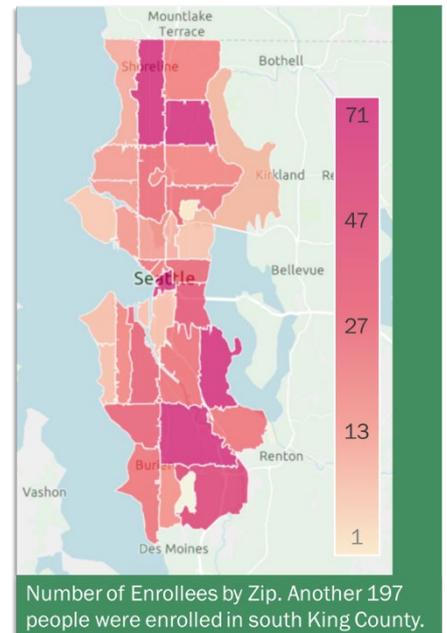
### ACA Enrollment

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) Enrollment Program sought to reduce the uninsured rate in the community by enrolling a total of approximately 1,200 individuals in health care insurance through the ACA Special Enrollment and 2022 Open Enrollment periods. Outreach for the program occurred using remote and socially distanced in-person events that focus on underserved and disproportionately impacted communities by the COVID-19 virus, including those in BIPOC communities. In addition to increasing access to health care, the program sought to build relationships with these communities to increase health care access, eliminate health disparities, and increase equity in all health care services. The majority of applicants serviced by the ACA Enrollment Program resided within designated Qualified Census Tracts (QCT) with underserved populations and nearly all met the definition of low or moderate income provided by the U.S. Treasury.

King County’s ACA Enrollment Program was CLFR-funded from May – August 2021 and the data below is specific to that period. The program utilized \$380,000 of CLFR funding during this period.

#### How much?

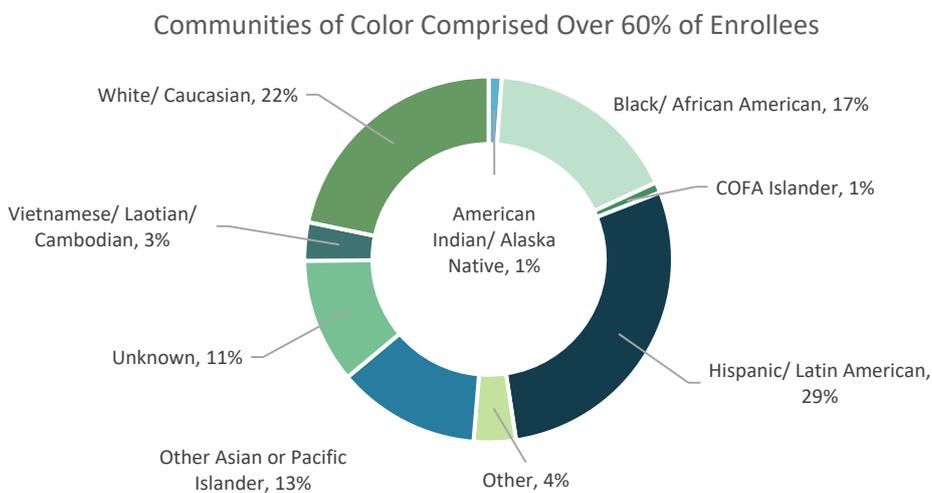
King County enrolled over 1,282 people in health care during the CLFR-funded period. The map, shown at right, shows the geographic distribution of enrollees. In addition to the area shown, an additional 197 people were enrolled in South King County.



**Figure 75: The ACA Enrollment Program enrollees were concentrated in QCTs.**

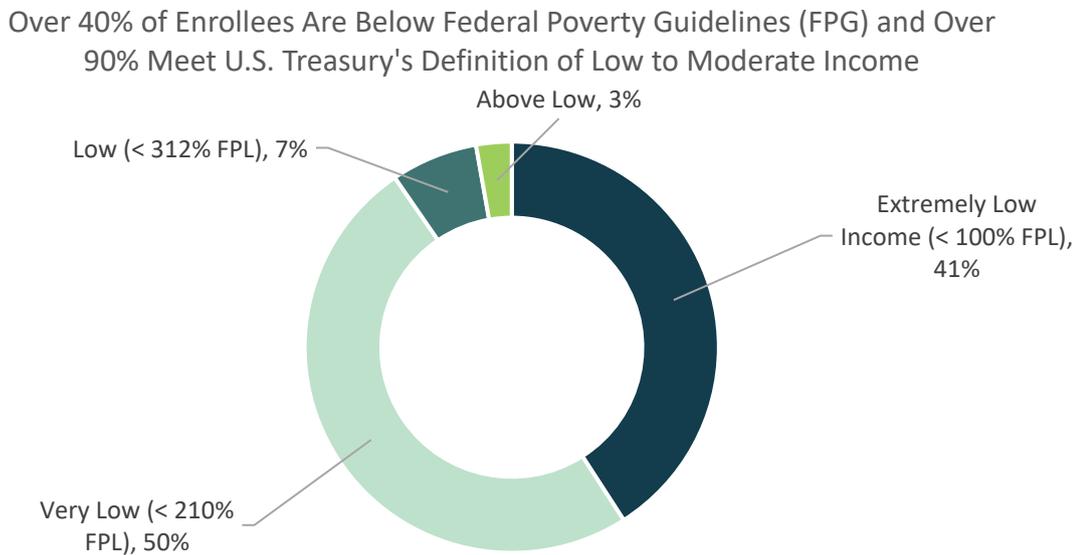
#### How equitably did we provide service?

This program was designed to focus enrollment efforts on communities with well-documented disparities in health insurance access. For instance, the uninsured rate for Black/African Americans in King County is about 10%, while the overall rate for King County is about 5%.



**Figure 76: The program was designed to focus on populations that were disproportionately likely to be uninsured.**

The inequities of access were exacerbated by the pandemic, since the communities that were disproportionately affected by COVID-19 were also more likely to be uninsured. The ACA Enrollment Program was successful in enrolling people from underserved communities. Over 60% of the enrollees were BIPOC. In addition, over 90% of the enrollees met the U.S. Treasury definition of low or moderate income.



**Figure 77: Program enrollees were predominately low income, as defined by U.S. Treasury.**

### Is anyone better off?

People who are uninsured are less likely to receive timely medical care, including preventative services, diagnosis, and treatment. The Kaiser Family Foundation estimated that three in ten adults did not access the care they needed due to cost. When people without insurance do seek care, they are twice as likely to struggle to pay medical bills<sup>40</sup>.

BIPOC communities and those with low to moderate incomes are disproportionately uninsured. A lack of insurance widens existing disparities within the health care system and can plunge families further into debt, creating additional barriers to accessing affordable insurance.

The ACA Enrollment Program utilizes several proven strategies to enroll eligible but uninsured people in Washington State Apple Health. These include focused outreach, individual enrollment assistance through navigators, and community partnerships

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.kff.org/uninsured/issue-brief/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population/>

# County Operations



## County Operations

The urgency of adapting County operations to create a safe environment for staff and residents following CDC and Public Health guidance had a major impact on the timeliness of work. The County made substantial modifications to operations to maintain services to the extent possible. Addressing the issue of backlog for permits and the legal system is a focus for pandemic recovery to improve service delivery for residents of King County. Approximately \$109 million has been allocated toward County Operations programs.

### Investment Areas

- CLFR funds enabled Department of Local Service Permitting to dramatically reduce the backlog of applications awaiting review ranging from 52%-90% for high-volume permit type.
- Pending felony criminal cases continue to exceed pre-pandemic levels for both filed and unfiled cases and criminal resolutions remain below 2019 levels. Pending eviction cases also exceed pre-pandemic levels. Most other case-types filed in Superior Court do not have backlogs that exceed pre-pandemic levels

### Backlog

Funding will help address the backlog in King County courts, support victims, and maintain critical court services such as family law and eviction cases. This covers costs to provide staffing and materials to reduce the backlog of cases and provide services created by COVID-19 public health emergency. In addition, this funding will support domestic violence protection orders, DUI diversion, local services permitting, and restitution for victims of property crimes.

The criminal justice system has faced negative impacts in the face of the pandemic as COVID-19 has reduced access to courthouses and led to canceled jury trials in King County and nationally. Court closures and trial cancellations have thus resulted in a large backlog of criminal cases and criminal trials involving serious charges such as homicide, sexual assault, and assault with a weapon. The courts are using CLFR funds for wages, salaries, overtime, and covered benefits of temporary limited staff and judicial officers. Such additional help supports jury, clerical, and management staff

to expand trial capacity, resume other services, and address IT needs and training to reduce the backlog of cases.

For example, the Department of Judicial Administration (DJA) COVID Backlog and COVID Recovery program specifically covers costs to hire additional term limited temporary staff to support additional judicial officers, handle the increased customer service demand, support expanded electronic services, update and maintain new technology (which facilitates increased volume and remote services to judges and customers), and provide training for new and existing staff utilizing new technology and practices.

Support is also provided to other departments facing a severe backlog. The King County Permitting Division provides land use, building, and fire, regulatory, and operating permits, code enforcement, and a limited number of business licenses in unincorporated areas of the county. Since the pandemic, the division has experienced a large backlog of building permit applications—a direct result of COVID-19 social distancing policies. Operational changes such as shifting staff to remote work, and logistical conversion of many paper-based permit application processes into an online tool was successful but slow. The conversion required several months to complete, but unanticipated staff attrition in 2020 due to COVID-19 further reduced permit review capacity. In response, the Permitting Backlog program was developed to provide additional resources for temporary staff, overtime for existing staff, hiring of consultants, and the purchase of workflow management software to increase productivity, the building permit backlogs will continue and slow the economic recovery initially caused by the public health emergency.

## Future of Work

King County is building on what it has learned about working remotely and serving customers during a pandemic to reimagine its workspaces, physical and carbon footprint, and service delivery models in a post-pandemic environment.

Future of Work investments include workstation leases and application licenses to support the County's emergency response to COVID-19. Improved conference room technology or telecommute driven changes to workspaces were implemented, in partnership with the King County Department of Information Technology (KCIT), technology and trainings were developed to use Assistive Technology.

For example, the Future of Work Response program funds employees training, works on out-of-state work legal review, digitizes human resources records, acquires digital tools for on-boarding and off-boarding employees, digitizes performance management and grievance tracking, and monitors and supports the overall workforce transition. Another example is the Cube Reservation Technology program which enables employees working from home to have a reliable means to reserve an office workspace when they come into the office to work.

## Grant Support

King County is launching a number of new grant programs; CLFR funding will help support new staff to administer the grant programs and provide compliance support. A few examples of CLFR-supported grant support include Language Access and Disability Access Internal Grant Programs, Grant & Accounting Support and Legal Funding, Strategic Communications, the Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ) Internal Operations, and the Coalition Against Hate and Bias Grants.

The Language Access and Disability Access Internal Grant Programs consists of two separate grantmaking processes: Language Access Grants and Disability Access Grants. The Language Access (LA) Grant programs include administrative support to increase methods of access to culturally and linguistically appropriate health information (such as offering services in multiple languages and providing notices of language assistance online in advertisements and at all points of service). In addition, LA contracts with entities qualified to provide language assistance using different types of media (e.g., telephonic interpretation and video remote interpreting), and disseminating translated COVID-19 and related public health information in a variety of formats (e.g., online, television, and social media) through targeted outreach with community and faith-based organizations that can reach limited English proficiency communities and individuals with disabilities.

The Disability Access Internal Grant program will provide improved access to public-facing programs, services, and activities in compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act through the completion of self-assessments, transition plans, improvement plans, and equity reviews.

The Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ) Internal Operations program provides administrative support toward language access, coalition staff, technology assistance and capacity-building, and strategic communications. Support will equitably increase awareness of and access to the broad spectrum of King County CLFR programs, grants, and contracts within communities and sectors experiencing most negative economic impacts combined from systemic racism and COVID-19.

In response to the dramatic rise in anti-Asian bias and hate incidents, exacerbated by COVID-19, King County convened the Coalition Against Hate and Bias (CAHB) as a community-led initiative. The Coalition's goal is to collect reliable data and promote community-based safety outside of LEA, thereby strengthening and connecting communities who experience racist and bigoted treatment and all forms of oppression. The Coalition Against Hate and Bias Grants program increases the Coalition's opportunity to expand the idea that targeted outreach based on community relationships is much more effective than traditional law enforcement or anonymous reporting. Coalition members meet at least once a month to share progress and best practices. They are also collecting data from their own communities to actively track the metrics of hate and bias public health and safety issues—a model for community-led reporting for matters and incidents that are largely unreported to law enforcement authorities.

## Other County Operations Investments

King County continues to support other county operations through investments including revenue replacement for spending on government services and providing additional deployed staff. For example, the Courthouse Security program provides funding to support Sheriff Courthouse perimeter patrols that the City of Seattle is unable to perform through personnel overtime. There has been an ongoing increase with security and safety concerns in and around the King County Courthouse (KCCH) as a direct result of the COVID-19 public health emergency. These security and safety concerns necessitated increased law enforcement intervention through emphasis patrols to ensure the safety of King County employees, jurors, courthouse visitors, and others in the vicinity of the KCCH. Additional support also has been necessary to enforce mask mandates and maintain physical distancing and other public health measures to prevent or reduce the transmission of COVID-19 as people enter and exit the courthouse.

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### Department of Local Services Permitting Backlog

*Note: The following measurements of service delivery and performance improvements include only the outputs and outcome funded by CLFR between June 1, 2021, and July 1, 2022. This report does not include measurement of conditions and mitigations implemented between February 2020 and May 2021, prior to the authorization to use CLFR funding. The information below is an interim draft subject to revision. The County anticipates doing a more comprehensive report on this topic when the CLFR funded work is complete.*

On May 25, 2021, King County Council passed Ordinance 19289 related to COVID-19 amending the original biennial budget, which included language authorizing “reasonable and necessary expenditures necessary to prevent, prepare for, mitigate against and respond to COVID-19 and incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency funding” which includes an additional allocation of \$4,125,000, for the King County Department Local Services to reduce the building permit backlog and streamline the permitting process by purchasing workflow software, hiring additional labor, and obtaining consultant support. Since this authorization, the DLS Permitting Division (DLSP) has spent CLFR funding to hire 26 temporary staff, pay \$194,000 in overtime compensation to its permanent staff, pay \$1.14 million to plan review consultants, and pay \$98,000 on software. The outputs and outcomes obtained by July 1, 2022, are summarized in this report.

#### How much?

*Outputs, measured by permit applications reviewed*

In the 13-month period from June 1, 2021 to July 1, 2022, DLSP reviewed 3,124 permit applications. Of that total, 1,372 applications were reviewed partly or completely by resources paid with CLFR funds (44% of the total). The 1,372 permit applications are summarized by permit type in the following table:

Type of Permit Application	Qty
Residential Building Permits	370
Residential Sprinkler or Tank Permits	231
Boundary Line Adjustments	34
Cellular Antennas	63
Critical Area Designations*	490
All Other	184
Total	1,372

\*Estimated quantity

**Figure 78: Permit applications by permit type**

## How Well?

### *Outputs, measured by backlog reduction*

The additional applications processed with the use of CLFR funds enabled DLSP to dramatically reduce the backlog of applications awaiting review. Reduction of the high-volume backlogs is summarized by permit type in the following table:

Permit Type	Backlog: 6/1/2021	Backlog: 7/1/2022	Reduction: Qty	Reduction: Pct
Residential Building Permits: Complex	231	83	148	64%
Residential Building Permits: Simple	99	10	89	90%
Wetland Designations	79*	23	56	71%
Fire Sprinkler or Tank Permits	88*	42	46	52%

\*As of October 22, 2021

**Figure 79: Reduction of the high-volume backlogs**

## Is anyone better off?

### *Outcomes, measured by wait time for permit review*

The backlog reductions funded by CLFR enabled DLSP to dramatically reduce the time lost by applicants waiting for the County to begin review of their applications. The reduction of wait times for high-volume application types is summarized in the following table:

Permit Type	Weeks from Complete Submittal to Begin Review			
	June 1, 2021	July 1, 2022	Reduction: Qty	Reduction: Pct
Residential Building Permits: Complex	15	4	11	73%
Residential Building Permits: Simple	10	< 1	10	100%
Wetland Designations	16	3	13	81%
Fire Sprinkler or Tank Permits	9	3	6	67%

**Figure 80: Reduction of wait times in weeks for high-volume application types**

## PERFORMANCE REPORT

### Legal System Backlog

*Note: The following is an excerpt from a larger, ongoing, reporting effort to the King County Council on addressing the COVID-19 Legal System Backlog. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB) coordinated with PAO, DPD, Superior Court, DJA, and District Court to gather data on backlog cases, staff hired, and resources expended through March 31, 2022, and to report on status and challenges addressing the backlog. The next scheduled report is November 2022.*

During the pandemic, the King County's Prosecuting Attorney's Office (PAO), the Department of Public Defense (DPD), Superior Court, the Department of Judicial Administration (DJA), and District Court have made substantial modifications to their respective operations to maintain services to the extent possible given court closures, social distancing requirements, and other public health measures. Federal resources allocated by the King County Council in 2020 and 2021 funded video equipment and installation in both Superior and District Court, costs to operate civil trials at Meydenbauer Convention Center, resources to backfill staff out on COVID leave, and laptop computers and facilities changes to allow remote and socially distanced work.

Despite these efforts, court closures and a variety of other factors directly and indirectly related to the pandemic have resulted in backlogs in several case types in both Superior and District Courts. Backlog is defined as excess pending cases above pre-pandemic levels affecting PAO, DPD, DJA, Superior Court, and District Court operations.

To address the backlog of cases PAO, DPD, Superior Court, DJA, and District Court requested funding in Ordinance 19318. The King County Council appropriated \$42,460,000 total in one-time funding backed by federal pandemic relief funds to these agencies in July 2021. Agencies have added staff and capacity with resources from Ordinance 19318, but substantial backlogs remain as of March 31, 2022. Resources allocated in Ordinance 19318 are not intended to address ongoing needs in the legal system agencies and are only intended to address backlogs developed during the pandemic.

Agencies are using resources to increase capacity to address cases through additional trial capacity in Superior Court, additional calendars in District Court, and increased staff in PAO and DPD to prosecute and defend cases. Funds are also used to continue temporary staff funded in earlier appropriations and to provide training and support for new operational processes required by pandemic conditions.

At the time of the adoption of Ordinance 19318 in July 2021, COVID vaccines were readily available to the adult population and COVID cases in King County were low. Restrictions and public health recommendations were loosened, and some public services were returning to pre-pandemic operations. In August, the Delta variant caused a new surge in cases<sup>41</sup> and restrictions were reimplemented or never relaxed. While cases receded in the fall of 2021, the Omicron surge in late 2021 and early 2022 led to suspension of in-person Superior Court trials from December 28 to

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<sup>41</sup> King County COVID-19 Data Dashboards [[LINK](#)].

February 11 and District Court jury trials from December 29 to February 7. As of early spring, 2022, most state and local restrictions have been lifted. COVID cases began rising in late March from a low baseline. Future COVID rates and any accompanying restrictions are highly uncertain.

## How much?

### Positions supported by Ordinance 19318

Ordinance 19318 supported 135 filled positions as of March 31, 2022. An additional 67 positions were vacant. Some positions have been filled intermittently, as agencies have experienced challenges with retention and employees hired in temporary positions have moved on to permanent positions. Agencies are also hiring for regular vacant positions open through normal attrition.

Agency	Total Filled Positions	Total Vacant Positions
District Court	10	3
DJA <sup>42</sup>	25	3
DPD	15	30
Superior Court	36	10
PAO	49	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>67</b>

Figure 81: Positions supported by Ordinance 19318

## How Well?

### Appropriation expended as of March 31, 2022

Agencies spent a total of \$4.7 million as of March 31, 2022, or 11 percent of the total amount appropriated in ordinance 19318. Spending has been lower than planned, primarily due to hiring and retention challenges.

Agency	Amount Expended (7/27/21 to 3/31/22)
District Court	\$ 307,796
DJA	\$ 549,914
DPD	\$ 631,426
Superior Court <sup>43</sup>	\$ 2,469,351
PAO	\$ 738,522
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,697,009</b>

Figure 82: Appropriation expended as of March 31, 2022

<sup>42</sup> Includes 14 filled positions currently funded by Ordinance 19289.

<sup>43</sup> Includes costs expending in May and June 2022.

### Cases filed or to be filed in Superior Court

Pending felony criminal cases continue to exceed pre-pandemic levels for both filed and unfiled cases and criminal resolutions remain below 2019 levels. Pending eviction cases also exceed pre-pandemic levels. Most other case-types filed in Superior Court do not have backlogs that exceed pre-pandemic levels. This report includes quarterly measures of criminal and all other case types to assess progress on backlogs and to monitor whether the other case types remain at or below historical backlog levels. The most serious cases (homicides, sex crimes, robbery 1, assault 1 and 2) are the most resource intensive and statistics are reported separately for these cases at the request of Council.<sup>44</sup> Criminal backlogs affect PAO, DPD, Superior Court, and DJA. Eviction cases affect Superior Court and DJA. The PAO prioritizes violent and repeat offenses and felony-level property crime.

Reporting includes quarterly data and 2019 average measures to compare the number of current backlog cases to pre-pandemic backlog volume. Individual pending cases are not classified as pandemic-related backlog versus typical backlog and cases filed at any time are counted in backlog totals. Filed eviction cases (formally known as unlawful detainer cases) are reported by month, with historical data going back to January 2019. Unfiled case backlog is reported by PAO, and all other measures are reported by the DJA.

	2019 Average	Q3/21	Q4/21	Q1/22	Q1/22 Difference from 2019
<b>Total active pending caseload<sup>45</sup></b>	22,869	21,128	19,567	19,610	-3,259
<b>Criminal active pending caseload<sup>46</sup></b>	3,435	5,510	4,849	4,808	1,373
<b>Most serious felony pending caseload<sup>47</sup></b>	948	1,532	1,478	1,501	553
<b>Total resolutions<sup>48</sup></b>	12,945	11,619	10,755	10,300	-2,645
<b>Criminal<sup>49</sup> total resolutions</b>	1,447	1,298	1,441	1,103	-344
<i>Resolved by Jury Trial</i>	3.0%	2.50%	2.15%	1.09%	
<i>Resolved by Non-Jury Trial</i>	0.4%	0.60%	0.97%	0.18%	
<i>Resolved by Guilty Plea</i>	77.1%	57.60%	47.12%	67.54%	
<i>Dismissal</i>	19.1%	37.40%	49.27%	29.74%	
<i>Others</i>	0.5%	1.90%	0.49%	1.45%	
<b>PAO unfiled pending cases<sup>50</sup></b>	1,800	2,700	2,720	2,630	830
<b>Pending evictions (unlawful detainer)</b>	461	505	496	571	110

**Figure 83: Key Superior Court backlog measures**

<sup>44</sup> At the 2/23/22 Budget and Fiscal Management Committee, Council requested separate reporting on Class A felonies. DJA does not have the ability to track the category of Class A felonies but does report regularly on the most serious felonies (homicides, sex crimes, robbery 1, assault 1, and assault 2). These are the cases that require the most resources to adjudicate and statistics can be compared to overall Superior Court criminal cases. This report includes separate measures on these most serious felonies. See Appendix C for specific homicide and sex crime offenses.

<sup>45</sup> Includes RALJ (appeals cases).

<sup>46</sup> Excludes RALJ (appeals cases).

<sup>47</sup> Homicides, sex crimes, robbery 1, assault 1 and 2. See Appendix C for list of homicide and sex offenses. Also included in criminal.

<sup>48</sup> Excludes matters Filed with Clerk.

<sup>49</sup> Excludes RALJ (appeals) cases.

<sup>50</sup> Estimate as of the end of quarter. Data limitations prevent precise reporting.

### Cases filed or to be filed in District Court

Due to data limitations and case complexity,<sup>51</sup> District Court reports it cannot provide complete data on all of its backlogged cases and backlog measures cannot be quantitatively compared to pre-pandemic volume. Infraction and small claims cases that are on hold that were filed from March 20, 2020, to March 1, 2022, when District Court began additional backlog calendars are considered pandemic-related backlogged cases, as well as the number of civil trials awaiting scheduling. PAO provided quarterly numbers of unfiled District Court criminal cases. Unfiled cases can be compared to pre-pandemic (average 2019) levels.

District Court has made progress on civil backlogged cases and on moving cases out of suspended status. Infractions and small claims backlogs have grown since Q3 2021. PAO unfiled cases have also grown, as the PAO continues to prioritize serious felony cases.

Criminal backlogs affect PAO, DPD, and District Court. Infractions requiring a hearing affect PAO and District Court. Other case types affect only District Court.

	Pre-pandemic	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Pandemic-related Backlog
Small claims backlog	N/A	2,043	N/A	2,519	2,519
Infractions backlog	N/A	4,021	N/A	6,924	6,924
Civil trials awaiting scheduling	N/A	55	N/A	40	40
Suspended Failure to Appear (FTA) warrants	N/A	3,823	N/A	77	77
Unfiled District Court criminal backlog (PAO)	830	3,000 <sup>52</sup>	3,700	4,000	3,170

**Figure 84: Key District Court backlog measures**

### Barriers or system challenges to addressing the backlog and new evictions

The key barriers and system challenges to addressing the backlog and new evictions identified by all agencies are:

- Challenges recruiting, hiring, and retaining qualified staff
- Continued effects of the pandemic
- Challenges addressing criminal cases, including continued increases in violent crime

### Is anyone better off?

As of March 31, 2021, courts are continuing to adjust operations based on the pandemic and working to expand capacity to work through backlog cases.

Superior Court has additional judicial capacity and more criminal trials are occurring on a weekly basis than prior to the pandemic. District Court has also expanded judicial capacity and began hearing additional calendars on March 1, 2022.

As the work to reduce the backlog continues, COVID-19 safety protocols remain in place in both courts. These include mask requirements, social distancing, remote jury selection in Superior Court,

<sup>51</sup> Challenges to reporting total backlog numbers include case management system constraints, as well as operational practices that differ from judge to judge.

<sup>52</sup> Estimate as of the end of Q3 2021. Data limitations prevent precise reporting.

enhanced ventilation in all court locations, and proper communication with jurors about their health and the court's protocols.

Resources appropriated in Ordinance 19318 are available through the end of 2022. Agencies predict it will take until at least 2025 to resolve backlogged cases and additional temporary resources will be requested in the 2023-2024 budget.

PSB will compile an additional progress report for the Executive to submit to the Council by November 14, 2022. Like this report, the November 14 report will include quarterly updates on backlog measures, as well as a list and description of positions supported by Ordinance 19318, tracking of expenditures, and identification and discussion of barriers or system challenges to addressing the backlog or addressing new convictions, as required by the Council.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in unprecedented operational challenges and backlogs in the legal system. Temporary resources allocated in Ordinance 19318 are being used to reduce the number of pending cases in the legal system, reduce pandemic-related delays, and provide access to justice to King County residents, even as the legal system continues to grapple with operational challenges caused directly and indirectly by the pandemic. Since many parts of the legal system disproportionately affect BIPOC residents, reducing the backlog is consistent with the County's equity and social justice efforts.

Alleviating delays in the legal system during and after the COVID-19 pandemic with temporary federal resources is consistent with the Executive Branch's True North and Values and aligns with the County's priorities for allocation of federal and state COVID-19 funds, as adopted by the King County Council in Motion 15816<sup>53</sup>.

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<sup>53</sup> MOTION 15816 [\[LINK\]](#)

# Appendix: Project Inventory



# Appendix: Project Inventory

The Project Inventory contains the required reporting details for every CLFR-funded program in King County's COVID Response. The inventory has been organized by portfolio.

## U.S. Treasury Mandatory Performance Indicators

Please see the Performance Report sections for individual programs and their indicators. The U.S. Treasury mandatory performance indicators required specific information for each of the following Expenditure Categories (EC).

Household Assistance (EC 2.2), Long-Term Housing Security (EC 2.15-2.16), and Housing Support (EC 2.17-2.18)

There are 18 CLFR programs that fall into this category: Targeted Homeless Outreach and Shelter Program Procurement, Hotel/Motel Leases, the family emergency Shelter Contract, Tiny Houses, Enhanced Shelters, Permanent Supporting Housing (Canton Lofts), Street Outreach, Homeless Response Fund – Sanitation, Household Assistance Request Program, On-site Septic Failures, Jobs and Housing – Housing, and the RV Community Program. Treasury requests performance indicators and programmatic data for the following:

- Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation), and
- Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed.

None of the programs in these categories provided either eviction prevention or affordable housing units. King County did acquire the Canton Lofts building, which created **80 permanent supportive housing units**. See the Homelessness Response Performance Report section for more information on the Canton Lofts and other Health Through Housing investments.

Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (EC 2.10) and Community Violence Interventions (EC 1.11)

The Youth and Amateur Sports Competitive Grants Program, Co-LEAD Extension, JustCARE Extension, Domestic Violence Support, Domestic Violence Legal Services Program fall into EC 2.10 and EC 1.11. Treasury requests performance indicators and programmatic data for the following:

- Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs,
- Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs, and
- Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs.

Programs are not yet in implementation and no performance reporting is available.

### Racism Addressing Educational Disparities (EC 2.24-2.26) and Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional Time (EC 2.27)

Treasury requests performance indicators and programmatic data for the following:

- Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs.

There are no CLFR-funded programs providing evidence-based tutoring. However, the voters of King County have specifically set aside money to provide for early childhood education. This priority is funded by the Best Starts Kids levy to address educational disparities. Additionally, School Districts provide youth education and tutoring. King County Parks supports youth sports programming but not tutoring.

### Healthy Childhood Environments (EC 2.11-2.14)

The Childcare Grant Program (EC 2.11) is the only CLFR allocation in this category. Treasury requests performance indicators and programmatic data for the following:

- Number of children served by childcare and early learning services (pre-school/pre-K/ages 3-5) and
- Number of families served by home visiting.

See the Childcare Grant Program performance report and case study in the Community Resiliency section for data. This childcare subsidy program spans infants to teens, which includes children ages 3-5. No home visiting was conducted.



## Public Health Response

KCOPS-DCHS-COVIDOps	COVID-19 Program Staff Support
<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$8,310,000	
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Public Health Response - Coordinated Response	
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 7.1 Administrative Expenses	
<b>Overview of Program:</b> The King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) manages a range of programs and services to help our county's most vulnerable residents while working to strengthen our communities. The department's COVID-19 focused programs are an extension of its central mission. This program will fund staff support in DCHS for administration, monitoring, and evaluation of COVID-19 programs. This program is internally focused with TLT/SD staffing and is ongoing.	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.	
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b> \$0	
PHR-DCHS-IQSiteOps	DCHS I/Q Facilities Operation
<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$3,300,000	
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Public Health Response - I&Q	
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 1.7 Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)^	
<b>Overview of Program:</b> To support Isolation and Quarantine site operations, this program was initiated in 2020 and supported by FEMA and CRF funding. This allocation is to continue to support Isolation and Quarantine (I&Q) site operations with a goal of phasing down and ceasing operations by July 2022. I&Q capacity will need to exist till the end of the public health emergency, at a minimum. To date 3,863 individuals have been served in the IQ facilities. March 10th was the two year anniversary of the launch of the site, which was the first I&Q facility in the nation for COVID. If someone has been exposed to COVID-19 and they are awaiting a test result or tested positive for COVID-19 and need a comfortable place to stay, King County's isolation and quarantine centers are open to provide this needed service. This expense is for congregate care facilities that will provide public health supervised care to symptomatic or COVID positive adults who are not able to follow public health guidance for isolation, quarantine, or recovery in their own home, or do not have a home. The facilities are open to families with children, essential workers, people living in multigenerational households, first responders, travelers, people experiencing homelessness, and symptomatic or COVID positive people who cannot safely isolate away from a medically fragile or high-risk individuals (senior, immune-compromised child) in their home. It can also provide flex space for hospitals to discharge non-emergency COVID cases, freeing up space for more acute patients.	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.	
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b> \$0	
PHR-FMD-IQ	FMD I/Q Facilities Operation
<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$14,788,754	
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Public Health Response - I&Q	
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 1.14 Other Public Health Services^	
<b>Overview of Program:</b> The purpose of this program is to continue funding the operation of county isolation and quarantine facilities once other funding sources are exhausted. The intent of this funding is to provide to provide alternative care facilities for those who cannot safely isolate and recover in their homes, and for those who do not have homes. They were created and are operated in accordance with Public Health Seattle-King County (PHSKC) and Center for Disease Control (CDC) COVID-19 related guidelines and protections. The King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) and the City of Seattle are partners with this ongoing program.	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.	
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b> \$0	
PHR-DPH-JHSTest	Jail Health COVID-19 Testing and Surveillance
<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$1,563,000	
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Public Health Response - Testing	
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 1.2 COVID-19 Testing^	

**Overview of Program:** COVID-19 testing is paramount to identifying, isolating, and preventing the spread of disease in congregate settings. JHS provides a multifaceted testing program to ensure the health, safety, and wellbeing of all incarcerated individuals in the care of King County. This includes symptom screening, testing, and contact tracing strategies to identify people infected with COVID-19 so that actions can be taken to slow and stop the spread of the virus. The CDC recommends that incarcerated or detained persons with symptoms of COVID-19 or who have recent known or suspected exposure to someone with COVID-19 (including close contacts) should be tested for COVID-19 regardless of vaccination status. Screening testing allows early identification and isolation of persons who are asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic or have only mild symptoms and who may be unknowingly transmitting the virus. Screening testing, in conjunction with symptom screening, can be valuable in correctional and detention facilities because it can detect COVID-19 early and help stop transmission quickly, particularly in areas with moderate to high community transmission of COVID-19. Per CDC guidance, screening testing of incarcerated individuals should be done at intake, before transfer to another prison, and before visits or release into the community.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**PHR-DPH-JHSVAX Jail Health COVID-19 Vaccination**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,279,299

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - TBD

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.1 COVID-19 Vaccination^

**Overview of Program:** Program description is pending final program design.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DPH-COOCAP COO Affordability Pilot**

**Funding Amount:** \$800,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - TBD

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** TBD

**Overview of Program:** Communities of Opportunity's Commercial Affordability Pilot Project protects small businesses from displacement by gentrification or impacts from pandemic-related economic challenges. Program details are pending final design and eligibility review.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**PHR-FMD-Store Warehouse Lease Continuation**

**Funding Amount:** \$345,976

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - PPE/Supplies

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** TBD

**Overview of Program:** This program is set up for the cost of the continuation of 1st Avenue South Seattle Warehouse lease and the Kent 43 Warehouse lease. These two warehouses are to be used for the storage of Covid related items such as personal protective equipment (PPE) and other supplies and materials needed for county efforts. Public Health is partnering with this ongoing program. Expenditure category and details pending final design.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**PHR-DPH-COVIDVAX CBO Vaccination Support**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,525,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - TBD

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.1 COVID-19 Vaccination^

**Overview of Program:** Twenty five dollar grocery gift cards were ordered for the Kent and Auburn vaccination clinics to incentivize patients to get the first dose of the vaccine. Due to demographics in South King County and lower overall vaccination rates, the populations are more vulnerable to infection and more at risk for serious negative effects of COVID.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DPH-CAREHAR Household Assistance Request (HAR) Program**

**Funding Amount:** \$5,727,015

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - TBD

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.2 Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Household Assistance Request (HAR) Program offers financial relief to individuals who test positive or have been exposed to COVID-19 and need to isolate or quarantine. Individuals who have tested positive or had close contact with an individual who has COVID-19 should isolate or quarantine for a defined period per CDC guidance. However, individuals and their household members may not be able to home isolate and quarantine due to a social vulnerability such as needing financial resources to cover housing, utilities, or other basic needs. For these individuals, the HAR Program is available to assist with housing and utility support so individuals can stay home and successfully complete their isolation and quarantine.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-CMR Community Mitigation and Relief - Public Health COVID-19 Response

**Funding Amount:** \$4,239,843

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - Community Navigator

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

**Overview of Program:** Anticipating that COVID-19 would inevitably disproportionately impact underserved communities, the Community Mitigation and Relief (CMR) - Public Health COVID-19 Response program sought to engage these communities in the development of COVID-19 response. These programs were non-standard governmental operations that were able to authentically partner with community and to bring their skills and knowledge to the forefront of the department's response efforts. The program facilitated two-way communication with key sectors, such as government, small businesses, faith-based organizations, school and childcare, and higher education, and helped to bridge relationships and provide technical assistance. The program also established teams and liaisons focused on accessibility, language access, community organizations, immigrants and refugees, and the Latinx and LGBTQ+ communities. Examples of two key and impactful community-facing teams are the Pandemic & Racism Community Advisory Group (PARCAG) and the Community Navigator program. This program is ongoing and delivered through partnerships with numerous community leaders and CBOs. A power-sharing structure was composed of BIPOC community members (e.g., PARCAG, Community Navigators, and Priority Population Task Forces), staff, and leadership who advise and hold the department accountable to its commitment to community and equity principles. The program has three outcomes: 1) to minimize inequities in disease and utilization of interventions that are community-informed; 2) community participation and partnerships drive desired outcomes, decisions, resource allocation, program design, and results across the determinants of equity; and 3) community systematically drives pro-equity structural changes that increase equitable access to the determinants of equity and reduce health, social, and economic inequities.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-HMACODIR HMAC Incident Management System

**Funding Amount:** \$9,499,388

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - Coordinated Response

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.14 Other Public Health Services^

**Overview of Program:** The Health and Medical Area Command (HMAC) Program is the incident management system for ongoing departmental COVID-19 response that ensures alignment with national practices and compliance with federal requirements. HMAC provides coordination and support for major response activities across the department and serves as a central coordination entity. Major activities include staffing COVID activity meetings, coordinating resources, coordinating and convening briefings, producing situation reports and incident action plans, centralized document collection, and transition planning and after-action review. The Public Information Contact Center (PICC) was the call center to answer our community's questions, particularly in chronically underserved areas. PICC helped the public find and register for testing and vaccination appointments, answered medical questions regarding COVID-19, provided Isolation and Quarantine intake, and interfaced with Communicable Disease during outbreaks. The Communications Team provides the vital resource of ensuring timely information and combating disinformation about COVID-19. The Communications Team's work is done in partnership with agency and local and state partners, community partners, and community media and mainstream media. The team works with subject matter experts in the department to identify key areas for content. The team also works with community contacts to create content that is culturally and linguistically responsive. This information and materials the team develops (print, audio, video, digital, etc.) are distributed across dozens of channels from mainstream and community/multi-lingual media, social media, web, blog, through press briefings, listservs, email, newsletters, the Call Center, community navigators, department staff, and others. The program timeline was March 2020-December 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-InvestigateTest Public Health COVID-19 Response

**Funding Amount:** \$14,470,437

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - I&Q

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.2 COVID-19 Testing^

**Overview of Program:** Support testing and contact tracing as part of best practices to reduce the spread of COVID19 and facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures. This requires high and medium volume testing sites, surveillance measures in congregate settings, contact tracing, medical examiners office samples for testing, investigations in homeless communities, the storage and distribution of covid test kits.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-IQ Public Health COVID-19 Response

**Funding Amount:** \$2,780,641

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - Testing

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.7 Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)^

**Overview of Program:** Program description is pending final funding decisions.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-Mobile Mobile Assessment Team

**Funding Amount:** \$3,733,252

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - TBD

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.2 COVID-19 Testing^

**Overview of Program:** This funding will continue the existing Mobile Assessment Team (MAT) to ensure the ability of the team to fully execute all COVID-19 mobile testing strategies including reactive and proactive COVID-19 testing through December 31, 2022. The team will focus on community members unable to access testing at a hospital or clinic, including residents of homeless service sites, supportive housing programs, behavioral health residential programs, long term care facilities and adult family homes. This funding will also go to support the Health Education Action Resource Team (HEART) in their efforts to perform investigations and mitigation efforts around COVID-19 and other communicable diseases in both sheltered and unsheltered

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-Test Public Health COVID-19 Response

**Funding Amount:** \$17,836,030

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - Public Health Response

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.2 COVID-19 Testing^

**Overview of Program:** Public Health COVID-19 Response

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-CoAdmin Co-administration of vaccines

**Funding Amount:** \$500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - TBD

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.1 COVID-19 Vaccination^

**Overview of Program:** This program provides the co-administration of vaccines at COVID vax events. The primary objective is to support vaccination activities that will improve overall public health of the residents of King County through coadministration of multiple vaccines, including COVID-19 and flu vaccines. Co-administration may include other vaccines depending on individual patient needs. For example, DPH staff will partner with health care providers—including one or more Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program providers—and partner with other government authorities within King County to coadminister routine childhood vaccines required for school entry, COVID-19 vaccines, and flu vaccines. With respect to coadministration of vaccines for adults, contracted mobile COVID vaccine providers will have the option to amend their contracts to include flu and COVID vaccine coadministration clinics in coordination with DPH's Community Vaccine Events team. Contracts and subrecipient agreements with health care providers have yet to be finalized. Specific budget items may include staffing, acquisition of equipment or supplies, facilities costs, and information technology or other administrative expenses.

Outreach and vaccine administration will be focused on communities that face health disparities in accessing social and health care services as determined by a social vulnerability index (SVI) rank of .6 or higher and are unvaccinated for COVID-19.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-VAXVerify Vaccine Verification

**Funding Amount:** \$440,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Public Health Response - Vaccination

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.8 COVID-19 Assistance to Small Businesses^

**Overview of Program:** The vaccine verification program was intended to reduce the spread of COVID-19 by supporting small businesses with the implementation of the vaccine verification requirement. This program included development of a vaccine verification Web site, a toolkit in 18 languages for businesses implementing the program, outreach to smaller and ethnic chambers of commerce to support implementation, social media campaigns, and both paid and earned media campaigns. Partners included the Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and multiple smaller, local and ethnic Chambers of Commerce. Program timeline was August 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0



# Equitable Economic Recovery

## CSGER-PSB-Fest

### Event & Festival Restart Fund

**Funding Amount:** \$2,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Culture & Tourism

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.35 Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality^

**Overview of Program:** Since March 2020, at least 700 events in King County have been cancelled, including music festivals, cultural festivals, community events, parades, fireworks celebrations, heritage events, film, food and craft festivals, agricultural events, and more. The King County Festival and Events Grant Program aims to address the needs of event and festival producers seeking to reestablish community activities, events, festivals, and celebrations in a safe environment, while engaging residents and tourists throughout the County and employing event workers, working creatives, and culture bearers. March 1, 2021 - December 30, 2022 is the program timeline.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

## CSGER-DLS-UKCEA

### Economic Relief and Recovery

**Funding Amount:** \$5,250,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Regional Economy

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.33 Enhanced Support to Microbusinesses\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Unincorporated Economic Alliance Program will partnership (via contracts) with Community Based Organizations to deliver economic recovery services to small businesses in service area. Unincorporated King County Economic Alliance is a partner. Program still under development and finalizing the RFP to solicit program ideas. Implementation phase is set to begin in August 2022 and the program will be completed by December 2024.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

## CSGER-PSB-BHApps

### Behavioral Health Apprenticeship Pathways

**Funding Amount:** \$4,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Workforce Development

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.1 Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)\*^

**Overview of Program:** While the lack of adequate behavioral healthcare is a longstanding problem in King County and beyond, the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly exacerbated the severity of this issue. Treasury has acknowledged this insufficiency throughout its CLFR-related guidance, observing that: "The pandemic's impacts on behavioral health, including the toll of pandemic-related stress, have increased the need for behavioral health resources"; "new or enhanced State, local, and Tribal government services may be needed to meet behavioral health needs exacerbated by the pandemic"; and "the pandemic exacerbated mental health and substance use disorder needs in many communities." A recent King County Public Health report found that almost half of the individuals who identified as multiple race/other self-reported feeling "down, depressed or hopeless," for most of the week during May 28, 2020 through June 2, 2020. Additionally, the King County Public Health data dashboard reveals a steady increase in behavioral health crisis calls throughout the COVID-19 crisis, which has further stressed the healthcare system in the County. The chart below shows the rate of emergency department visits related to suicidal ideation among King County residents 10 years and older from April to June of 2021. King County will award CLFR funds to the SEIU Healthcare 1199 as a subrecipient. The Training Fund will act as program administrator. Providers, in turn, will use these funds to improve accessibility to behavioral health services, enhance retention, stabilize the behavioral health workforce, and bring necessary diversity to the delivery of behavioral health services. Program timeline is April 1, 2022 - December 30, 2024.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-OEM-MIT Housing Mitigation Fund for Cities & Businesses**

**Funding Amount:** \$500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Regional Economy

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.29 Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship^

**Overview of Program:** On a competitive basis, King County will provide one-time economic recovery assistance to King County small businesses to mitigate unanticipated, non-capital operating expenses resulting from the public health emergency. Awards of up to \$10,000 will be made available to King County small businesses with less than 100 full-time equivalent employees and located in areas where King County operates COVID related isolation/quarantine, deintensification sites. Applicants must be licensed locally and have been open for business in 2019 and 2020, as demonstrated by filed IRS (Internal Revenue Service) tax returns. The maximum amount of assistance provided will be based on responses to application questions and verifiable reduction in income documented in the business' Tax Returns from 2019 and 2020. Tax-exempt businesses, gambling businesses, residential builders, speculative real estate investors, federally prohibited businesses such a marijuana business, and sexually oriented businesses are not eligible.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-PSB-Culture 4Culture COVID-19 Response**

**Funding Amount:** \$9,400,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Culture & Tourism

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.36 Aid to Other Impacted Industries^

**Overview of Program:** This funding is being provided to support 4Culture's COVID-19 recovery and response strategies, including funding for grants for organizations and individual cultural and creative workers in King County that have been adversely affected by closures, cancellations, and loss of work during the COVID-19 public health emergency. These grants will address the effects COVID-19 has had on arts and culture throughout the region. 4Cultural Recovery Fund for Individuals: This program aims to stabilize the finances of cultural producers in King County who have lost a minimum of \$1,000 in income in 2020 due to the public health crisis. Disaster relief grants will be offered to support individuals that, for purposes of these programs, meet a definition of a cultural producer to stabilize their living situation and stimulate cultural production and income generation. Grants between \$1,000 - \$12,000 will be provided to eligible individuals until funds are expended. 4Cultural Recovery Fund for Organizations: This program aims to increase employment opportunities and public program offerings by King County cultural organizations. Disaster relief grants will be offered to small and mid-sized nonprofit cultural organizations with annual revenue of less than \$1 million to stabilize operations, stimulate rehiring, and relaunch public programs. Grant awards will be assessed by reviewing gross revenue as reported on 2019 and 2020 Form 990s or Form 1040s for each organization and award amounts of up to 80% of loss will be provided to eligible organizations. Program timeline is July 2021 - December 31, 2024.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-PSB-LocalHire Apprenticeship and Job Training Program**

**Funding Amount:** \$10,400,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Workforce Development

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** TBD

**Overview of Program:** The Apprenticeship and Job Training Program provides funding that incentivizes cities, school districts, and colleges to create local hire programs in underserved areas throughout the county. The Program supports a more diverse and trained construction workforce that is necessary for the King County region to continue to prosper. The key objectives of the program are as follows: enable employers to hire apprentices by covering the costs of hiring, mentoring, supervision, and training; expand the opportunities for employers to access candidates reflective of the community demographic, including historically underserved, marginalized community members; increase and stabilize the construction service workforce; improve the availability of construction jobs through an expanded and implemented Local Hire program. King County will release a Request for Applications to cities, school districts, public colleges and universities within the county. While currently in its planning phase, the program timeline is July 2022 - December 2024.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-PSB-Arts** Arts & Culture Organization Support

**Funding Amount:** \$19,489,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Culture & Tourism

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.36 Aid to Other Impacted Industries^

**Overview of Program:** King County is providing one-time grants from a \$19.5-million Arts and Culture Fund to provide relief to the cultural organizations and businesses adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, so they can prepare facilities for reopening, bring the people of King County together in a safe environment, and re-employ our cultural workers. By investing recovery funds into the arts and cultural sector, independent live music venues, and independent movie theaters, King County will help putting people back to work, attract tourism, create local economic growth opportunities, and revitalize the region. Grants are available to these categories of cultural organizations: Arts, Culture, and Heritage Organizations (\$16.5 million available) Grants are available for arts, culture, and heritage organizations in King County with last full season pre-COVID-19 annual operating budgets of over \$1 million. Science Organizations (\$1.5 million available) Grants are available for organizations that promote science and nature conservation through education, exhibition, and other programs by public admission in King County. Music Venues (\$1 million available) Grants are available for independently owned and operated music venues that offered, on average, 3 live music shows per week in King County pre-pandemic. Movie Theaters (\$0.5 million available) Grants are available for independently owned and operated movie theaters in King County. Multinational corporations and adult theaters are not eligible. Timeline is March 1, 2021 to December 30, 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-PSB-ADO** Associate Development Organization Funding for Economic Recovery

**Funding Amount:** \$1,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Regional Economy

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.30 Technical Assistance, Counseling, or Business Planning\*^

**Overview of Program:** Due to COVID-19, many businesses were forced to temporarily or even permanently close, adding to unemployment rates that rose to levels not seen since the Great Depression. Some businesses considered relocating when foot traffic decreased due to companies shifting employees to teleworking to meet social distancing requirements for safety measures. Other small businesses experienced a rapid increase in demand for their goods or services and needed to innovate to keep up with this demand. The Seattle Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce (Chamber) is the only agency designated as an Associate Development Organization (ADO) in King County, and hence occupies this unique role and is positioned in the local market to have capacity and expertise to provide a spectrum of business assistance services to King County businesses to help them grow and thrive in a more equitable and inclusive regional economy. This program will strengthen the Chamber's role and capacity to serve as the County ADO, which involves engaging, convening, and supporting King County's 39 cities, towns, unincorporated areas, and community-based organizations in their efforts to address the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses. Timeline is March 2022 - December 2023.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DLS-SBAP** Unincorporated King County Small Business Support

**Funding Amount:** \$4,900,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Regional Economy

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.29 Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship^

**Overview of Program:** This program provides grants of up to \$25,000 to reimburse costs associated with COVID-19 restrictions and the continuity of business operations for eligible small businesses in unincorporated King County. Grants to businesses can be used to reimburse a wide variety of business expenses disrupted by COVID-19 closures and impacts. This program seeks to distribute funds to small businesses who are most at risk due to the impacts of COVID-19 and those for whom business losses have the greatest impact on the owner(s)' and employees' quality of life. This program will focus its efforts in areas with historic inequities, including investment in census tracts designated as QCTs by HUD, and partner with Seattle Economic Development Fund. To support this goal, the program adopted a broad outreach strategy that incorporates on-the-ground events, direct outreach to previously identified eligible businesses, social media advertising, and in-language radio interviews. To ensure equitable access, the program fully translated the website and application in the five languages most prevalent in our service area. Applications were collected July-Aug 2021, with award determinations occurring late August. Disbursement is expected from August-November 2021.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-PSB-YouthWDO Youth Workforce Development Opportunities**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Youth & Families

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** TBD

**Overview of Program:** King County, in partnership with the Regional Community Safety and Well-being Plan (RCSWP) Workforce Development work group, will award grants to organizations whose mission is to increase workforce and economic opportunities for youth and young adults affected by gun violence that has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis. These investments are intended to support community-based service programs that provide young people with access to holistic/wrap-around supports and workforce opportunities. The goal is to strengthen the self-esteem and confidence, and economic self-determination of our young people to help our communities live long, be healthy, and thrive. The program timeline is July 2022 - June 2023.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-SPORT Sports Tourism**

**Funding Amount:** \$500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Culture & Tourism

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** TBD

**Overview of Program:** This program utilizes a contract with an organization whose mission is to enhance the greater Seattle region's economy and quality of life through sports by attracting and hosting sporting events, serving as a support system to event organizers and communities and serving as a one-stop resource to sports teams, university athletic departments, sports venues and youth sports organization. The timeline is yet to be determined. External partner is the Seattle Sports Commission.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-PSB-RecoveryCorps Workforce Development Council Economic Recovery**

**Funding Amount:** \$3,150,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Workforce Development

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.1 Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)\*^

**Overview of Program:** This grant program provides \$3,000,000 to support a 'Career Corps' to connect dislocated workers, Immigrants and refugees, and youth with in-demand jobs in prioritized sectors that can be connected to long-term career pathways that lead to better jobs and better pay. Funding will support workers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through employment support services to provide basic needs, upskilling low wage workers, and job subsidies. The Workforce Development Council of Seattle-King County (WDC) will serve as the Subrecipient and Recovery Corps program administrator. The WDC is a nonprofit, grant-making organization dedicated to creating career pathways for adults and youth through demand-driven workforce and training programs. The WDC convenes and partners with business, labor, training and education providers, nonprofits, and diverse community stakeholders to support an inclusive and dynamic regional economy and shared prosperity. The Subrecipient shall provide oversight, coordination, and implementation of contracts for Employment Training, Placement, and Supports for 50 program participants. The Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB) within the King County Executive Office is responsible for managing the grant program and monitoring its outcomes. Ongoing funding for the full period of the Exhibit and the award period shall be contingent on the Subrecipient's implementation of the program as described, timely achievement of the contract milestones outlined below, continued funding availability and other contractual requirements. The program timeline is March 2022 - December 2023.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-EHSSTART Safestart Program Extension

**Funding Amount:** \$1,498,662

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Business Restart

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.8 COVID-19 Assistance to Small Businesses^

**Overview of Program:** The Environmental Health Services (EHS) Division's COVID-19 Recovery Program improves indoor air quality and ventilation by providing technical assistance (TA) and portable HEPA air purifier distribution to businesses and other sectors. The Safe Starts for Taverns and Restaurants (SSTAR) program is a component of this broader multisector recovery effort but focused on helping small locally owned or operated food establishments improve their indoor air quality and ventilation and provide other COVID-related education and resources. Proposed activities that have been implemented include: provide indoor air quality technical consultations and site assessments to small food establishments to identify recommended actions specific to the facility; contract with community-based organizations to refer food establishments for TA and HEPA air purifiers; provide restaurant-targeted education (webinars, newsletters, outreach) on indoor air and ventilation; gather business survey feedback data to help tailor services or new guidance to meet the business community needs; and respond to COVID-related inquiries from restaurants. Free HEPAs prioritized to businesses that have limited options for improving indoor air and are located in King County areas with disproportionately higher COVID rates, lower vaccination rates, and/or long-standing environmental health disparities and other inequities. CBO Partners include African Leaders Health Board, UTOPIA of WA, Chinese Information and Service Center, Indian Association of Western WA, Mother Africa, East African Senior Meal Program, Somali Health Board, Greater China Hong Kong Business Association of WA, and Ethnic Chamber of Commerce Coalition. The timeline is March 2021 - December 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-EHVent Ventilation Technical Assistance

**Funding Amount:** \$2,500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Business Restart

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.4 Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child care facilities, etc.)\*^

**Overview of Program:** To reduce the spread of COVID-19 during the reopening and recovery phase, this environmental health program focuses on expanding indoor air quality and ventilation technical assistance, community education and supply distribution to multiple priority sectors: childcares, schools, public buildings, faith organizations, small businesses, congregate settings, and vulnerable households. Note that the Safe Starts for Taverns and Restaurants (SSTAR) as an integrated component under this program, but with the focus on the small food business sector. The specific proposed activities that have been implemented to all priority sectors: provide indoor air quality technical consultations and site assessments to businesses and organizations to identify recommended actions tailored to the facility; contract with community-based organizations CBOs to refer businesses/organizations for TA and distribution of HEPA air purifiers or box fan filter kits; and provide sector-targeted education (webinars, newsletters, outreach) on indoor air and ventilation. In addition, the equity- and risk-based criteria prioritizes geographic areas for the free HEPA air purifiers to those businesses/organizations that have limited other options to improve indoor air. CBOS include Child Care Resources, El Centro de la Raza, Center for MultiCultural Health, White Center Community Development Association, Korean Community Service Center, Kandelina, Iraqi Community Center of Washington, African Leaders Health Board, UTOPIA of WA, Chinese Information and Service Center, Indian Association of Western WA, Mother Africa, East African Senior Meal Program, Somali Health Board, Greater China Hong Kong Business Association of WA, and Ethnic Chamber of Commerce Coalition. Timeline: March 2021 - December 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-EHComKit Commercial Kitchen Program

**Funding Amount:** \$667,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Equitable Economic Recovery - Regional Economy

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.29 Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship^

**Overview of Program:** State lockdown orders and other restrictions adopted in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the resulting economic downturn led to mobile food units and caterers in King County having greatly reduced hours and or being forced to close. Over 75% of these businesses did not renew their business licenses due to being closed by State orders or going out of business as a result of required closures. The Commercial Kitchen Program assists small low-income caterers and mobile food units by paying operating costs as they re-establish their food businesses and to provide education in safety and best practices. The program will assist small low-income mobile food and catering businesses adversely impacted by COVID-19 (with expired or temporarily inactive operating permits) by paying for permits and associated fees and providing participants with access to commissary rental kitchens to safely prepare food. Five commercial kitchen companies were identified and their participation includes a monthly discount on their rental fees. Current timeline through March 31, 2023.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0



## Homelessness Response

CSGER-DCHS-BHHMLS	Targeted Homeless Outreach and Shelter Program Procurement
<p><b>Funding Amount:</b> \$7,300,000</p> <p><b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Homeless Response - Homeless Response</p> <p><b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons*^</p> <p><b>Overview of Program:</b> Street outreach combined with hotel-based lodging is one component of King County's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The goal of the services procured herein is to reduce COVID-19's impact on homeless populations by providing temporary housing and wraparound supports to adults living unsheltered. By providing non-congregate temporary housing options these services will have the first order effect of preventing and or reducing community transmission of COVID-19 and may also work to reduce the impact of tent encampment sweeps and other law enforcement responses to homelessness which carry their own public health risks COVID-19 and otherwise. The program provides hoteling and case management services to people experiencing homelessness. Targeted Homeless Outreach and Shelter Program Procurement prioritizes reaching historically marginalized communities to provide temporary housing and wrap-around services for adults with unmet behavioral health needs and to reduce spread of COVID-19 by providing housing in non-congregate settings. These outcomes focused on closing gaps with marginalized communities, especially BIPOC communities to access housing and behavioral health services. In partnership with the Public Defender Association (PDA), this program delivers outreach and direct services intended for priority populations and adults with unmet behavioral health needs. Program timeline is January 1, 2022 - June 30, 2022.</p> <p><b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.</p> <p><b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b> \$0</p>	
CSGER-DCHS-CoLEAD	Co-LEAD Extension
<p><b>Funding Amount:</b> \$750,000</p> <p><b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Homeless Response - Shelter and Outreach Partnerships</p> <p><b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 1.11 Community Violence Interventions*^</p> <p><b>Overview of Program:</b> Street outreach combined with hotel-based lodging is one component of King County's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The goal of the program is to reduce COVID-19's impact on homeless populations by providing temporary housing and wraparound supports to adults living unsheltered in South King County neighborhoods. By providing non-congregate temporary housing options, these services will have the effect of preventing and/or reducing community transmission of COVID-19 and may also work to reduce the impact of tent encampment sweeps and other law enforcement responses to homelessness which carry their own public health risks, COVID-19 and otherwise. CoLEAD funding was at the beginning of the pandemic and was County Council appropriated to an agency providing current services to the historically marginalized communities that are unsheltered and have criminal legal behavior as a result of unmet behavioral health needs. The provider does street outreach and connects with surrounding businesses to discuss the CoLEAD program. Timeline was Jan. 1, 2021-Dec. 31, 2021 and partners included the Public Defenders Association (PDA) and the Asian Counseling and Referral Service (ACRS).</p> <p><b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.</p> <p><b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b> \$0</p>	
PHR-DCHS-Dsites	COVID Deintensification Shelters
<p><b>Funding Amount:</b> \$6,000,000</p> <p><b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Homeless Response - Deintensification</p> <p><b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 1.4 Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child care facilities, etc.)*^</p> <p><b>Overview of Program:</b> Shelter deintensification took what were formerly congregate shelters for people experiencing homelessness, with individuals sleeping in very close proximity, and moved them to hotels. This included both moving entire shelters to hotels and moving some units of a shelter to hotels. This was undertaken to reduce shelter density for purposes of the physical distancing and health measures, including private restrooms and showers, required to limit the transmission of the virus and protect vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness – a population otherwise deemed by the CDC as at high risk of COVID-19. This program serves a population disproportionately impacted by COVID-19, and particularly those with health conditions making one more vulnerable to COVID, and age. The program includes leasing of hotels and contracting with not-for-profit providers where entire shelters are moved. Where units were reduced, the County has contracted with not-for-profit providers that rented hotel rooms. The King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) has subrecipients that manage each site and provide services to residents. Partners include Catholic Community Services and Downtown Emergency Services Center. This ongoing program is expected to continue through the pandemic.</p> <p><b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.</p>	

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**PHR-FMD-DSITES Hotel/Motel Leases**

**Funding Amount:** \$25,275,734

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Deintensification

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons\*^

**Overview of Program:** This program will be for the continuation of deintensification site activities in partnership with the King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS). Funding will provide coverage for the lease costs at the Civic Hotel, Kent Econolodge, Inn at Queen Ann, Renton Red Lion, SeaTac Quality Inn Hotel, and the SeaTac Sleep Inn. It will also include costs to restore Hotels to their pre-County leased state. This program will also cover the acquisition of the Kent Econolodge. To be completed by end of 2024. Comment dated 7/19/22: We were also approved to submit operating cost for CIVIC hotel expenditures from April 2021 onward.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-JustCare JustCARE Extension**

**Funding Amount:** \$4,450,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Shelter and Outreach Partnerships

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.11 Community Violence Interventions\*^

**Overview of Program:** Street outreach combined with hotel-based lodging is one component of King County's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The goal of the JustCARE Extension services is to reduce COVID-19's impact on homeless populations by providing temporary housing and wraparound supports to adults living unsheltered in the Pioneer Square, Chinatown/International District, and other downtown neighborhoods. By providing non-congregate temporary housing options to unsheltered adults, these services will prevent and/or reduce community transmission of COVID-19 and may also work to reduce the impact of tent encampment sweeps and other law enforcement responses to homelessness which carry their own public health risks, COVID-19 and otherwise, by diverting individuals for support services when criminal actions are a result of unmet behavioral health needs. The outcomes will assist in closing the gaps of individuals historically marginalized and no access to services for unmet behavioral health needs. The funding for JustCare services initially was by County Council appropriation based on the providers experience with serving the intended population of individuals experiencing homelessness and unmet behavioral health needs. Included in this work is outreach to individuals that need assistance and the businesses around the specific geographic area that is impacted. The program is currently underway and is expected to continue through June 2022. The Public Defenders Association (PDA) is the contractor, and along with subcontractors, provides hoteling and case management services to people experiencing homelessness in the Pioneer Square/International District neighborhoods of

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDSTFS Shelter contract**

**Funding Amount:** \$500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Shelter and Outreach Partnerships

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Family Emergency Shelter program, in partnership with Mary's Place, provides temporary shelter and related services to women, children and families to support their path out of homelessness to establish a temporary family shelter in downtown Bellevue. The contract supports establishing a temporary family shelter in response to the increase in homelessness due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The contract will be for up to a two-year period solely to contract with an organization headquartered in the city of Seattle that provides shelter and related services to women, children, and families to support their path out of homelessness. The shelter opened in January 2022 and was contracted to operate with ARPA funds on March 15, 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDTiny Tiny Houses**

**Funding Amount:** \$3,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Tiny House and RV

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons\*^

**Overview of Program:** The funding is to establish a tiny house village. The purpose of the program is to offer a year-round, temporary alternative to sleeping in vehicles or living outdoors while offering services that will help address immediate needs of participants with the ultimate goal to help move the unhoused into stable, permanent housing as quickly as possible. The Low Income Housing Institute will partner with King County to provide housing and services to households experiencing homelessness through two tiny house villages. The implementation phase is proceeding now and services expected by late Fall 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDCoord Regional Coordination**

**Funding Amount:** \$2,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Other Supports

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** TBD

**Overview of Program:** The King County Department of Community and Human Services' Regional Coordination program seeks to address hiring challenges in COVID-19 pandemic environments, uphold COVID workspace requirements, support agencies to enable them to implement appropriate COVID-19 aligned projects, and train specialists in scope elements of the project, including trauma informed care, harm reduction, and other related system training. With over 9,000 unsheltered homeless residents in King County, and increased expenses due to COVID protocols, there is a critical need for increased assistance to agencies who are struggling to train, hire and retain staff. Program expenditures shall include homelessness response provider support services for approximately 10 agencies and shall include staffing, including COVID aligned retention and incentive pay and benefits, training and workshop expenses, and hygiene and safety supplies. Timeline and external partners have yet to be determined.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDO Outreach Street Outreach**

**Funding Amount:** \$2,500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Shelter and Outreach Partnerships

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Street Outreach program for unhoused persons provides direct service via TBD non-profit providers which specialize in working with these communities. This street outreach will be implemented in conjunction with a number of other CLFR-funded projects in the SoDo Area. Outreach will connect individuals with the appropriate shelter and/or services at the site. Program implementation will begin in Q3 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDE Shelter Enhanced Shelters**

**Funding Amount:** \$25,230,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Enhanced Shelters

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Enhanced Shelter Program provides shelters with supportive services in response to COVID-19. The sites may include but are not limited to the 4th Jefferson 35-person Basic Shelter for Jail Hospital Discharge, the 64 Bed Enhanced Shelter in St. Charles, BH Crisis Enhanced Shelter, the new 50-100 bed leased enhanced shelter, and Optimize SoDo Enhanced Shelter program. The program seeks to: 1. Increase shelter availability for households experiencing homelessness a group particularly vulnerable to COVID; 2. Provide shelter settings designed to meet CDC and Public Health COVID guidelines with appropriate distancing and health and hygiene supports with an emphasis on non-congregate shelter; 3. Support homeless households in meeting their basic needs including food shelter and access to other basic resources; 4. Provide PPE and sanitation supplies and access to COVID vaccinations and testing; 5. Support participants in planning for and accessing increased housing stability, permanent housing screening and assessment eligibility for local state and federal relief programs and stimulus. The timeline is ongoing. Several partnerships are involved (Plymouth Housing Group, Salvation Army, Catholic Community Services, King County Regional Homelessness Authority), working with slightly different specialities and priority groups. In general, the enhanced shelter model responds to the concerns of people living in shelters. Allowing pets, providing services, 24/7 access, and low-barriers to entry are all program elements that are informed by years of feedback. Community engagement is part of the development project for several of the shelters. Specific projects are at various stages of development.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDPSH Permanent Supporting Housing (Canton Lofts)**

**Funding Amount:** \$9,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - PSH

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons\*^

**Overview of Program:** King County acquired the Canton Lofts Project which will provide Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for individuals who are chronically homeless within King County. The project will include the purchase of the downtown property and will combine case management and public housing to provide services to individuals who are chronically homeless, as a response to COVID-19. The total acquisition costs for this property was \$32,015,699, this amount includes the \$9 million of CLFR ARPA funding. When operational, the Canton Lofts project will include 76 units of PSH and 4 units of office space and provide case management services to the residents. Catholic Community Services will be a partner in providing services. Newly named Salmonberry Lofts, this building in Pioneer Square is forecasted to open in September 2022 under the Health Through Housing Initiative.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDSani Homeless Response Fund - Sanitation**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Other Supports

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.16 Long-term Housing Security: Services for Unhoused Persons\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Homeless Response Fund - Sanitation Program provides encampment sanitation assistance to people living in encampments and outreach teams to support the community health and hygiene efforts. This may include and is not limited to providing access to: 1) Mobile shower and hygiene stations. Station trailers will be stocked with needed hygiene supplies, including shampoo, soap, etc. Mobile units must be able to travel to any location the King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) identifies which may not include electricity or water hook-ups. 2) Source, collect, and distribute hygiene kits to the residents of the encampments. Hygiene may include shampoo, soap, dental hygiene supplies, etc. 3) Supply and distribute sanitation supplies, including garbage bags and receptacles. Some garbage and recycle collection and disposal may be needed. 4) Provide connections and links to needed services including case management, healthcare, behavioral health, and housing support. Site visits and diverse feedback from encampment residents, community-based organizations, constituents, the surrounding communities, and outreach staff inform the program about ongoing hygiene-related needs. Schedule of services offered is publicly available and outreach is performed. Timeline is through December 31, 2023. Contracts for services will be awarded and several partnerships, including Clean the World and the King County Regional Homelessness Authority, will be involved.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-HCDUKCRV RV Community Program

**Funding Amount:** \$3,500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Tiny House and RV

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance\*^

**Overview of Program:** The purpose of the RV Community Program is to mitigate the COVID-19 health risk to people living in RVs by providing them with the structures and tools needed to implement the CDC's public health guidance on social distancing hygiene and isolation. Specifically, the program will provide gray and black water hook up, bathroom, shower, electricity, garbage, and support services for up to 50 RVs during the program's 24-month timeline of operations. In addition, County staff will provide onsite support to assist program beneficiaries in meeting their basic needs such as procuring identification, enrolling in insurance, obtaining healthcare, procuring proper clothing, and arranging childcare. Lastly, County staff will help beneficiaries plan their exit from homelessness by providing for instance permanent housing screening and assessments and eligibility determinations for local state and federal relief programs and stimulus. This program will also focus on addressing disproportionality in homelessness with a goal of equity in outcomes; Any procurement will ensure equitable access as a focus of the homelessness response as led by King County Regional Homelessness Authority (KCRHA). This project design and location has been reconsidered: It will operate as part of the SoDo campus along with shelter programs on the same site and open in Q4 2022. RFP is in-process to select a not-for-profit provider to manage the program.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-HCDPCMC Provider Co-Mentorship and Consultation Support Program

**Funding Amount:** \$400,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Other Supports

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** TBD

**Overview of Program:** King County's Provider Co-Mentorship & Consultation project seeks to strengthen the area's pandemic provider support system by leveraging each community-based organization's (CBO) expertise and/or areas of specialty. Through the facilitation of mutual education and cross-training, the program will pool area resources for increased capacity support. For example, CBO's working with culturally specific demographics would train agencies specializing in housing, and vice versa. The program is designed to connect providers through mutual education and support, to strengthen the pandemic provider care system and to positively impact disproportioned populations (Native American, Black, LGBTQ, Transgender, etc.) It is likely that this project will utilize some of the funding to hire equity impact professionals to develop program scope. In short, eligible activities include services to connect providers through mutual education, facilitated cross-training and cross-support amongst providers, and workshops and related materials. Timeline, delivery, and partners have yet to be determined

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-HCDSCBAA Stimulus Check & Benefits Access Assistance

**Funding Amount:** \$300,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Homeless Response - Other Supports

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** TBD

**Overview of Program:** The Stimulus Check & Benefits Access Assistance program is designed to support people experiencing homelessness in King County with accessing federal and state benefits, with a focus on new and expanded benefit programs. In response to the economic fallout created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Federal Government created or expanded several federal benefit and tax credit programs, such as child tax credits and stimulus checks. People experiencing homelessness in King County face multiple barriers to accessing these federal COVID-19 benefits. Common barriers include lacking access to technology needed to file taxes and apply for benefits, challenges acquiring and maintaining needed documentation and lack of awareness of benefit eligibility. Partnering with CBO's working across King County and with a variety of populations, funds are available for providing outreach and education in navigating federal and state benefit programs to people experiencing homelessness in King County and/or training and technical assistance to homeless service providers in providing benefit navigation to people experiencing homelessness. Contracted for April 2022-October 2023, the delivery mechanism is sub-recipients. The RFP was broadly promoted through community meetings, mailing lists, and county websites. The award allocation is one-time and can be for funding up to one year. Funds awarded through this competitive RFP will not continue beyond the performance period. Partners include Mary's Place, Friends of Youth, and Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness. Program reporting and goals are still being developed.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0



## Jobs and Housing

CSGER-PSB-JNHJobs	Jobs and Housing Program
<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$23,000,000	
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Jobs & Housing - Jobs & Housing	
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 2.1 Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)*^	
<b>Overview of Program:</b> The Jobs and Housing program provide funding for a new County program, which promotes economic recovery by connecting individuals experiencing homelessness with County or County-supported jobs, housing support, and career services. The program will also support employment and training programs provided by agencies to individuals experiencing homelessness so they can move toward economic and housing stability. The program is intended to support 400 individuals experiencing homelessness with these services by creating county or county contracted positions for program beneficiaries, contracting with community partners to provide job training and jobs for program beneficiaries. The program provides subsidized employment for up to one year for individuals experiencing homelessness. Timeline is June 1, 2021 - December 31, 2024.	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.	
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b>	\$0
CSGER-PSB-JNHHS	Jobs and Housing - Housing
<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$8,000,000	
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Jobs & Housing - Jobs & Housing	
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 2.2 Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid*^	
<b>Overview of Program:</b> This program provides funding for a new County program which promotes economic recovery by connecting individuals experiencing homelessness with County jobs or County-supported jobs, housing support, and career services. The program will also support employment and training programs provided by agencies to individuals experiencing homelessness so they can move toward economic and housing stability. Partnering with Rapid Re-Housing Providers (Wellspring, Neighborhood House, Catholic Community Services), this program is intended to support 400 individuals experiencing homelessness with these services. All program beneficiaries receive housing navigation support and housing subsidies for up to one year. Neighborhood House will provide housing services for those not eligible for Rapid Re-Housing. A number of contractors will also provide their own housing support, including Weld Seattle, African Community Housing & Development, and TRAC Associates. Timeline is June 1, 2021 - December 31, 2024.	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.	
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b>	\$0
CSGER-PSB-JNHOp	Jobs and Housing - Operations
<b>Funding Amount:</b> \$2,000,000	
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> Jobs & Housing - Jobs & Housing	
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 7.1 Administrative Expenses	
<b>Overview of Program:</b> This program provides administrative support to the Jobs and Housing related programs. Expenditures include labor and benefits for county staff, support activities, and miscellaneous supplies. The program costs are concentrated on internal costs to the county. The timeline for the program is concurrent with the other Jobs & Housing programs (i.e., June 1, 2021 - December 31, 2024).	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.	
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b>	\$0



# Community Resiliency

CSGER-OESJ-CBOTA	Community Partnerships
<b>Funding Amount:</b>	\$400,000
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b>	Community Resiliency - Access to Services
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b>	2.34 Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)^
<b>Overview of Program:</b>	The Community Partnerships program will provide community based organizations with federal grant technical assistance and increase language access support. Through competitive solicitation to award community service contracts, this program will provide technical assistance to CBOs impacted by COVID-19 in securing funding and meeting federal compliance and monitoring requirements, build institutional capacity for CBOs to apply for and manage federal funds to address the long-term impacts of COVID-19, and provide technical assistance to CBOs in operational and strategic areas identified to assist in sustaining operations in the long-term. External CBO partners are still in development. Timeline is July 2022 to December 2022.
<b>Performance Indicators:</b>	Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b>	\$0

CSGER-DPH-ACA	Health Care Access and Outreach
<b>Funding Amount:</b>	\$500,000
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b>	Community Resiliency - Access to Services
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b>	2.6 Household Assistance: Health Insurance*^
<b>Overview of Program:</b>	The program seeks to reduce the uninsured rate in the community by enrolling individuals in health care insurance through the ACA Special Enrollment period. Remote and socially distant in-person events will focus on the underserved and disproportionately impacted communities, including Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) community. In addition to increasing access to health care, the program seeks to build relationships with these communities to increase access, eliminate health disparities, and increase equity in all health care services. The program will run from May-December 2021. The primary delivery mechanisms include health fairs, trainings, and other enrollment events. The enrollment activities are also being paired with pop-up testing and vaccination events. King County provides the outreach, education, scheduling, location, tents, and other supplies. Partners will vary depending on location. Some examples include Skyway Fire Station, Grocery Outlet store, Cierra Sisters, HealthPoint, and Harborview.
<b>Performance Indicators:</b>	Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b>	\$188,356

CSGER-KCIT-ParksWIFI	Enhanced Wireless at Skyway, Steve Cox Memorial, and South County Ball Fields parks
<b>Funding Amount:</b>	\$700,000
<b>King County Response Portfolio:</b>	Community Resiliency - Access to Services
<b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b>	2.4 Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs*^
<b>Overview of Program:</b>	The program is to deploy wireless devices in the high traffic areas of three parks (Steve Cox Memorial, Skyway, and South County Ball Fields parks) which are located in underserved neighborhoods for public wireless access (ball fields, courts, etc.), as well as implement King County wireless (private) for Parks employees to conduct business. This project aims to mitigate the negative impact caused by the pandemic, regarding access to online services in underserved neighborhoods of King County, to provide reliable access to online information and services, which have become more prevalent during the pandemic. This investment will provide reliable access as the pandemic continues and into the future as digital services continue to become more prevalent in daily life. Timeline is set for O1 or O2 in 2023.
<b>Performance Indicators:</b>	Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.
<b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b>	\$0

CSGER-OESJ-GrantsDE	Digital Equity
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**Funding Amount:** \$2,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Access to Services

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.4 Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Digital Equity program provides ethnic media grants to community based organizations (CBO) to provide in-language communications on COVID-related issues and promote Racism as a Public Health Crisis efforts. This program adds a term-limited temporary (TLT) to create and advance equitable communication strategies in coordination with agencies and CBOs. Prioritizing organizations working in underserved communities, this increases funding for the anti-hate and bias response and add a TLT to support the Coalition Against Hate and Bias. Makes available digital equity grants to CBOs to provide digital access and fluency services to vulnerable populations such as seniors, immigrants and refugees, non-native English speakers and those with disabilities. Timeline is from January 2022 to December 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-Legal

Equity Justice Coalition Legal Services

**Funding Amount:** \$2,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Access to Services

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.37 Economic Impact Assistance: Other\*^

**Overview of Program:** The intent of this funding is to provide civil legal aid services to low-income individuals negatively impacted by COVID-19, decrease the backlog of civil legal aid cases left unprocessed due to court closures during the pandemic and ensure timely access to benefits necessary to meet basic needs for those who lost jobs due to COVID and were denied benefits due to shifting eligibility requirements. The timeline is January 1 - December 31, 2022. Delivery is through a contracted agency which awards funds to various civil legal aid providers, such as the Legal Foundation of Washington.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-EHOSS

On-site septic failures

**Funding Amount:** \$200,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Access to Services

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance\*^

**Overview of Program:** Due to the increasing rates of on-site sewage system (OSS) failures along with the economic impacts of COVID-19, there is a greater need for assistance to low-income property owners for on-site sewage system repair and replacement costs. The cost for an OSS replacement or connection to sewer after a system has failed is generally between \$20,000 and \$200,000. Property owners who are already facing financial difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic have an increased need for financial assistance, and residents who are not able to fund repairs often live-in unsanitary conditions with raw sewage in their yard or their house. The program supports design and construction to address OSS failures by providing financial assistance to low-income property owners, reducing the financial burden of unmet financial needs, and the health burden of living exposed to raw sewage. KC Housing Repair Program also added to existing delivery mechanisms. All financial assistance will be distributed by the end of 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-BHRural

Rural Behavioral Health Program

**Funding Amount:** \$4,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** Rural Behavioral Health Services program will increase access to behavioral health services for rural King County residents and strengthen partnerships among service providers. DCHS will contract with subrecipients who will implement the delivery of services. Subrecipients will design and develop a service delivery system that will ensure the achievement of goals stated in the Proposed Use of Funds. The program is tentatively scheduled to end December 2023, but will be extended if program funds are still available. Contracted providers will provide services and lead coordination efforts in rural areas of King County Providers are being selected through three competitive procurement processes. The procurement processes have not yet closed.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-BHSRYA

Social Isolation in Youth and Youth Suicide Prevention Program

**Funding Amount:** \$3,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** Social Isolation in Youth and Youth Suicide Prevention Program may provide identification of and support for youth (ages 13-24) feeling the effects of social isolation withdrawal depression or anxiety that may manifest into suicidal ideation that has increased since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The program reach is broad and ranges from community-focused services to individualized support. The purpose is to develop and deliver an overarching strategy involving ongoing and new youth isolation suicide prevention initiatives including convening a regional Suicide Prevention Coalition. The program will expand current programming or provide new start-up opportunities for subrecipients. This includes capacity building, education and training for youth, adults and partners to address and assist youth experiencing mental health issues that may lead to suicide ideation and completed suicide. Multiple partners, contracts, coalition work, and internal staff will be involved. Community and regional partners include: Forefront Suicide Prevention, Washington Poison Center, Valley Cities, Sound, African Leaders Health Board, India Association of Western Washington, Seattle YMCA, Sound, Kent Youth & Family Services, Auburn School District/Auburn Prevention Coalition, Neighborhood House, Vashon Alliance to Reduce Substance Abuse (VARSA), Mercer Island Youth and Family Services, City of Mercer Island, Cultivate South Park, and Lambert House, Public Health – Seattle & King County, Job Corps, United General District 304, Seattle Schools, Teen Link, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, King County Community Collaborative (KC3), Suicide Prevention Resource Center, and Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Timeline through 12/2023.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$200,000

CSGER-DCHS-BHCA Culturally appropriate Behavioral Health Care Services

**Funding Amount:** \$2,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** Programs funded through the Culturally Appropriate Behavioral Health Services RFP will define, create and expand community-driven behavioral health treatment and interventions to support creative, culturally relevant interventions for improved behavioral health outcomes. CABHS funds will be used to meet the behavioral health needs of communities in King County that have been disproportionately impacted by COVID-19, as defined by recent public health statistics in King County. Programs will address the cultural diversity and needs of the populations to be served, provide services that meet the individual's beliefs and background, and take into account the experiences of minority communities that have resulted in a distrust of behavioral health systems, inability to access timely and sensitive treatment, stigma, and other barriers to care. CABHS programs will see an increase in engagement, effectiveness, continuity, and longevity of services in historically oppressed and marginalized populations by providing support and intervention at a time and in a manner that best meets their needs. Funding for Provider Service contracts begins Aug. 2022 through Dec. 2023. Several external agencies anticipated to partner through such contracts.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-BHPeer Peer Support for Behavioral Health

**Funding Amount:** \$1,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Expand Peer Support for Behavioral Health Services program intends to expand community-based behavioral health peer support for King County residents who self-identify as being impacted by mental health and/or substance use issues and their family members. This program will provide funding to community-based organizations that do not have a Medicaid license with the State Department of Health for peer support services who wish to initiate or expand peer support services. Through the sharing of lived experience, Behavioral Health Peer Support services include a wide range of activities including peer mentoring or coaching, recovery resource connecting, facilitating and leading groups, and helping individuals build community and social support networks. Several proposals will be funded, and organizations led by members of underrepresented communities in the behavioral health field are highly encouraged to apply. Timeline is July 2022 - December 2023. Partners have yet to be determined

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-BHPSH Behavioral Health Services at Permanent Supportive Housing Sites

**Funding Amount:** \$2,400,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** Behavioral Health Services at Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Sites programs will provide mobile, behavioral health intervention services in selected PSH Sites across King County. Permanent supportive housing pairs subsidized housing with case management and supportive services. PSH sites offer support and services for those in supportive housing that are not currently engaged in behavioral health services. These interventions would encompass screening/intake, behavioral health assessment/evaluation, case management, peer support, crisis intervention, counseling services, psychiatric medication evaluation and prescribing, access to Buprenorphine and Naltrexone and short-term maintenance, overdose prevention, and assistance with linkage to additional behavioral health treatment and recovery supports. The support would be provided by medical staff, mental health and substance use disorder clinicians, case managers and certified peer specialists. Bringing case management, mental health and behavioral health SUD services directly to individuals, reduces the multiple barriers that people often encounter when trying to access support. Implementing this low barrier model, offers a person-centered approach to delivering services, ensuring that we are providing tailored assistance in meeting a person's individual needs and goals, and offers autonomy and choice in engaging with clinical supports. Partnering with the Downtown Emergency Service Center, these services are based on the location of individuals at specific PSH sites; All people with behavioral health needs will be served, regardless. The program timeline is between 4/1/22 through 12/31/22.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-BHHTH BH Services at HTH Facilities

**Funding Amount:** \$2,800,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** This program provides behavioral health intervention services in Health Through Housing (HtH) Facilities. The Health Through Housing Initiative's Facilities include housing units acquired from former hotels, nursing homes, and other similar properties. These interventions would encompass screening/intake, behavioral health assessment/evaluation, case management, peer support, crisis intervention, counseling services, psychiatric medication evaluation and prescribing, access to Buprenorphine and Naltrexone and short-term maintenance, overdose prevention, and assistance with linkage to additional behavioral health treatment and recovery supports. The support would be provided by medical staff, mental health and substance use disorder clinicians, case managers and certified peer specialists. Bringing case management, mental health and behavioral health SUD services directly to individuals, reduces the multiple barriers that people often encounter when trying to access support. Implementing this low barrier model, offers a person-centered approach to delivering services, ensuring that we are providing tailored assistance in meeting a person's individual needs and goals, and offers autonomy and choice in engaging with clinical supports. The delivery mechanism is Behavioral Health Mobile Outreach with support from the Downtown Emergency Service Center. These services are based on the location of individuals at specific HTH facilities; All people with behavioral health needs will be served, regardless. The Timeline is 04/01/2022 - 12/31/2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-BHKCICN KCICN Emergency Behavioral Health Fund Extension

**Funding Amount:** \$5,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** King County Integrated Care Network (KCICN) Emergency Behavioral Health Fund Extension provides procurements for assessment, technical assistance and investment in agency-level changes in service delivery, and network-level efficiencies. Program will support Medicaid eligible populations who are low-income by stabilizing the community behavioral health system. Partners include 35+ KCICN agencies and technical assistance partners. The timeline is November 2021 - December 2023.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-HCDBHDC Behavioral Health Outreach - Downtown City Park

**Funding Amount:** \$2,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** The intent of this funding is to connect with people experiencing behavioral health issues by providing patrols in teams of two to cover a defined section of downtown surrounding City Park 24 hours per day seven days per week to prevent or diffuse situations with homeless populations and to connect individuals to additional behavioral health services in response to the increased homeless populations in the area due to the pandemic. Street patrols deliver direct service of crisis de-escalation and outreach in the community. Program timeline currently October 2021 - End of 2022, with probable extension into 2023.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDBHMobile**      **Mobile Intensive Case Management at PSH**

**Funding Amount:** \$2,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Behavioral Health

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** Mobile Intensive Case Management at Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Site programs will provide mobile, behavioral health intervention services in selected PSH Sites across King County. These interventions would encompass screening/intake, behavioral health assessment/evaluation, case management, peer support, crisis intervention, counseling services, psychiatric medication evaluation and prescribing, access to Buprenorphine and Naltrexone and short-term maintenance, overdose prevention, and assistance with linkage to additional behavioral health treatment and recovery supports. The support would be provided by medical staff, mental health and substance use disorder clinicians, case managers and certified peer specialists. Bringing case management, mental health and behavioral health SUD services directly to individuals, reduces the multiple barriers that people often encounter when trying to access support. Implementing this low barrier model, offers a person-centered approach to delivering services, ensuring that we are providing tailored assistance in meeting a person's individual needs and goals, and offers autonomy and choice in engaging with clinical support. The timeline is 4/1/22 through 12/31/22. This will be in partnership with the Downtown Emergency Service Center.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DPH-Food**      **Food Security Program**

**Funding Amount:** \$5,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Food Security

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.1 Household Assistance: Food Programs\*^

**Overview of Program:** The program will provide Food Security Assistance for Food Programs for approximately 6,600 households. The program will engage one agency or organization to manage the contracts with approximately twenty community-based organizations (CBOs). The CBOs will purchase, store, and distribute culturally appropriate foods and other food items as part of the program. The program will prioritize but is not limited to purchasing food from locally owned/operated grocery stores, farms, catering companies, restaurants, growers, hunters, and fishers. The program will prioritize but will not be limited to supporting community-based organizations who serve populations disproportionately affected by food insecurity to sustain their food distribution models that have been key to meeting community cultural food needs. United Way of King County (UWKC) is a subrecipient of DPH to fund 35 CBOS across King County. The CBOs include food banks, meal program, and culturally specific organizations. This program is in monitoring, to be completed by December 31, 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DPH-FARMMKT**      **Farmers Market Grant Program**

**Funding Amount:** \$535,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Food Security

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.29 Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship^

**Overview of Program:** The Department of Public Health (DPH) will enter subrecipient grant agreements with two agencies through December 2022: Neighborhood Farmers Market Alliance (NFMA) and Harvest Against Hunger (HAH). NFMA will expand online sales capabilities for vendors to alleviate the financial burden caused by COVID-19 pandemic restrictions which have limited the number of vendors and residents allowed in farmers markets. NFMA will purchase farm products directly from farmers that sell at their farmers markets for distribution across King County food distribution sites. HAH will manage a food access program that links local farmers with local food distribution programs. These two not-for-profit organizations were selected because they are the only two entities in the county that provide these services.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

PHR-DPH-Overdose Substance Use Disorder Education Campaigns

**Funding Amount:** \$595,436

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Substance Use

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.13 Substance Use Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** There were two parts to the Substance Use Disorder Education Campaigns program. 1) Address growing stigma towards substance use perpetuated during COVID. The assessment and education campaign aims to eliminate prejudices against seeking treatment, raise awareness about the efficacy of substance use disorder treatments, and promote stories and pathways of recovery. This campaign will involve a survey to procure a focus group that will form the target basis to address anti-substance use disorder stigma. Member recruitment and data collection will precede the focus group meeting. Upon completion of the focus group, a targeted media campaign will commence based around the identified effective messaging from the results of the focus group. The second part of the program aims to assess the impact of COVID and COVID mitigation strategies on individuals drug use and overdose trends. Part 1 is contract based and partnered with RESCUE Agency, part 2 is internal services. In short, the Substance Use Disorder Education Campaigns program is an evidence based communications campaign. This includes developing evidence for impact of COVID-19 on drug use using evidence based research methods. Evidence-based survey assessment tools and other evidence-based resources for stigma trainings have been developed. These tools are delivered to nursing students and faculty and utilized during general overdose prevention trainings. To be completed by the end of 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$5,604

CSGER-DCHS-BHASSMT Substance Use Disorder Needs Assessments

**Funding Amount:** \$125,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Substance Use

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.13 Substance Use Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** The contracted program evaluation service will perform a comprehensive Needs Assessment of the Behavioral Health and Recovery Division's Substance Use Disorder (SUD) system and develop and deliver a SUD Needs Assessment Final Report to the Behavioral Health and Recovery Division. The SUD Needs Assessment shall include an inventory of current services, identification of gaps and needs across the SUD system, including gaps in access, service types, and service capacity, and provide recommendations to address the identified needs and gaps. The SUD Needs Assessment shall focus on the SUD needs of residents across King County who have Medicaid or are uninsured. In partnership with Comagine Health, the delivery of a Needs Assessment report will occur within Jan-December 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-BHSC Establish Sobering Center

**Funding Amount:** \$3,800,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Substance Use

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.13 Substance Use Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Establish Sober Center Program will address the increased demand to meet these specific objectives: reduce the burden and impact of unsheltered populations on overuse of local jails congregate shelters and emergency rooms, ensure population committing low level public order offenses are not booked or housed in local jails, provide on-site response from program staff for ongoing acute care needs, and reduce the possibility of spreading the COVID-19 virus and emerging variants. The building plans for this permanent sober center will include specifications for use for detoxification and on-site response for program staff to manage acute care needs. Supporting the homeless while undertaking sobering operations is critical to the health, safety, and welfare of the community at large and the participants. Services that will be provided to participants at this location will be funded by a different source; these include but are not limited to supporting participants in meeting their basic needs (procure ID, enroll in insurance, procure health care, procure clothes, arrange childcare) and supporting participants in planning for program exit (case management services, withdrawal management referral, behavioral health referral, permanent housing referral, eligibility for local, state, and federal relief programs and stimulus, and support behavior change such that participants can engage in recovery support services). The program is currently under development, and external partners have yet to be determined. ARPA funding will cover the cost for maintaining the center through 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-HCDBHSober Temporary Leased Sobering Center Operations**

**Funding Amount:** \$2,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Substance Use

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.13 Substance Use Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** This program will address the increased demand to meet these specific objectives: 1) Reduce the burden and impact of unsheltered populations on overuse of local jails congregate shelters and emergency rooms, 2) Ensure population committing low level public order offenses are not booked or housed in local jails, 3) Provide on-site response from program staff for ongoing acute care needs, and 4) Reduce the possibility of spreading the COVID-19 virus and emerging variants. TBD Timeline.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DNRP-YSFG Youth and Amateur Sports Competitive Grants Program**

**Funding Amount:** \$4,600,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Youth & Families

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.1 Aid to Nonprofit Organizations

**Overview of Program:** The Youth Sports & Outdoor Recreation Relief Fund aims to support healthy communities by investing in programs and capital projects that increase equity of youth access to physical activity which declined due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The program aims to support a safe and efficient re-activation of youth sports and outdoor recreation with an emphasis on centering youth of color and communities most impacted by racism and the pandemic and the organizations led by communities of color that serve them. The program is King County Park's first participatory grant process that was designed in partnership with the King County Play Equity Coalition with independent community members serving as reviewers to evaluate applications. Ninety-one percent of the funds will be invested in nonprofits while up to nine percent may be utilized to administer the program including: a dedicated fiscal specialist, stipends to community members serving as reviewers, along with legal and capacity building consultants to support both internal administration and the nonprofits receiving funding to successfully navigate requirements of federal funding.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-DVPrg Domestic Violence Support**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Youth & Families

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.11 Community Violence Interventions\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Domestic Violence Services Program allocates ARPA funds to organizations providing domestic violence and sexual assault services in King County. This program aims to increase support for people experiencing domestic and sexual violence during a period when isolation, increased stress, and financial strain can create circumstances that additionally compromise survivor safety and stability. Contracts with six gender-based violence partners and providers to provide direct services to people experiencing domestic and sexual violence: King County Sexual Assault Resource Center, Lifewire, API Chaya, Atlantic Street Center, Muslimah's Against Abuse Center, IRC Seattle. The current program timeline is January 1 – December 31, 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-DVLaw Domestic Violence Legal Services**

**Funding Amount:** \$480,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Youth & Families

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.11 Community Violence Interventions\*^

**Overview of Program:** The Domestic Violence Legal Services program contracts with a law school in the city of Seattle to provide no-cost legal services to county residents for educational purposes. The objectives of this program are to increase support for survivors of domestic and sexual violence COVID-19 through a legal services program that will assist survivors in protecting themselves from physical harm, including but not limited to filing domestic violence protection orders. This includes providing education on safety and support planning to survivors of domestic and sexual violence. The program aims to create channels of access to protection orders and other civil legal remedies connected to incidents of domestic or sexual violence, including but not limited to emergency child custody orders and obtaining or maintaining safe housing. Relief is provided for survivors of domestic and sexual violence to reduce harms. A Seattle law school with legal services clinics will serve as subrecipients for these funds, but the ultimate beneficiaries will be people experiencing domestic and intimate partner violence. The program will serve men, women or those identifying as non-binary. These funds will be used to increase capacity to provide support services for people experiencing increased domestic and sexual violence as a result of the COVID-19 emergency

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-Childcare Childcare Grant Program**

**Funding Amount:** \$7,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Youth & Families

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.11 Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care\*^

**Overview of Program:** This funding supports childcare services for families in King County by establishing a grant program for urgent provider needs. While initially started with COVID-19 relief funds to support essential workers and other households to have access to childcare, this program also assists childcare providers impacted by business closures resulting from efforts to prevent or mitigate the spread of COVID-19. As the pandemic has progressed and families continue to face economic hardships, providing a childcare subsidy program continues to be an invaluable resource in our community. Child Care Resources (CCR) is partnered as the subrecipient of this grant to administrate the subsidy. CCR administers the application process, determines eligibility for families, and pays childcare providers directed with the funds. This childcare subsidy program prioritizes low-income families who do not already qualify for other childcare subsidies such as Working Connections. 1 Million of the funds are committed for families living in rural communities, and approximately half a million (\$400,500) of the funds funded 240 informal childcare providers, such as family friend or neighbors who care for children, in the form of one-time \$1,500 grants. To date, a total of 511 families and 742 children have received subsidies, with commitments through the end of the program. For rural communities, 77 families and 106 children have received subsidies to date and the program plans to continue to outreach and provide subsidies to families living in rural zip codes until the end of October 2022. The timeline is July 2021-December 2022

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-DCHS-SCGrants Senior Center Grants**

**Funding Amount:** \$3,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Youth & Families

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 2.34 Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations (Impacted or Disproportionately Impacted)^

**Overview of Program:** The intent of this funding is to strengthen the capacity for senior centers whose budgets and abilities to meet the needs of older adults in King County have been most severely impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. Organizations will use innovative strategies to adapt and respond to the changing environments and needs of the communities those senior centers serve. The program timeline is April 1-December 31, 2022. Contracting will be with 13 nonprofit senior centers across King County to deliver services to the seniors they serve.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

CSGER-DCHS-SCInterGen Senior Center Intergenerational Programs

**Funding Amount:** \$1,000,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** Community Resiliency - Youth & Families

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.12 Mental Health Services\*^

**Overview of Program:** This program delivers resources to intergenerational programs that strengthen authentic community support and connections across generations. The goal is to lessen the behavioral health impacts of loneliness and social isolation on youth and seniors in communities with emphasis on providing services in the communities that have been disproportionately affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. King County Department of Community and Health Services (DCHS) will contract with five senior centers to deliver intergenerational services between Dec. 1, 2021-Dec. 31, 2022: Sound Generations, Southeast Seattle Senior Center, Indian American Community Services, Somali Health Board, and United Indians of All Tribes.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0



# County Operations

KCOPS-DHR-RET2WRK	Future of Work Response
<p><b>Funding Amount:</b> \$995,000</p> <p><b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> County Operations - Future of Work</p> <p><b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs</p> <p><b>Overview of Program:</b> This program will fund additional support to address employees need for training, focus on supported employee work transformation, work on out of state work legal review, digitize HR records, acquire digital tools for on boarding/off boarding employees, digitize performance management and grievance tracking, and resource to help monitor and support the overall workforce transition. Program timeline is through December 30, 2022.</p> <p><b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.</p> <p><b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b> \$0</p>	
KCOPS-FMD-CubeRSVP	Cube Reservation Technology
<p><b>Funding Amount:</b> \$380,000</p> <p><b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> County Operations - Future of Work</p> <p><b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs</p> <p><b>Overview of Program:</b> The program will enable employees working from home to have a reliable means to reserve an office workspace when they come into the office to work. It is anticipated that many employees will remain on at least partial telecommute status through the duration of the pandemic and many departments and divisions have retooled their office footprint to support more hybrid work assuming that some employees may remain offsite while others will be gathered in the office. Cube reservation software will be a critical tool in ensuring the productivity of that model. The funds will be used to procure and implement a software solution, with the assistance of The King County Department of Information Technology (KCIT). These programs are internally focused and completed in 2022.</p> <p><b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.</p> <p><b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b> \$0</p>	
KCOPS-KCSO-KCCHPat	Courthouse Security
<p><b>Funding Amount:</b> \$900,000</p> <p><b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> County Operations - Deployed Staff</p> <p><b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 3.1 Public Sector Workforce: Payroll and Benefits for Public Health, Public Safety, or Human Services Workers</p> <p><b>Overview of Program:</b> This program provides funding to support Sheriff Courthouse perimeter patrols (City of Seattle unable to perform) through personnel overtime. ER7 Change. King County's judicial system has been and continues to be adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 reduced access to courthouses in King County, leading to canceled and postponed jury trials and other proceedings and a significant backlog of pending cases. There has been an on-going increase with security and safety concerns in and around the King County Courthouse (KCCH) as a direct result of the COVID-19 public health emergency. These security and safety concerns necessitated increased law enforcement intervention through emphasis patrols to ensure the safety of King County employees, jurors, courthouse visitors and others in the vicinity of the KCCH. Additional law enforcement support also has been necessary to enforce mask mandates and maintain physical distancing and other public health measures to prevent or reduce the transmission of COVID-19 as people enter and exit the courthouse. The program timeline is September 2021 through December 2022.</p> <p><b>Performance Indicators:</b> Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.</p> <p><b>Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):</b> \$0</p>	
KCOPS-FMD-Space	Tier 2 Space Consolidation
<p><b>Funding Amount:</b> \$7,200,000</p> <p><b>King County Response Portfolio:</b> County Operations - Future of Work</p> <p><b>Treasury Expenditure Category:</b> 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs</p>	

**Overview of Program:** This program provides funding for three categories of cost: 1. Future of Work improvements such as improved conference room technology or telecommute driven changes to work spaces in partnership with the King County Department of Information Technology (KCIT), 2. Office space infrastructure updates triggered by with Space Consolidation (i.e., new carpet electrical infrastructure updates painting), and 3. Contingency budget for Space Consolidation project scope (i.e., the The King County Sheriff's Office Criminal Investigation Division (KCSO-CID) move to Black River is likely to cost more than anticipated in rough estimates prepared in August 2021). Program completion is expected by March 2023.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-DLS-Permit Permitting Backlog**

**Funding Amount:** \$4,125,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** The King County Permitting Division provides land use, building, and fire, regulatory, and operating permits, code enforcement, and a limited number of business licenses in unincorporated areas of the county. Since the pandemic, the division has experienced a large backlog of building permit applications. The backlog was a direct result of COVID-19 social distancing policies, which required immediate operational changes such as shifting staff to remote work, and logistical conversion of many paper-based permit application processes into an online tool. The conversion was successful but required several months to complete, during which time productivity was reduced. Unanticipated staff attrition in 2020 due to COVID-19 further reduced permit review capacity, creating bottlenecks, especially in the residential drainage engineering workgroup, where all five engineers left county employment or transferred to other positions. Until additional resources are allocated for temporary staff, overtime for existing staff, hiring of consultants, and the purchase of workflow management software to increase productivity, the building permit backlogs will continue and slow the economic recovery initially caused by the public health emergency. The implementation of this program is ongoing and is expected to continue through 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-FBOD-DEFCONTX Commercial Property Tax Deferral**

**Funding Amount:** \$38,500

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Grant Support

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** Provide additional support to collect, evaluate, track and implement requests for property tax deferral for commercial properties per the new Property Tax Deferral Program (HB 1332) created by the Washington State Legislature.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-FBOD-Ops Consulting & Accounting Support**

**Funding Amount:** \$5,529,910

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Grant Support

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** In order to support the various federal funding programs that have been enacted in support of the Covid-19 emergency the program assists the county in the following ways. Assessment of approach for accessing COVID funds including eligibility reviews and program design. Subrecipient monitoring support by reviewing Subrecipient monitoring process and documentation. Compliance review and monitoring including Conducting Compliance monitoring by working with the program managers to collect required supporting documentation. Reporting and providing interpretations about US Treasury CRF/CLFR guidelines as they became available to the KC coordination team. Provided trainings for grant recipients and ad-hoc trainings when requested by agencies. Offered staff augmentation and technical advice assistance to agencies in all areas of grant administration. While reporting compliance are required, estimated through 2026.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-PAO-Backlog PAO Pandemic Emergency Operations Costs**

**Funding Amount:** \$14,198,992

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** Historically, there has been an average of 3,250 pending felony cases. Due to pandemic restrictions and increases in crime the number of pending felony cases has risen to over 6,450. The backlog is expected to continue to rise to an estimated 7000 to 9000 pending felony cases. CLFR funding will be utilized to hire additional attorneys and support staff to address the backlog of cases. This program is ongoing.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-KCDC-COVIDOps**      **Pandemic Operations Costs**

**Funding Amount:** \$2,479,201

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** King County District Court has a substantial backlog of court cases and court work due to COVID-19 pandemic. This is due to the courts inability to service the public in a safe environment and staff exhaustion. The court will be using the funds for wages, salaries, overtime and covered benefits of current and temporary limited term staff to support jury, clerical and management staff in court due to staff exhaustion and working the backlog. The court will also be enhancing the remote video audio equipment used to conduct hearings with people off site. The use of masks and social distancing within the courtroom and the sound quality challenges that come from conducting hearings via video has made accurate and effective communication difficult. Funding is provided through December 31, 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-DJA-COVIDOps**      **Pandemic Operations Costs**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,009,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** This program maintains access to justice in a COVID-19 environment and continue all operational areas, programs, and services of the King County Superior Court Clerk's Office. This will be achieved by providing staffing, office space, and equipment to handle increased caseloads, support expanded services, and purchase necessary hardware and software. This funding will cover costs for term limited temporary staff (TLT) to support virtual and socially distanced proceedings and services, triage electronic exhibits, family support and necessary equipment, and space configurations. Timeline is March 3, 2021 through December 31, 2024.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-KCSC-Leave**      **Unpaid Superior Court Leave Days**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,350,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** The Unpaid Superior Court Leave Days program funds unpaid leave days and reduced schedules included in the 2021-2022 budget. Non-elected employees were required to take 5 days of unpaid leave each in 2021 and 2022. This appropriation provides funding to eliminate that need. Recipients are internal employees. Funding timeline is from March 2021 through December 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-PSB-COVIDOps**      **Grant & Accounting Support and Legal Funding**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,861,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Grant Support

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 7.1 Administrative Expenses

**Overview of Program:** This program provides pool of term-limited temporary (TLT) positions to share across the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB) programs to support grant administration, accounting, and legal assistance. Hiring began in June 2021 and will continue over the length of the grant programs being administered, likely completing in 2023. Includes PSB grants team grant managers, grant coordinators, oversight, legal consulting, federal grants compliance consultants, and more. Main activities are grant management, grant delivery, monitoring, and compliance with federal regulations.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-FMD-Meyden**      **Meydenbauer Lease**

**Funding Amount:** \$1,725,791

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 1.4 Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, Child care facilities, etc.)<sup>\*^</sup>

**Overview of Program:** This program funded an extension of the Meydenbauer Convention Center lease through the end of 2021. The court has leased space at the Meydenbauer Convention Center in Bellevue WA for the purpose of holding civil jury trials. The spaces available there allow for setting up 6 large courtrooms which can accommodate social distancing.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-KCSC-Backlog Superior Court COVID Backlog and COVID Recovery**

**Funding Amount:** \$11,827,670

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** This program provides funding for existing court functions, to mitigate backlogs created by COVID-19. It is intended to restore pending trials and the wait time for hearings to pre-COVID levels. It will also respond to higher demand for court services and greater complexity of utilizing technology and new procedures necessitated by remote/video participation. Expenditures include additional staffing and infrastructure, such as technology for remote jury selection. Other expenditures include training and intranet/website to allow court activity to continue in a standardized manner utilizing new processes and procedures that were adopted during COVID and continue to be necessary due to changing and unpredictable requirements for assembling large groups of people in small areas. Expenditures for court activity that are not trial related, such as family law, allow those matters to continue at pre-COVID capacity, which would accommodate increased demand, increased complexity of remote participation, or would mitigate a necessity to reallocate those existing resources to criminal matters. Funding has been provided March 2021 - December 2022, however, some of the program activities will most likely extend beyond then. This work is internally focused, and no external partnerships are planned.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-DJA-Backlog DJA COVID Backlog and COVID Recovery**

**Funding Amount:** \$3,643,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** This program maintains access to justice in a COVID-19 environment and to continue all operational areas/programs/services of the King County Superior Court Clerk's Office, while also processing more trials and other proceedings to reduce the backlog created by the COVID-19 health emergency. This funding will cover costs for additional term limited temporary (TLT) staff to support additional judicial officers, handle the increased customer service demand, support expanded electronic services, update and maintain new technology (which facilitates increased volume and remote services to judges and customers), and to provide training for new and existing staff utilizing new technology and practices. Funding will provide staffing and materials to reduce the backlog of cases and provide services created by COVID-19 public health emergency incurred during the period beginning March 3, 2021 through December 31, 2024.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-DPD-Backlog DPD COVID Backlog and COVID Recovery**

**Funding Amount:** \$10,661,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** The COVID-19 pandemic has had very serious and negative impacts on the criminal justice system. COVID-19 has reduced access to courthouses and led to canceled jury trials in King County and nationally. Criminal jury trials must be held mostly in person, whereas other types of trials (civil, family law, etc.) can be held remotely. Court closures and trial cancellations have thus resulted in a large backlog of criminal cases and criminal trials involving serious charges such as homicide, sexual assault, and assault with a weapon. Under the King County Superior Court's current trial capacity levels, these backlogged criminal cases will delay access to justice for years for clients waiting in custody. This impacts DPD defense activities with severe consequences to DPD's clients. Clients will have to wait years in custody for trials if the Court continues business as usual; alternatively, if the Court reduces or eliminates its Civil and Family Law Departments so that only criminal cases are tried for three years, this will mean delayed resolution for those who seek to retain custody of their children in dependency or termination of parental rights cases (for which DPD also provides representation to parents). The King County Superior Court and the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office (PAO), rather than DPD, determine which cases move forward. With the Court's decision to use its CLFR funding to expand trial capacity, DPD faces a potential flood of new cases as they are assigned to public defense attorneys. Anticipated to continue through 2024.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc. Please see detailed Performance Report in body of report.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-KCIT-Connect Workstation Leases to Support Year-2 COVID-19 Activities**

**Funding Amount:** \$4,071,670

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Future of Work

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** The KCOPS-KCIT-Connect program budget includes the cost of the annual workstation leases and application licenses to support the County's emergency response to COVID-19. The application licenses include Zoom Video Communication for large county virtual meetings, MS O365 G5 licenses to support mass vaccination, Power Platform licenses for COVID applications, and Tableau licenses. Funding through the end of 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-AO-Backlog** COVID-19 Related Backlog Reduction for Assessor's Office

**Funding Amount:** \$288,108

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** COVID-19 Department of Assessments' business process safety protocols for appraisers have significantly constrained standard field and office operations. Some specifics include: Building and house plans from cities must be sought in person or online in every instance due to our inability to conduct detailed in-person property inspections. In addition, the reduced in office work schedules, and the lack of in person customer service at city permit counters has extended processing time for all facets of our administration, with particular emphasis on abstract and mapping documents. Also, COVID-19 has impacted our workforce resulting in many staff taking paid administrative leave (PAL) to recover from the effects of illness, impact on daycare, etc. This has resulted in our need to backfill these absences with overtime so the work of the department can continue. Delivery will be overtime in partnership with 163 external taxing jurisdictions between 2021 and 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-KC-SWAP** Government Services

**Funding Amount:** \$25,650,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Revenue Replacement

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 6.1 Provision of Government Services

**Overview of Program:** The county will identify government services paid out of the general fund that are CLFR-eligible. Once CLFR funding is utilized for these services, the general fund will then be utilized for select COVID response programs. General fund is a more flexible funding source and is less burdensome for external partners.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-OESJ-CAHB** Coalition Against Hate and Bias Grants

**Funding Amount:** \$1,500,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Grant Support

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

**Overview of Program:** In response to the dramatic rise in anti-Asian bias and hate incidents, exacerbated by COVID-19, King County convened the Coalition Against Hate and Bias as a community-led initiative. The Coalition's goal is to collect reliable data and promote community-based safety outside of LEA, thereby strengthening and connecting communities who experience racist and bigoted treatment and all forms of oppression. The intent of this funding is to increase the Coalition's opportunity to expand the idea that targeted outreach based on community relationships is much more effective than traditional law enforcement or anonymous reporting. With a strengthened "proof of concept," the Coalition will have the opportunity to become a national leader and model for community-led reporting for matters and incidents that are largely unreported to law enforcement authorities. Timeline is from March 2021 through December 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**CSGER-OESJ-GrantsSCC** Strategic Communications

**Funding Amount:** \$1,800,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Grant Support

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 7.1 Administrative Expenses

**Overview of Program:** King County has set aside \$1,750,000 to equitably increase awareness of and access to the broad spectrum of King County

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-OESJ-Ops** OESJ Internal Operations

**Funding Amount:** \$1,400,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Grant Support

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

**Overview of Program:** The Office of Equity and Social Justice (OESJ) Internal Operations program provides administrative and consultant support to equitably increase awareness of and access to the broad spectrum of King County CLFR programs, grants, and contracts within communities and sectors experiencing most negative economic impacts combined from systemic racism and COVID-19 (large impacts to BIPOC communities, immigrants, refugees, people with language access needs, cultural communities, low-income people, and sectors such as creative economy, essential workforce, services sectors, and small businesses). Often these communities who are most in need, are least aware of the investments directed to help them recover, often due to insufficient strategic communications specifically focused on this purpose. Funding will provide administrative support toward language access, coalition staff, technology assistance and capacity-building, and strategic communications. Delivery mechanisms include the recruiting and hiring process for term-limited temporary (TLT) staff and RFPs for consultants. The program timeline is from March 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-OESJ-LADA Language Access and Disability Access Internal Grant Programs**

**Funding Amount:** \$2,300,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Grant Support

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

**Overview of Program:** This program consists of two separate grantmaking processes: Language Access Grants and Disability Access Grants. The Language Access Grant Program provides language assistance using different types of media (e.g., telephonic interpretation and video remote interpreting) and disseminating translated COVID-19 and related public health information in a variety of formats (e.g., online, television, and social media) through targeted outreach with community and faith-based organizations that can reach Limited English Proficiency (LEP) communities and individuals with disabilities. Additionally, this program will provide improved access to public-facing programs, services, and activities in compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act through the completion of self-assessments, transition plans, improvement plans, and equity reviews. Improving health literacy is critical to King County's pro-equity agenda of ensuring that residents from vulnerable communities are served by our emergency planning and public outreach efforts. When activities offered by County agencies include services like COVID-19 testing, vaccines, treatment, and contact tracing, improving health literacy and outcomes through language access not only positively impacts adherence to public health mitigation and response strategies, but enhances community trust and improves the overall customer experience. The Disability Access Grant Program will provide disability technical assistance services and has not yet launched. Partners have yet to be determined. The timeline is January 2022 - December 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0

**KCOPS-KCDC-Backlog District Court backlog**

**Funding Amount:** \$4,398,000

**King County Response Portfolio:** County Operations - Backlog

**Treasury Expenditure Category:** 3.5 Public Sector Capacity: Administrative Needs

**Overview of Program:** King County District Court has a substantial backlog of court cases and court work due to COVID-19 pandemic. This is due to the courts inability to service the public in a safe environment. The court will be using the funds for wages, salaries, overtime and covered benefits of temporary limited staff, and judicial officers to support jury, clerical and management staff, to provide funding to resume Dispute Resolution services, and address IT needs and training to reduce the backlog of cases created by the pandemic. Timeline is from August 31, 2021 through December 31, 2022.

**Performance Indicators:** Program will report all required performance indicators per treasury, as well as specific program data as defined by Scope of Work, Project Plan, etc.

**Total Dollar Value for Evidence-based Interventions (as defined by U.S. Treasury):** \$0