	City Council Study Session Muni Services SFA **March 8, 2021 - 5:30 PM** **Virtual** **AGENDA** **Watch the meeting LIVE!** **Watch the meeting video** Meeting videos are not available until 72 hours after the meeting has concluded.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. Virtual Participation Link

A. Virtual Participation Link

The Auburn City Council Meeting scheduled for Monday, March 8, 2021 at 5:30 p.m. will be held virtually and telephonically. To attend the meeting virtually please click the link or enter the meeting ID into the Zoom app or call into the meeting at the phone number listed below.

Per Governor Inslee's Emergency Proclamation 20-05 and 20-28 et. seq.
and Stay Safe-Stay Healthy, the City of Auburn is prohibited from holding in-person meetings at this time.

City of Auburn Resolution No. 5581, designates City of Auburn meeting locations for all Regular, Special and Study Session Meetings of the City Council and of the Committees, Boards and Commissions of the City as Virtual Locations until Washington's Governor authorizes local governments to conduct in-person meetings.

The link to the Virtual Meeting or phone number to listen to the Council Meeting is:

Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone or Android device:

Please click this URL to join. https://zoom.us/j/91973449315

Or join by phone:
253 215 8782
877 853 5257 (Toll Free)

Webinar ID: 919 7344 9315

B. Roll Call

III. AGENDA ITEMS FOR COUNCIL DISCUSSION

A. 4th Quarter 2020 Financial Report (Thomas)(30 Minutes)

B. King County Population Projections (Tate)(15 Minutes)

Introductory briefing by King County planning staff, Rebeccah Maskin, King County's efforts, and Auburn's role in those efforts, to fulfill planning requirements associated with the state's Growth Management Act

IV. MUNICIPAL SERVICES DISCUSSION ITEMS

A. 2020 Inspectional Services Reports (O'Neil)(30 Minutes)

V. OTHER DISCUSSION ITEMS

VI. NEW BUSINESS

VII. ADJOURNMENT

Agendas and minutes are available to the public at the City Clerk's Office, on the City website (http://www.auburnwa.gov), and via e-mail. Complete agenda packets are available for review at the City Clerk's Office.

AGENDA BILL APPROVAL FORM

Agenda Subject:
4th Quarter 2020 Financial Report (Thomas)(30 Minutes)

Date:
March 1, 2021

Department:
Finance

Attachments:
Q4 2020 Report

Budget Impact:

Administrative Recommendation:

For discussion only.

Background Summary:

The financial report summarizes the general state of Citywide financial affairs and highlights significant items or trends that the City Council should be aware of. The attachment provides the year-to-date through December 31, 2020 status report based on financial data available as of January 28, 2021. Sales tax information represents business activity that occurred November 2019 - October 2020.

Reviewed by Council Committees:

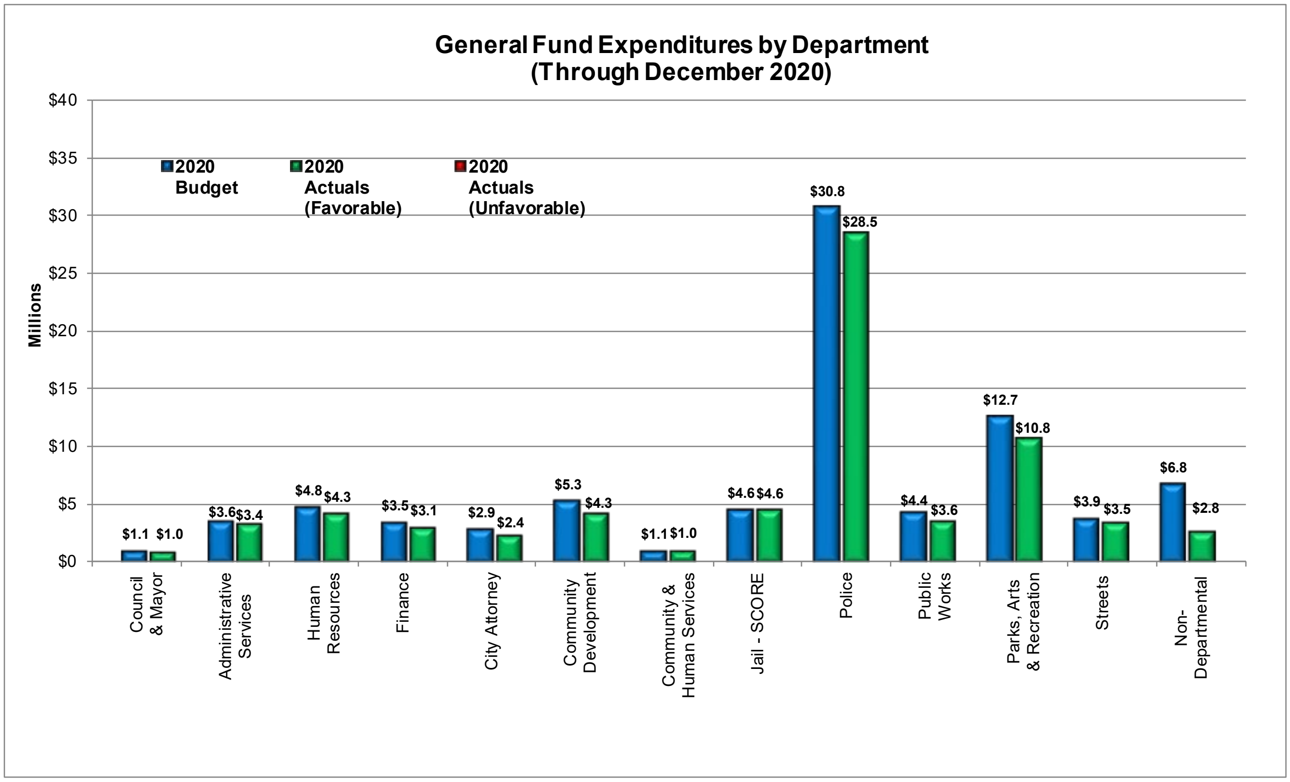
Councilmember:

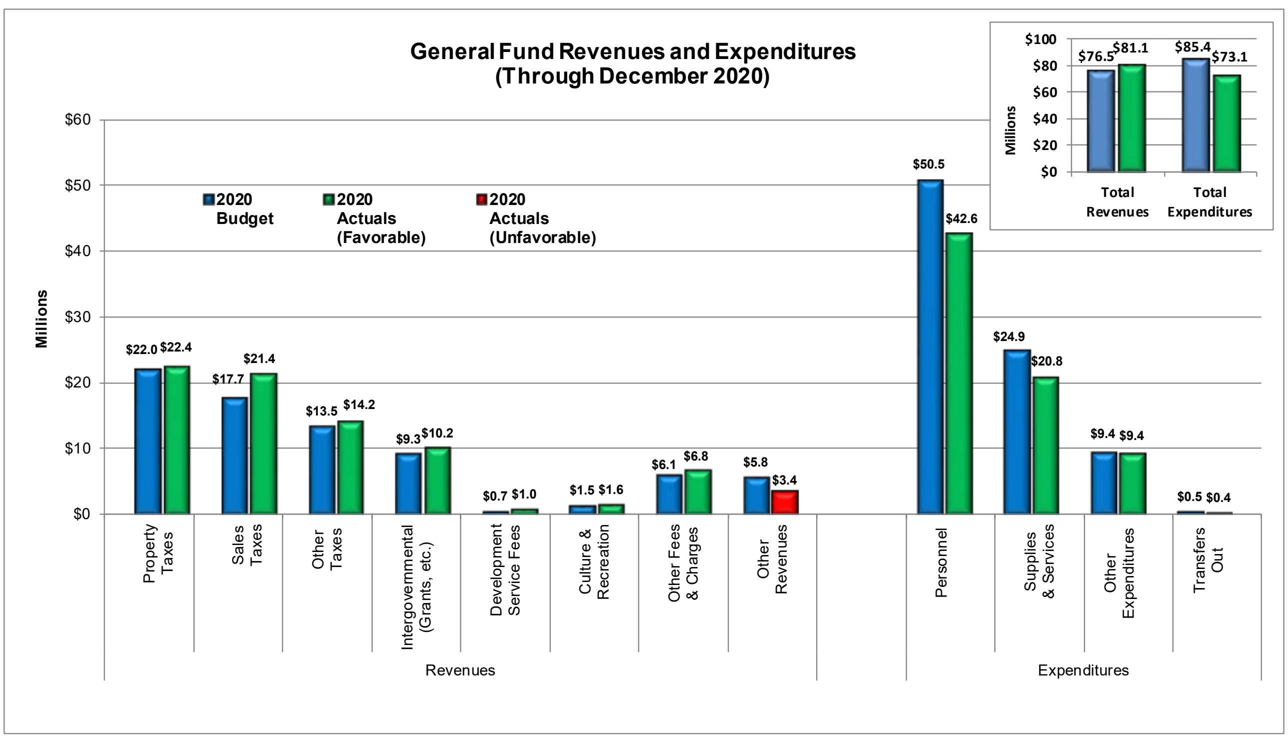
Staff: Thomas

Meeting Date: March 8, 2021

Item Number:

General Fund Summary





General Fund Summary of Sources and Uses	Page Ref	2020 Annual Budget	2020 YE Budget	2020 YE Actual	2019 YE Actual	2020 YE Budget vs. Actual Favorable (Unfavorable) Amount	Percentage
Operating Revenues							
Property Tax	7	$ 22,000,000	$ 22,000,000	$ 22,445,340	$ 21,907,038	$ 445,340	2.0 %
Retail Sales Tax	8-9	15,576,200	15,576,200	18,855,889	18,766,215	3,279,689	21.1 %
Affordable Housing Sales Tax Credit		150,000	150,000	149,445	98	(555)	(0.4) %
Sales Tax - Pierce County Parks		110,800	110,800	111,038	110,860	238	0.2 %
Sales Tax - Annexation Credit		-	-	-	373,279	0	N/A
Criminal Justice Sales Tax		1,910,000	1,910,000	2,265,134	2,415,647	355,134	18.6 %
Brokered Natural Gas Tax		131,000	131,000	151,369	225,847	20,369	15.5 %
City Utilities Tax	9-10	4,521,700	4,521,700	4,540,292	4,103,107	18,592	0.4 %
Admissions Tax	10-11	252,800	252,800	209,091	444,678	(43,709)	(17.3) %
Electric Tax	9-10	4,024,400	4,024,400	4,206,456	3,535,407	182,056	4.5 %
Natural Gas Tax	9-10	1,201,900	1,201,900	1,254,700	927,187	52,800	4.4 %
Cable Franchise Fee		904,000	904,000	902,977	923,506	(1,023)	(0.1) %
Cable Utility Tax		1,135,100	1,135,100	1,149,682	974,747	14,582	1.3 %
Cable Franchise Fee - Capital		65,000	65,000	61,346	64,263	(3,654)	(5.6) %
Telephone Tax	9-10	981,900	981,900	1,122,804	935,324	140,904	14.4 %
Solid Waste Tax (external)	9-10	154,600	154,600	231,046	148,706	76,446	49.4 %
Leasehold Excise Tax		51,000	51,000	224,090	211,916	173,090	339.4 %
Gambling Excise Tax	11	82,100	82,100	109,986	374,082	27,886	34.0 %
Taxes sub-total		**$ 53,252,500**	**$ 53,252,500**	**$ 57,990,683**	**$ 56,441,907**	**$ 4,738,183**	**8.9 %**
Business License Fees	12	$ 328,000	$ 328,000	$ 353,802	$ 336,359	$ 25,802	7.9 %
Building Permits	13	720,000	720,000	835,588	1,232,743	115,588	16.1 %
Other Licenses & Permits		551,300	551,300	897,189	1,074,402	345,889	62.7 %
Intergovernmental (Grants, etc.)	14-15	9,274,170	9,274,170	10,223,904	6,038,639	949,734	10.2 %
Charges for Services:	15-17						
General Government Services	15	2,823,620	2,823,620	2,971,348	2,636,527	147,728	5.2 %
Public Safety	15-16	964,000	964,000	1,109,581	1,213,112	145,581	15.1 %
Development Services Fees	15-16	650,000	650,000	955,824	1,098,969	305,824	47.0 %
Culture and Recreation	15, 17	1,512,380	1,512,380	1,638,185	2,600,103	125,805	8.3 %
Fines and Penalties	17-18	668,500	668,500	635,209	914,240	(33,291)	(5.0) %
Fees/Charges/Fines sub-total		**$ 17,491,970**	**$ 17,491,970**	**$ 19,620,631**	**$ 17,145,093**	**$ 2,128,661**	**12.2 %**
Interest and Investment Earnings	19	$ 700,700	$ 700,700	$ 506,385	$ 406,802	$ (194,315)	(27.7) %
Rents and Leases	19	517,600	517,600	432,432	938,457	(85,168)	(16.5) %
Contributions and Donations	19	46,200	46,200	30,945	41,321	(15,255)	(33.0) %
Other Miscellaneous	19	230,800	230,800	200,414	386,132	(30,386)	(13.2) %
Transfers In		4,081,527	4,081,527	2,081,527	120,456	(2,000,000)	(49.0) %
Insurance Recoveries - Capital & Operating		179,250	179,250	189,322	127,895	10,072	5.6 %
Other Revenues sub-total		**$ 5,756,077**	**$ 5,756,077**	**$ 3,441,025**	**$ 2,021,063**	**$ (2,315,052)**	**(40.2) %**
Total Operating Revenues		**$ 76,500,547**	**$ 76,500,547**	**$ 81,052,339**	**$ 75,608,062**	**$ 4,551,792**	**6.0 %**
Operating Expenditures							
Council & Mayor		$ 1,057,296	$ 1,057,296	$ 950,412.30	$ 1,009,480	$ 106,884	10.1 %
Administration		3,578,081	3,578,081	3,408,641	2,429,605	169,440	4.7 %
Human Resources		1,767,704	1,767,704	1,598,724	1,530,153	168,980	9.6 %
Municipal Court & Probation		3,074,111	3,074,111	2,675,734	3,003,011	398,377	13.0 %
Finance		3,518,178	3,518,178	3,086,689	3,339,183	431,489	12.3 %
City Attorney		2,894,572	2,894,572	2,360,532	2,566,977	534,040	18.4 %
Community Development		5,349,088	5,349,088	4,294,915	4,072,172	1,054,173	19.7 %
Community & Human Services (Comm Devel)		1,055,484	1,055,484	992,927	1,030,651	62,557	5.9 %
Jail - SCORE		4,601,000	4,601,000	4,565,099	4,962,413	35,901	0.8 %
Police		30,763,024	30,763,024	28,456,544	28,234,921	2,306,480	7.5 %
Public Works		4,426,341	4,426,341	3,628,787	3,729,378	797,554	18.0 %
Parks, Arts & Recreation		12,673,216	12,673,216	10,770,987	12,576,009	1,902,229	15.0 %
Streets		3,858,677	3,858,677	3,546,286	3,638,316	312,391	8.1 %
Non-Departmental		6,811,133	6,811,133	2,750,054	1,919,610	4,061,079	59.6 %
Total Operating Expenditures		**$ 85,427,905**	**$ 85,427,905**	**$ 73,086,331**	**$ 74,041,879**	**$ 12,341,574**	**14.4 %**

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the City's overall financial position for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2020, reflecting financial data available as of January 28, 2021.

General Fund:

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many General Fund revenues declined due to the Governor's "Stay Home, Stay Healthy" order that effectively closed all non-essential businesses in March 2020. While King County had since progressed to Phase 2, reopening in mid-2020, by November the Governor had enacted additional restrictions based on the increased rate of COVID-19 infections. Therefore, revenues through the end of 2020 were still being unfavorably impacted compared to what would be considered normal activity. The revenue categories that were primarily impacted by the pandemic included admission tax, gambling tax, culture and recreation, and rents and leases. In light of the economic impacts of COVID-19, the City adjusted some General Fund revenue budgets downward to reflect new expectations for 2020. At the same time, the City also implemented expenditure reductions with the goal of closing the expected revenue gap. These expenditure reductions are reflected in this financial report in both the budget and actuals. In 2020, General Fund revenues totaled $81.1 million and were $4.6 million, or 6.0% favorable to the revised budget expectations.

The City estimates that the annual revenue loss to the General Fund in 2020 due to COVID-19 was between $6.0 million and $9.0 million. To help close the revenue gap, the City implemented the following policy changes in mid-2020; together, these changes accounted for incremental revenue to the General Fund in the amount of $2.7 million.

Policy Changes due to COVID-19:

- Diverted interest earnings for most funds to the General Fund for 2020 (retroactive to April).The incremental revenue to the General Fund as a result of this policy change was an additional $263,000 in revenue.
- No longer allocated a portion of Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax (MVFT) monies to the Arterial Street Fund for 2020 and, therefore, that portion of revenues from the state remained in the General Fund. The funding source in 2020 for the Arterial Street Fund was replaced with real estate excise tax (REET) monies. This policy change was made retroactive to January, and the incremental revenue in 2020 to the General Fund as a result of this policy change was approximately $464,000.
- Retained all utility tax revenues entirely in the General Fund for 2020 and replaced this funding source for the Arterial Street Preservation Fund with REET funds. This policy change, which was also made retroactive to January, resulted in incremental revenue to the General Fund of $2.0 million.

Notable variances to budget include:

- Retail Sales Tax: The sales tax report through December 2020 (which is provided as an attachment to this report) reflects amounts remitted to the City of Auburn based on sales from November 2019 through October 2020. Revenue losses compared to the year prior were seen in several categories, most notably in the manufacturing, automotive, and services sectors. While sales tax revenues were down in some areas, there were some categories that exceeded expectations; most notable among these was the construction category, which increased by $876,000 in 2020 compared to 2019. While it was expected that retail sales tax dollars would be considerably lower than 2019 due to COVID-19, 2020 actuals were $90,000, or 0.5% higher than the year prior. **[*pages 8-9*]**

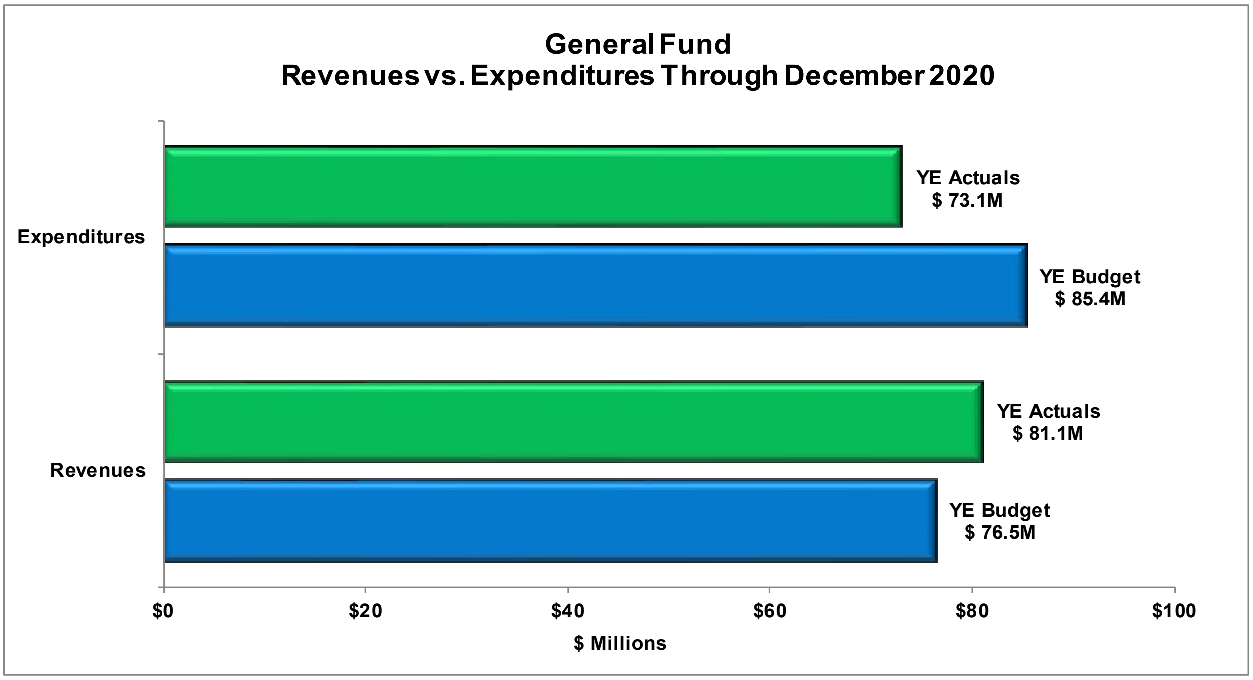
- Building permit revenues in 2020 totaled $836,000 and were $116,000, or 16.1%, above budget, although this revenue source ended the year nearly $400,000 less than revenues that were collected in 2019. While the "Stay Home, Stay Healthy" order did impact building permit revenues, there were three significant commercial projects in the City that contributed to higher than anticipated revenues this year: the replacement of Pioneer Elementary School and construction of Auburn Elementary School #16 and the Bridge Point Warehouse. 475 building permits were issued in 2020, which was 13.6% less than the number of permits issued in 2019. **[*page 13*]**

- Culture and recreation revenues collected in 2020 totaled $1.6 million and were $962,000 less than what was collected in 2019. These reduced revenues were a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic whereby the City of Auburn essentially closed the majority of all Parks, Arts and Recreation activities and services in March. While some activities resumed later in the year, these were generally at a reduced capacity; other activities continued to be on hold, delayed, or canceled to comply with the Governor's guidance for Washington's Safe Start phased reopening plan. **[*pages 15, 17*]**

- The 2020 budget anticipated the need to transfer $4.0 million from the Cumulative Reserve Fund but, due to significant underspends in 2020, only $2.0 million of the $4.0 million transfer was needed.

2020 ending fund balances will not be finalized until approximately June 2021 pending year-end adjustments and certification by the State Auditor's Office. Once the final ending 2020 fund balances are available, budgeted beginning 2021 fund balances will be reconciled and adjusted accordingly.

2020 General Fund expenditures totaled $73.1 million compared to a revised budget of $85.4 million; this represents a $12.3 million, or 14.4%, favorable variance to budget. All departments operated within their allocated budget in 2020. Salary and benefit costs were underspent by $8.0 million. In addition, in the services and charges category was underspent by $3.7 million, predominately in professional services and miscellaneous expenditures. Due to the significant impact the COVID-19 pandemic had on the General Fund, the City implemented several mitigation strategies to close the gap for the projected revenue shortfall. These strategies included employee furloughs, hiring freezes on sixteen positions, voluntary early retirements, temporary benefit cuts, temporary lay-offs of temporary and seasonal employees, participation in the Shared Work Program for employees whose workload had slowed down, and specific departmental expenditure reductions in the areas of travel, training, and some service contracts. These expenditure cuts are reflected in the expenditures reported here.



Street Funds:

The City's three street funds are special revenue funds wherein the revenue sources and expenditures are legally restricted. These funds are used for street capital construction projects, as well as local and arterial street repair and preservation projects. Historically, the majority of expenditures in all three street funds occur during the second half of the year when weather conditions are optimal for pavement construction. Variances in budget and actuals between years are generally due to the schedule and level of activity on projects in the fund, and the timing of grant reimbursements and other funding.

In 2020, **Arterial Street Fund** revenues totaled $2.6 million as compared to collections of $1.9 million in 2019, while expenditures totaled $3.1 million as compared to expenditures of $2.0 million in 2019. **[pages 22–23]**

Local Street Fund revenues of $1.9 million are in line with budget expectations and only $61,000 below collections in 2019. Expenditures in 2020 were $1.1 million as compared with $2.2 million in 2019. **[pages 24–25]**

Lastly, **Arterial Street Preservation Fund** revenues totaled $3.1 million in 2020, approximately $511,000 higher than 2019. Expenditures totaled $2.3 million versus $3.9 million last year. **[pages 26–27]**

Enterprise Funds:

The City's enterprise funds account for operations with revenues primarily provided from user fees, charges or contracts for services.

All City utilities transitioned from bimonthly to monthly usage billing starting in January 2019. Additionally, a new utility fee schedule also went into effect in January 2019.

The **Water Fund** ended 2020 with operating income of $5.5 million year-to-date, compared to $6.2 million last year. **[page 29]**

The **Sewer Fund** finished 2020 with operating income of $1.9 million versus $2.7 million in 2019. This variance is largely due to a one-time refund from the Department of Revenue last year, as well as lower commercial consumption volumes. **[page 30]**

In 2020 the **Stormwater Fund** had operating income of $3.3 million compared to $2.0 million in 2019, largely due to the rate increase implemented in January. **[page 30]**

The **Solid Waste Fund** finished 2020 with year-to-date operating loss of $114,000 compared to operating income of $200,000 last year. **[pages 30-31]**

The **Airport Fund** experienced operating income of $604,000 in 2020, compared to $476,000 in 2019. This variance is largely attributable to the purchase and sale of aviation fuel, an activity that was not previously directly managed by the City, as well as increased revenue from property leases and rents. **[page 32]**

The **Cemetery Fund** had operating income of $229,000 in 2020, compared to $107,000 in 2019. This increase in largely attributable to increased revenues from lot sales. **[page 32]**

Internal Service Funds:

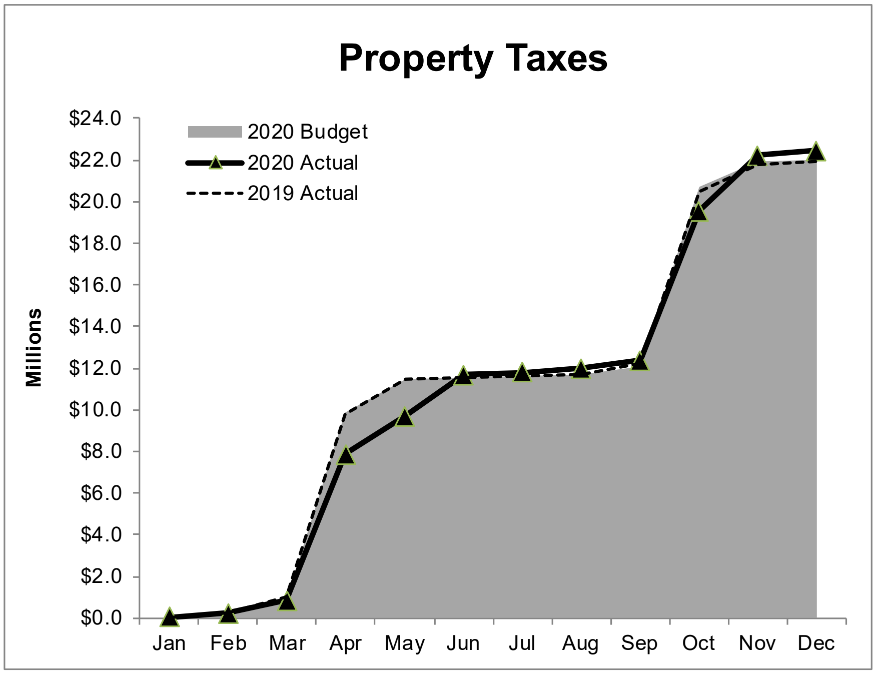
Internal service funds provide services to other City departments and include functions such as Insurance, Worker's Compensation, Facilities, Innovation & Technology, and Equipment Rental. No significant variances were reported in these funds in 2020. **[page 33]**

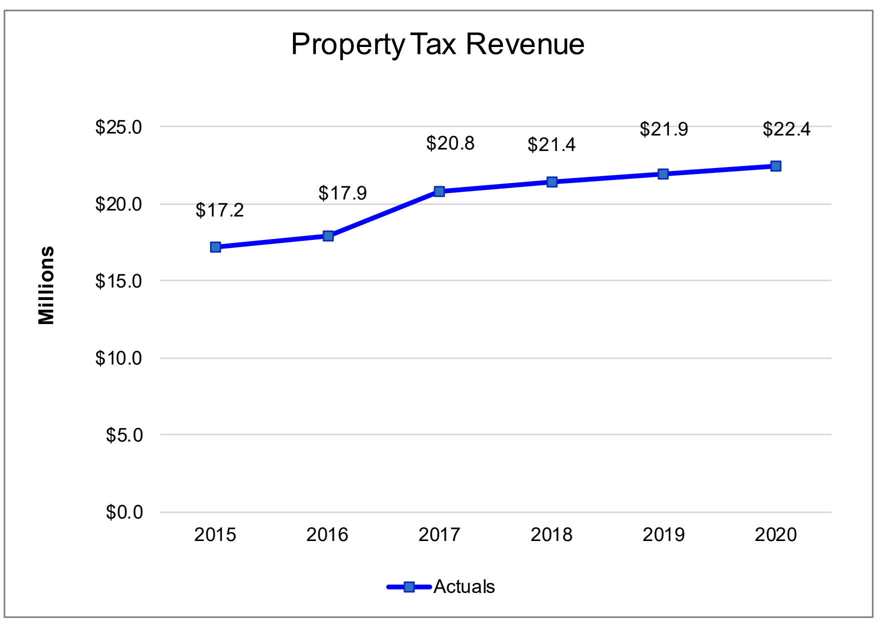
General Fund

Revenues

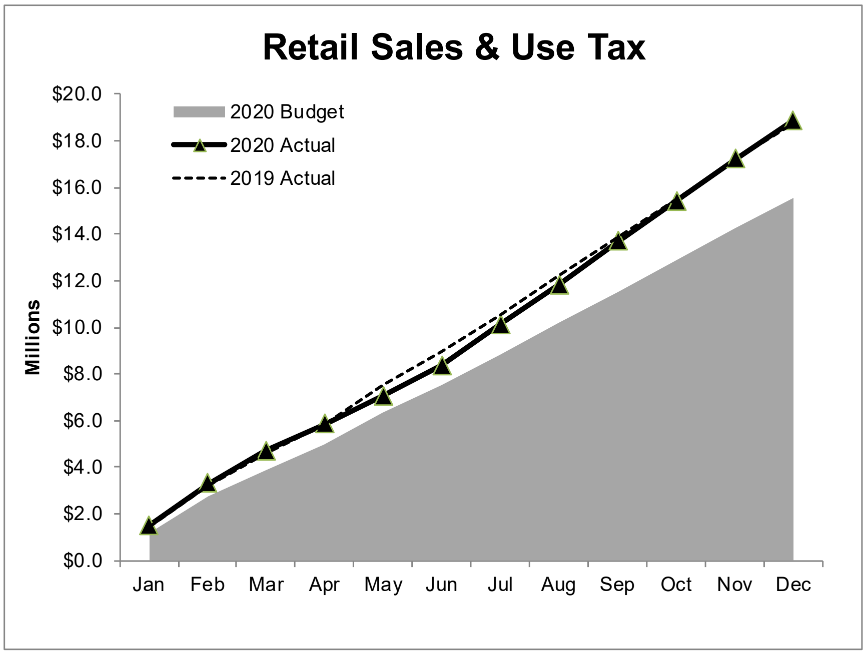
The combined total of property, sales/use, utility, gambling, and admissions taxes provides over 70% of all resources supporting general governmental activities. The following section provides additional information on these sources.

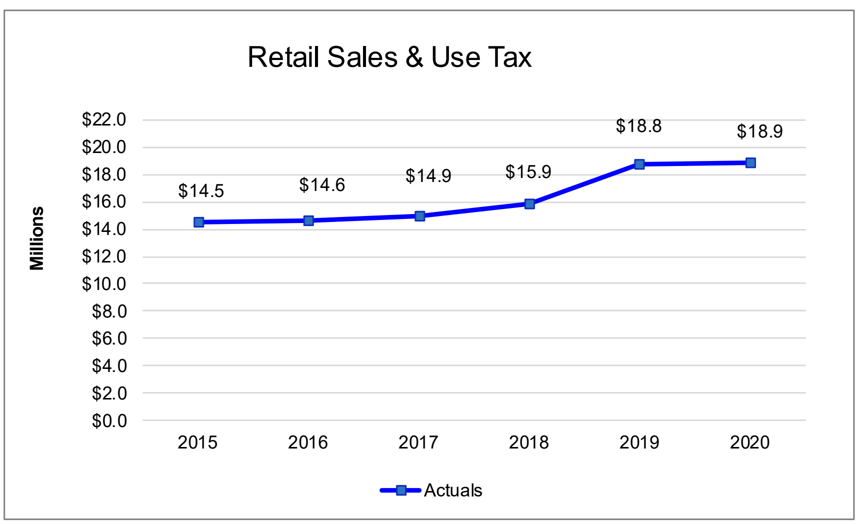
Property Tax collections in 2020 totaled $22.4 million and compare to a budget of $22.0 million. As depicted in the graphic below, the majority of property taxes are collected during the months of April and October, coinciding with the due dates for the County property tax billings. The COVID-19 pandemic had minimal, if any, impact to property tax revenues.





Retail Sales Tax collections in 2020 reflect taxes remitted to the City of Auburn based on sales from November 2019 through October 2020, including several months where non-essential business were closed as part of the "Stay Home, Stay Healthy" order and some businesses occupancy was restricted to 25% or 50%. As a result, sales tax revenues in many categories were lower than sales taxes collected during the same period in 2019. Conversely, sales tax revenues collected in the construction category increased in 2020 by $876,000 compared to 2019 due primarily to the construction of two elementary schools, Legacy Plaza, the Bridge Point Warehouse, and several single-family homes. In a 2020 budget amendment, the budget for retail sales tax revenues was reduced by $3.3 million to reflect revised expectations but actual impacts were less than anticipated. Overall, 2020 retail sales taxes collected totaled $18.9 million and were $90,000 higher than collections in 2019, exceeding budget expectations by $3.3 million.





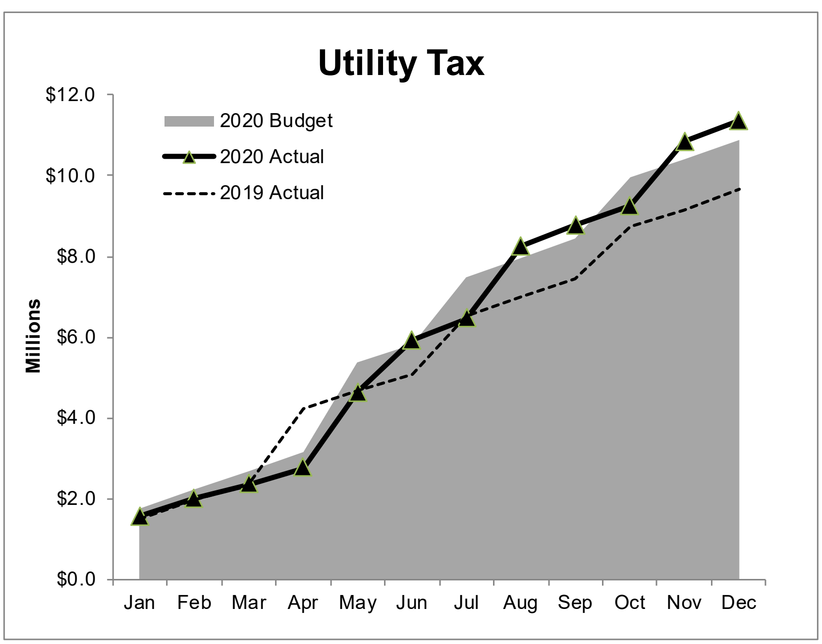
Note: *The increase in sales tax revenue from 2018 to 2019 was primarily due to a policy change whereby sales tax on construction revenue stays in the General Fund starting in 2019. Of the year-over-year increase in sales tax revenue depicted in the graphic above from 2018 to 2019, $2.2 million of the $2.9 million increase was due to this policy change.*

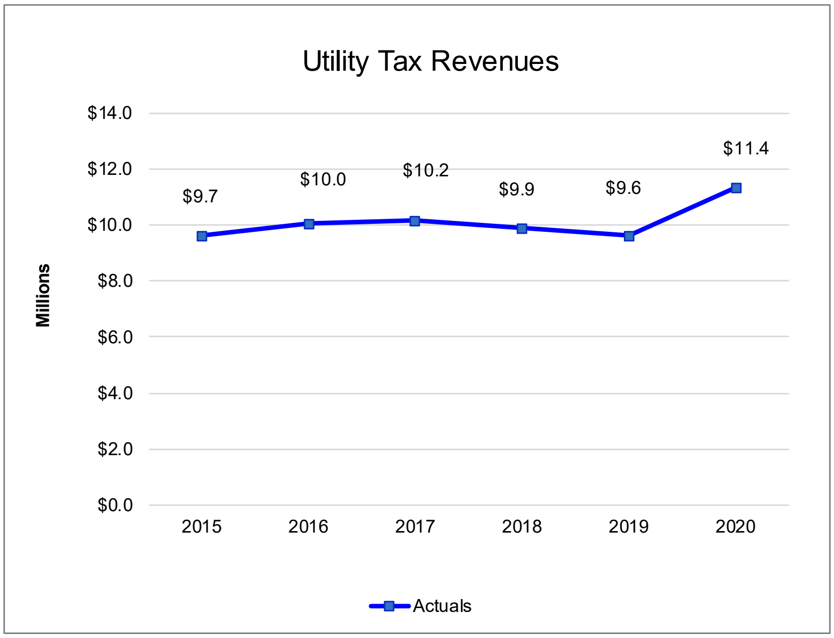
The following table breaks out the City's retail sales taxes by major business sector.

Comparison of Retail Sales Tax Collections by Group Through December				
Component Group	**2019 Actual**	**2020 Actual**	**Change from 2019 Amount**	**Change from 2019 Percentage**
Construction	$ 2,192,555	$ 3,068,164	$ 875,610	39.9 %
Manufacturing	820,898	389,637	$ (431,261)	(52.5) %
Transportation & Warehousing	88,710	197,189	$ 108,479	122.3 %
Wholesale Trade	1,496,015	1,346,271	$ (149,743)	(10.0) %
Automotive	4,069,263	3,826,981	$ (242,282)	(6.0) %
Retail Trade	5,436,454	5,499,535	$ 63,081	1.2 %
Services	4,445,147	4,220,223	$ (224,924)	(5.1) %
Miscellaneous	264,505	307,887	$ 43,382	16.4 %
YE Total	$ 18,813,547	$ 18,855,888	$ 42,341	0.2 %

Citywide retail sales tax revenue collected in 2020 were $42,000, or 0.2%, more than revenues collected in 2019. While most business sectors generated less revenue, the construction category collected significantly more revenue in 2020 than the year prior.

Utility Taxes consist of interfund taxes on City utilities (Water, Sewer, Storm and Solid Waste) and taxes on external utilities (Electric, Natural Gas, Telephone and Solid Waste). Due to the fiscal impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the City of Auburn implemented a temporary policy change regarding how these utility tax revenues were recorded. Historically, these revenues have been split between the General Fund and the Arterial Street Preservation Fund. Effective in 2020 only and retroactive to January, the City retained 100% of the utility tax revenues in the General Fund. This policy change resulted in an additional $2.0 million in revenues in the General Fund in 2020 to fund ongoing operations.

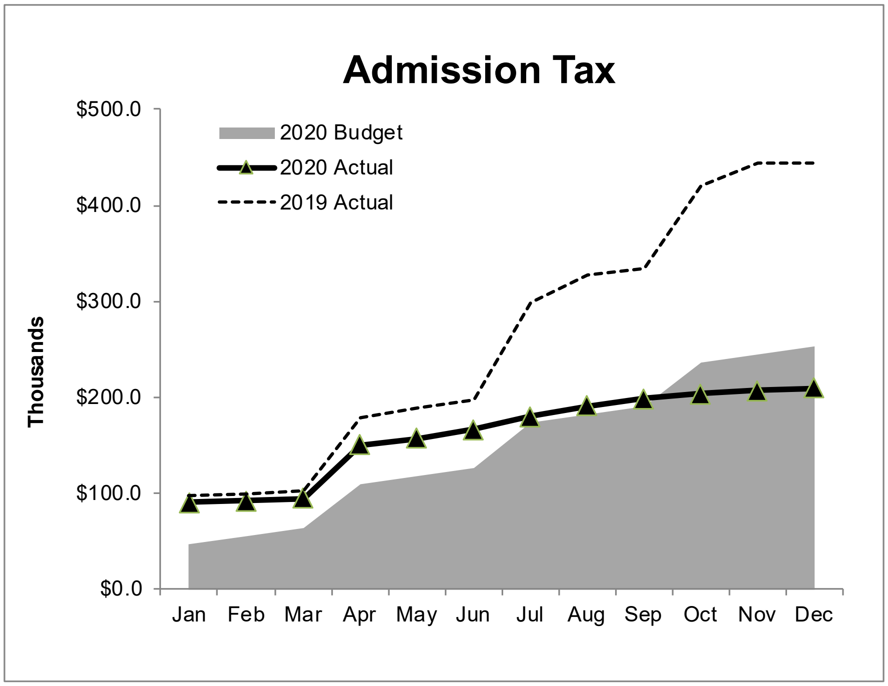




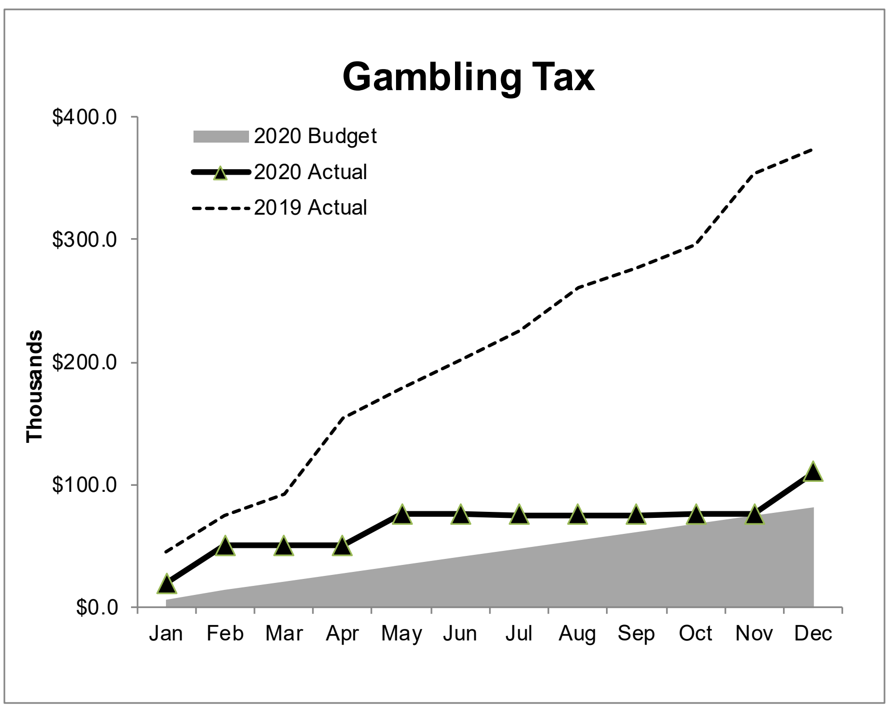
The table below demonstrates the various utility tax revenues and show actuals compared to budget.

Utility Tax by Type Through December 2020							
Utility Tax Type	2019 YE Actual	2020 YE Budget	2020 YE Actual	2020 vs. 2019 Actual Amount	2020 vs. 2019 Actual Percentage	2020 vs. Budget Amount	2020 vs. Budget Percentage
City Interfund Utility Taxes	$ 4,103,107	$ 4,521,700	$ 4,540,292	$ 437,185	10.7 %	$ 18,592	0.4 %
Electric	3,535,407	4,024,400	4,206,456	671,049	19.0 %	182,056	4.5 %
Natural Gas	927,187	1,201,900	1,254,700	327,513	35.3 %	52,800	4.4 %
Telephone	935,324	981,900	1,122,804	187,480	20.0 %	140,904	14.4 %
Solid Waste (external)	148,706	154,600	231,046	82,340	55.4 %	76,446	49.4 %
YE Total	$ 9,649,730	$ 10,884,500	$ 11,355,297	$ 1,705,567	17.7 %	$ 470,797	4.3 %

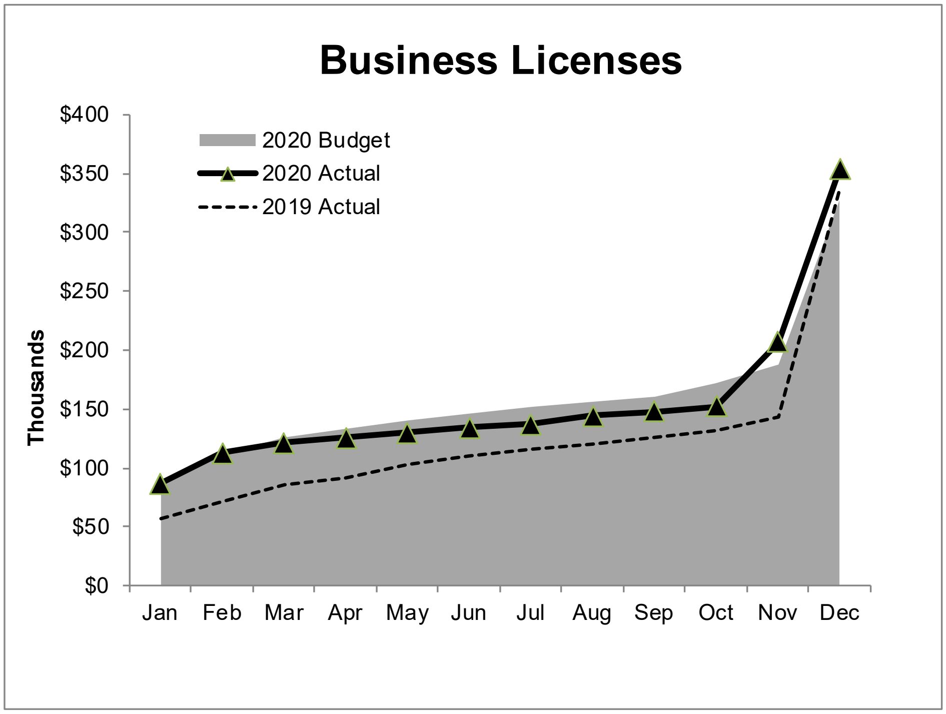
An **Admission Tax** of 5.0% is placed on charges for general admission, season tickets, cover charges, etc. Admission tax revenues collected in 2020 totaled $209,000 and compare to $445,000 collected last year. While there are only a handful of businesses that qualify to remit these taxes to the City, 75% of the tax revenue in this category is typically generated from Auburn Regal Theater located at the Outlet Collection mall. Due to the Governor's orders relating to COVID-19, all of these revenues ceased from April through December and will be limited for some period in 2021. Beyond the initial shutdown in March, the Governor allowed golf courses to reopen within certain limitations and the Auburn Golf Course reopened in early May. Revenues in this category collected beginning in May were almost exclusively from admissions tax collected from the golf course.

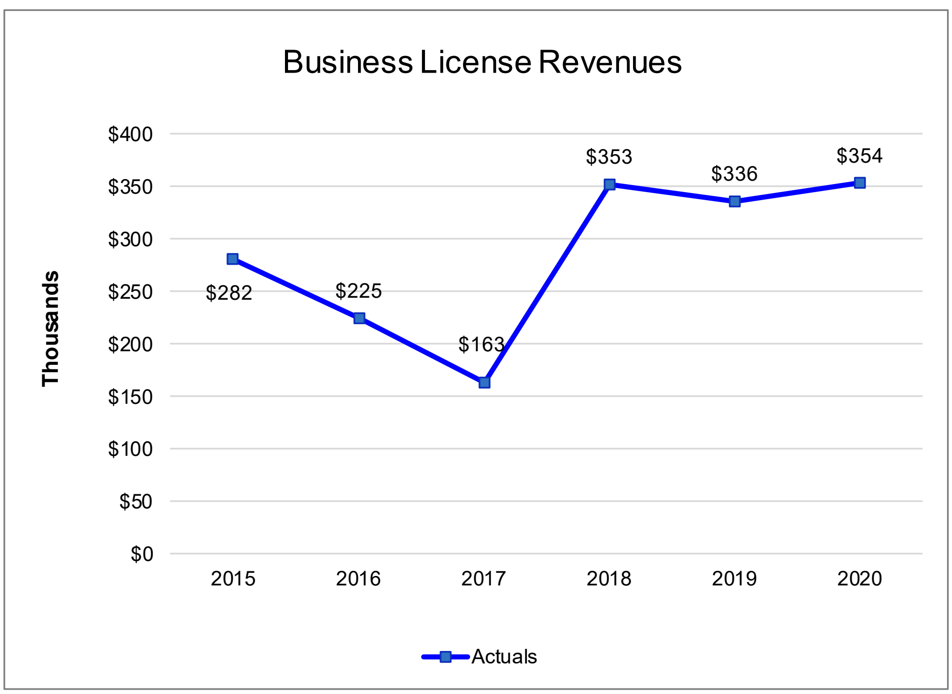


Gambling Tax applies to all card games, punch board games, pull tabs, bingo games, raffles and amusement games played within City limits. Due to the Governor's orders relating to COVID-19, these entertainment style activities were mostly on hold during the year. Therefore, revenues generated from gambling taxes in 2020 were significantly lower than normal. As depicted in the graphic below, revenues collected in 2020 totaled $110,000, which was $264,000 less than collections in 2019.

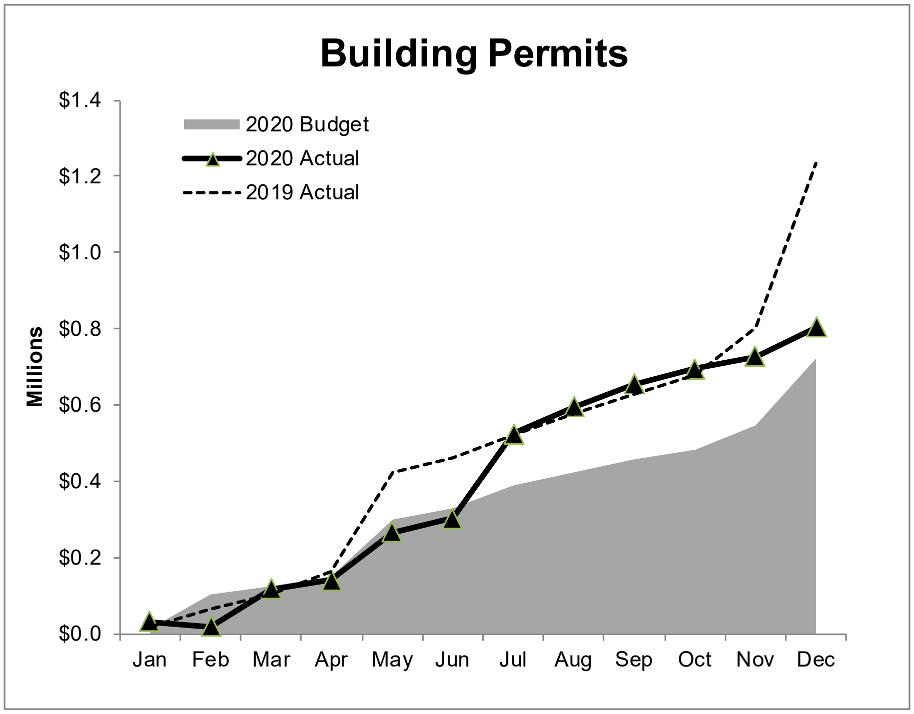


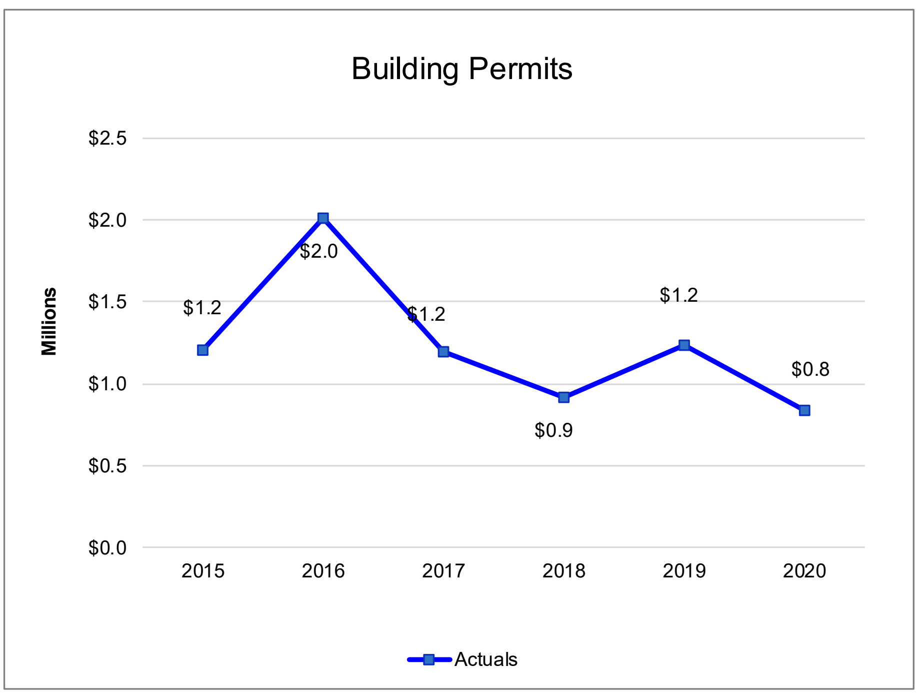
The City charges an annual fee of $100 for a Business License for each business that is located within the City. The City typically sends out the renewals for the following year around December of each year. Therefore, the majority of these revenues are collected in December for the following year or January in the current year. Business license revenues collected in 2020 totaled $354,000 and were $26,000, or 7.9%, favorable to budget.





Building Permit revenues collected in 2020 totaled $836,000 and ended the year $116,000, or 16.1%, favorable to budget, which had been reduced by $350,000 to adjust for expected fiscal impacts related to COVID-19. While these revenues were affected by COVID-19 due to the fact that construction was temporarily halted, there were several large projects that contributed to the higher revenues collected. Some of these projects include the replacement of Pioneer Elementary School, Auburn Elementary School #16, and the Bridge Point Warehouse.





Intergovernmental revenues include grants (direct and indirect federal, state and local), revenue from the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (MIT) compact as well as state shared revenues. Collections in 2020 totaled $10.2 million and were $950,000 above budget expectations. The majority of the favorable variance to budget was seen in the contributions from Muckleshoot Casino for services related to police calls for service, court related prosecutions, and street maintenance.

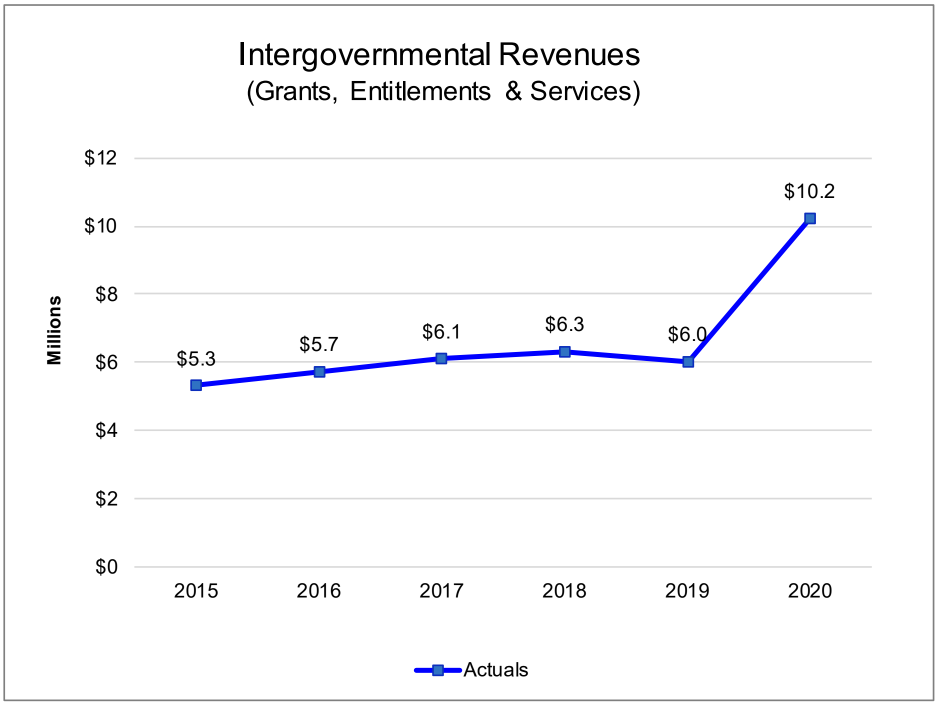
Total intergovernmental revenues collected in 2020 was $4.2 million higher than collections in 2019. The primary contributor of the increase in year-over-year revenues was seen in the Federal grant revenues. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the City of Auburn received $3.8 million in CARES Act (Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act) funding which was used to meet expenditures for public safety dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Due to COVID-19 and the “Stay Home, Stay Healthy” order, many people drastically reduced their driving patterns and therefore fuel consumption was low compared to historical usage. To mitigate the revenue loss, the City of Auburn implemented a policy change for 2020 (retroactive to January) where motor vehicle fuel tax revenues (MVFT) that had historically benefitted the Arterial Street Fund were retained in the General Fund. The policy change resulted in an additional $464,000 in MVFT monies in the General Fund.

Streamlined Sales Tax (SST) revenue is a state shared revenue that was granted in 2008 as a way for cities to offset the negative fiscal impact of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement, also known as ‘destination sourcing’. The City of Auburn expected to receive these monies through Q2-2021. In the state’s effort to close its revenue gap due to COVID-19, the state announced in April it was discontinuing any SST distributions after Q2-2020. This loss of revenue represented a loss of $460,000 to the City of Auburn in 2020. The City of Auburn received the final remittance from the state in June 2020, which totaled $250,000.

Intergovernmental Revenues (Grants, Entitlements & Services)
Through December 2020

Revenue	2019 YE Actual	2020 YE Budget	2020 YE Actual	2020 vs. 2019 Actual Amount	2020 vs. 2019 Actual % Change	2020 vs. Budget Amount	2020 vs. Budget % Change
Federal Grants	$ 315,319	$ 4,184,910	$ 4,098,926	$ 3,783,607	1199.9 %	$ (85,984)	(2.1) %
State Grants	216,442	230,000	155,813	(60,629)	(28.0) %	(74,187)	(32.3) %
Interlocal Grants	130,972	498,800	468,349	337,377	0.0 %	(30,451)	(6.1) %
Muckleshoot Casino Services	1,228,007	845,200	1,721,249	493,243	40.2 %	876,049	103.6 %
State Shared Revenues:							
Streamlined Sales Tax	1,279,860	490,000	494,830	(785,031)	(61.3) %	4,830	1.0 %
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax	1,162,578	1,417,400	1,498,329	335,750	28.9 %	80,929	5.7 %
Criminal Justice - High Crime	224,094	200,000	228,428	4,334	1.9 %	28,428	14.2 %
Criminal Justice - Population	24,165	22,800	25,601	1,436	5.9 %	2,801	12.3 %
Criminal Justice - Special Prog.	86,942	84,000	91,623	4,682	5.4 %	7,623	9.1 %
Marijuana Excise Tax	180,727	135,000	172,010	(8,717)	(4.8) %	37,010	27.4 %
State DUI	11,233	11,600	11,878	645	5.7 %	278	2.4 %
Fire Insurance Tax	80,386	78,900	85,819	5,433	6.8 %	6,919	8.8 %
Liquor Excise	440,761	410,060	515,087	74,326	16.9 %	105,027	25.6 %
Liquor Profit	657,153	665,500	655,964	(1,189)	(0.2) %	(9,536)	(1.4) %
Total State Shared:	4,147,900	3,515,260	3,779,568	(368,332)	(8.9) %	264,308	7.5 %
YE Total	$ 6,038,639	$ 9,274,170	$ 10,223,904	$ 4,185,265	69.3 %	$ 949,734	10.2 %



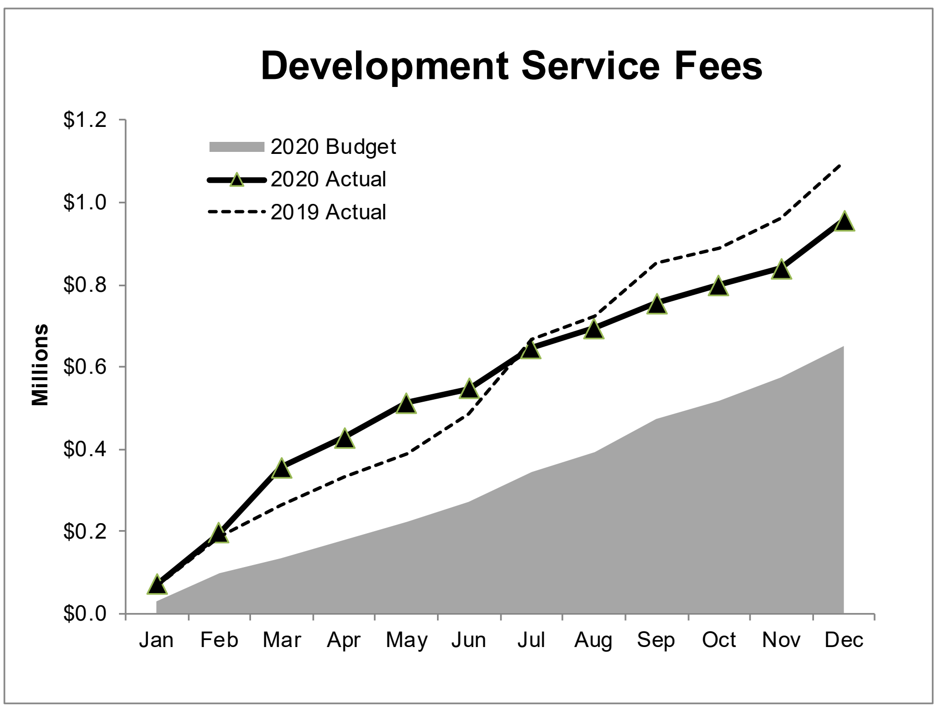
Charges for Services consist of general governmental service charges, public safety charges, development service fees, and culture and recreation fees. Total charges for services collected in 2020 totaled $6.7 million and were $874,000, or 11.6%, less than revenues collected in 2019.

Charges for Services by Type Through December 2020							
	2019	2020	2020	2020 vs. 2019 Actual		2020 vs. Budget	
Revenue	YE Actual	YE Budget	YE Actual	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
General Government	$ 2,636,527	$ 2,823,620	$ 2,971,348	$ 334,822	12.7 %	$ 147,728	5.2 %
Public Safety	1,213,112	964,000	1,109,581	(103,531)	(8.5) %	145,581	15.1 %
Development Services	1,098,969	650,000	955,824	(143,145)	(13.0) %	305,824	47.0 %
Culture & Recreation	2,600,103	1,512,380	1,638,185	(961,917)	(37.0) %	125,805	8.3 %
YE Total	$ 7,548,710	$ 5,950,000	$ 6,674,939	$ (873,772)	(11.6) %	$ 724,939	12.2 %

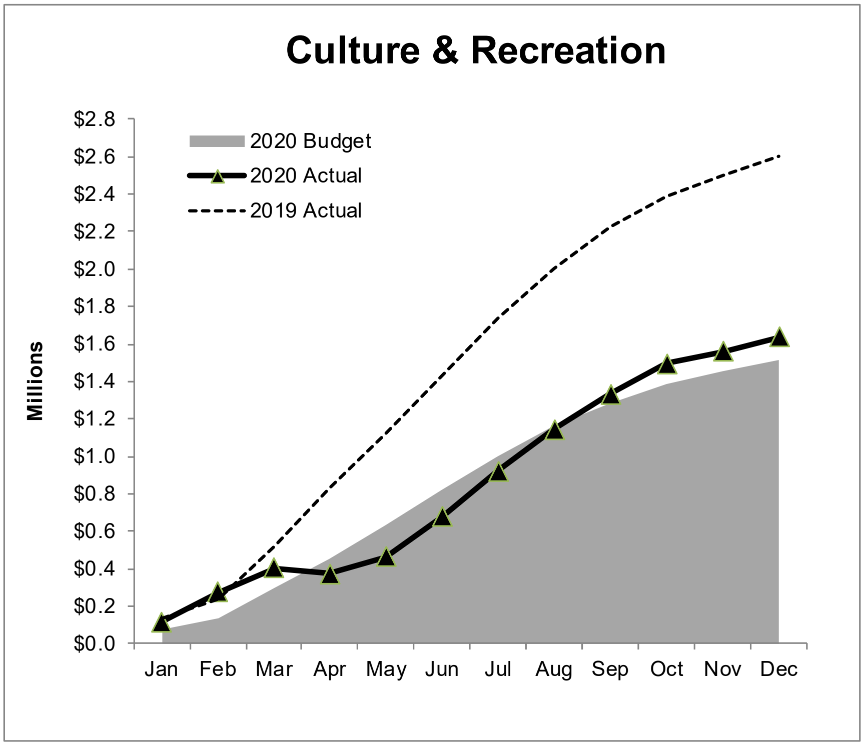
The General Government revenue category primarily includes the interfund assessment for the salary and benefit costs for support departments (Finance, Human Resources and the Legal Department). Salary and benefit costs for these support departments are charged to the respective General Fund home department and the offsetting revenues for that support personnel is recouped from other funds into the General Fund.

Public safety revenues mostly consist of revenues for law enforcement services. Law enforcement services include revenues received for extra duty security services, whereby police officers are contracted for and reimbursement is made by the hiring agency. This category also includes reimbursements from the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (MIT) for a full-time dedicated police officer and associated expenditures as well as monies collected from the Auburn School District and the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) for services rendered. Law enforcement service revenues collected in 2020 totaled $1.1 million and were $179,000, or 19.8%, favorable to budget expectations. Revenues collected in 2020 were lower than collections in 2019 as some businesses who utilize these services did not require security services due to business closures.

Development services fee collections consist primarily of plan check fees, facility extension charges, and zoning and subdivision fees. In 2020, development service fees totaled $956,000, and were $306,000 favorable to budget expectations. The favorable variance to budget was seen primarily in facility extension charges, which generated $468,000 in revenue in 2020. Part of this favorable variance was due to a sizable change in the fee schedule for this service. Plan check revenues collected in 2020 totaled $375,000 and were approximately $245,000 less than amounts collected in 2019. Plan check revenues included numerous commercial and residential projects including Auburn Elementary School #16, the replacement of Pioneer Elementary School, Legacy Plaza, projects at Boeing, and the Copper Gate Apartments as well as single family residential projects such as the Forest Glen and Pulte Homes developments.



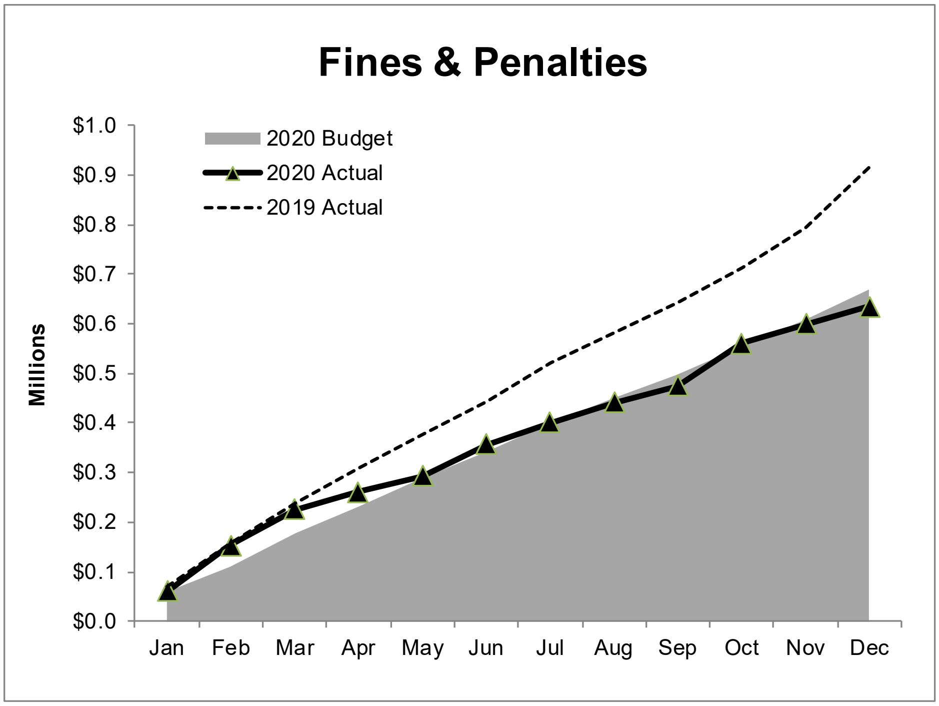
The majority of culture and recreation revenues are derived from greens fees and pro shop sales at the Auburn Golf Course, recreational classes, ticket sales at the Auburn Avenue Theater, senior programs and special events. Due to COVID-19, all of these activities were suspended in March. Effective May 2020, the Auburn Golf Course reopened with restrictions but there were numerous other culture and recreation activities that continued to be suspended or were significantly modified through the end of 2020. Therefore, culture and recreation revenues collected in 2020 totaled $1.6 million as compared to $2.6 million collected last year, which represents a 37.0% reduction in revenues.

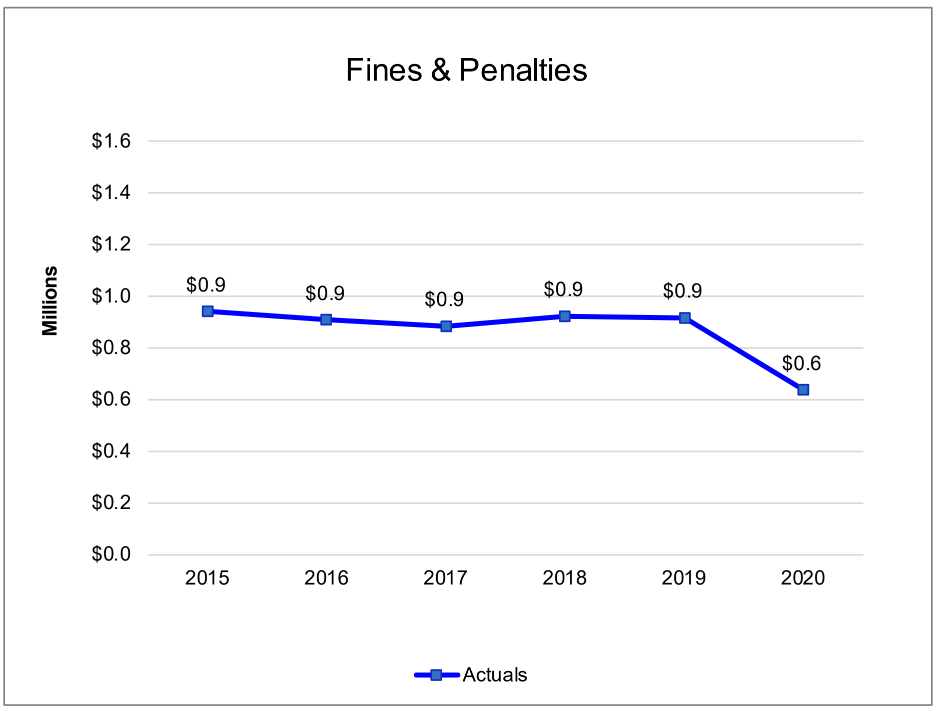


Fines & Penalties include civil penalties (such as code compliance fines), parking and traffic infraction penalties, criminal fines (including criminal traffic, criminal non-traffic and other criminal offenses) as well as non-court fines such as false alarm fines. Total revenues collected in 2020 totaled $635,000 compared to a budget of $669,000 and were 5.0% below budget expectations.

Fines & Penalties by Type
Through December 2020

Month	2019 YE Actual	2020 YE Budget	2020 YE Actual	2020 vs. 2019 Actual Amount	2020 vs. 2019 Actual Percentage	2020 vs. Budget Amount	2020 vs. Budget Percentage
Civil Penalties	$ 93,531	$ 15,000	$ 22,436	$ (71,095)	(76.0) %	$ 7,436	49.6 %
Civil Infraction Penalties	426,138	349,900	270,885	(155,252)	(36.4) %	(79,015)	(22.6) %
Redflex Photo Enforcement	3,296	0	1,411	(1,885)	(57.2) %	1,411	N/A %
Parking Infractions	126,452	69,800	69,073	(57,379)	(45.4) %	(727)	(1.0) %
Criminal Traffic Misdemeanor	36,927	57,400	26,197	(10,730)	(29.1) %	(31,203)	(54.4) %
Criminal Non-Traffic Fines	58,052	43,600	23,752	(34,300)	(59.1) %	(19,848)	(45.5) %
Criminal Costs	17,944	46,900	19,547	1,602	8.9 %	(27,353)	(58.3) %
Non-Court Fines & Penalties	151,900	85,900	201,907	50,007	32.9 %	116,007	135.0 %
YE Total	$ 914,240	$ 668,500	$ 635,209	$ (279,031)	(30.5) %	$ (33,291)	(5.0) %


Fines & Penalties
$1.0
$0.9
$0.8
$0.7
$0.6
$0.5
$0.4
$0.3
$0.2
$0.1
$0.0
Millions
2020 Budget
2020 Actual
2019 Actual
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

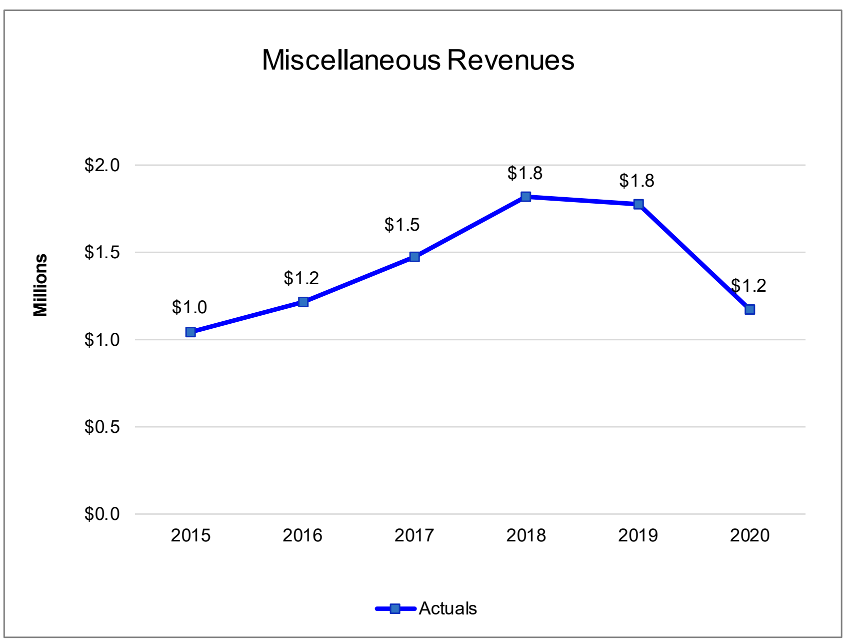

Fines & Penalties
$1.6
$1.4
$1.2
$1.0
$0.8
$0.6
$0.4
$0.2
$0.0
Millions
$0.9
$0.9
$0.9
$0.9
$0.9
$0.6
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
Actuals

Miscellaneous Revenues consist of investment earnings, income from facility rentals, revenue collected on golf cart rentals at the Auburn Golf Course, contributions and donations, and other income including the quarterly purchasing card (P-card) rebate monies.

Miscellaneous Revenues by Type Through December 2020							
Month	2019 YE Actual	2020 YE Budget	2020 YE Actual	2020 vs. 2019 Amount	2020 vs. 2019 Percentage	2020 vs. Budget Amount	2020 vs. Budget Percentage
Interest & Investments	$ 406,802	$ 700,700	$ 506,385	$ 99,584	24.5 %	$ (194,315)	(27.7) %
Rents & Leases	938,457	517,600	432,432	(506,025)	(53.9) %	(85,168)	(16.5) %
Contributions & Donations	41,321	46,200	30,945	(10,376)	(25.1) %	(15,255)	(33.0) %
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	386,132	230,800	200,414	(185,718)	(48.1) %	(30,386)	(13.2) %
YE Total	$ 1,772,712	$ 1,495,300	$ 1,170,176	$ (602,535)	(34.0) %	$ (325,124)	(21.7) %

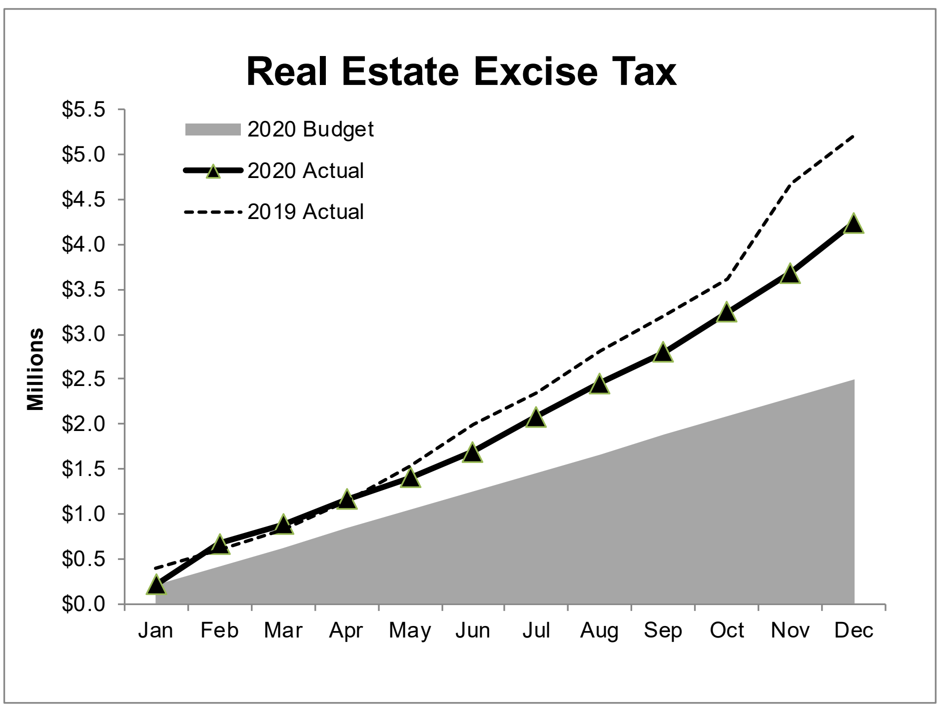
Revenues collected in 2020 in this category totaled $1.2 million and were under budget expectations by $325,000, or 21.7%. The majority of the unfavorable variance to budget was in the interest and investments category. As noted earlier, the City implemented a temporary policy change in 2020 where the majority of interest earnings for most funds were diverted to the General Fund (retroactive to April 2020). The incremental revenue to the General Fund as a result of this policy change was an additional $263,000 in revenue. While the budget was increased to reflect this policy change, there was an unfavorable variance to budget primarily due to the drastic decline in the State Investment Pool Interest rate, which started out at the beginning of 2020 at 1.7%, but which declined each month and was as low as 0.16% in December.

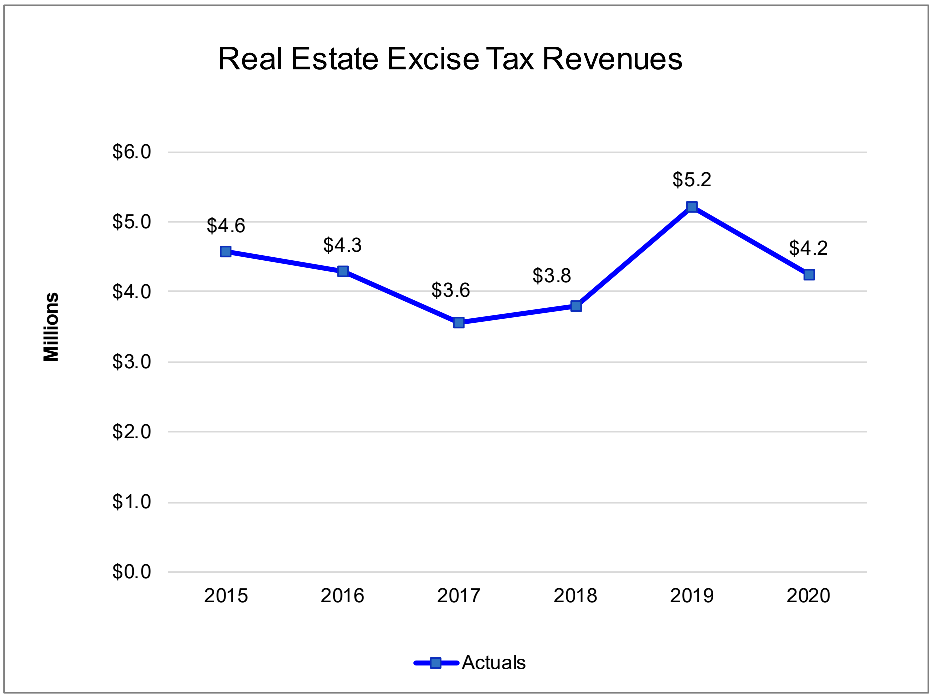
The rents and leases revenue category is primarily rental revenue generated from campsites and park shelters, rentals of the athletic fields, and rentals of meeting and event rooms as well as golf cart rentals, parking spot rentals, and lease rental revenue from the restaurant located at the Golf Course. Due to COVID-19, facility rental revenue abruptly halted in March as all of the facilities closed. While some rental activity since resumed, there continued to be significant restrictions on rentals for the year. Rent and lease revenue collected in 2020 was $506,000, or 53.9%, less than was collected in 2019.



Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) revenue is receipted into the Capital Improvement Projects Fund and is used for governmental capital projects. REET revenue represents taxes on the sale of both commercial properties and single-family residences. REET revenues collected in 2020 totaled $4.2 million, exceeding budget expectations by $1.7 million. Sales activity in 2020 included the sale of several warehouses, several office complexes, as well as numerous retail businesses, multi-family complexes, single family homes, and several parcels of vacant land.

Real Estate Excise Tax Revenues December 2020							
	2019	2020	2020	2020 vs. 2019		2020 vs. Budget	
Month	Actual	Budget	Actual	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Jan	$ 387,084	$ 208,500	$ 214,936	$ (172,147)	(44.5) %	$ 6,436	3.1 %
Feb	208,857	208,500	455,986	247,129	118.3 %	247,486	118.7 %
Mar	232,233	208,500	214,029	(18,204)	(7.8) %	5,529	2.7 %
Apr	318,475	208,500	273,949	(44,526)	(14.0) %	65,449	31.4 %
May	375,246	208,500	245,815	(129,431)	(34.5) %	37,315	17.9 %
Jun	481,934	208,500	288,495	(193,440)	(40.1) %	79,995	38.4 %
Jul	352,378	208,500	392,753	40,375	11.5 %	184,253	88.4 %
Aug	452,068	208,500	368,252	(83,815)	(18.5) %	159,752	76.6 %
Sep	400,173	208,500	346,819	(53,354)	(13.3) %	138,319	66.3 %
Oct	414,124	208,500	444,623	30,500	7.4 %	236,123	113.2 %
Nov	1,046,103	208,500	439,428	(606,675)	(58.0) %	230,928	110.8 %
Dec	553,301	208,900	554,308	1,007	0.2 %	345,408	165.3 %
YE Total	$ 5,221,975	$ 2,502,400	$ 4,239,394	$ (982,581)	(18.8) %	$ 1,736,994	69.4 %




Real Estate Excise Tax Revenues
Millions
$6.0
$5.0
$4.0
$3.0
$2.0
$1.0
$0.0
$4.6
$4.3
$3.6
$3.8
$5.2
$4.2
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
Actuals

Street Funds

This section provides a financial overview of the City's three street funds for the period ending December 31, 2020. The City's three street funds include the Arterial Street Fund (Fund 102), the Local Street Fund (Fund 103), and the Arterial Street Preservation Fund (Fund 105).

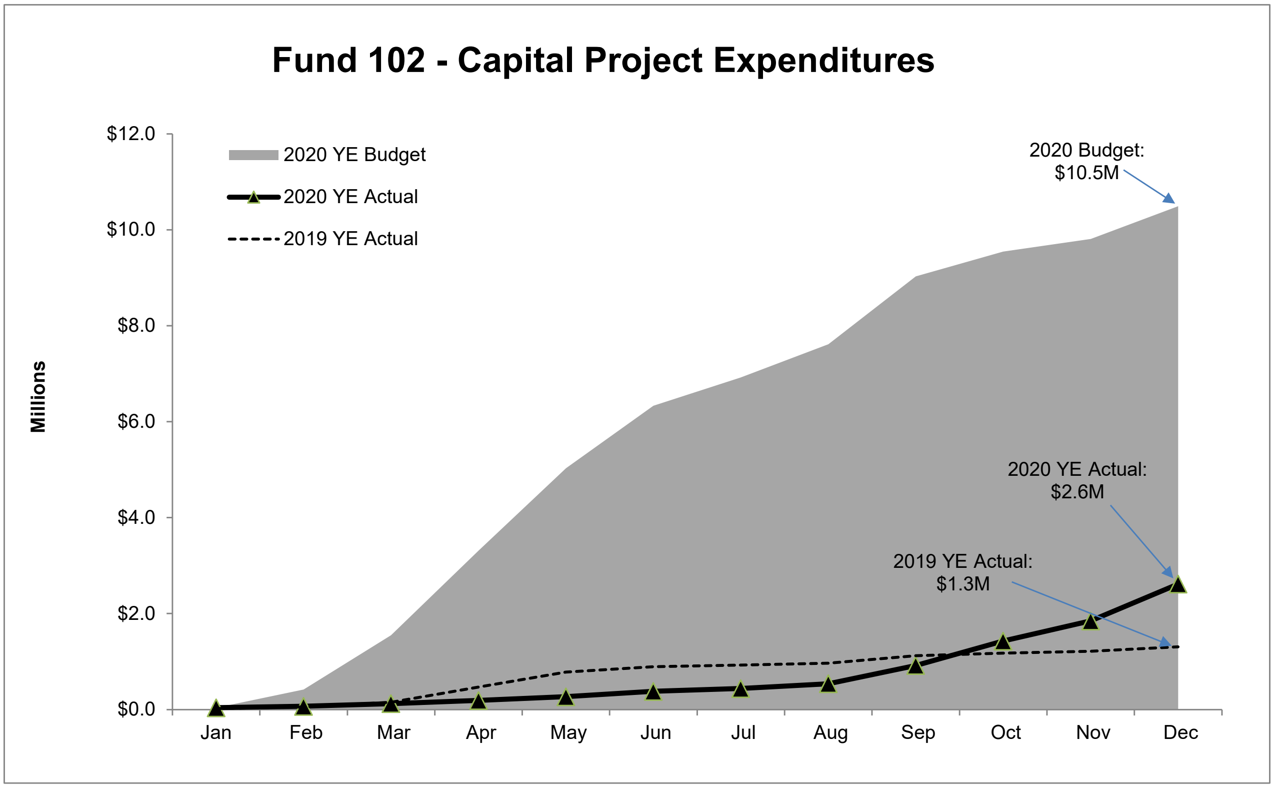
Fund 102 – Arterial Street Fund

The Arterial Street Fund is a special revenue fund that is funded by transportation grants, traffic impact fees, a portion of the City's gas tax receipts, Public Works Trust Fund loans, developer contributions, and other sources. As of December 31, 2020 there were 25 separate street projects budgeted in this fund.

In 2020, revenues collected totaled $2.6 million as compared to collections of $1.9 million in 2019. Total expenditures in 2020 were $3.1 million as compared to $2.0 million expended in 2019. Variances in revenues and expenditures are largely due to the timing of capital expenditures and any subsequent reimbursement via grants and/or operating transfers. Expenditure timing is generally determined by the current phase of each individual capital project; expenditures tend to increase as projects move from design phase into construction.

Fund 102 - Arterial Street	2020			2019	2020 YE Budget vs. Actual	
Summary of Sources and Uses	2020	2020 YE	2020 YE	2019 YE	Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Report Period: December 2020	Budget	Budget	Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage
Revenues						
Federal Grants	$ 5,535,770	$ 5,535,770	$ 292,049	$ 589,081	$ (5,243,721)	(94.7) %
State And Local Grants	730,000	730,000	30,020	-	(699,980)	(95.9) %
Motor Vehicle Fuel and Multimodal Taxes	197,000	197,000	111,399	641,601	(85,601)	(43.5) %
Developer Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous Revenue	-	-	194,065	-	194,065	
Other Governmental Agencies	-	280,000	-	-	(280,000)	(100.0) %
Operating Transfer In	3,370,194	3,370,194	1,953,492	609,065	(1,416,702)	(42.0) %
Investment Income	11,600	11,600	7,660	42,766	(3,940)	(34.0) %
Total Revenues	**$ 9,844,564**	**$ 10,124,564**	**$ 2,588,685**	**$ 1,882,513**	**$ (7,535,879)**	**(74.4) %**
Expenditures						
Salary and Benefits	$ 397,000	$ 397,000	$ 531,846	$ 314,620	$ (134,846)	(34.0) %
Capital Outlay	10,096,046	10,096,046	2,083,399	991,035	8,012,647	79.4 %
Subtotal - Capital Project Expenditures	10,493,046	10,493,046	2,615,245	1,305,655	7,877,801	75.1 %
Services and Charges	400,000	400,000	173,854	286,713	226,146	56.5 %
Interfund Payments for Services	80,100	80,100	80,100	78,100	-	0.0 %
Debt Service Principal and Interest	207,600	207,600	207,428	208,122	172	0.1 %
Operating Transfer Out	-	-	-	143,196	-	
Total Expenditures	**$ 11,180,746**	**$ 11,180,746**	**$ 3,076,626**	**$ 2,021,785**	**$ 8,104,120**	**72.5 %**
Net Change in Fund Balance	**$ (1,336,182)**	**$ (1,056,182)**	**$ (487,941)**	**$ (139,273)**	**$ 568,241**	**53.8 %**

Beg. Fund Balance, January 2020	$ 1,970,223
Net Change in Fund Balance, December 2020	(487,941)
Ending Fund Balance, December 2020	$ 1,482,282
2020 Budgeted Ending Fund Balance	$ 634,041



The table below presents the status of the projects with the most significant budget impact on the fund. Many capital projects are budgeted over multiple years; what is displayed below is the 2020 portion of each project's budget and year-to-date expenditures.

Fund 102 - Arterial Street

Capital Projects Status *

Name	2020 Budget	YTD Actual	Remaining
F Street SE Non-Motorized Improvements	$2.9M	$1.3M	$1.6M
AWS Improvements - Hemlock St SE to Poplar St SE	$2.2M	$0.1M	$2.1M
Lea Hill Safe Routes to Schools	$1.4M	$0.0M	$1.4M
All Other Projects (22 Others Budgeted)	$3.9M	$1.1M	$2.8M
Total	**$10.5M**	**$2.6M**	**$7.9M**

**Components may not sum to total due to rounding.*

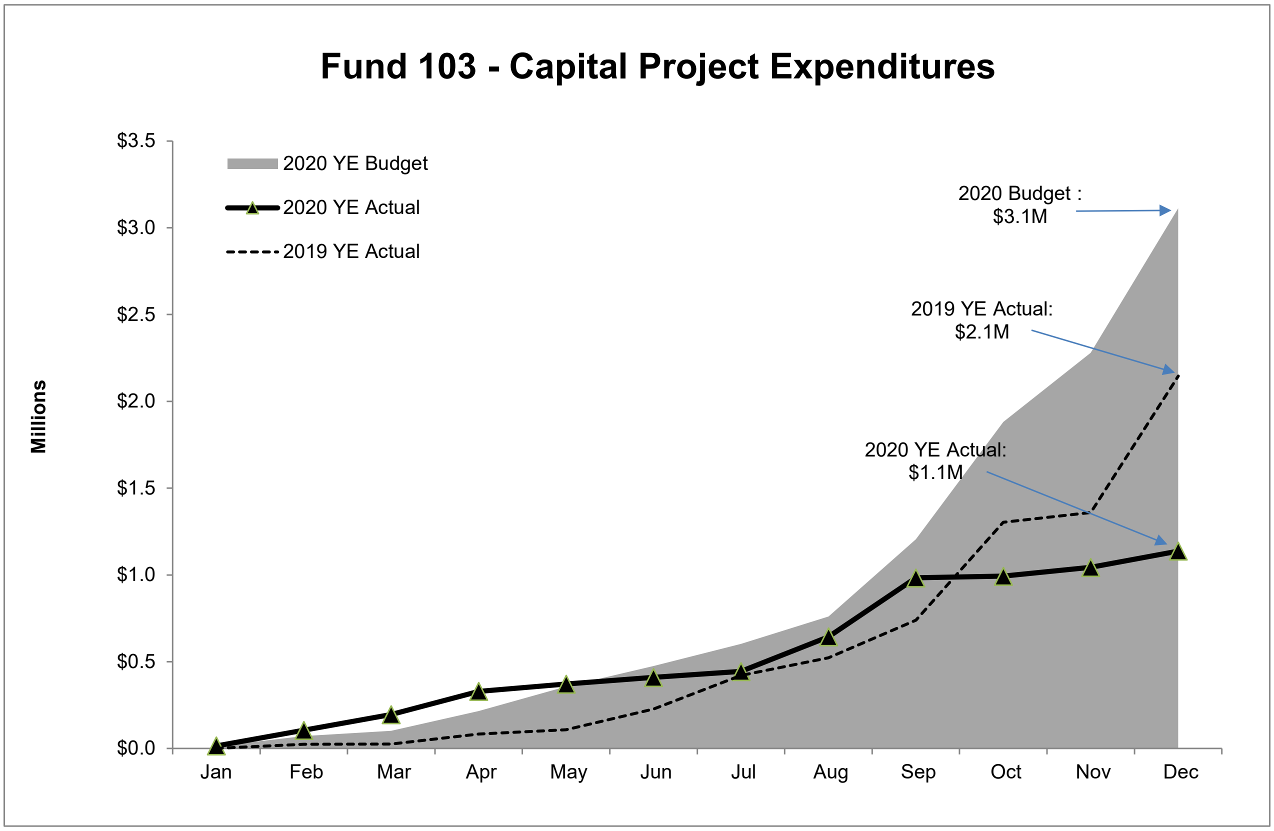
Note: The Lea Hill Safe Routes to Schools project was originally programmed assuming grant funding that has not yet been received in the competitive process.

Fund 103 – Local Street Fund

The Local Street Fund is a special revenue fund used for local street preservation. Effective January 1, 2019 through 2020 this fund is funded at a specific annual amount by real estate excise tax (REET 2) whereas, previously, the funding source was sales tax on construction. Expenditures in 2020 were $1.9 million and compare to expenditures of $2.0 million in 2019. Highlighted in the table below and shown in the following graph are the fund's total expenditures related to capital projects.

Fund 103 - Local Street Fund	2020			2019	2020 YE Budget vs. Actual	
Summary of Sources and Uses	2020	2020 YE	2020 YE	2019 YE	Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Report Period: December 2020	Budget	Budget	Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage
Revenues						
Sales Tax on Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Operating Transfer In	1,900,000	1,900,000	$ 1,900,000	1,900,000	-	0.0 %
Interest Earnings	-	-	$ 10,301	71,732	10,301	
Total Revenues	**$ 1,900,000**	**$ 1,900,000**	**$ 1,910,301**	**$ 1,971,732**	**$ 10,301**	**0.5 %**
Expenditures						
Capital Salary and Benefits	162,391	162,391	120,657	99,810	41,734	25.7 %
Capital Services and Charges						
Capital Outlay	2,950,143	2,950,143	1,016,935	2,046,645	1,933,208	65.5 %
Subtotal - Capital Project Expenditures	3,112,534	3,112,534	1,137,592	2,146,456	1,974,942	63.5 %
Admin Salary and Benefits	-	-	19,745	18,438	$ (19,745)	
Admin Services and Charges	700	700	361	22,787	339	48.5 %
Interfund Payments for Services	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,200	-	0.0 %
Operating Transfer Out	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	**$ 3,128,834**	**$ 3,128,834**	**$ 1,173,297**	**$ 2,202,880**	**$ 1,955,537**	**62.5 %**
Net Change in Fund Balance	**$ (1,228,834)**	**$ (1,228,834)**	**$ 737,004**	**$ (231,148)**	**$ 1,965,838**	**160.0 %**

Beg. Fund Balance, January 2020	$ 2,550,612
Net Change in Fund Balance, December 2020	737,004
Ending Fund Balance, December 2020	$ 3,287,616
2020 Budgeted Ending Fund Balance	$ 1,321,778



The table below presents the status of the projects with the most significant budget impact on the fund. Many capital projects are budgeted over multiple years; what is displayed below is the 2020 portion of each project's budget and year-to-date expenditures.

Fund 103 - Local Street Capital Projects Status*			
Name	**2020 Budget**	**YTD Actual**	**Remaining**
2021 Local Street Preservation	$1.7M	$0.1M	$1.5M
2020 Local Street Reconstruction	$0.8M	$0.7M	$0.0M
2019 Local Street Reconstruction	$0.7M	$0.3M	$0.4M
All Other Projects (2 Others Budgeted)	$0.0M	$0.0M	$0.0M
Total	**$3.1M**	**$1.1M**	**$2.0M**

**Components may not sum to total due to rounding.*

Fund 105 – Arterial Street Preservation Fund

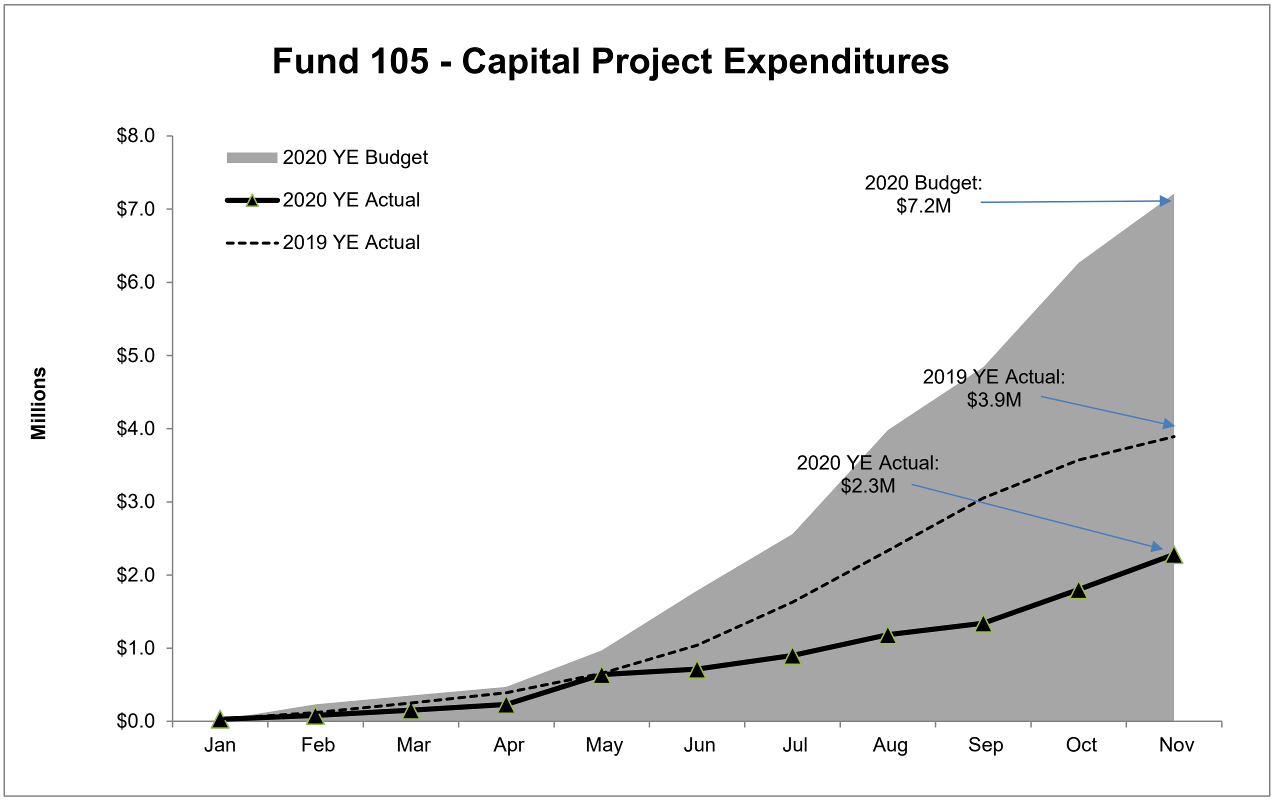
The Arterial Street Preservation Fund is a special revenue fund that is primarily funded by a 1.0% utility tax that was adopted by Council in 2008; these utility tax revenues are restricted for arterial street repair and preservation projects. In 2020, due to COVID-19 impacts, the funding source will be transfers-in of REET 2 revenues and the 1.0% utility tax will be retained in the General Fund.

Major projects budgeted within the Arterial Street Preservation Fund in 2020 include Auburn Way North Preservation (Phase 2), Auburn Way North Preservation (Phase 3) and 2020 Arterial Street Preservation. In 2020 revenues totaled $3.1 million, which is approximately $511,000 lower than in 2019. This is primarily due to the change in funding source, and also the timing associated with construction projects and their subsequent cost reimbursements from grants and transfers-in.

Expenditures in 2020 were $2.3 million as compared to $3.9 million through in 2019. Historically, the majority of this fund's expenditures occur in the second half of each year due to the weather sensitivity of pavement construction (this work needs to be done primarily in the summer and early fall). Highlighted in the table below and shown in the following graph are the fund's total expenditures related to capital projects.

Fund 105 - Arterial Street Preservation	2020			2019	2020 YE Budget vs. Actual	
Summary of Sources and Uses	2020	2020 YE	2020 YE	2019 YE	Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Report Period: December 2020	Budget	Budget	Actual	Actual	Amount	Percentage
Revenues						
City Utility Tax	$ 66,900	$ 66,900	$ -	$ 683,851	$ (66,900)	(100.0) %
Electric Utility Tax	69,900	69,900	-	707,081	(69,900)	(100.0) %
Natural Gas Utility Tax	19,800	19,800	-	185,437	(19,800)	(100.0) %
Cable TV Tax	18,800	18,800	-	194,949	(18,800)	(100.0) %
Telephone Utility Tax	16,100	16,100	-	187,065	(16,100)	(100.0) %
Garbage Utility Tax (External Haulers)	2,200	2,200	-	24,784	(2,200)	(100.0) %
Grants	3,880,589	3,880,589	741,557	833,586	(3,139,032)	(80.9) %
Permits	-	-	168,887	-	168,887	
Developer Mitigation Fees	-	-	-	79,343	-	
Operating Transfer In	2,618,020	2,618,020	2,142,224	632,659	(475,796)	(18.2) %
Interest Earnings	13,000	13,000	7,297	41,765	(5,703)	(43.9) %
Total Revenues	**$ 6,705,309**	**$ 6,705,309**	**$ 3,059,965**	**$ 3,570,522**	**$ (3,645,344)**	**(54.4) %**
Expenditures						
Salary and Benefits	$ 306,000	$ 306,000	$ 546,715	$ 557,262	$ (240,715)	(78.7) %
Capital Outlay	6,903,224	6,903,224	1,734,348	3,336,071	5,168,876	74.9 %
Subtotal - Capital Project Expenditures	7,209,224	7,209,224	2,281,063	3,893,333	4,928,161	68.4 %
Services and Charges	-	-	985	76,809	(985)	
Operating Transfer Out	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	**$ 7,209,224**	**$ 7,209,224**	**$ 2,282,047**	**$ 3,970,142**	**$ 4,927,177**	**68.3 %**
Net Change in Fund Balance	**$ (503,915)**	**$ (503,915)**	**$ 777,918**	**$ (399,620)**	**$ 1,281,833**	**254.4 %**

Beg. Fund Balance, January 2020	$ 2,041,919
Net Change in Fund Balance, December 2020	777,918
Ending Fund Balance, December 2020	$ 2,819,837
2020 Budgeted Ending Fund Balance	$ 1,538,004



The table below presents the status of the projects with the most significant budget impact on the fund. Many capital projects are budgeted over multiple years; what is displayed below is the 2020 portion of each project's budget and year-to-date expenditures.

Fund 105 - Arterial Street Preservation Capital Projects Status*			
Name	**2020 Budget**	**YTD Actual**	**Remaining**
AWN Preservation Phase 3	$1.8M	$0.9M	$1.0M
AWN Preservation Phase 2	$1.5M	$0.3M	$1.2M
2020 Arterial Street Preservation	$0.9M	$0.3M	$0.6M
All Other Projects (13 Others Budgeted)	$3.0M	$0.8M	$2.2M
Total	**$7.2M**	**$2.3M**	**$4.9M**

**Components may not sum to total due to rounding.*

Fund 124 – Mitigation Fees

The Mitigation Fees Fund is a special revenue fund funded from revenues from fees for new development that are assessed at the time applications are received for development activity. These revenues are used to address costs associated with City growth.

The fund houses two types of revenues: mitigation fees and impact fees. Mitigation fees are variable charges collected as a result of State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) reviews and the City's determination that a project must pay additional fees to compensate for a unique effect that it has on the community. Impact fees are set charges collected automatically for a variety of projects. These fees are adopted annually by the City Council based on projects anticipated in the Capital Facilities Plan over the next six years.

The City received $2.0 million in revenues in in 2020, which exceeded total revenue budgeted for the year. With the exception of interest and investment income, each revenue category exceeded its annual budgeted amount. Expenditures were significantly below budget due to the timing of capital projects funded by mitigation and/or impact fee revenues.

Fund 124 - Mitigation Fees Summary of Sources and Uses	BUDGET			YE Actuals		
Report Period Through: December 2020	**Revenues**	**Expenditures**	**Ending Fund Balance**	**Revenues**	**Expenditures**	**Ending Fund Balance**
Transportation Impact Fees	$ 800,000	$ 2,952,194	$ 5,541,320	$ 1,325,856	$ 1,530,492	$ 7,488,878
Traffic Migitation Fees	-	-	123,687	13,622	-	137,309
Fire Impact Fees	100,000	75,000	473,889	129,526	-	578,415
Fire Mitigation Fees	-	-	81	-	-	81
Parks Impact Fees	200,000	2,121,728	3,382,966	301,000	344,017	5,261,677
Parks Mitigation Fees	-	300,000	49,371	129,591	300,000	178,962
School Impact Admin Fees	2,000	-	86,251	4,625	-	88,876
Wetland Mitigation Fees	-	5,000	67,581	-	-	72,581
Interest and Investment Income	204,700	-	204,700	57,118	-	57,118
Fees in Lieu of Improvements	-	-	27,020	-	-	27,020
Operating Transfers-In	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 1,306,700**	**$ 5,453,922**	**$ 9,956,866**	**$ 1,961,338**	**$ 2,174,509**	**$ 13,890,917**

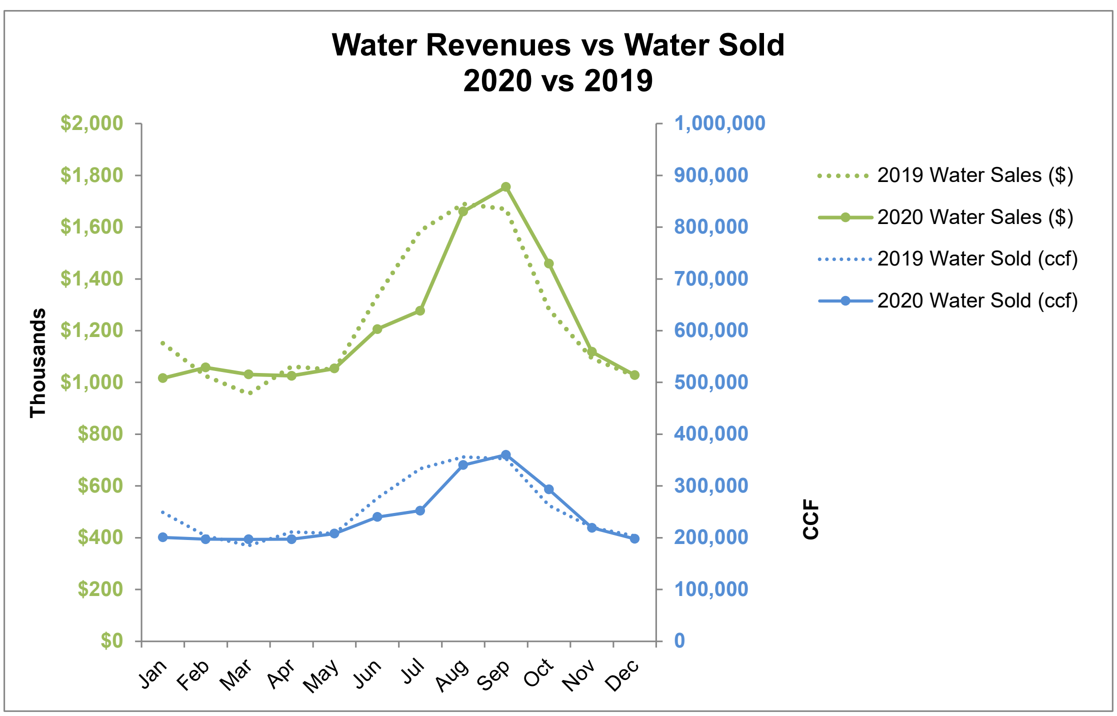
Beginning Fund Balance, January 2020	$ 14,104,088
Net Change in Fund Balance, December 2020	(213,171)
Ending Fund Balance, December 2020	$ 13,890,917
2020 Budgeted Ending Fund Balance	$ 9,956,866

Enterprise Funds

Detailed income and expense statements for Enterprise and Internal Service funds can be found in an attachment at the end of this report. The attachment provides operating and – as applicable – capital fund reports for these funds showing budget, actuals, and variances. Operating funds house all the operating costs along with debt service and financing obligations. Capital funds show costs associated with capital acquisition and construction. Both the operating and capital funds have a working capital balance. This approach isolates those funds available for capital and cash flow needs for daily operations, and project managers will know exactly how much working capital is available for current and planned projects.

In 2020 the **Water Utility** had operating income of $5.5 million as compared to $6.2 million in 2019. Total Water Fund operating revenues were $617,000 lower than 2019; the majority of this variance was due to weaker performance in water sales. Increases in residential sales revenue were more than offset by decreases in most other categories, particularly commercial, manufacturing, and schools. Also contributing to the reduced operating income was a significant decrease in interest earnings from 2019 to 2020. Operating expenditures in 2020 were materially the same as in 2019.

Water sales by volume in 2020 totaled 2.9 million hundred cubic feet (ccf) as compared to 3.1 million ccf in 2019, a decrease of 5.2%. Consumption was lower each month in 2020 compared to 2019 with the exception of the March, September and October billings for the prior months' consumption. Total consumption decreased across all non-residential categories, resulting in the lowest consumption in a five-year period. This is in line with a trend of decreased year-over-year consumption on a *per account* basis due largely to conservation efforts and appliance efficiency improvements, which are anticipated in the Utilities Comprehensive Plan. COVID-19 mitigation efforts contributed significantly to the decrease in commercial and manufacturing consumption, as many businesses were required to close or operate at reduced capacity.



In 2020, the **Sewer Utility** finished with operating income of $1.9 million as compared to $2.7 million in 2019. Last year, the fund received a one-time $203,000 refund from the Department of Revenue for an overpayment of excise tax; this significantly increased revenues in 2019. Consumption by volume in 2020 was down 10.8% from 2019 due to reductions in commercial consumption, which was exacerbated by COVID-19 mitigation efforts. This resulted in a decrease of $259,000 in sewer service revenue.

Operating expenditures in the Sewer Utility were 1.8% higher than 2019, due mainly to increases in interfund allocations, debt service payments and service charges.

In 2020, the **Stormwater Utility** had operating income of $3.3 million compared with $3.0 million in 2019. Operating revenues were up $107,000 compared to 2019 mainly due to charges for City storm service. As most Stormwater Utility charges are based on a flat rate, COVID-19 did not have a significant effect on service revenue.

Operating expenditures in the Stormwater Utility were down $191,000 from 2019, contributing to the higher operating income noted above. This variance was mainly due to lower expenses for services.

In 2020 the **Solid Waste Utility** Fund had $15.5 million in operating revenues, compared to $15.6 million in operating expenditures. The City of Auburn's Solid Waste services are outsourced to Waste Management and to Republic Services, who manages the contract for the annexed areas.

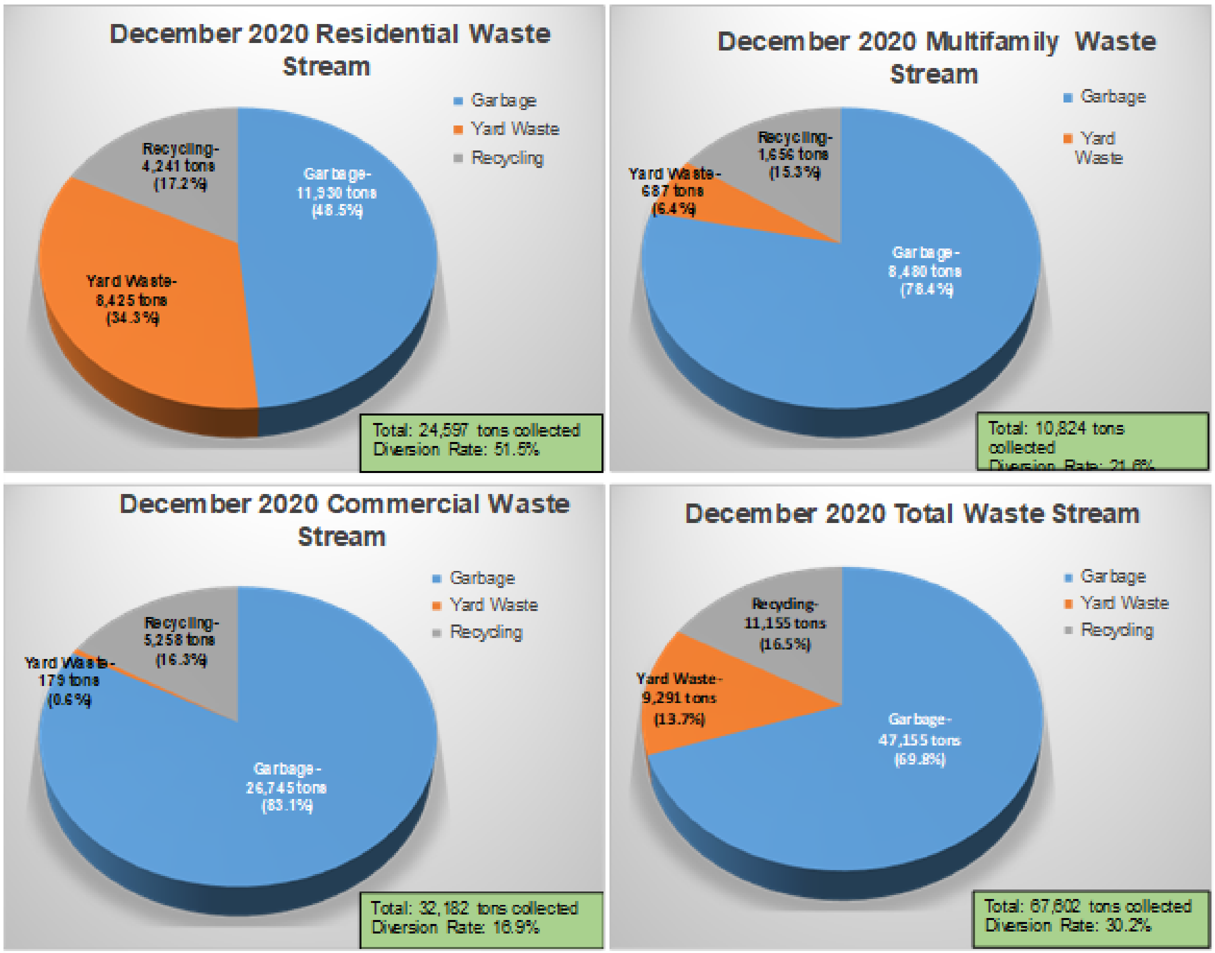
In 2020, Waste Management serviced 15,586 customers (79% of customers) and Republic Services serviced 4,180 customers (21% of customers).

The current mix of solid waste customer account types is:

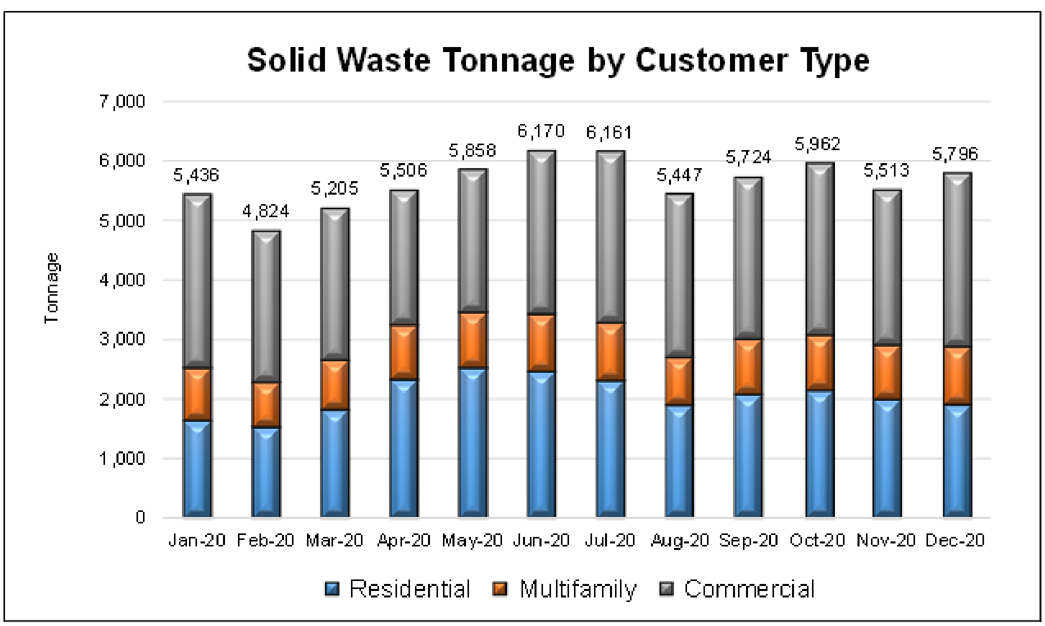
- 89.6% Residential
- 7.9% Commercial
- 2.4% Multifamily

The "diversion rate" is a measure of how much generated waste is not sent to the landfill; i.e., waste that is either recycled or collected yard waste. In 2020, the total diversion rate was 30.2%, which represents a total of 24,600 tons of waste that was diverted from landfills.

2020 Tons Collected and Diversion Rates



Of the total tonnage collected in 2020, 37% was from residential customers, 16% from multifamily customers, and 47% from commercial customers, as shown in the following graph:

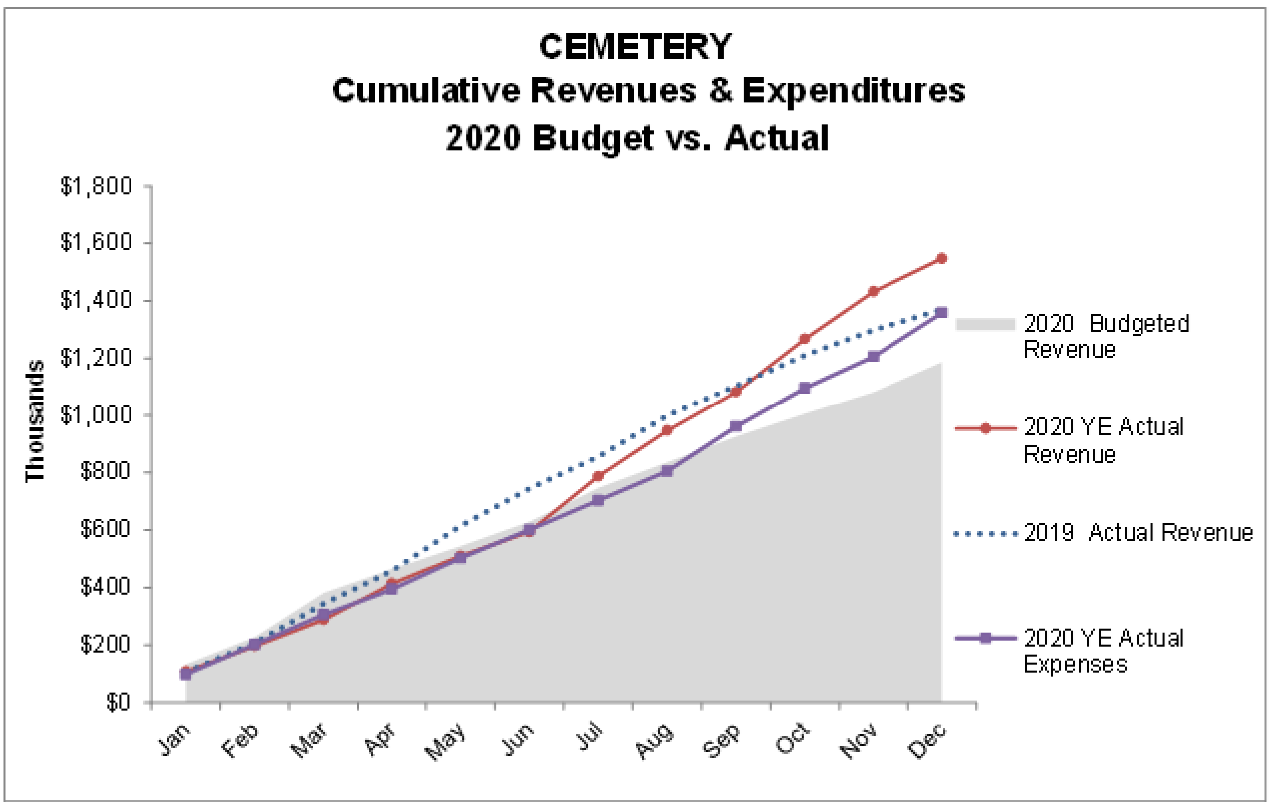


In January 2019, the **Auburn Municipal Airport** transitioned from contracted management services through a third-party management company, Airport Management Group (AMG), to management of the Airport by City staff.

In 2020, the Airport Fund had operating income of $604,000 as compared with operating income of $476,000 in 2019. Operating revenues in the Airport Fund were $71,000 more than the same period last year, largely due to increased revenue for property leases and tie down and hangar rents.

Operating expenditures in the Airport Fund were $57,000 less than last year. Much of this variance consisted of payroll expenditures, which decreased due to a vacant position at the Airport. Other notable decreases include expenditures on operating supplies and small tools and equipment.

In 2020, the **Cemetery Fund** experienced operating income of $229,000 as compared with an operating income of $107,000 in 2019. Total sales revenue was up $175,000, or 12.8% from 2019, due mainly to significant increases in lot sales revenue. Other significant contributing factors were increased revenues for openings and closings, as well as sales of liners. Operating expenditures were up $53,000 or 4.2% from last year due largely to increased expenditures for inventory purchases and interfund charges.



Internal Service Funds

Operating expenditures within the **Insurance** Fund represent the premium cost pool that will be allocated monthly to other City funds over the course of the year. As a result, the expenditure balance gradually diminishes each month throughout the year.

No significant variances are reported in the **Workers' Compensation, Facilities, Innovation & Technology**, or **Equipment Rental** Funds.

Contact Information

This report is prepared by the Finance Department. Additional financial information can also be viewed at our website: http://www.auburnwa.gov/. For any questions about this report please contact Jamie Thomas at jdthomas@auburnwa.gov.

City of Auburn
Investment Portfolio Summary
December 31, 2020

Investment Type	Purchase Date	Book Value	Maturity Date	Yield to Maturity
State Investment Pool	Various	$ 125,692,297	Various	0.16%
KeyBank Money Market	Various	20,465,622	Various	0.01%
Pacific Premier Bank Interest Acct	Various	10,539,569	Various	0.17%
FFCB	8/27/2018	2,025,600	2/23/2021	2.70%
RFCSP	2/19/2019	5,146,514	1/15/2021	2.52%
FHLB	1/17/2020	5,044,370	12/9/2022	1.56%
FHLMC	11/20/2020	5,001,765	11/6/2023	2.38%
Total Cash & Investments		$ 173,915,737		0.344%

Investment Mix	% of Total
State Investment Pool	72.3%
Key Bank Money Market	11.8%
Pacific Premier Bank Interest Acct	6.1%
FHLB	2.9%
FFCB	1.2%
RFCSP	3.0%
FHLMC	2.9%
	100.0%

Summary	
Current 6-month treasury rate	0.09%
Current State Pool rate	0.16%
KeyBank Money Market	0.01%
Pacific Premier Interest Acct	0.17%
Blended Auburn rate	0.34%

SALES TAX SUMMARY
DECEMBER 2020 SALES TAX DISTRIBUTIONS (FOR OCTOBER 2020 RETAIL ACTIVITY)

NAICS	CONSTRUCTION	2019 Annual Total (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2019 YTD (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2020 YTD (Nov '19 - Oct '20)	YTD % Diff
236	Construction of Buildings	1,219,472	1,219,472	2,000,382	64.0%
237	Heavy and Civil Construction	132,101	132,101	184,377	39.6%
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	840,982	840,982	883,406	5.0%
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	$ 2,192,555	$ 2,192,555	$ 3,068,164	*39.9%*
	Overall Change from Previous Year			*$ 875,610*	

NAICS	MANUFACTURING	2019 Annual Total (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2019 YTD (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2020 YTD (Nov '19 - Oct '20)	YTD % Diff
311	Food Manufacturing	9,140	9,140	10,332	13.0%
312	Beverage and Tobacco Products	12,690	12,690	11,872	-6.4%
313	Textile Mills	326	326	1,178	260.8%
314	Textile Product Mills	2,965	2,965	2,390	-19.4%
315	Apparel Manufacturing	767	767	1,301	69.6%
316	Leather and Allied Products	307	307	488	58.9%
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	13,028	13,028	14,670	12.6%
322	Paper Manufacturing	10,180	10,180	4,028	-60.4%
323	Printing and Related Support	46,449	46,449	37,260	-19.8%
324	Petroleum and Coal Products	8,499	8,499	1,404	-83.5%
325	Chemical Manufacturing	11,220	11,220	10,595	-5.6%
326	Plastics and Rubber Products	7,666	7,666	7,322	-4.5%
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Products	19,762	19,762	16,154	-18.3%
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	48,894	48,894	62,321	27.5%
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manuf	29,751	29,751	34,205	15.0%
333	Machinery Manufacturing	21,356	21,356	22,168	3.8%
334	Computer and Electronic Product	8,921	8,921	8,232	-7.7%
335	Electric Equipment, Appliances	1,213	1,213	8,276	582.0%
336	Transportation Equipment Man	510,518	510,518	92,399	-81.9%
337	Furniture and Related Products	17,907	17,907	10,109	-43.5%
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39,336	39,336	32,935	-16.3%
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$ 820,898	$ 820,898	$ 389,637	*-52.5%*
	Overall Change from Previous Year			*$ (431,261)*	

NAICS	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	2019 Annual Total (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2019 YTD (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2020 YTD (Nov '19 - Oct '20)	YTD % Diff
481	Air Transportation	0	0	0	N/A
482	Rail Transportation	22,935	22,935	14,421	-37.1%
483	Water Transportation	0	0	0	N/A
484	Truck Transportation	17,265	17,265	22,499	30.3%
485	Transit and Ground Passengers	27	27	9	-67.3%
488	Transportation Support	37,253	37,253	79,945	114.6%
491	Postal Service	727	727	676	-7.1%
492	Couriers and Messengers	285	285	69,993	24424.5%
493	Warehousing and Storage	10,217	10,217	9,647	-5.6%
	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	$ 88,710	$ 88,710	$ 197,189	*122.3%*
	Overall Change from Previous Year			*$ 108,479*	

NAICS	WHOLESALE TRADE	2019 Annual Total (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2019 YTD (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2020 YTD (Nov '19 - Oct '20)	YTD % Diff
423	Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods	1,169,244	1,169,244 b	1,027,727	-12.1%
424	Wholesale Trade, Nondurable	316,221	316,221	303,860	-3.9%
425	Wholesale Electronic Markets	10,550	10,550	14,684	39.2%
	TOTAL WHOLESALE	$ 1,496,015	$ 1,496,015	$ 1,346,271	*-10.0%*
				$ (149,743)	

Includes Adjustments in excess of +/- $10,000.
a. WA State Department of Revenue audit adjustment to sales tax returns for February 2019 Reporting (adjustment: $14,165).
b. WA State Department of Revenue audit adjustment to sales tax returns for August 2019 Reporting (adjustment: $10,411).
c. WA State Department of Revenue adjustment to sales tax returns for July 2020 Reporting (adjustment: $18,706).

NAICS	AUTOMOTIVE	2019 Annual Total (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2019 YTD (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2020 YTD (Nov '19 - Oct '20)	YTD % Diff
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealer	3,809,399	3,809,399	3,594,307	-5.6%
447	Gasoline Stations	259,864	259,864	232,674	-10.5%
	TOTAL AUTOMOTIVE	$ 4,069,263	$ 4,069,263	$ 3,826,981	*-6.0%*
	Overall Change from Previous Year			*$ (242,282)*	

NAICS	RETAIL TRADE	2019 Annual Total (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2019 YTD (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2020 YTD (Nov '19 - Oct '20)	YTD % Diff
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings	221,841	221,841	209,308	-5.6%
443	Electronics and Appliances	277,403	277,403	300,343	8.3%
444	Building Material and Garden	651,706	651,706	751,040	15.2%
445	Food and Beverage Stores	406,230	406,230	450,577	10.9%
446	Health and Personal Care Store	426,130	426,130	348,418	-18.2%
448	Clothing and Accessories	1,236,033	1,236,033	872,671	-29.4%
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Books	254,383	254,383	239,744	-5.8%
452	General Merchandise Stores	818,123	818,123	878,021	7.3%
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	917,046	917,046	1,178,104	28.5%
454	Nonstore Retailers	227,559	227,559	271,309	19.2%
	TOTAL RETAIL TRADE	$ 5,436,454	$ 5,436,454	$ 5,499,535	*1.2%*
	Overall Change from Previous Year			*$ 63,081*	

NAICS	SERVICES	2019 Annual Total (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2019 YTD (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2020 YTD (Nov '19 - Oct '20)	YTD % Diff
51*	Information	667,861	667,861 a	684,732	2.5%
52*	Finance and Insurance	138,176	138,176	177,847	28.7%
53*	Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	434,301	434,301	368,873	-15.1%
541	Professional, Scientific, Tech	344,043	344,043 c	394,150	14.6%
551	Company Management	1,147	1,147	66	-94.3%
56*	Admin. Supp., Remed Svcs	522,491	522,491	651,469	24.7%
611	Educational Services	45,995	45,995	40,410	-12.1%
62*	Health Care Social Assistance	93,305	93,305	110,693	18.6%
71*	Arts and Entertainment	119,538	119,538	50,412	-57.8%
72*	Accommodation and Food Svcs	1,469,344	1,469,344	1,204,980	-18.0%
81*	Other Services	606,743	606,743	534,972	-11.8%
92*	Public Administration	2,204	2,204	1,620	-26.5%
	TOTAL SERVICES	$ 4,445,147	$ 4,445,147	$ 4,220,223	*-5.1%*
	Overall Change from Previous Year			*$ (224,924)*	

NAICS	MISCELLANEOUS	2019 Annual Total (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2019 YTD (Nov '18-Oct '19)	2020 YTD (Nov '19 - Oct '20)	YTD % Diff
000	Unknown	0	0	0	N/A
111-115	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	4,807	4,807	5,367	11.7%
211-221	Mining & Utilities	29,481	29,481	28,831	-2.2%
999	Unclassifiable Establishments	230,217	230,217	273,689	18.9%
	TOTAL SERVICES	$ 264,505	$ 264,505	$ 307,887	*16.4%*
	Overall Change from Previous Year			*$ 43,382*	

GRAND TOTAL		$ 18,813,547	$ 18,813,547	$ 18,855,888	
	Overall Change from Previous Year			*$ 42,341*	*0.2%*

Total December 2020 Sales Tax Distributions	$	**1,652,954**
Percent Increase from December 2019		3.5%
Comparisons:		
December 2019	$	**1,597,077**
December 2018	$	**1,506,629**

OPERATING & CAPITAL FUNDS	ENTERPRISE FUNDS											
Through December 2020	WATER			SEWER			SEWER METRO			STORM		
	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance
OPERATING FUND:												
OPERATING REVENUES												
Charges For Service	14,778,400	14,832,494	54,094	8,554,200	8,562,111	7,911	17,259,700	16,833,185	(426,515)	10,328,200	10,278,852	(49,348)
Grants			-			-			-	-	50,000	50,000
Interest Earnings	-	49,530	49,530	-	28,473	28,473	-	2,959	2,959	-	29,248	29,248
Rents, Leases, Concessions, & Other	187,000	148,433	(38,567)	69,000	36,167	(32,833)	-	-	-	56,000	47,373	(8,627)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	14,965,400	15,030,457	65,057	8,623,200	8,626,751	3,551	17,259,700	16,836,143	(423,557)	10,384,200	10,405,473	21,273
OPERATING EXPENSES												
Salaries & Wages	2,522,053	2,390,321	131,732	1,511,111	1,441,451	69,660	-	-	-	2,574,037	2,352,640	221,397
Benefits	1,446,108	1,184,417	261,691	846,106	703,718	142,389	-	-	-	1,437,619	1,186,046	251,573
Supplies	364,244	296,678	67,566	164,550	84,872	79,678	-	-	-	75,050	64,811	10,239
Other Service Charges	4,435,767	2,961,274	1,474,493	3,534,100	2,851,349	682,751	18,397,800	17,352,594	1,045,206	2,070,740	1,399,520	671,220
Intergovernmental Services (Less Transfers Out)				-	-	-				-	-	-
Waste Management Payments												
Sewer Metro Services							-	-	-			
Debt Service Interest	1,064,200	863,864	200,336	293,900	197,873	96,027	-	-	-	346,700	287,434	59,266
Interfund Operating Rentals & Supplies	1,844,067	1,853,014	(8,947)	1,443,267	1,451,856	(8,589)	-	-	-	1,838,700	1,846,931	(8,231)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	11,676,439	9,549,568	2,126,871	7,793,034	6,731,119	1,061,915	18,397,800	17,352,594	1,045,206	8,342,846	7,137,382	1,205,464
OPERATING REVENUES LESS EXPENSES BEFORE DEPRECIATION	3,288,961	5,480,889	2,191,928	830,166	1,895,632	1,065,466	(1,138,100)	(516,451)	621,649	2,041,354	3,268,091	1,226,737
NON-OPERATING REVENUES												
Operating Transfers-in	-	-	-									
Intergovernmental Loan	3,095,821	116,582	2,979,239									
Other Non-Operating Revenues					-							
Revenue Bond Proceeds	15,719,900	15,729,824	(9,924)									
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES												
Transfer to Capital Subfund	17,385,692	6,484,733	10,900,959	-	-	-				-	-	-
Other Operating Transfers-out	390,308	57,311	332,997	315,681	13,399	302,282				391,081	87,399	303,682
Debt Service Principal	1,638,200	2,227,831	(589,631)	596,700	862,567	(265,867)				470,100	693,765	(223,665)
Net Change in Restricted Net Assets	-	1,881,592	1,881,592	-	17,811	17,811				-	4,646	4,646
Interfund Loan Repayment												
Other Non-Operating Expenses												
BEGINNING WORKING CAPITAL - January 1, 2020	11,913,106	11,913,106	-	7,216,765	7,216,765	-	3,445,836	3,445,836	-	7,198,290	7,198,290	-
ENDING WORKING CAPITAL - December 31, 2020	14,603,588	22,588,935	7,985,347	7,134,550	8,218,620	1,084,070	2,307,736	2,929,385	621,649	8,378,463	9,680,571	1,302,108
NET CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL (see Note)	2,690,482	10,675,829	7,985,347	(82,215)	1,001,855	1,084,070	(1,138,100)	(516,451)	621,649	1,180,173	2,482,281	1,302,108
CAPITAL FUND:												
CAPITAL REVENUES												
Interest Revenue	4,300	279	(4,021)	34,700	107,572	72,872				34,700	50,643	15,943
Grants	-	-	-							174,120	4,575	(169,545)
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Other Non-Operating Revenue	-	40,750	40,750	-	388,408	388,408				-	16,493	16,493
Increase In Contributions - System Development	960,200	669,802	(290,398)	670,500	216,134	(454,366)				501,800	575,136	73,336
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Increase In Contributions - FAA	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Proceeds of Debt Activity	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Transfers In from Operating Sub-Fund	17,385,692	6,484,733	(10,900,959)	-	-	-				-	-	-
Transfer In from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	
TOTAL CAPITAL REVENUES	18,350,192	7,195,563	(11,154,629)	705,200	712,114	6,914				710,620	646,847	(63,773)
CAPITAL EXPENSES												
Other Non-Operating Expense	-	395,386	(395,386)	-	-	-				-	-	-
Increase In Fixed Assets - Salaries	353,600	290,293	63,307	78,600	86,647	(8,047)				130,000	105,938	24,062
Increase In Fixed Assets - Benefits	141,400	136,780	4,620	31,400	44,456	(13,056)				52,000	48,725	3,275
Increase In Fixed Assets - Services	400	8	392	2,000	382	1,618				2,000	570	1,430
Increase In Fixed Assets - Site Improvements	122,000	53,746	68,254	-	-	-					-	-
Increase In Fixed Assets - Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-				9,500	9,497	3
Increase In Fixed Assets - Construction	16,545,553	6,070,218	10,475,335	3,903,942	830,680	3,073,262				2,263,293	421,353	1,841,940
Operating Transfers Out	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-				50,000	50,000	-
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENSES	17,212,953	6,996,430	10,216,523	4,065,942	1,012,166	3,053,776				2,506,793	636,083	1,870,710
BEGINNING WORKING CAPITAL - January 1, 2020	81,079	81,079	-	13,300,157	13,300,157	-				11,809,735	11,809,735	-
ENDING WORKING CAPITAL - December 31, 2020	1,218,318	280,212	(938,106)	9,939,415	13,000,105	3,060,690				10,013,562	11,820,499	1,806,937
NET CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL (see Note)	1,137,239	199,133	(938,106)	(3,360,742)	(300,052)	3,060,690				(1,796,173)	10,764	1,806,937
Total Change in Working Capital	3,827,721	10,874,962	7,047,241	(3,442,957)	701,802	4,144,759	(1,138,100)	(516,451)	621,649	(616,000)	2,493,045	3,109,045
(*) Depreciation	3,829,600	3,774,956		2,450,100	2,337,347		-	-		2,315,100	2,120,788	

Working Capital = Current Assets minus Current Liabilities

OPERATING & CAPITAL FUNDS	ENTERPRISE FUNDS									INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS		
Through December 2020	SOLID WASTE			AIRPORT			CEMETERY			INSURANCE		
	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance
OPERATING FUND:												
OPERATING REVENUES												
Charges For Service	16,068,500	15,443,215	(625,285)	1,378,000	1,428,976	50,976	1,086,000	1,542,097	456,097	-	-	-
Grants	88,600	73,900	(14,700)	70,000	69,000	(1,000)			-			-
Interest Earnings	42,400	19,417	(22,983)	7,800	5,471	(2,329)	1,000	3,287	2,287	10,000	2,757	(7,243)
Rents, Leases, Concessions, & Other	-	-	-	6,100	14,593	8,493	-	100	100			
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	16,199,500	15,536,532	(662,968)	1,461,900	1,518,039	56,139	1,087,000	1,545,483	458,483	10,000	2,757	(7,243)
OPERATING EXPENSES												
Salaries & Wages	-	-	-	232,843	214,016	18,827	473,497	447,200	26,297	-	-	-
Benefits	-	-	-	167,008	106,253	60,755	291,646	251,180	40,466	175,000	58,727	116,273
Supplies	53,400	25,238	28,162	307,000	337,904	(30,904)	221,700	272,676	(50,976)	-	-	-
Other Service Charges	2,499,675	2,872,693	(373,018)	213,800	209,350	4,450	157,400	149,198	8,202	5,600	135,004	(129,404)
Intergovernmental Services (Less Transfers Out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management Payments	13,485,300	12,104,160	1,381,140									
Sewer Metro Services												
Debt Service Interest	-	-	-	100	34	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund Operating Rentals & Supplies	642,300	648,338	(6,038)	46,100	46,100	(0)	196,000	196,349	(349)	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	16,680,675	15,650,429	1,030,246	966,851	913,657	53,194	1,340,243	1,316,603	23,640	180,600	193,731	(13,131)
OPERATING REVENUES LESS EXPENSES BEFORE DEPRECIATION	(481,175)	(113,896)	367,279	495,049	604,382	109,333	(253,243)	228,880	482,123	(170,600)	(190,974)	(20,374)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES												
Operating Transfers-in							100,000	-	(100,000)	-	-	-
Intergovernmental Loan												
Other Non-Operating Revenues							-	2,199	2,199			
Revenue Bond Proceeds												
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES												
Transfer to Capital Subfund				355,400	220,386		100,000	42,500				
Other Operating Transfers-out	22,877	11,662	11,215	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Debt Service Principal				-	-	-	-	-	-			
Net Change in Restricted Net Assets				-	(91,804)	(91,804)	-	(1,851)	(1,851)			
Interfund Loan Repayment				12,200	11,627	573						
Other Non-Operating Expenses												
BEGINNING WORKING CAPITAL - January 1, 2020	5,936,695	5,936,695	-	634,377	634,377	-	822,045	822,045	-	1,921,953	1,921,953	-
ENDING WORKING CAPITAL - December 31, 2020	5,432,643	5,811,137	378,494	761,826	1,098,551	336,725	568,802	1,012,475	443,673	1,751,353	1,730,979	(20,374)
NET CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL (see Note)	(504,052)	(125,558)	378,494	127,449	464,174	336,725	(253,243)	190,430	443,673	(170,600)	(190,974)	(20,374)
CAPITAL FUND:												
CAPITAL REVENUES												
Interest Revenue				200	1,696	1,496	-	989	989			
Grants												
Contributions				165,000	52,000	(113,000)	-	-	-			
Other Non-Operating Revenue				-	-	-	-	-	-			
Increase In Contributions - System Development				-	-	-	-	-	-			
Interfund Revenues				-	-	-	-	-	-			
Increase In Contributions - FAA				3,812,598	2,784,718	(1,027,880)	-	-	-			
Proceeds of Debt Activity				-	-	-	-	-	-			
Transfers In from Operating Sub-Fund				355,400	220,386	(135,014)	100,000	42,500	(57,500)			
Transfer In from Other Funds				-	-	-	55,400	55,400	-			
TOTAL CAPITAL REVENUES				4,333,198	3,058,801	(1,274,397)	155,400	98,889	(56,511)			
CAPITAL EXPENSES												
Other Non-Operating Expense				-	-	-	-	-	-			
Increase In Fixed Assets - Salaries				4,300	76	4,224	-	4,139	(4,139)			
Increase In Fixed Assets - Benefits				1,700	24	1,676	-	2,151	(2,151)			
Increase In Fixed Assets - Services				100	-	100	100	16	84			
Increase In Fixed Assets - Site Improvements						-	-	-	-			
Increase In Fixed Assets - Equipment						-	-	-	-			
Increase In Fixed Assets - Construction				4,650,290	3,393,878	1,256,412	405,400	343,383	62,017			
Operating Transfers Out				25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-			
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENSES				4,681,390	3,393,979	1,287,411	405,500	349,688	55,812			
BEGINNING WORKING CAPITAL - January 1, 2020				429,841	429,841	-	258,983	258,983	-			
ENDING WORKING CAPITAL - December 31, 2020				81,649	94,663	13,014	8,883	8,184	(699)			
NET CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL (see Note)				(348,192)	(335,178)	13,014	(250,100)	(250,799)	(699)			
Total Change in Working Capital	(504,052)	(125,558)		(220,743)	128,996	349,739	(503,343)	(60,368)	442,975	(170,600)	(190,974)	(20,374)
(*) Depreciation	21,100	9,410		519,700	427,175		45,000	23,891		-	-	

Working Capital = Current Assets minus Current Liabilities

OPERATING & CAPITAL FUNDS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS											
Through December 2020	WORKER'S COMPENSATION			FACILITIES			INNOVATION & TECHNOLOGY			EQUIPMENT RENTAL		
	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance	Budget	YE Actual	Variance
OPERATING FUND:												
OPERATING REVENUES												
Charges For Service	1,150,500	1,013,606	(136,894)	3,490,600	3,546,479	55,879	6,587,500	6,636,091	48,591	2,085,395	2,009,306	(76,089)
Grants			-	-	-	-			-			-
Interest Earnings	26,600	10,918	(15,682)	10,100	5,943	(4,157)	-	10,704	10,704	-	10,572	10,572
Rents, Leases, Concessions, & Other	50,000	8,623	(41,377)	-	11,982	11,982	-	2,696	2,696	-	120,225	120,225
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,227,100	1,033,147	(193,953)	3,500,700	3,564,403	63,703	6,587,500	6,649,492	61,992	2,085,395	2,140,103	54,708
OPERATING EXPENSES												
Salaries & Wages	-	-	-	786,793	771,049	15,744	2,009,816	2,017,950	(8,134)	563,879	656,449	(92,570)
Benefits	250,000	91,396	158,604	444,389	391,208	53,181	1,112,945	905,880	207,065	327,656	307,865	19,791
Supplies	-	-	-	140,220	74,987	65,233	460,150	213,860	246,290	941,200	856,705	84,495
Other Service Charges	455,315	242,881	212,434	1,884,560	1,300,013	584,547	2,830,900	2,451,511	379,389	511,100	432,316	78,784
Intergovernmental Services (Less Transfers Out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management Payments												
Sewer Metro Services												
Debt Service Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	257	1,243
Interfund Operating Rentals & Supplies	128,100	128,100	-	161,400	161,400	0	185,900	185,900	0	304,000	305,313	(1,313)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	833,415	462,376	371,039	3,417,362	2,698,657	718,705	6,599,711	5,775,100	824,611	2,649,335	2,558,903	90,432
OPERATING REVENUES LESS EXPENSES BEFORE DEPRECIATION	393,685	570,771	177,086	83,338	865,746	782,408	(12,211)	874,392	886,603	(563,940)	(418,800)	145,140
NON-OPERATING REVENUES												
Operating Transfers-in				250,000	41,832	(208,168)	269,953	91,941	(178,012)	7,000	-	(7,000)
Intergovernmental Loan												
Other Non-Operating Revenues												
Revenue Bond Proceeds												
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES												
Transfer to Capital Subfund							500,000	-	500,000			
Other Operating Transfers-out				698,700	679,176	19,524	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service Principal										-	-	-
Net Change in Restricted Net Assets				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56,664)	(56,664)
Interfund Loan Repayment												
Other Non-Operating Expenses							-	49,840	(49,840)			
BEGINNING WORKING CAPITAL - January 1, 2020	1,877,627	1,877,627	-	1,315,496	1,315,496	-	2,522,898	2,522,898	-	2,956,770	2,956,770	-
ENDING WORKING CAPITAL - December 31, 2020	2,271,312	2,448,398	177,086	950,134	1,543,898	593,764	2,280,640	3,489,231	1,208,591	2,399,830	2,594,634	194,804
NET CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL (see Note)	393,685	570,771	177,086	(365,362)	228,402	593,764	(242,258)	966,333	1,208,591	(556,940)	(362,136)	194,804
CAPITAL FUND:												
CAPITAL REVENUES												
Interest Revenue							-	5,027	5,027	-	17,724	17,724
Grants										133,700	133,728	28
Contributions							-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Operating Revenue							-	7,405	7,405	-	12,782	12,782
Increase In Contributions - System Development							-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund Revenues							-	-	-	1,585,105	1,661,194	76,089
Increase In Contributions - FAA							-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds of Debt Activity							-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In from Operating Sub-Fund							500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-
Transfer In from Other Funds							25,000	23,222	(1,778)	868,600	-	(868,600)
TOTAL CAPITAL REVENUES							525,000	35,654	(489,346)	2,587,405	1,825,428	(761,977)
CAPITAL EXPENSES												
Other Non-Operating Expense							-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase In Fixed Assets - Salaries							-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase In Fixed Assets - Benefits							-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase In Fixed Assets - Services							300	61	239	500	309	191
Increase In Fixed Assets - Site Improvements									-			-
Increase In Fixed Assets - Equipment							1,186,527	742,323	444,204	2,941,150	1,629,845	1,311,305
Increase In Fixed Assets - Construction							-	-	-	1,140,000	-	1,140,000
Operating Transfers Out							-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENSES							1,186,827	742,383	444,444	4,081,650	1,630,153	2,451,497
BEGINNING WORKING CAPITAL - January 1, 2020							1,445,614	1,445,614	-	4,419,304	4,419,304	-
ENDING WORKING CAPITAL - December 31, 2020							783,787	738,885	(44,902)	2,925,059	4,614,578	1,689,519
NET CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL (see Note)							(661,827)	(706,729)	(44,902)	(1,494,245)	195,274	1,689,519
Total Change in Working Capital	393,685	570,771	177,086	(365,362)	228,402	593,764	(904,085)	259,604	1,163,689	(2,051,185)	(166,862)	1,884,323
(*) Depreciation	-	-		-	-		530,000	379,334		1,300,000	1,372,284	

Working Capital = Current Assets minus Current Liabilities

AGENDA BILL APPROVAL FORM

Agenda Subject:
King County Population Projections (Tate)(15 Minutes)

Date:
March 2, 2021

Department:
Community Development

Attachments:
Attachment A – PowerPoint presentation for the March 8, 2021 City Council Study Session Meeting by Rebeccah Maskin, of King County on the development of the Core Cities Growth Targets.

Budget Impact:
Current Budget: $0
Proposed Revision: $0
Revised Budget: $0

Administrative Recommendation:

For discussion only.

Background Summary:

As a part of the 2021 Countywide Planning Policies update, King County is leading the process to set new growth targets for jurisdictions to use in the 2024 periodic update of comprehensive plans. Creating growth targets is a collaborative effort in King County, facilitated by King County staff with the participation of planning staff from each jurisdiction. The process uses the Puget Sound Regional Council's VISION 2050 Regional Growth Strategy as a platform for distributing growth to King County and Regional Geographies within King County, and a deliberative process to refine a set of preliminary housing and job growth targets for each jurisdiction. Ultimately, growth targets will be finalized by the Growth Management Planning Council who will make a recommendation to the King County Council for adoption into the adopted 2021 Countywide Planning Policies.

Interpreting Growth Targets:

Growth Targets are policy statements about the amount of housing and job growth each jurisdiction is planning for. Under the Growth Management Act, all jurisdictions share a role in accommodating future growth, though the amount will differ by the role each jurisdiction plays in the county and region. Targets express growth over a range of time (2019-2044 for the targets in progress), and are generally set independently from the last targeting exercise, i.e., the 2019-2044 targets will replace the 2006-2035.

Targets form the basis for the land use assumptions in comprehensive plans. Drawing from PSRC's guidance on growth targets in VISION 2050, the land use assumptions used in comprehensive plans must be substantially consistent with adopted growth targets. As such, growth targets are the numbers jurisdictions should be aiming for in their plans, and all King County jurisdictions are encouraged to fully participate in setting growth targets, to ensure they reflect anticipated future growth.

How the Urban Growth Capacity Report (Buildable Lands) Relates to Growth Targets:

The Urban Growth Capacity Report and growth target setting are separate but intersecting components of growth management in King County. The Urban Growth Capacity Report is a mid-cycle performance check on growth and planning goals of adopted comprehensive plans, including adopted growth targets. For the 2021 Urban Growth Capacity Report, this will mean reporting on adopted 2006-35 growth targets and 2015 comprehensive plans.

The growth target setting process will support the 2024 periodic update of comprehensive plans, with targets covering roughly 2019-2044. The calculated capacity from the Urban Growth Capacity Report is a key reference for the growth target setting process, as jurisdictions want to understand and compare their relative amounts of capacity, but jurisdictions may consider a number of additional factors in setting their growth target.

Because capacity calculated in the Urban Growth Capacity Report is constrained by the assumptions of currently adopted plans and recently developed housing and workplaces, it may not reflect the entirety of the planned future for a jurisdiction. For example, a newly permitted major development, planned visioning around a neighborhood center, or a necessary zoning change around a future infrastructure investment may not be accounted for in the capacity calculation from the Urban Growth Capacity Report. King County's growth target setting process makes space for a variety of additional related factors to be considered alongside of the initial and final capacity as calculated through the Urban Growth Capacity process. Comprehensive plans should have land capacity analyses to support their growth assumptions. These may be based on the Urban Growth Capacity Report and incorporate new analysis for places where future development is likely to differ.

Creating Preliminary Target Ranges:

Step 1: Create Countywide and Regional Geography Allocations

Drawing from the VISION 2050 Regional Growth Strategy PSRC's Regional Macroeconomic Forecast, King County's share of regional growth (50% population, 59% employment) is applied to the forecasted regional growth for 2019-2044, to create the countywide growth allocation. Then the Regional Geography shares of growth are applied to the countywide growth allocation, to create the 2019-2044 Regional Geography allocations. Population is converted to housing units by Regional Geography, using assumptions tailored to each regional geography. The Regional Geography total housing and job allocations are located at the bottom of the Inputs tab in the refined preliminary target range spreadsheets.

Step 2: Select Data Factors

Data factors are relevant data variables used to break out the Regional Geography allocations to preliminary growth targets for each jurisdiction. Data factors were identified from past growth targets setting exercises, and input from planners and staff on the Growth Management Planning Council's Interjurisdictional Team, and the Urban Growth Capacity Technical Committee. The data factors selected include: current 2006-2035 targets, recent jobs and housing growth (2012-2018, and 2006-2019 respectively), current jobs and housing estimates (2019 and 2020, respectively), jurisdiction land area, and initial capacity estimates of housing units and non-residential square feet, from draft Urban Growth Capacity Report data. Though they have not progressed through the Regional Geography level target setting deliberations, two additional series of weighed data factors were created for some jurisdictions. Metro cities, Core cities, and High Capacity Transit Communities have an additional set of data factors weighted by the number of high capacity transit stops within a jurisdiction. Metro cities and Core cities also have an additional set of data factors weighted by the number of designated regional centers in each city.

High capacity transit stops were determined by the Puget Sound Regional Council as an input to VISION 2050, and include existing and planned light rail, commuter rail, ferry, bus rapid transit, and high-frequency, all-day service bus stops.

Step 3: Collect Data Factors

Once defined, data factors are collected from state, regional, and local sources. These sources are listed below.

Housing Units 2020: OFM April 1st estimates for 2020
Jobs 2019: PSRC/ESD Total employment, less construction/resource sector jobs
HU Target: 2006-35 extended targets
Jobs Target: 2006-35 extended targets
Land Area: Area of jurisdiction in acres
HU 2006-19: OFM Small Area Estimates
Jobs 2012-18: PSRC/ESD Total Employment, less construction/resource sector
HU Capacity: initial residential capacity from Urban Growth Capacity Phase 3 reporting, expressed in housing units
Job Capacity: initial non-residential capacity from Urban Growth Capacity Phase 3 reporting. Non-residential capacity was converted to jobs via two assumptions: in industrial zones by multiplying area by an assumption of 750 sq ft/job; in other non-residential zones by multiplying area by an assumption of 350 sq ft/job

Step 4: Convert Raw Data Factors into Shares (%) to Apply to Regional Geography Allocations

After the data factors are collected, they are converted to a percentage share that can be applied to the Regional Geography allocations to create preliminary targets for each jurisdiction. Data factors are grouped by Regional Geography and summed for a total at the Regional Geography level. Then, each jurisdiction's data factor value is divided by the Regional Geography total to create a percentage representing the share each jurisdiction within a Regional Geography. This process is repeated for each data factor.

Step 5: Apply Data Factor Shares to Regional Geography Allocations to Create Preliminary Targets

To create a preliminary target for each jurisdiction, the data factor shares from the previous step are multiplied by the Regional Geography growth allocation. This apportions the Regional Geography allocation to jurisdictions, proportionate to a jurisdiction's data factor value. This step is repeated for each data factor. Taking the different data factor derived values together creates a range for each jurisdiction. The preliminary housing growth target range for Auburn was between 9,266 and 12,725, while the preliminary jobs growth target range for the city is between 13,826 to 22,619.

Interpreting the Preliminary Target Ranges:
Each scenario shows how growth targets could look if they were allocated to cities by a single data factor. Each factor has pros and cons that make it relevant or credible (or not) as a foundation for a growth target. The table below lists the benefits and drawbacks of using a specific range value.

2020 Housing Units or 2019 Jobs	Pro	*· Most populous/job-rich cities in Regional Geography receive the most growth* *Expresses cities' current roles*
	Con	*· Doesn't account for recent growth trends or future role- maybe not a good fit for jurisdictions anticipating significant change from annexation, new infrastructure investments, or other significant changes*
Land Area	Pro	*· Similar to existing housing units or jobs, largest cities receive the most growth* *· May be helpful for cities with larger amounts of vacant land or greenfield development*
	Con	*· Not very useful indicator of density or capacity* *· Limited connection to accommodating future growth* *· Does not consider sensitive environmental areas, lack of sewer infrastructure*
2035 Housing or Job Target (existing targets)	Pro	*· Yields a proportionately similar target to 2015-era growth targets, with an updated forecast and Regional Growth Strategy* *· Helpful indicator if growth in a jurisdiction has been on target*
	Con	*· May not account for recent changes in growth* *· Less helpful for cities that have changed Regional Geography designation in VISION 2050*
Housing or Job Growth (2006 - 2018)	Pro	*· Cities that have grown more in the past ~12 years receive larger targets* *· Helpful if recent trends are indicative of future growth*
	Con	*· Does not account for the existing base or size of city* *· Less helpful if factors inducing growth are not expected to continue*
Capacity	Pro	*· Cities with greater relative capacity receive a larger target* *· Targeted growth is based on a city's capacity to absorb growth*
	Con	*· Less helpful for cities planning to add capacity to accommodate a future target, or if other anticipated changes are not yet reflected in current capacity*

Preliminary Target Range Analysis and Baselines:
<u>*Core Cities*</u>
The Core cities have coalesced around a strategy for reviewing the preliminary ranges and developing baselines for housing and jobs. The group elected to remove the land area data

factor from consideration for housing and jobs targets, and to review an additional factor: allocating jobs by the 2020 distribution of housing units. There was discussion about removing the outlying high and low values for each city and the 2020 housing data factor from the ranges, but no consensus on either item. To consider the recent job growth factor while accommodating cities that have experienced job losses over the 2006-18 period, the group elected to also examine a more recent period of growth, e.g., 2012-18, where job gains are more likely.

To establish a baseline, the staff working group agreed to start from an average of the remaining unweighted data factors. The average will be presented alongside of the initial capacity from the Urban Growth Capacity Report and the existing adopted growth targets for comparison. King County will provide this information to cities, along with additional documentation and a dashboard link at least a week prior to the next Core Cities meeting, to allow cities to digest and form a position on their draft growth target.

After determining the data ranges to include in calculating a baseline preliminary target at the December meeting, the Core cities each shared an initial position and reaction to the baseline job and housing targets. In February, core cities staff coordinated, and Auburn has been allocated 12,000 housing units for future growth. This figure is supported by the models run by King County, the Housing Action Plan Existing Conditions Report identifying an underproduction of housing in Auburn by 2,361 (meaning 2,361 more households or families moved into Auburn than houses that were built during the same timeframe). Jobs growth targets are under current discussion.

Reviewed by Council Committees:

Councilmember:		**Staff:**	Tate
Meeting Date:	March 8, 2021	Item Number:	

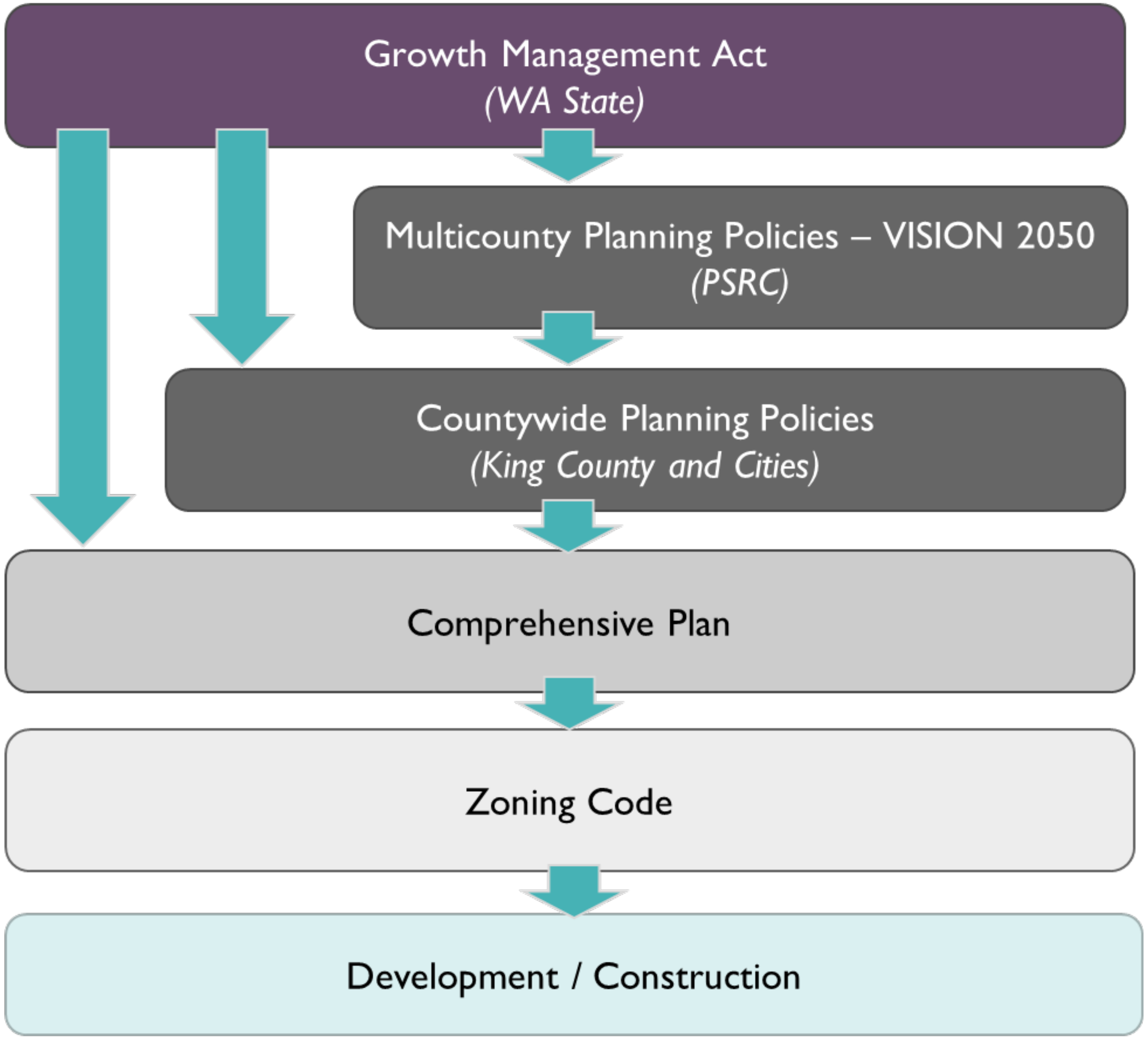
KING COUNTY COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES & GROWTH TARGETS

PRESENTATION FOR AUBURN CITY COUNCIL
MARCH 8, 2021

King County

TONIGHT'S AGENDA

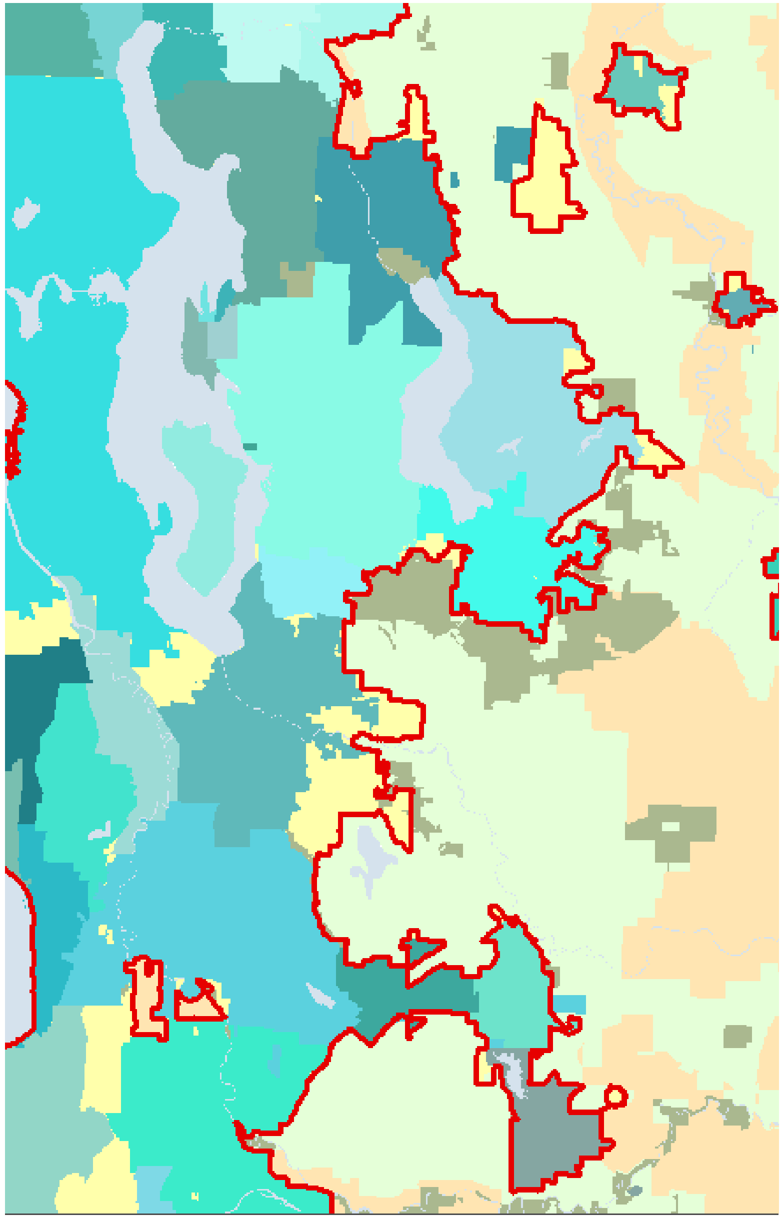
- GMA + GMPC Overview
- Countywide Planning Policies Update
- Growth Targets
- Schedule



IMPLEMENTING THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

GROWTH MANAGEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL (GMPC)

- Established in 1992 via Interlocal Agreement
- Convened by the King County Executive
- Members representing: King County, City of Seattle, Sound Cities Associations
- Ex-Officio members representing: Special Purpose Districts, School Districts, Port of Seattle
- Oversee the Countywide Planning Policies including: the UGA, Growth Targets, policies for topics of a countywide nature that cross jurisdictional lines
- Make recommendations to the King County Council
- Ratification: after approval and ratification by the King County Council, approval of amendments within 90 days by county & cities representing at least 70% of the population and 30% of those jurisdictions



Countywide Planning Policies establish:

- Guidance for the comprehensive plans
- Urban growth area boundary
- Criteria for revising growth boundary
- Growth targets for each jurisdiction
- Criteria for defining urban centers and manufacturing/industrial centers
- Policies for issues of a countywide nature

WHY UPDATE COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES NOW?

- VISION 2050 update + Regional Centers Framework
- New growth targets for 2024 Comprehensive Plans
- Policy guidance for 2024 Comprehensive Plans
- Other policy and legislative changes since 2012
- Policy recommendations from GMPC's Affordable Housing Committee

2021 COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Establish a focused scope for review based on the 2012 baseline

Center social equity & health

Integrate regional policy & legislative changes

- VISION 2050
- GMA amendments – e.g. for buildable lands
- ST3 and other regional transit investments
- King County 4:1 Program changes
- Policy recommendations from the GMPC's Affordable Housing Committee

Provide clear, actionable direction for comprehensive plans

Implement RGS with 2044 growth targets that form the land use basis for periodic comprehensive plan updates

CHAPTER CONCEPTS

Environment: *Access to healthy environment*

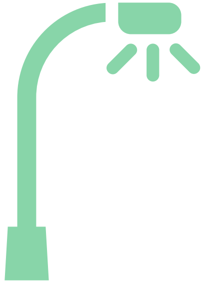
Development Patterns: *Access to high opportunity areas for all; revise centers criteria*

Housing: *Create affordable housing in areas with reliable and easy access to job centers*

CHAPTER CONCEPTS

Economy: *Prioritize diversity of living-wage jobs*

Transportation: *Emphasize creating an equitable transportation system that is safe for all users*



Public Facilities + Services: *Broaden resilience and recovery policy to include an awareness of communications with these communities*

2044 GROWTH TARGETS

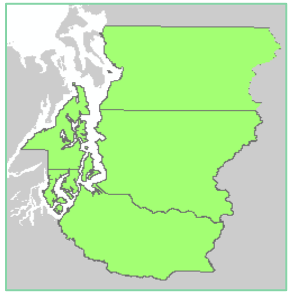
- Growth Targets Development Process
- Countywide and Regional Geography allocations
- Next Steps

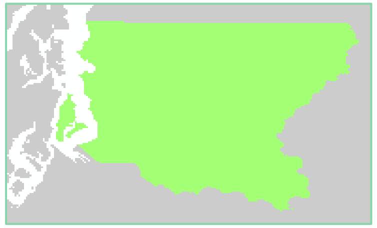
WHAT ARE GROWTH TARGETS?

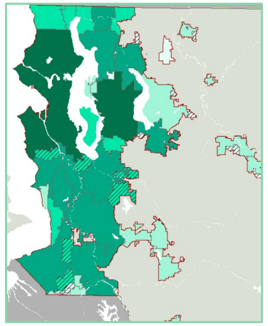
- Growth targets are:
  - A policy statement about the amount of housing and jobs each jurisdiction will plan for in 2024 comprehensive plans
  - Part of the Countywide Planning Policies
  - For the urban area only
  - For at least a 20-year period
  - Created collaboratively by all cities and King County

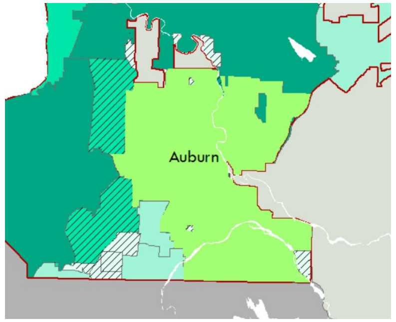
GROWTH TARGET PROCESS

Regional Forecast → County Growth Projections → Regional Geography Allocations → City/PAA Growth Target Ranges → City/PAA Growth Targets → Comp Plans









Data Sources

VISION 2050 Regional Growth Strategy

County/Local Factors

OFM

Pop→ HU

GROWTH TARGETS
KEY ASSUMPTIONS + PROCESS

Regional Forecast

Regional Population and Job Growth 2019-2044

- Data Source: PSRC Regional Forecast
- Assumptions: Central Puget Sound counties have agreed to use this forecast for growth target setting

	Population Growth	Job Growth
Region	1,321,700	884,450

GROWTH TARGETS
KEY ASSUMPTIONS + PROCESS

County Growth Projections

Countywide Population and Job Growth 2019-2044

- Data Source: County growth share from VISION 2050 Regional Growth Strategy
- Assumptions: Apply growth share to regional forecasted growth 2019-2044

	Population Growth Share	Job Growth Share
King County	**50%**	**59%**
Kitsap County	5%	5%
Pierce County	21%	17%
Snohomish County	25%	19%

GROWTH TARGETS
KEY ASSUMPTIONS + PROCESS

Regional Geography Allocations

Regional Geography Housing Unit and Job Growth 2019-2044:

- Data Sources:
  - Regional Geography growth shares from VISION 2050 Regional Growth Strategy
  - Demographic data from OFM, Census Bureau
- Assumptions:
  - Apply RG growth share to countywide growth 2019-2044
  - Convert population to housing units with household assumptions for each Regional Geography

GROWTH TARGETS
KEY ASSUMPTIONS + PROCESS

Regional Geography Allocations

Regional Geography Housing Unit and Job Growth 2019-2044:

Regional Geography	Population Growth Share	Job Growth Share
Metro Cities	44%	46%
Core Cities	40%	45%
High Capacity Transit Communities	11%	6%
Cities and Towns	5%	3%
Urban Unincorporated	<1%	<1%
Rural	1%	<1%

More on Assumptions:

- Urban Unincorporated King County's largest potential annexation areas are in High Capacity Transit Communities
- Cities in the rural area include affiliated PAA
- Targets are not created for the rural area
- Household size, vacancy rate, and group quarters assumptions are unique to Regional Geographies, and reflect long-term and recent trends

COUNTYWIDE AND REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY ALLOCATIONS

King County 2019-2044	
Population	660,850
Housing Units	296,800
Jobs	490,850

2019-2044 Growth	Metro	Core	HCT	Cities and Towns	Urban Unincorporated
Population	*288,400*	*261,900*	*69,650*	*33,300*	*3,000*
Housing Units	134,500	112,850	29,950	14,000	1,300
Jobs	223,500	222,800	28,750	12,950	700

*Regional Growth Strategy Rural area growth: 4,200 Housing Units, 2,150 Jobs

COUNTYWIDE AND REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY ALLOCATIONS

	3. Preliminary Targets allocated by proportion of:									
	Housing					Jobs				
Jurisdiction	Housing Units 2020	HU Target	HU 2006-18	HU Capacity	2019 Jobs	Jobs 2019	Jobs Target	Jobs 2012-18	Job Capacity	Housing Units 2020
Auburn	**10,397**	**12,725**	**11,292**	**9,266**	**10,023**	**19,785**	**22,619**	**15,338**	**13,826**	**20,525**
Bothell	4,846	5,040	8,004	5,293	3,735	7,373	5,845	10,782	6,068	9,567
Burien	7,911	5,873	3,602	12,472	2,851	5,628	5,798	707	155	15,617
Federal Way	14,169	10,715	8,038	3,175	6,793	13,409	14,378	4,637	24,455	27,970
Issaquah	6,609	7,606	15,747	13,485	6,404	12,642	23,379	22,515	21,002	13,046
Kent	18,361	12,262	13,933	10,867	16,370	32,315	15,524	33,717	33,090	36,246
Kirkland	15,155	11,336	11,192	12,892	11,191	22,093	24,372	31,832	16,993	29,916
Redmond	11,667	13,565	17,369	14,640	21,764	42,964	26,886	52,875	12,688	23,031
Renton	16,364	19,649	19,927	16,876	15,349	30,300	33,899	23,507	26,045	32,303
SeaTac	4,108	7,672	1,651	7,690	8,317	16,419	29,574	23,927	44,455	8,110
Tukwila	3,271	6,416	2,104	6,205	10,062	19,863	20,515	2,951	24,011	6,458
RG Total	112,859	112,859	112,859	112,859	112,859	222,789	222,789	222,789	222,789	222,789

GROWTH TARGETS
KEY ASSUMPTIONS + PROCESS

City/PAA Growth Target Ranges

City and Potential Annexation Area Ranges of Housing Unit and Job Growth 2019-2044

- Data Sources:
  - Growth data from OFM, Census Bureau, PSRC
  - Capacity from the Urban Growth Capacity Report
- Assumptions:
  - Allocate housing units and jobs proportionately to cities within regional geographies, based on data factors

GROWTH TARGETS
KEY ASSUMPTIONS + PROCESS

City/PAA Growth Targets

City and PAA Housing Unit and Job Growth 2019-2044:

- Data Sources:
  - Preliminary target ranges (previous step)
  - Countywide discussion and deliberation
- Assumptions:
  - Convene cities by Regional Geography
  - Review methods and city ranges
  - Collaboratively determine local growth targets

GROWTH TARGETS NEXT STEPS

- Continue convening Regional Geography meetings to deliberate targets (through mid-March 2021)
- Prepare draft targets for March 2021 GMPC meetings

COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES MILESTONES AND ADOPTION

CPP Public Review Draft → GMPC Approval → King County Council Adoption → City Ratification

CPP Public Review Draft	GMPC Approval	King County Council Adoption	City Ratification
March 2021	June 2021	3Q 2021	4Q 2021

FOR MORE INFORMATION
GMPC WEBSITE

THE KING COUNTY INTERJURISDICTIONAL TEAM

FACILITATOR: KAREN WOLF, FAICP: KAREN.WOLF@KINGCOUNTY.GOV

GROWTH TARGETS LEAD: REBECCAH MASKIN: RMASKIN@KINGCOUNTY.GOV

AGENDA BILL APPROVAL FORM

Agenda Subject:
2020 Inspectional Services Reports (O'Neil)(30 Minutes)

Date:
March 3, 2021

Department:
Police

Attachments:
2020 Inspectional Services Reports
2020 Annual CIA Review
2020 Annual use of Force Review

Budget Impact:
Current Budget: $0
Proposed Revision: $0
Revised Budget: $0

Administrative Recommendation:

For discussion only.

Background Summary:

Commander Steve Stocker will present an analysis on the 2020 Inspectional Service Reports: Commendations, Inquiries, and Allegations (CIA) and Use of Force.

Reviewed by Council Committees:

Councilmember:

Staff: O'Neil

Meeting Date: March 8, 2021

Item Number:

2020 INSPECTIONAL SERVICES REPORTS

CIA AND USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

CIA SUMMARY

	Increase/decrease from 2019
• CAD incidents – 73,998	-14%
• Case reports – 15,299	-9%
• Arrests – 3,629	-21.2%
• Booked into Score – 1,652	-42.9%
• Infractions/Citations – 8,110	+11.7%

COMMENDATIONS

Year	Total Commendations	Letter of Commendation	Medal of Distinction	Life Saving	Medal of Valor	Medal of Merit
2017	99	5	0	15	0	0
2018	71	1	0	7	1	0
2019	93	7	0	11	0	4
2020	**167**	**16**	**3**	**10**	**0**	**0**

INTERNAL INVESTIGATION

- **Possible violation of policy, force, bias policing, false arrest. More serious allegation.**

Year	CAD Incidents	Internal Investigations	Inv. With Misconduct	Total Employees	Emp. With Misconduct
2017	97,843	14 (.01%)	6	20	6
2018	96,884	7 (.007%)	6	9	7
2019	86,062	18 (.02%)	11	17	13
2020	**73,998**	**9 (.01%)**	**6**	**9**	**6**

SUPERVISORY INQUIRY

- **Complaint of service delivery, demeanor, customer service, etc.**

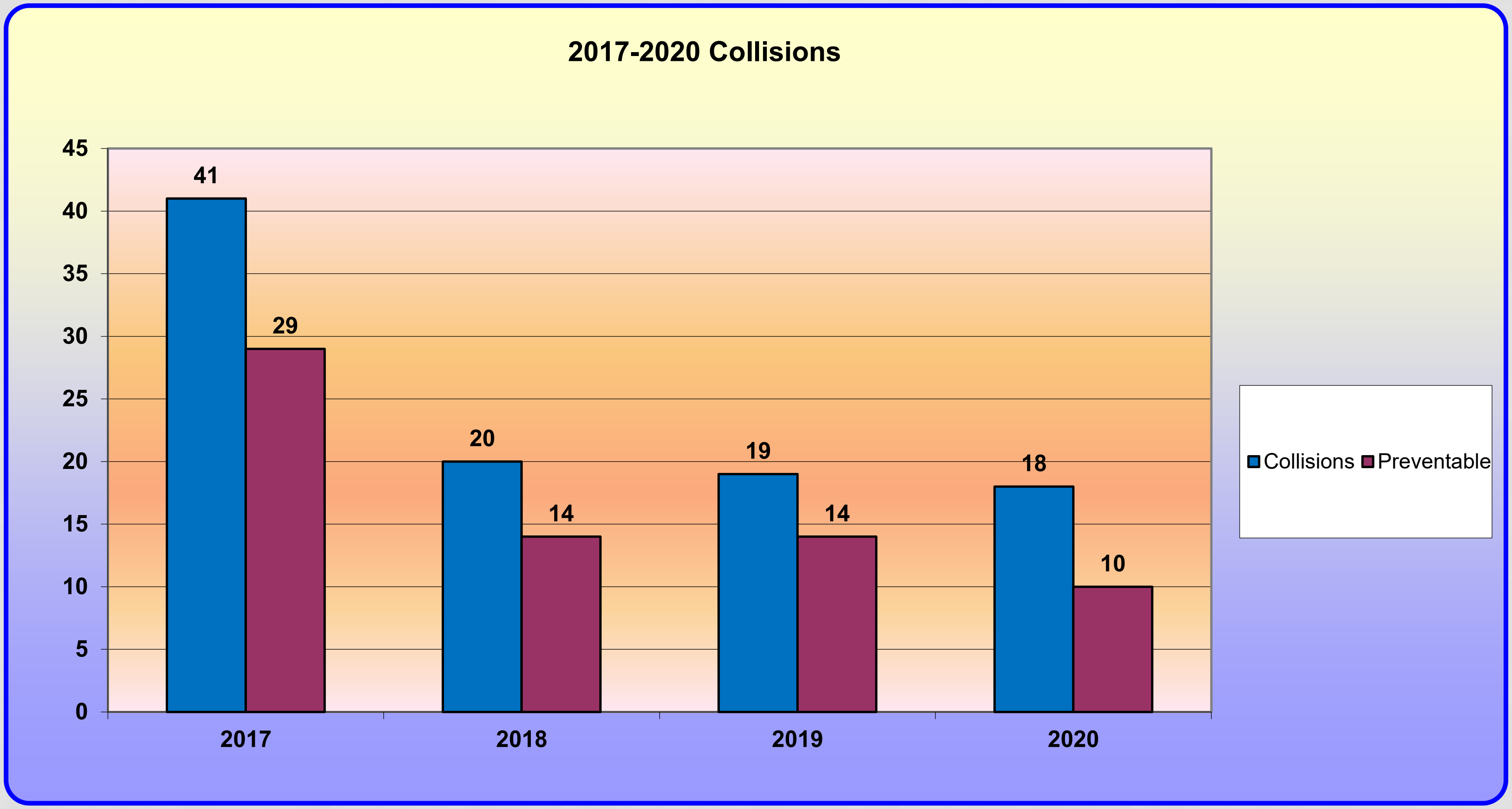
Year	CAD Incidents	Supervisory Inquiries	Inquiries with Unacceptable Performance	Involved Employees	Employees with Unacceptable Performance
2017	97,843	14 (.01%)	8	16	8
2018	96,884	20 (.02%)	10	20	12
2019	86,062	11 (.01%)	7	12	6
2020	**73,998**	**21 (.03%)**	**12**	**21**	**11**

ALLEGATIONS

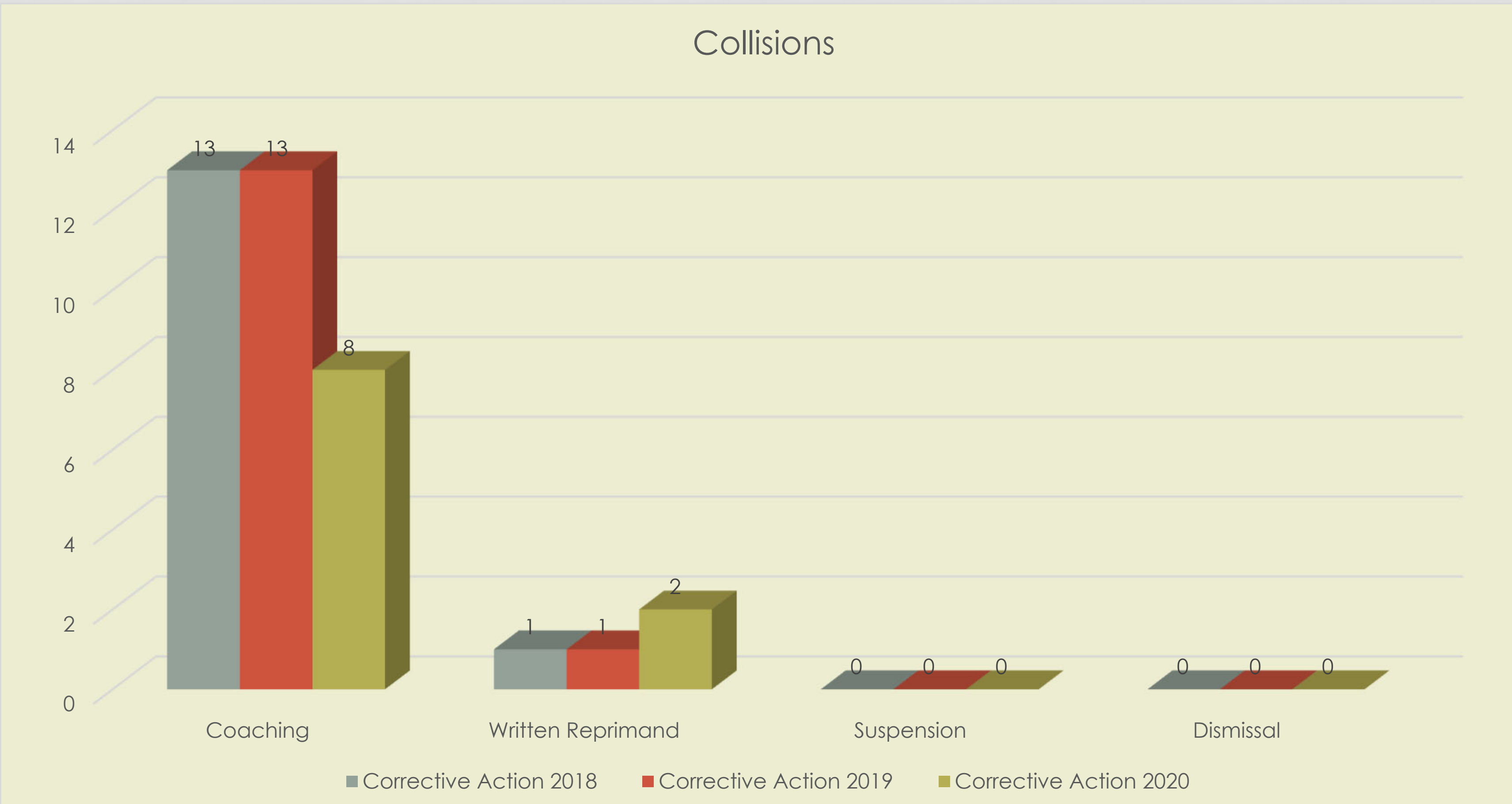
- Inquiries and Internal investigations combined

Allegation	Total	No Misconduct/ Acceptable Performance	Misconduct/ Unacceptable performance	No Conclusion/ Pending
Violation of General Policy	2	1	1	0
De-Escalation Policy	2	0	2	0
Discourtesy/Conduct Unbecoming	5	3	2	0
Neglect of Duty	1	0	1	0
Code of Conduct	11	7	4	0
Fail to Notify Supervisor	1	0	1	0
False Arrest	2	2	0	0
Harassment	1	1	0	0
K9 Policy Violation	1	0	1	0
Excessive Force	7	5	2	0
Biased Policing/Discrimination	2	2	0	0
Dereliction of duty	1	0	1	0
No Show/Late for Work	2	0	2	0
Take Home Car Policy	1	0	1	0
Slow/No Response	2	0	2	0
Totals	**41**	**21**	**20**	**0**

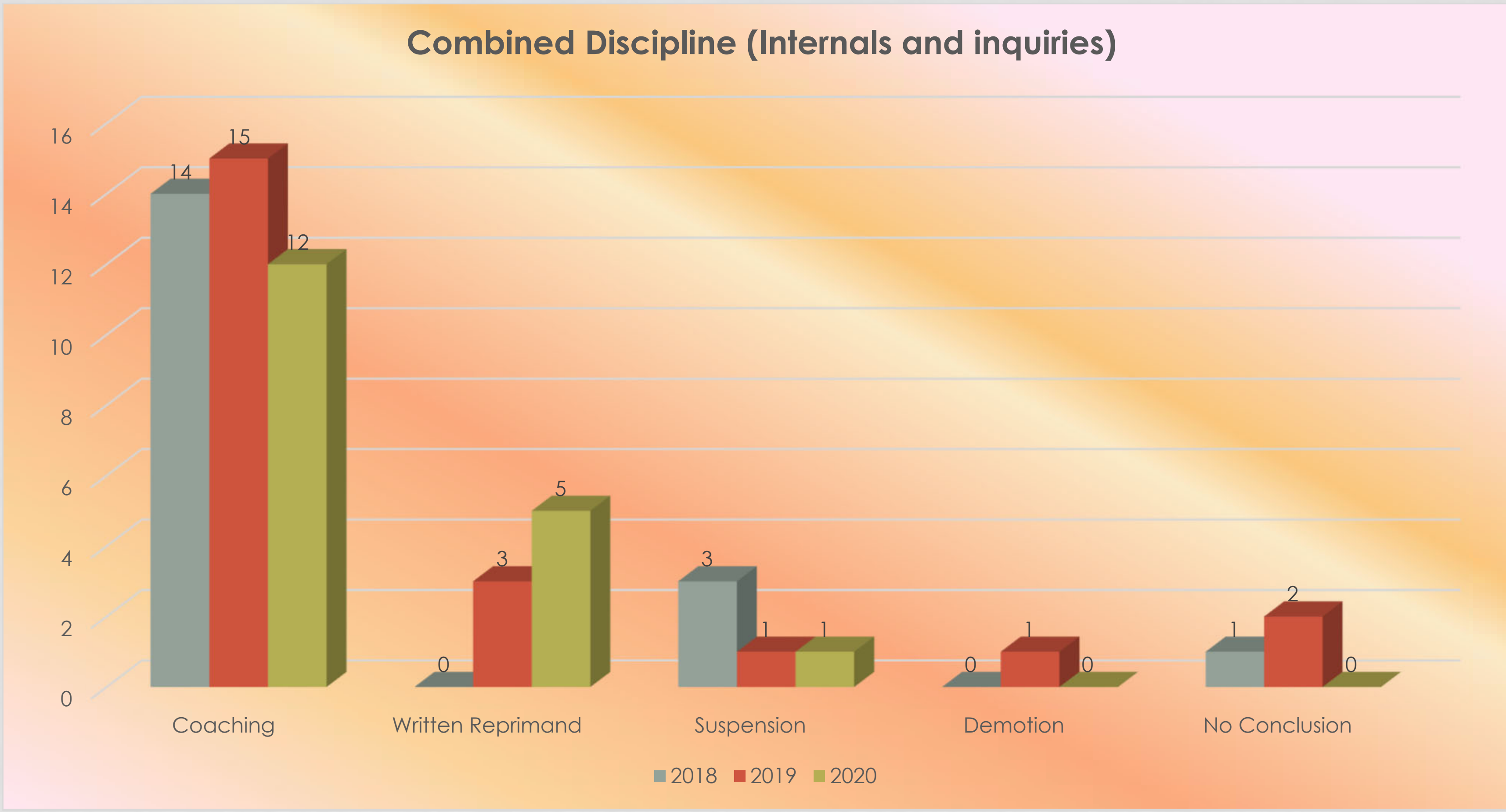
COLLISIONS


2017-2020 Collisions
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
41
29
20
14
19
14
18
10
2017
2018
2019
2020
Collisions
Preventable

CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR COLLISIONS



COMBINED DISCIPLINE

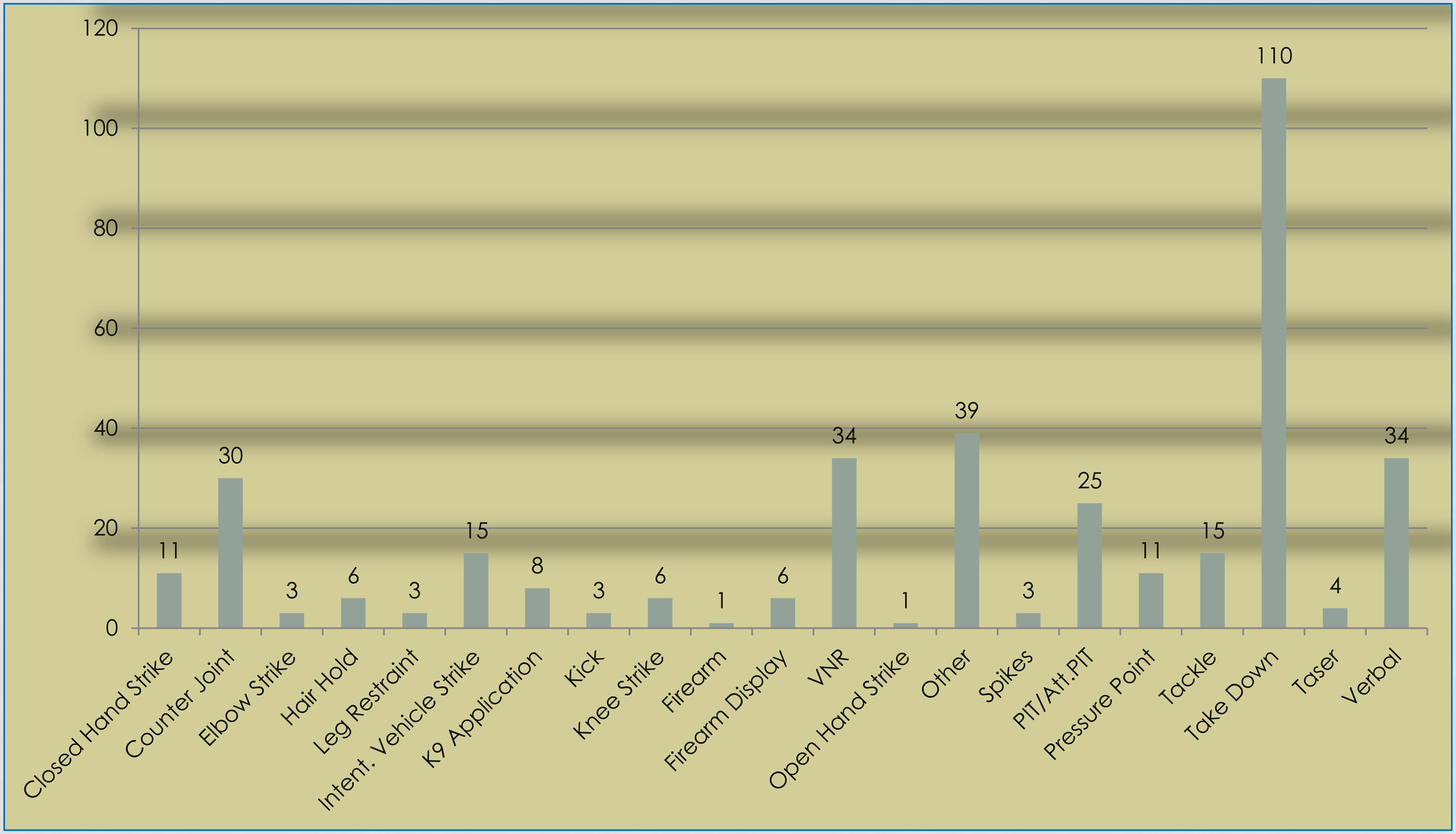


USE OF FORCE COMPARISON

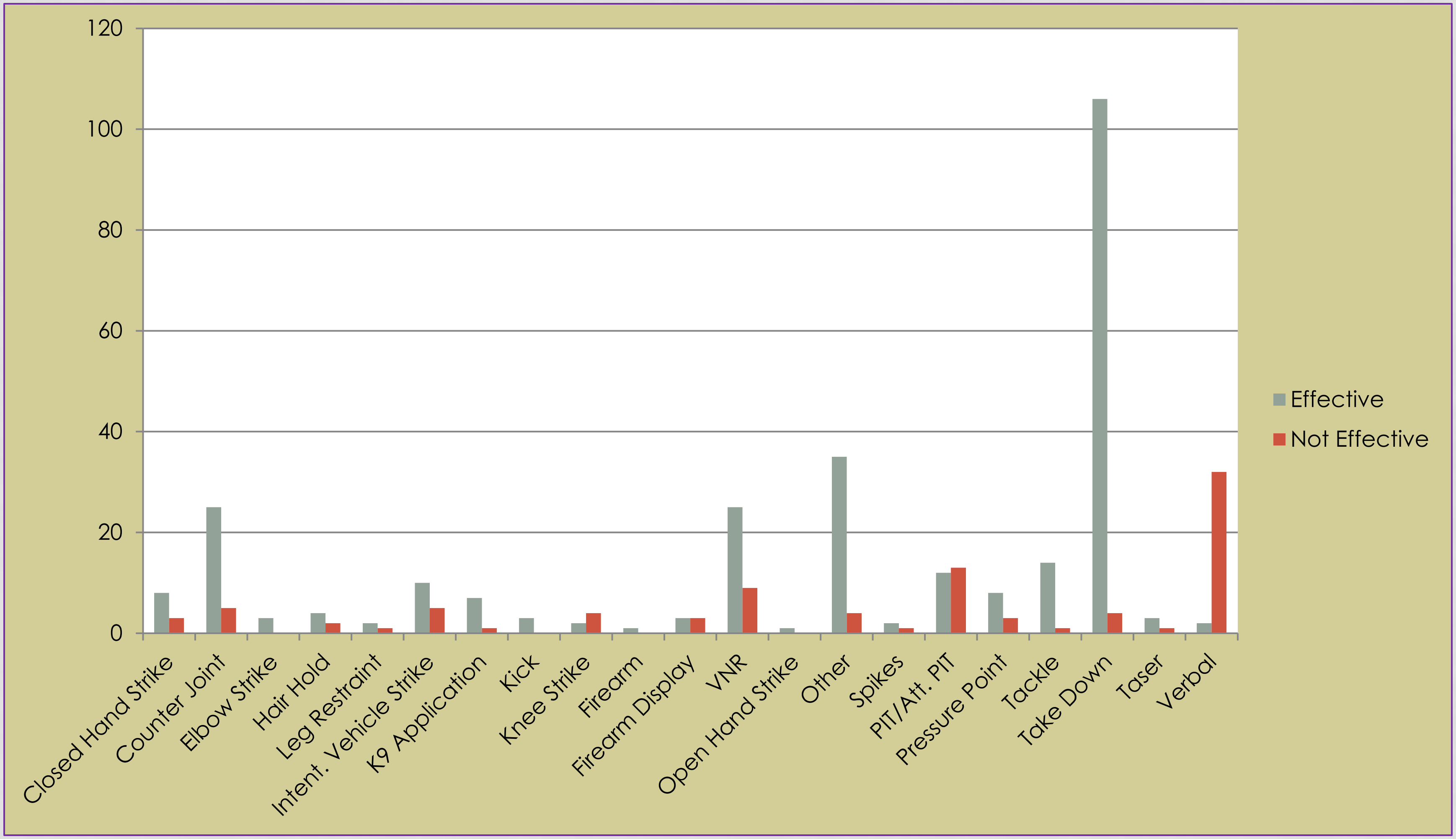
Force Reports

Year	Use of force reports	Excessive Force Allegations	Sustained Allegations
2017	217	7	0
2018	252	2	0
2019	214	3	0
2020	**231**	**7**	**2**

FORCE TYPES


120
100
80
60
40
20
0
11
30
3
6
3
15
8
3
6
1
6
34
1
39
3
25
11
15
110
4
34
Closed Hand Strike
Counter Joint
Elbow Strike
Hair Hold
Leg Restraint
Intent. Vehicle Strike
K9 Application
Kick
Knee Strike
Firearm
Firearm Display
VNR
Open Hand Strike
Other
Spikes
PIT/Att.PIT
Pressure Point
Tackle
Take Down
Taser
Verbal

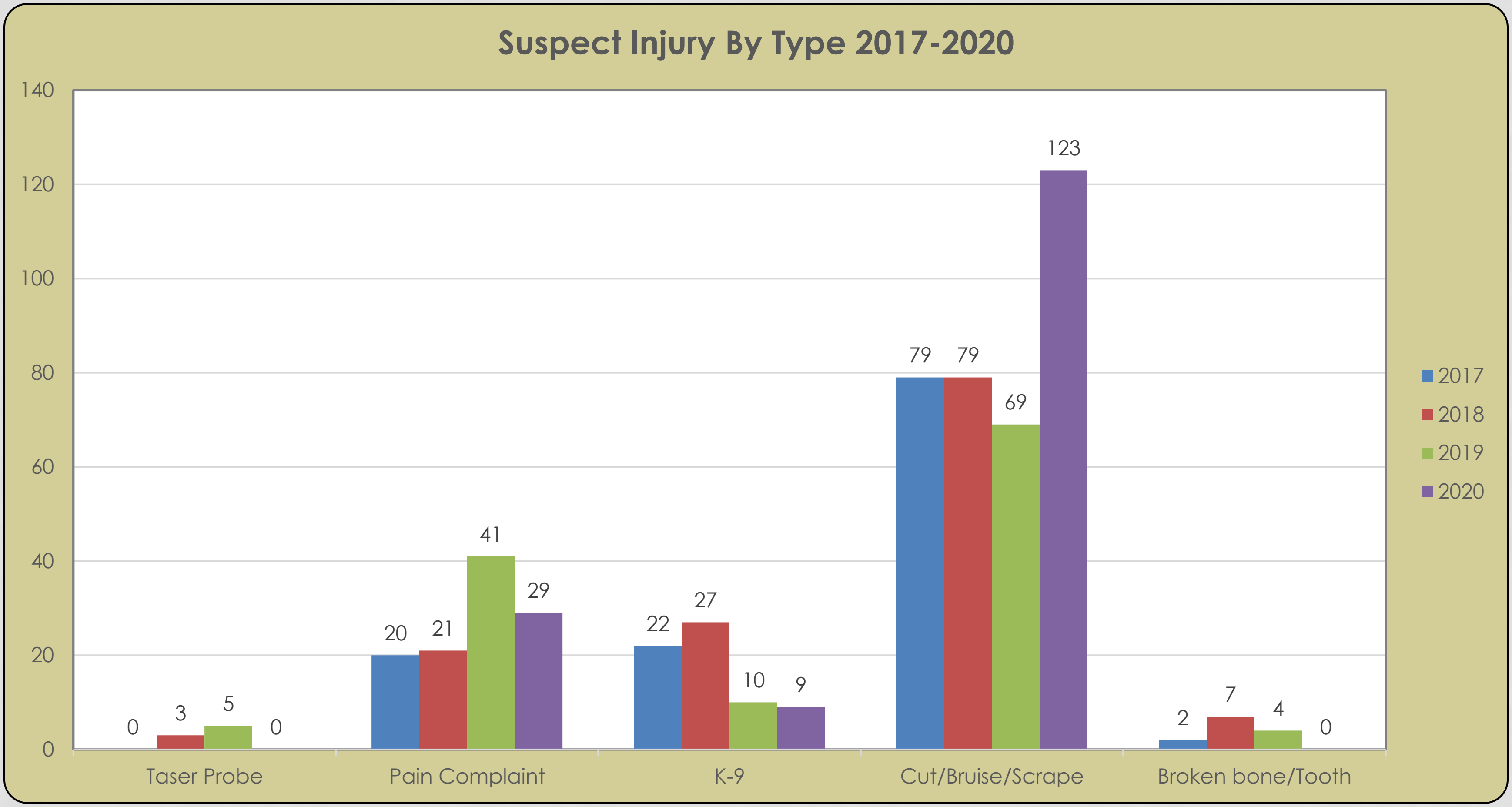
EFFECTIVE VS. NOT EFFECTIVE



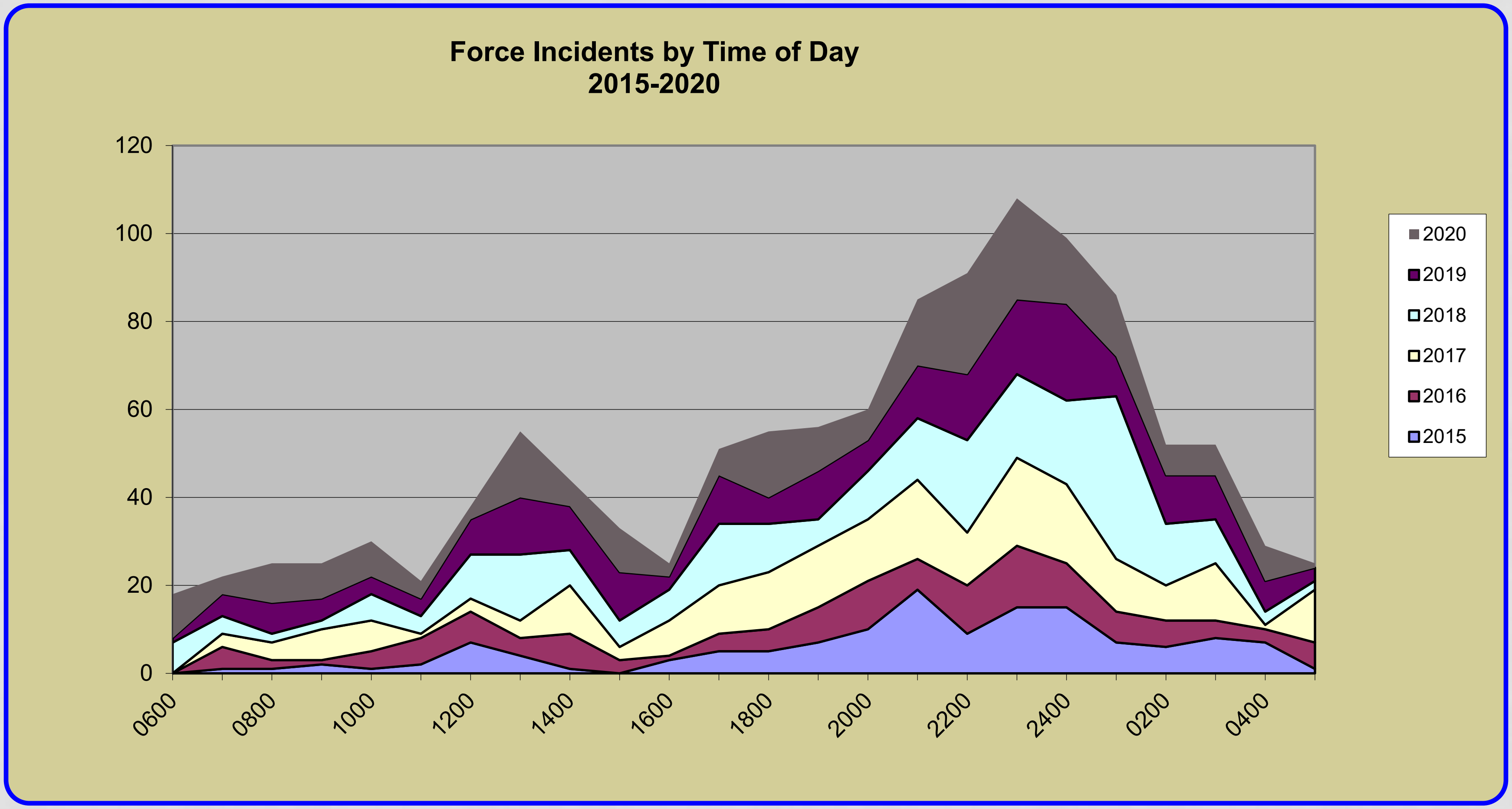
FORCE USED RESULTING IN INJURY

	Total Force Reports	Suspects Injured	Officers Injured	% of total of suspects injured
2017	217	79	23	36%
2018	252	87	35	35%
2019	214	84	31	39%
2020	**231**	**88**	**35**	**38%**

SUSPECT INJURY BY TYPE



TIME OF DAY



Force Incidents by Time of Day
2015-2020
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
0600
0800
1000
1200
1400
1600
1800
2000
2200
2400
0200
0400
2020
2019
2018
2017
2016
2015

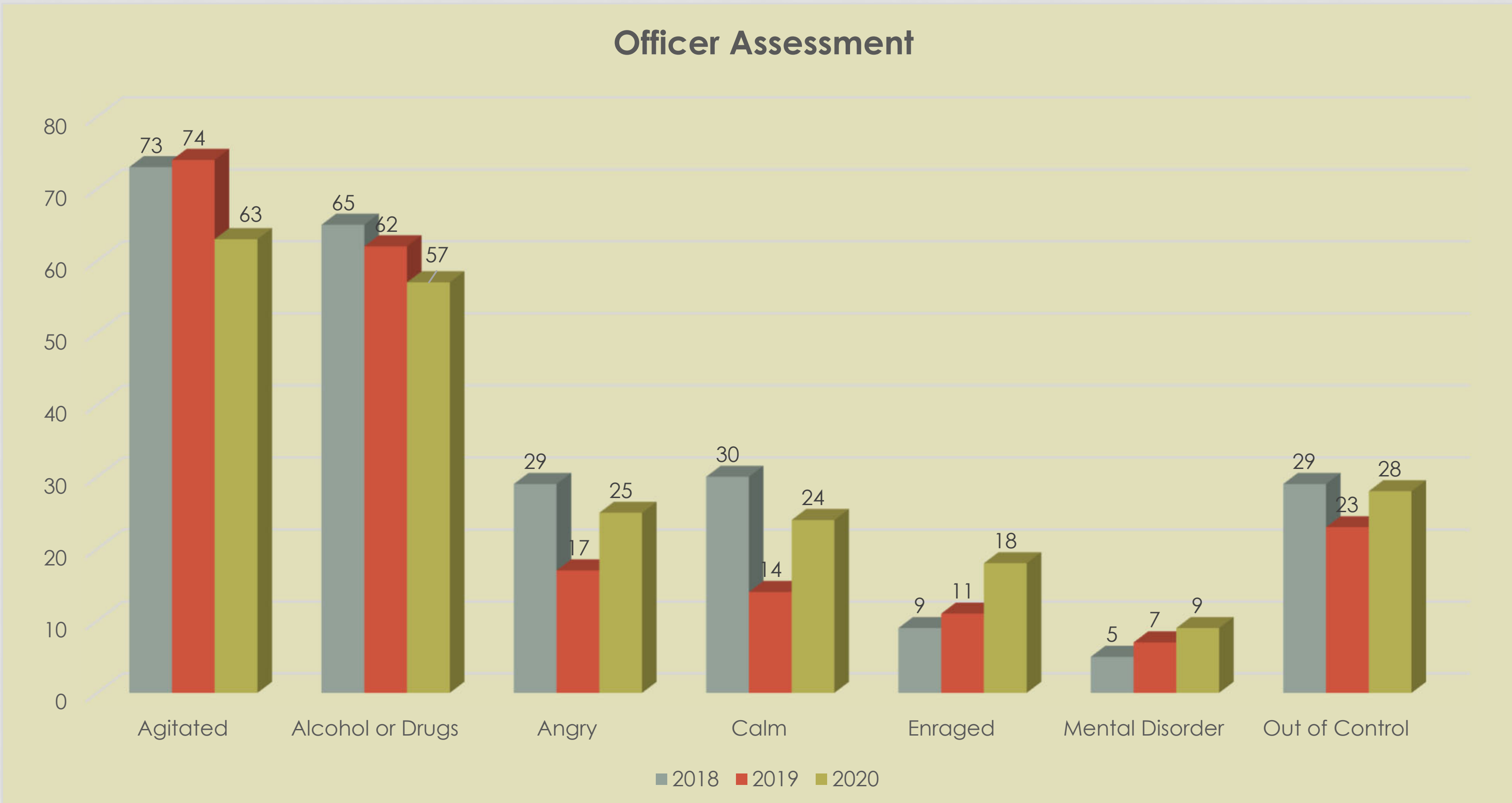
REASON FOR USE OF FORCE

	Officer Assaulted	Officer About to be Assaulted	Other About to be Assaulted	Subject With Weapon	Attempting to Escape	Refusing Commands	Other
2016	8	20	1	6	53	43	4
2017	18	17	6	5	80	71	17
2018	13	28	8	2	112	76	11
2019	16	26	4	2	77	76	13
2020	**23**	**21**	**4**	**3**	**92**	**78**	**10**

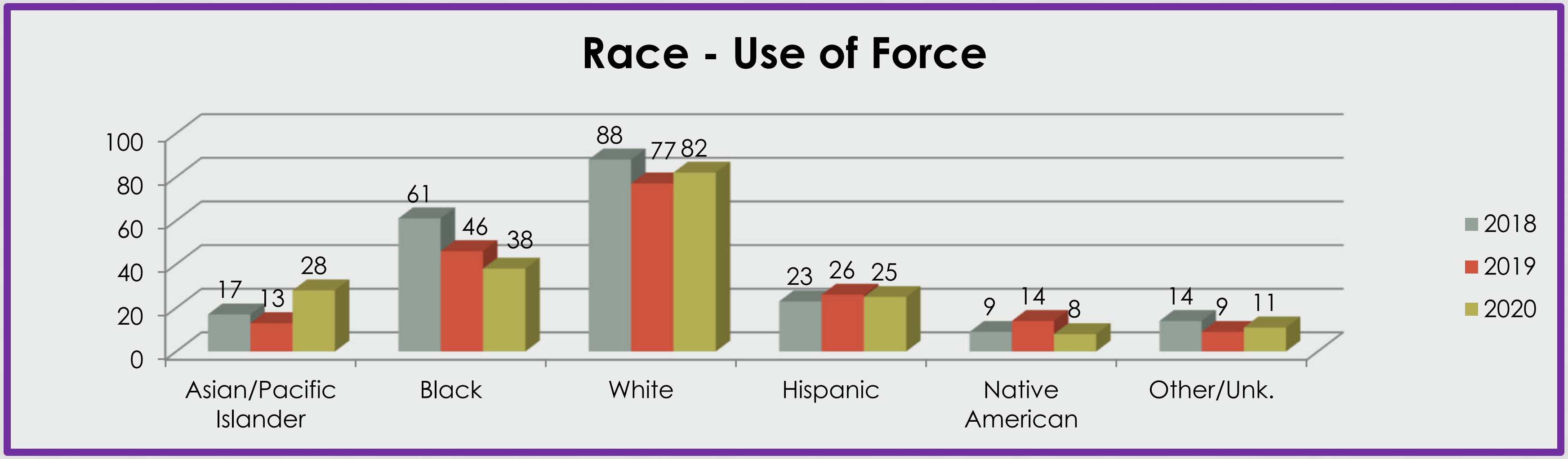
CITIZEN RESISTANCE DURING A FORCE ENCOUNTER

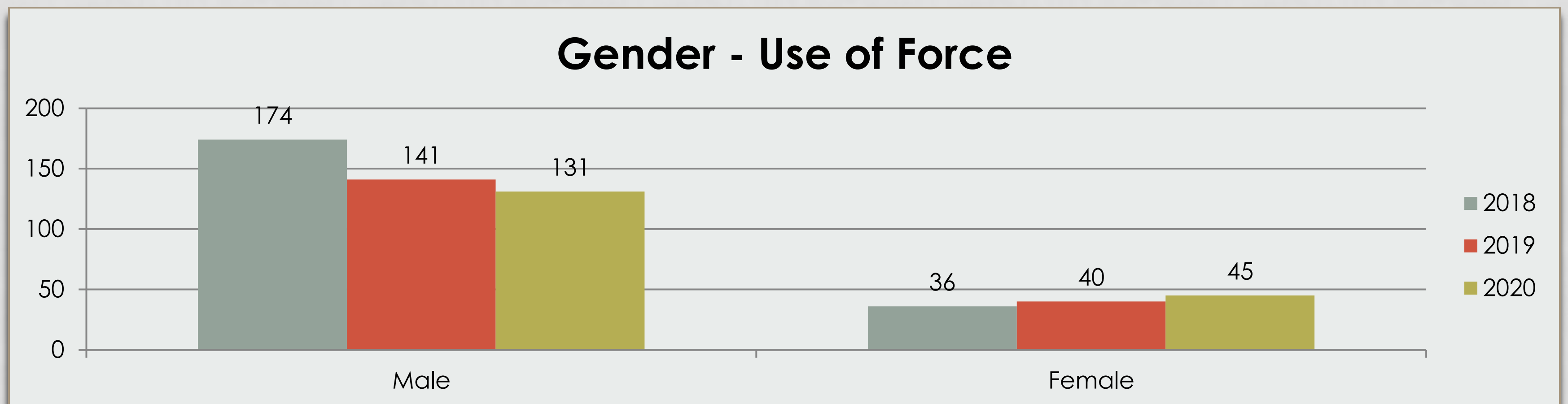
	Officer Assaulted/Threat to be Assaulted	Fighting Stance	Other About to be Assaulted	Muscular Tension/Pulled Away	Subject Trying to Flee	Refusing Commands	Other
2016	34	13	12	126	50	91	23
2017	52	16	14	219	82	162	37
2018	47	32	14	247	117	170	31
2019	48	27	10	268	66	183	21
2020	49	31	10	274	75	173	40

OFFICER ASSESSMENT OF CITIZEN



USE OF FORCE DEMOGRAPHICS





QUESTIONS

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AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT
2020
ANNUAL CIA REVIEW

CITY OF AUBURN WASHINGTON

THE AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT IS A STATE ACCREDITED AGENCY

Report prepared by Commander Steve Stocker

This annual analysis of the CIA (Commendations, Inquiries, and Allegations) investigations provides the administration of the agency and the public we serve a review of agency personnel conduct from an analytical perspective and possibly through the eyes of our community. As outlined in the Auburn Police Department Manual of Standards, the CIA system provides a standardized means of reporting, investigating, and documenting Commendations, Inquiries, Internal Investigations and Collision Reviews.

Our ***Vision Statement*** calls for us to be a premier agency that is trusted, supported, and respected. Our ***Mission Statement*** requires that our department will "provide professional Law Enforcement services to our community." To meet these demands, we must be a disciplined and a well-regulated organization. One method by which to determine our success is to evaluate our CIA process. This report illustrates how well the Auburn Police Department is perceived to be following our Vision and Mission statements, as well as our Manual of Standards.

Summary of 2020

In 2020, Auburn Police Officers responded to 73,998 CAD incidents (86,062 in 2019) and completed 15,299 case reports (16,827 in 2019). Officers made 3,629 arrests (4,606 in 2019) with 1,652 of those arrestees being booked into SCORE (2,893 in 2019), and issued 8,110 infractions/citations (7,262 in 2019). All of this activity accounts for only a portion of the personal contacts with our community members that are made by our police officers throughout the year.

Commendations

A ***Commendation*** is used to recognize actions or performance by members of the police department who act or perform in a manner that is outstanding or beyond what is normally expected. The Commendation process recognizes employees for Professionalism, Exemplary Job, Exemplary Actions, Life Saving and Heroism.

The majority of our commendations come from citizens who took the time to recognize one or more officers due to their exemplary and professional work. These commendations range from officers conducting school speeches, helping someone change a tire or going above and beyond to investigate someone's case.

The **Medal of Valor** will be awarded to department personnel for acts that meet all of the following conditions.

1. When the act conspicuously displays extreme courage, beyond the normal demands for police service.

2. When failure to take such action would not justify official censure.

3. When substantial risk to their physical safety actually existed and the individual was unquestionably conscious of this imminent threat.

4. When the objective was logically believed to be of sufficient importance to justify the risk taken.

The **Medal of Distinction** will be awarded to department personnel for acts which meet all of the following criteria.

1. When personnel manifest courage in the performance of duty under circumstances less than those required for the Medal of Valor.

2. When a risk to the individual's physical safety actually existed, or when there was reason to believe that such a risk was present.

3. When the act indicated that the individual was conscious of the imminent danger to their personal safety, or when a reasonable and prudent person would normally assume such a danger was present.

4. When the objective was reasonably believed to be of sufficient importance to justify the risk taken.

5. When the individual accomplished the objective, or was prevented from doing so by circumstances beyond his/her control.

The **Lifesaving Medal** shall be awarded to department personnel for acts that meet all of the following criteria.

1. When the acts were personally performed by the officer.

2. When affirmed by competent medical authority, an individual saved a human life or prolonged life beyond the day of extraordinary circumstances.

The **Merit Medal** shall be awarded to department personnel for acts that meet all of the following criteria.

1. When individuals who distinguish themselves by excellence in events which involve tactical action.

2. When the event involves some risk to the individual.

Year	Total Commendations	Letter of Commendation	Medal of Distinction	Life Saving	Medal of Valor	Medal of Merit
2017	99	5	0	15	0	0
2018	71	1	0	7	1	0
2019	93	7	0	11	0	4
2020	**167**	**16**	**3**	**10**	**0**	**0**

Employee Investigations

There are two ways a complaint can be categorized and investigated: Supervisory Inquiry and Internal Investigation.

A Supervisory Inquiry involves a complaint made regarding the quality of service delivery. These complaints vary in degree from complaints regarding an employee's demeanor, tardiness, complaints related to customer service, or the nature of a department practice. This may also be a complaint of a minor policy violation. The employee's immediate supervisor typically handles this type of complaint, but a commander might also take charge of it.

An Internal Investigation involves a complaint of a possible violation of department standards, written directives, City policies or applicable Civil Service Rules. These allegations include, but are not limited to, complaints of bias based policing, excessive force, alleged corruption, insubordination, breach of civil rights, false arrest, and other types of allegations of serious misconduct. In the event that an allegation of criminal misconduct is reported and appears to have merit, a simultaneous **criminal investigation** will be initiated.

Internal Investigations

Year	CAD Incidents	Internal Investigations	Inv. With Misconduct	Total Employees	Emp. With Misconduct
2017	97,843	14 (.01%)	6	20	6
2018	96,884	7 (.007%)	6	9	7
2019	86,062	18 (.02%)	11	17	13
2020	**73,998**	**9 (.01%)**	**6**	**9**	**6**

Internal Investigations generated by internal and external sources

	External Sources	Internal Sources	Total Combined
Total Investigations	**4**	**5**	**9**
Sustained Misconduct	**2**	**4**	**6**

In examining the above tables, Internal Investigations generated internally usually resulted in a finding of actual misconduct. The above table shows that most of the Investigations received from internal sources resulted in a finding of misconduct. During these types of investigations, statements, photographs, videos, police reports, and any other potential documentation are examined. The investigation is then forwarded to a supervisory review board to determine findings.

Supervisory Inquiries

These numbers continue to be very low compared to the amount of contacts with the public. This would appear to indicate that our officers conduct themselves most of the time in a professional manner due to the fact that inquiries are complaints regarding an officer's demeanor, tardiness, and customer service.

Year	CAD Incidents	Supervisory Inquiries	Inquiries with Unacceptable Performance	Involved Employees	Employees with Unacceptable Performance
2017	97,843	14 (.01%)	8	16	8
2018	96,884	20 (.02%)	10	20	12
2019	86,062	11 (.01%)	7	12	6
2020	**73,998**	**21 (.03%)**	**12**	**21**	**11**

Allegations

The following table depicts the total combined allegations by category for all Inquiries and Internal Investigations for 2020. It should be noted that Supervisory Inquiries can result in findings of Acceptable Performance or Unacceptable Performance, and Internal Investigations can result in findings of Misconduct or No Misconduct, among others.

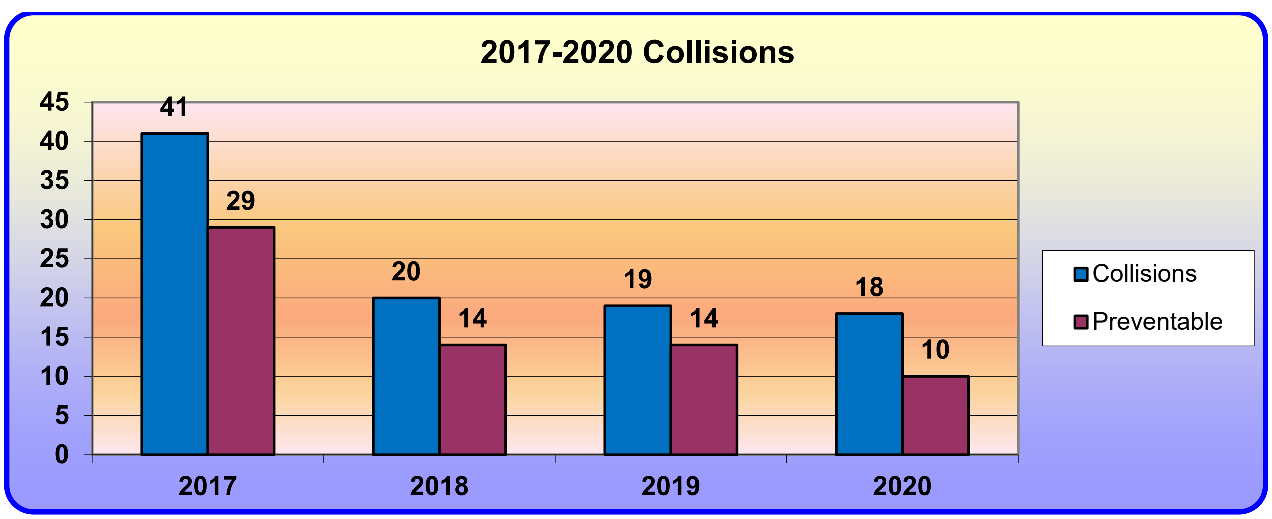
Allegation	Total	No Misconduct/ Acceptable Performance	Misconduct/ Unacceptable performance	No Conclusion/ Pending
Violation of General Policy	2	1	1	0
De-Escalation Policy	2	0	2	0
Discourtesy/Conduct Unbecoming	5	3	2	0
Neglect of Duty	1	0	1	0
Code of Conduct	11	7	4	0
Fail to Notify Supervisor	1	0	1	0
False Arrest	2	2	0	0
Harassment	1	1	0	0
K9 Policy Violation	1	0	1	0
Excessive Force	7	5	2	0
Biased Policing/Discrimination	2	2	0	0
Dereliction of duty	1	0	1	0
No Show/Late for Work	2	0	2	0
Take Home Car Policy	1	0	1	0
Slow/No Response	2	0	2	0
Totals	**41**	**21**	**20**	**0**

Collisions

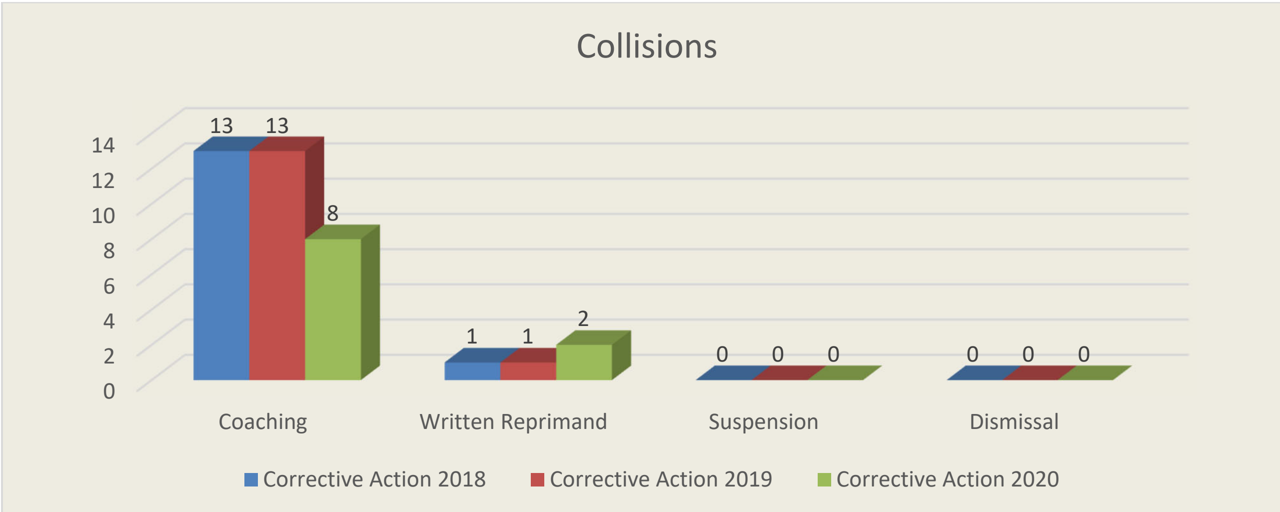
In 2020, there were 18 collisions involving APD employees. Ten of the 18 collisions were determined to be preventable on the part of the officer. The median years of service of the officers involved in collisions is 6.3 and the median age of the officer was 35. Twelve of the collisions that occurred were officers who have 5 years or less of service with Auburn PD. The preventable collisions were attributed to officers with a median of 6 years of service. In examining the number of collisions, it is important to note that the department determines a collision to be any time an employee in control of a department vehicle has any contact with another vehicle, object, or person. Damage caused by a specific maneuver (PIT, intentional strike, etc.) is not considered a collision under our department policy. The majority of these collisions did not meet the state definition of a reportable collision.

In reviewing the 10 collisions which were determined by a Collision Review Board to be preventable, “driver inattention” was apparent in most cases, by either watching for suspects or looking at vehicle equipment inside the car. If the drivers had been more attentive, they would not have collided with another vehicle, curb, tree, etc. All 2020 collisions (preventable and non-preventable) are categorized as follows:

- 7 - Driver Inattention
- 2 - Improper Backing
- 0 - Fail to Clear Intersection
- 8 - Other driver at fault
- 1 - Poor tactics

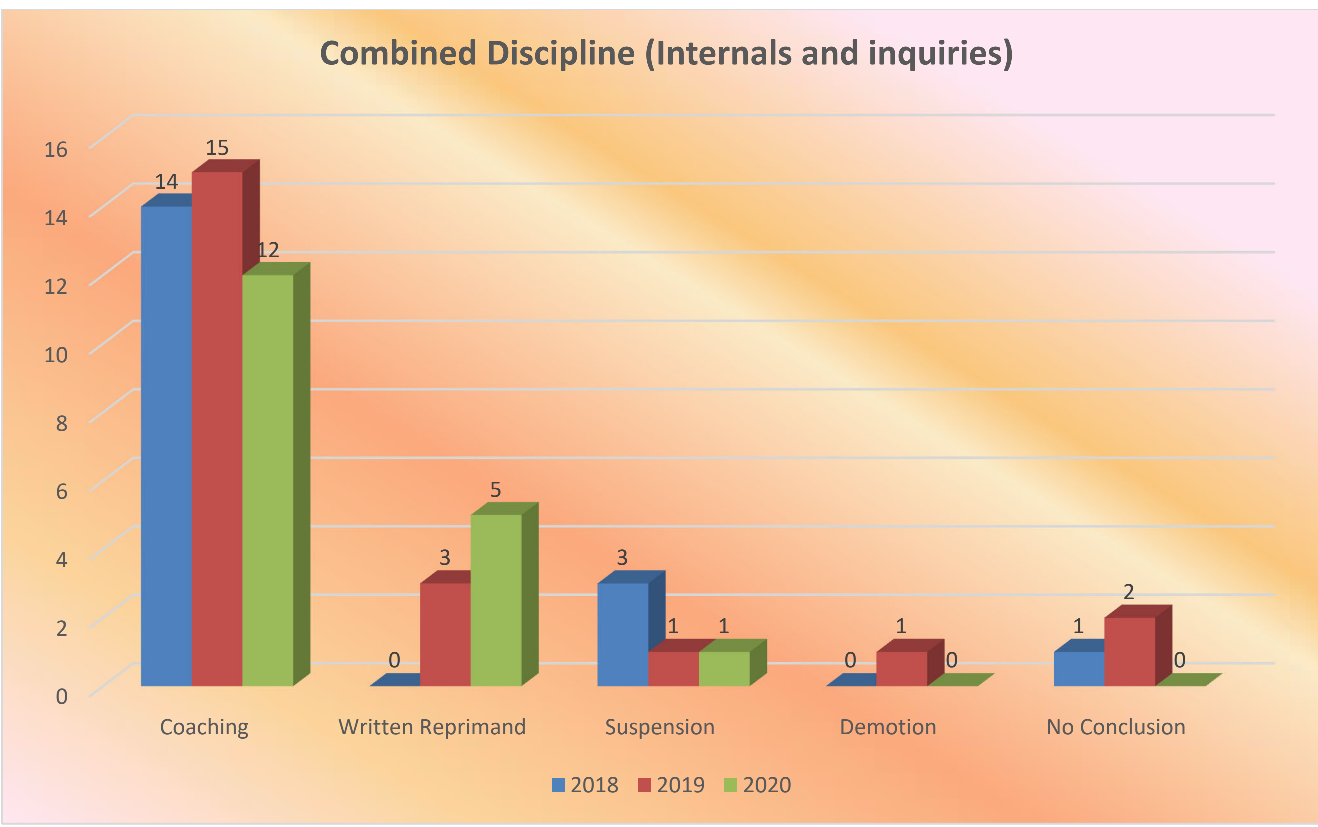


The below chart depicts the corrective action dispensed to the employees in preventable collisions. Some officers also received additional training where it was appropriate.



Actions Taken Internal Investigations

The following chart depicts action taken for misconduct, whether from an Internal Investigation or Supervisory Inquiry, for each employee involved.



Outside Agency Investigations

To ensure that our investigations are unbiased, there are times when an outside agency may be asked to investigate serious allegations of misconduct made against agency staff, especially those that may be of a criminal nature. This provides Auburn citizens with confidence and allows for unbiased transparency into actions, activities, and decisions made by the Auburn Police Department. In 2020 there were no allegations of criminal misconduct.

Grievances

Two of the Internal Investigations where misconduct was found are currently in the grievance process.

Conclusion

A review of the frequency of incidents for 2020 regarding alleged misconduct by employees of the Auburn Police Department does not appear to raise any specific concerns. The number of allegations and found misconduct when compared to the actual number of contacts Auburn Police Officers encounter each year is extremely low. This illustrates and confirms that we take all complaints seriously and train our employees regularly, and when necessary use corrective action depending on the severity of the allegation.

And, as noted earlier, inquiries and investigations that come from internal sources make up the majority of sustained misconduct which illustrates that we take it very seriously to police ourselves and make sure our employees are following our mission and vision statement.

As seen in this document the majority of corrective action taken was coaching and counseling which illustrates that the majority of allegations were minor in nature and did not warrant more severe corrective action. The data revealed for 2020 illustrates that the Auburn Police Department continues to be successful in striving to perform by the standards of our CORE values and provide professional police services to the City of Auburn.

AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT
2020
ANNUAL USE OF FORCE REVIEW

THE AUBURN POLICE
DEPARTMENT IS A
STATE ACCREDITED AGENCY

CITY OF
AUBURN
WASHINGTON

Report prepared by Commander Steve Stocker

The purpose of this annual report is to document and summarize all Uses of Force that were completed by Auburn Officers during the 2020 calendar year. This report compares statistics from previous years through 2020, which adds context and helps us identify trends that we can address in future training. The report will compare Use of Force incidents vs. Use of Force Allegations; types of injuries sustained by both suspect and officer; and force used when presented with different scenarios (i.e. officer about to be assaulted, suspect fled, etc.).

In 2020, Auburn Police Officers responded to 73,998 CAD incidents (86,062 in 2019) and completed 15,299 case reports (16,827 in 2019). Officers made 3,629 arrests (4,606 in 2019) with 1,652 of those arrestees being booked into SCORE (2,893 in 2019), and issued 8,110 infractions/citations (7,262 in 2019).

There were 179 incidents where officers were required to use force. Of the 179 incidents there were 231 Use of Force reports completed by officers in 2020 compared to 214 in 2019. Force reports exceed incidents because at times multiple officers used force on one suspect. Of the 179 incidents, there were 88 reported injuries by the suspect. All injuries were photographed and noted and most were minor scrapes, bruises, small lacerations, K-9 contacts, and complaints of pain with no visible injury.

It is important to understand that there are times when it takes two or more officers using force on one suspect in order to gain compliance and get the suspect in custody. When that occurs each officer is required to complete a force report which then generates multiple force reports for one incident. Table #1 below depicts the ratios in comparison to the force incidents.

Only .24% of subjects contacted resulted in force being used.

Table 1	2019	2019 Ratio (183)	2020	2020 Ratio (179)
CAD	**86,062**	**1/470 (.21%)**	**73,998**	**1/413 (.24%)**
Cases	**16,827**	**1/92 (1%)**	**15,299**	**1/85 (1.2%)**
Arrests	**4,606**	**1/25 (4%)**	**3,629**	**1/20 (5%)**
Bookings	**2,893**	**1/16 (6.3%)**	**1652**	**1/9 (11%)**

The above table effectively shows that our officers use de-escalation techniques well. As you can see only 179 subjects out of 73,998 who were contacted, compelled the officer to use force.

Table #2 below shows the ratio comparison from 2019 regarding force reports completed.

Only .31% of contacts resulted in a use of force report being completed.

Table 2	2019	2019 Ratio (214)	2020	2020 Ratio (231)
CAD	**86,062**	**1/402 (.25%)**	**73,998**	**1/320 (.31%)**
Cases	**16,827**	**1/79 (1.3%)**	**15,299**	**1/66 (1.5%**
Arrests	**4,606**	**1/22 (4.5%)**	**3,629**	**1/16 (6.3%)**
Bookings	**2,893**	**1/14 (7%)**	**1,652**	**1/7 (14%)**

USE OF FORCE COMPARISON

The Auburn Police Department reports uses of force using an electronic reporting system. If there is any allegation of excessive force, by policy an internal investigation may be ordered by the Chief of Police. The following chart is a snapshot comparison of total excessive force allegations for each year compared to the number of force reports.

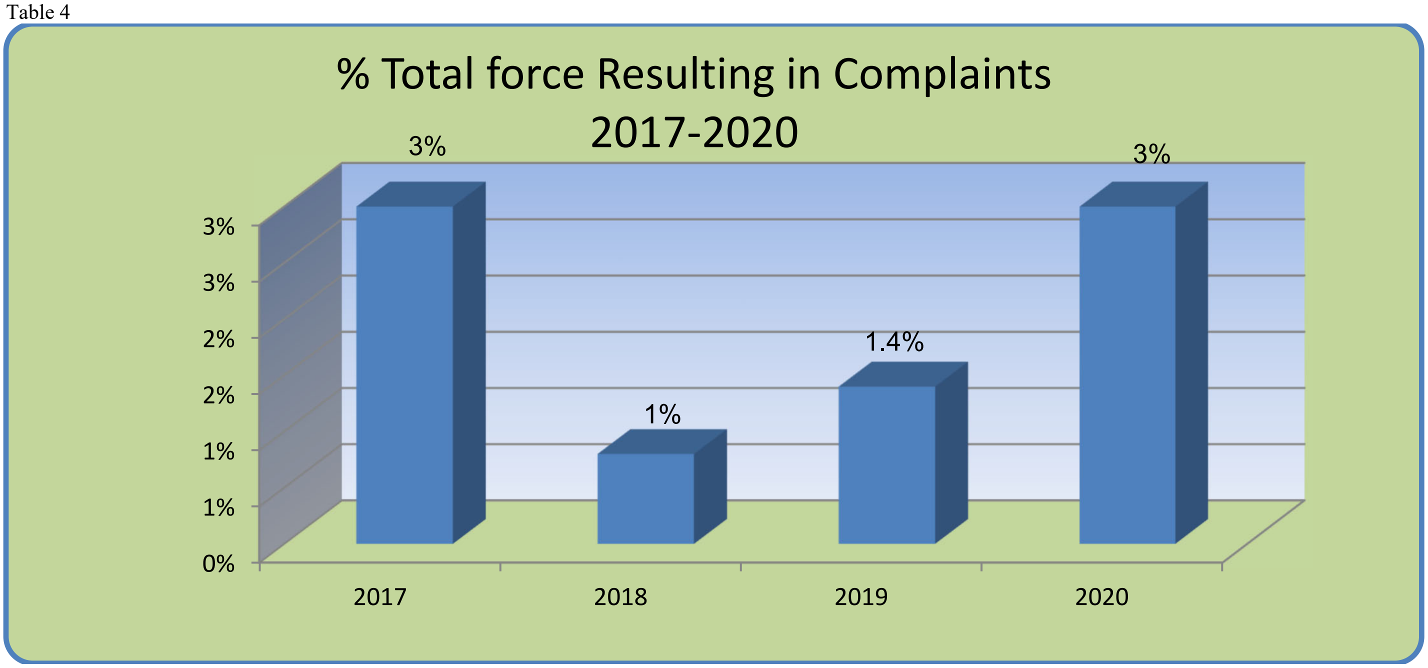
Force Report Comparison 2017-2020

In 2020, we received Seven allegations of inappropriate and/or excessive applications of force. All incidents were investigated and 5 were determined to have no misconduct and were within policy. Table #3 shows there were 7 incidents that resulted in allegations of excessive force. Table #4 then reflects these same numbers in a percentage of allegations which is 3% in 2020.

Table 3

Year	Use of force reports	Excessive Force Allegations	Sustained Allegations
2017	217	7	0
2018	252	2	0
2019	214	3	0
2020	**231**	**7**	**2**

Table 4



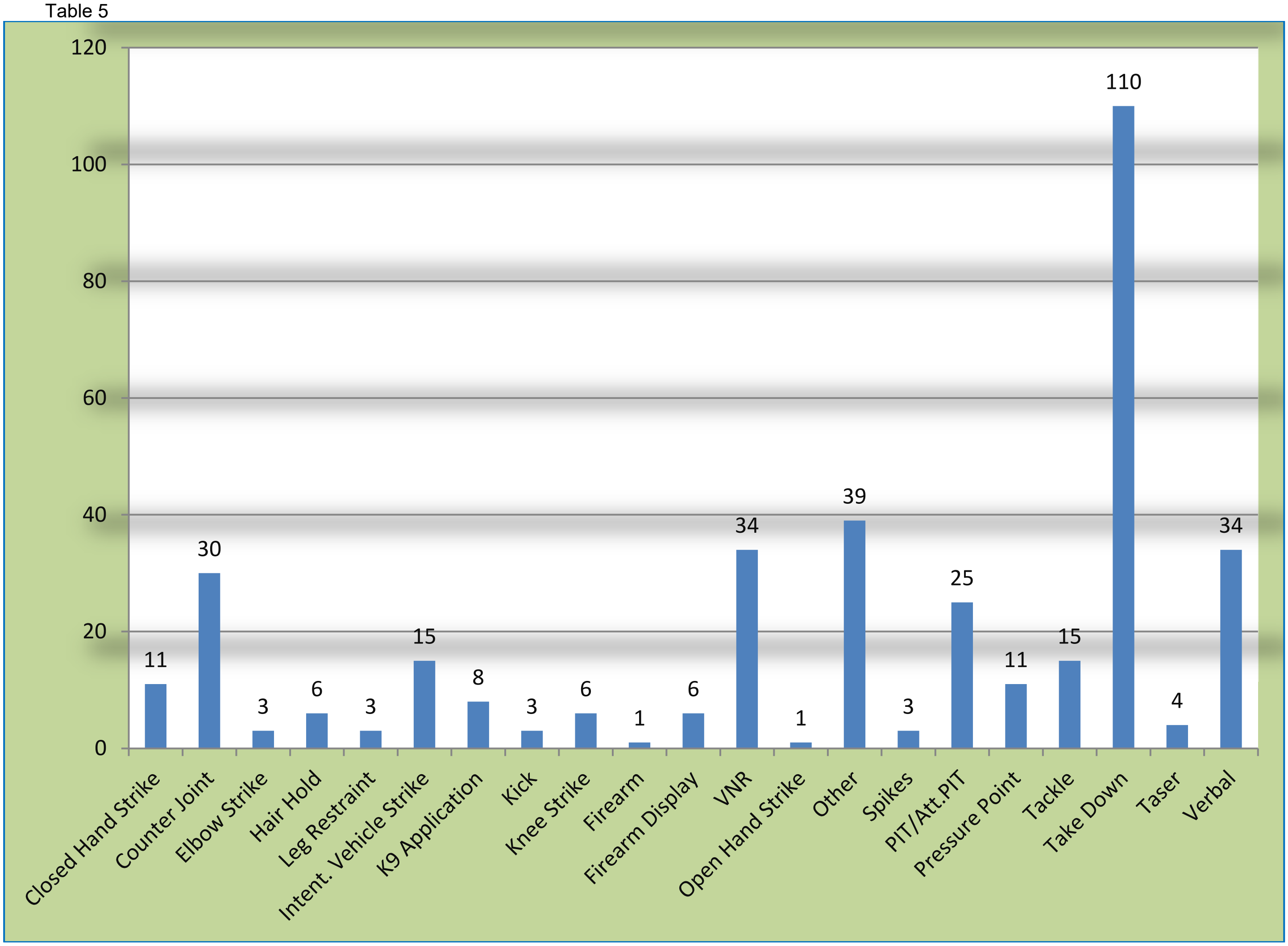
Types of Force Used

The use of force types listed below are techniques that the officers are trained to use depending on the type of resistance the subjects are exhibiting. Take Down is the most used type of force our officers use which is also the least invasive type of force. **VNR** is Vascular Neck Restraint which is not considered a "choke hold" and was widely used across the country. VNR is used often in some sporting events such as many martial arts types events. VNR has been a very successful and useful tool for our officers in the past reducing the need for officers to escalate the force incident. In the middle of 2020 the VNR policy was paused and currently can only be used under lethal force considerations. **PIT** is Pursuit Immobilization Technique which is used during pursuits in an attempt to end the pursuit as quickly as possible in order to reduce potential injury and take the suspect into custody. An **Intentional Vehicle Strike** is authorized by policy in certain situations which entails the officer striking a suspect vehicle with his/her patrol car at slow speed in order to pin the vehicle so that it cannot continue to flee. There were a total of 368 force types documented in 2020.

Force Types Used in 2020

Table #5 below shows each force type that can be used by an officer, and shows the number of times that particular type of force was used in 2020.

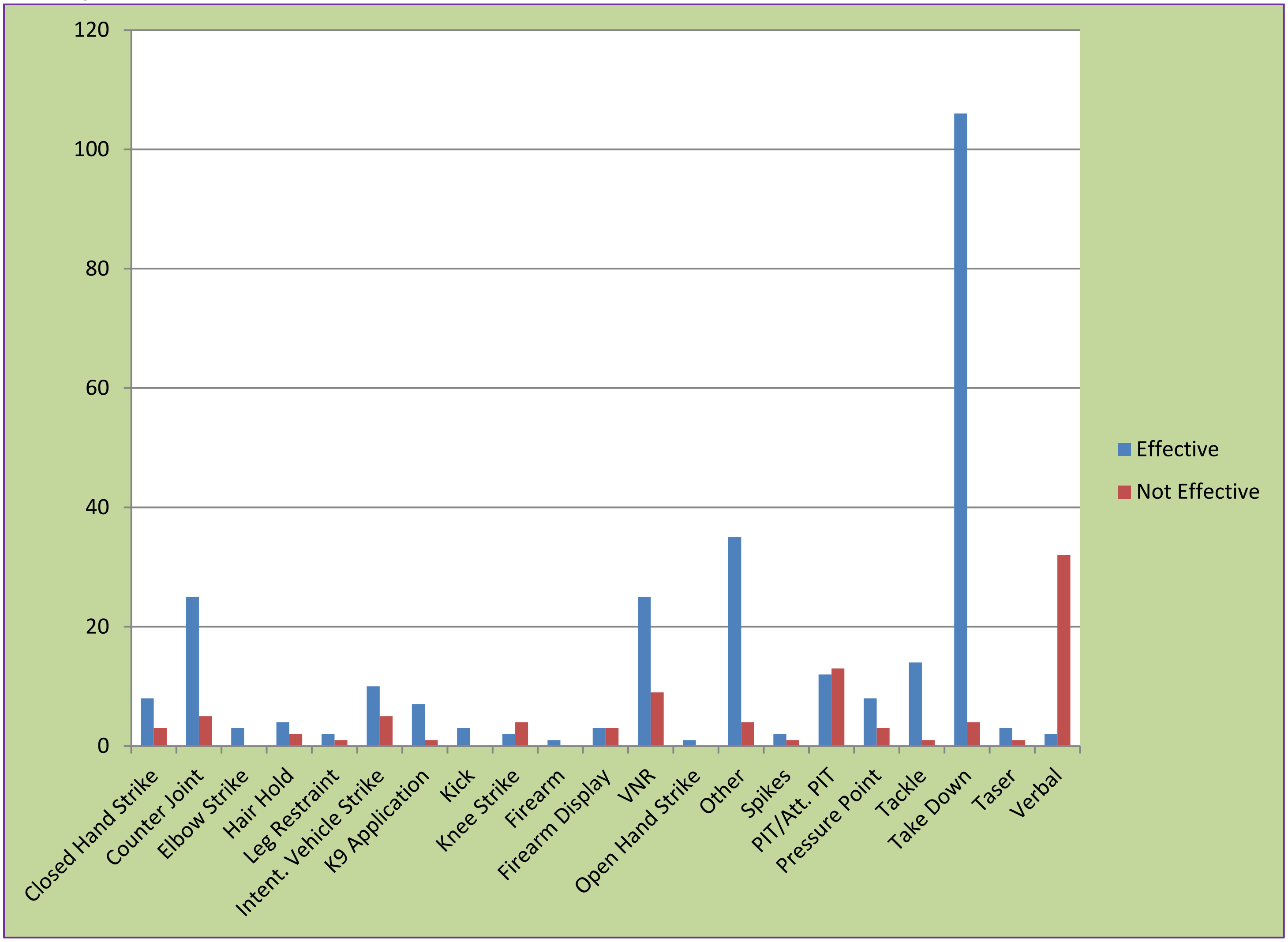
Table 5



Effective vs. Not Effective

Not every type of force is always effective, and at times multiple types of force are used on one person during the same incident. Table #6 shows the effectiveness of the types of force and also shows when a force type is ineffective. As you can see officers use verbal skills first quite often, and when that is ineffective the officer is then compelled to use a different type of force.

Table 6



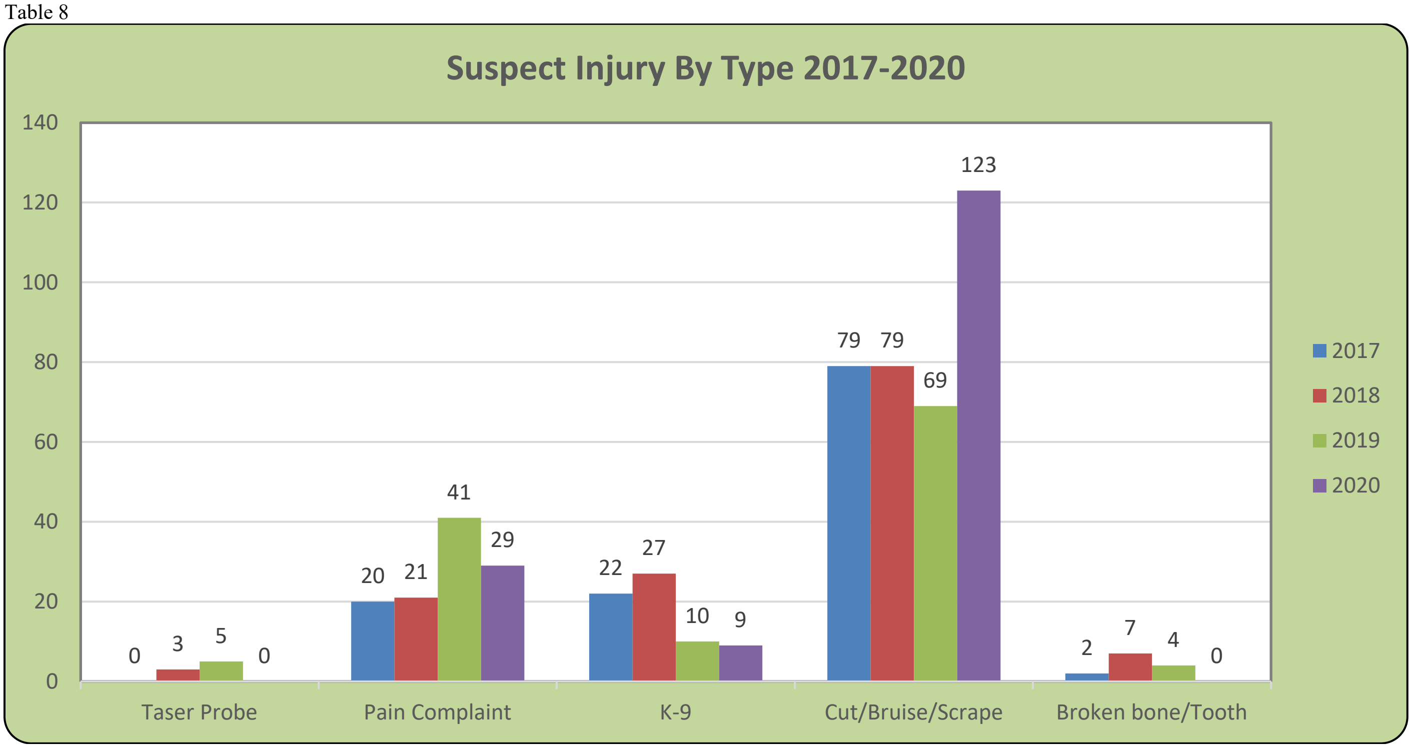
Force Used Resulting in Injuries

In 2020, injuries were reported by the suspect in 38% of all uses of force. Officers received minor injuries in 15% of the incidents. Injuries to suspects can include abrasions, contact from K9's, or general complaints of pain. All complaints of injuries are required to be documented and photographed. Officer injuries included bruising, minor punctures, scrapes and scratches. Table #7 and #8 compare these numbers to previous years. There was one fatal injury due to an officer involved shooting. This statistic is not included in the below tables.

Table 7

	Total Force Reports	Suspects Injured	Officers Injured	% of total of suspects injured
2017	217	79	23	36%
2018	252	87	35	35%
2019	214	84	31	39%
2020	**231**	**88**	**35**	**38%**

Table 8



Time of Day

The below tables depict the Auburn Police Departments use of force incidents by time of day. As in previous years documented, the majority of the occasions that officers are compelled to use force occur between the hours of 8:00 PM and 2:00 AM. Table #9 focuses on the year 2020 only and Table #10 compares the times to previous years.

Table 9

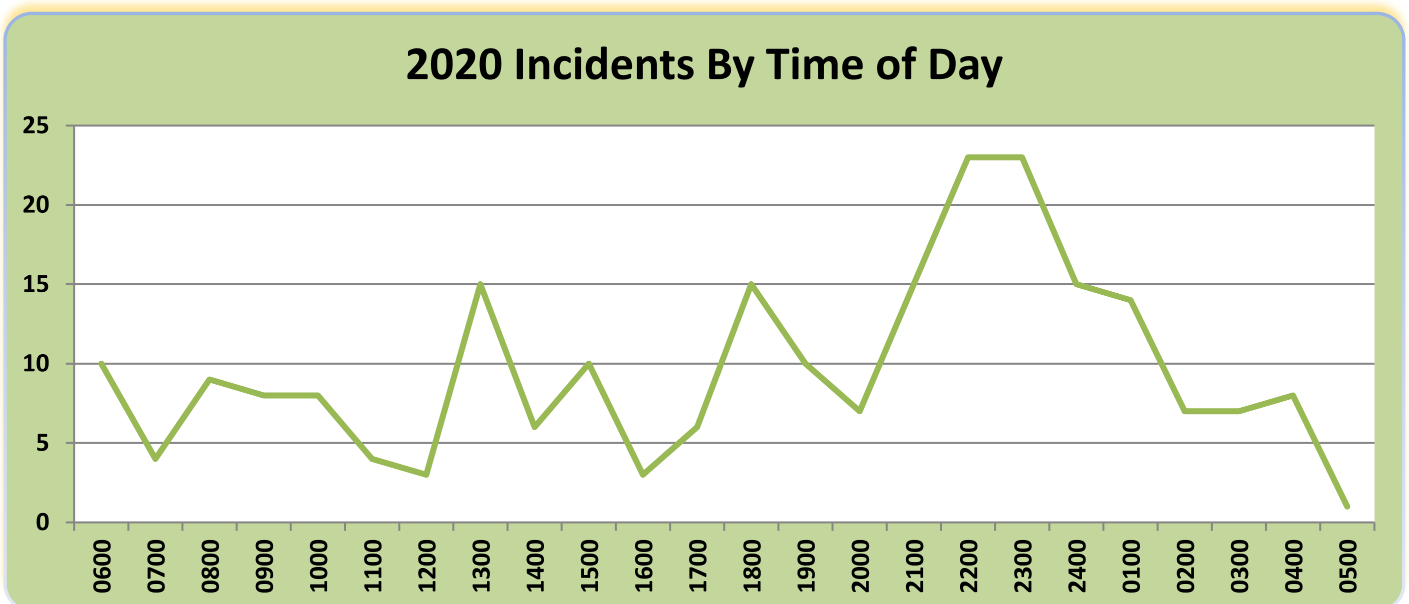
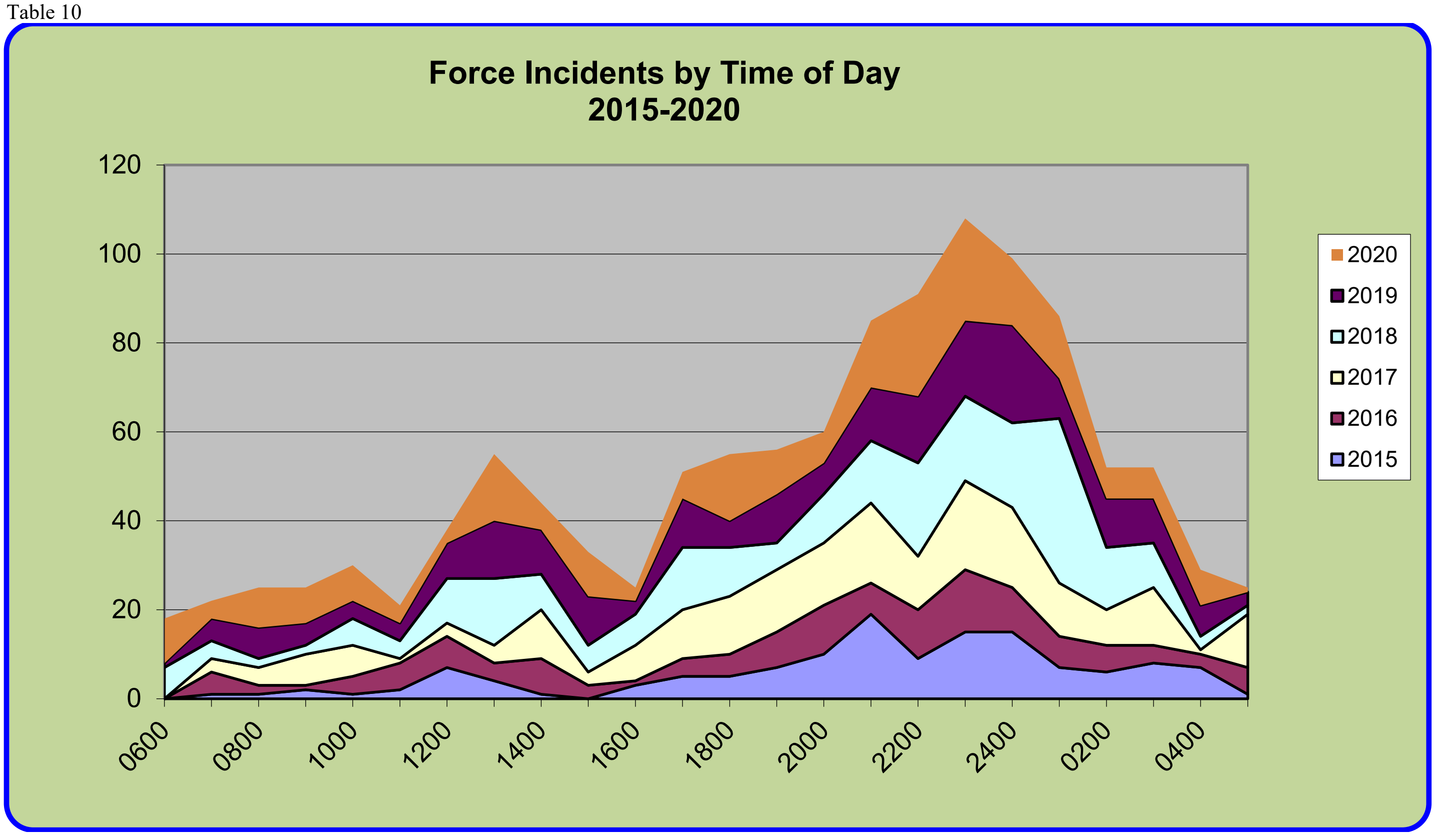


Table 10



Reason for Use of Force

Table #11 below shows the reasons that an officer(s) were compelled to begin to use force resulting in the 231 force reports.

Table 11

	Officer Assaulted	Officer About to be Assaulted	Other About to be Assaulted	Subject With Weapon	Attempting to Escape	Refusing Commands	Other
2016	8	20	1	6	53	43	4
2017	18	17	6	5	80	71	17
2018	13	28	8	2	112	76	11
2019	16	26	4	2	77	76	13
2020	**23**	**21**	**4**	**3**	**92**	**78**	**10**

Citizen Resistance During Force Encounter

Table #12 below shows the different resistance citizens were giving to an officer during a use of force encounter. Most of the time there are multiple types of resistance provided by a subject during a force encounter. In 2020, there were 652 documented forms of resistance during force encounters.

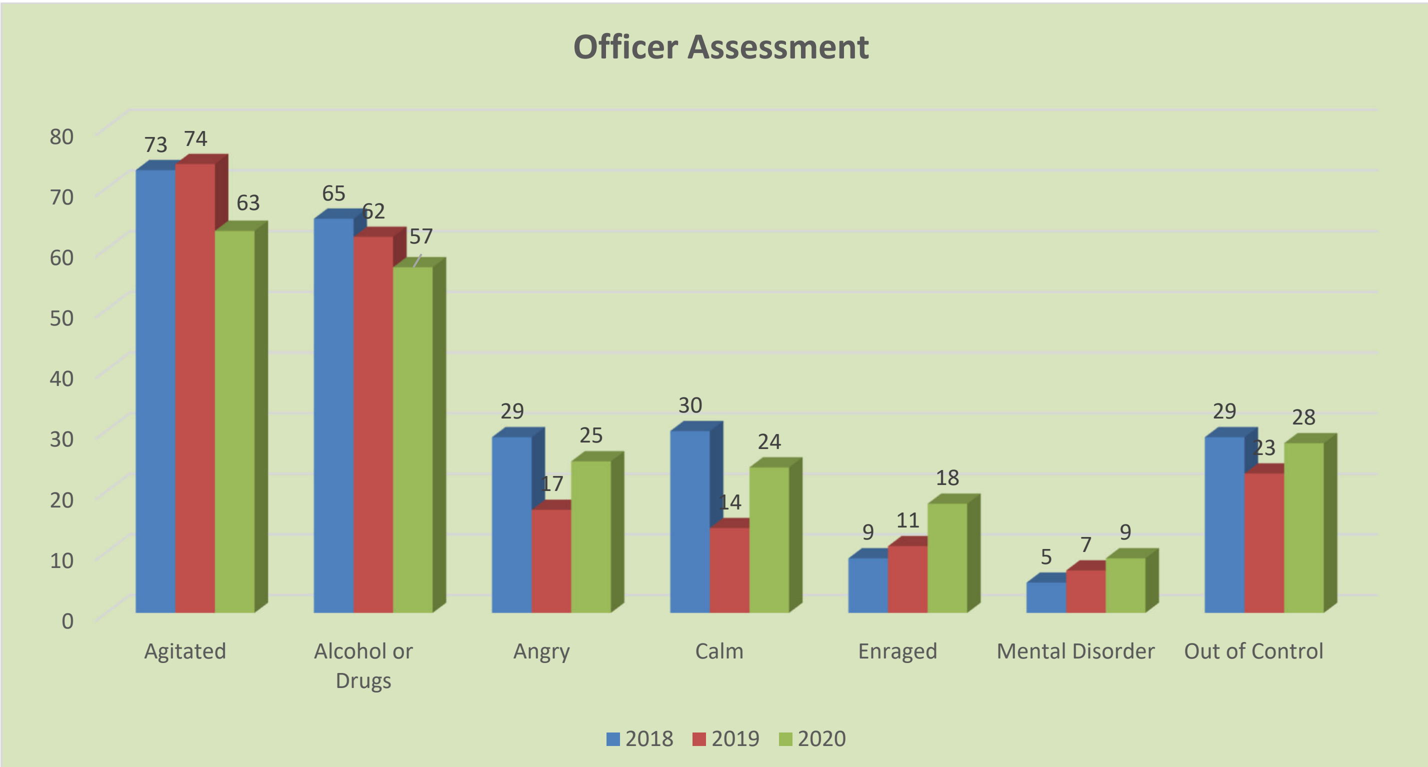
Table 12

	Officer Assaulted/Threat to be Assaulted	Fighting Stance	Other About to be Assaulted	Muscular Tension/Pulled Away	Subject Trying to Flee	Refusing Commands	Other
2016	34	13	12	126	50	91	23
2017	52	16	14	219	82	162	37
2018	47	32	14	247	117	170	31
2019	48	27	10	268	66	183	21
2020	**49**	**31**	**10**	**274**	**75**	**173**	**40**

Officer Assessment of Citizen Prior to Force Being Used

The below table is what the officer was observing or perceiving of the citizen prior to being compelled to use force.

Table 13



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Use of Force Demographics

Table 14 depicts the race of the citizen the officer(s) were compelled to use force on. These numbers are in relation to 73,998 contacts our officers had in 2020 which resulted in only 179 incidents of force.

Table 14

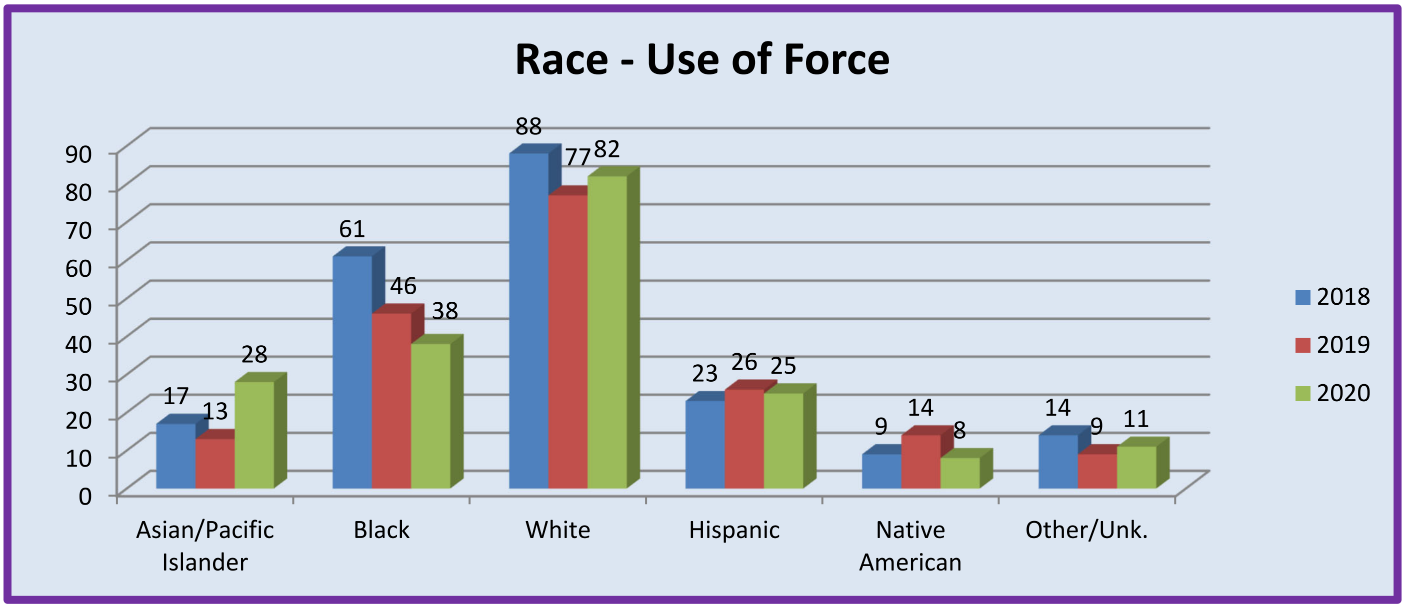
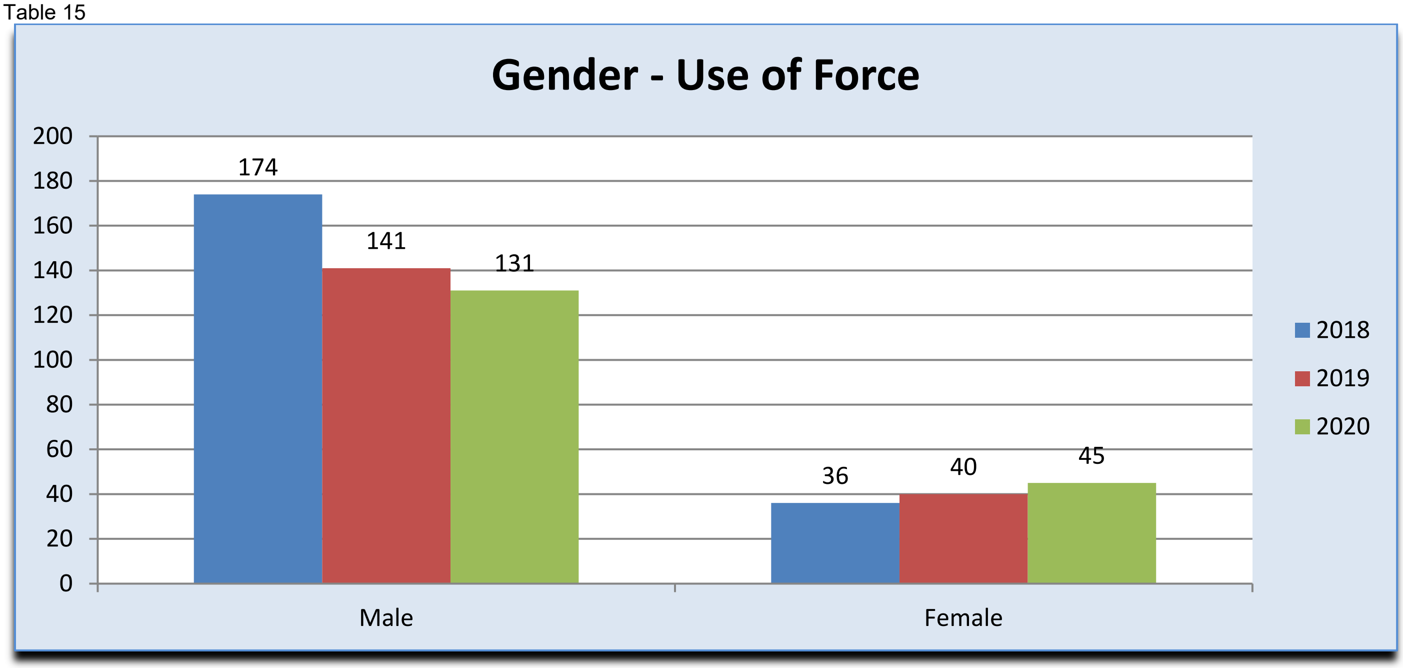


Table 15 depicts the gender of the citizen the officer(s) were compelled to use force on.

Table 15



Summary

It is clear from the report that Auburn Officers contact many subjects throughout the year and make many arrests. Calls for service were down by over 10,000. Subsequently, force incidents continue to be low compared to the amount of contacts our officers make each year. As noted previously, VNR was paused as a type of force our officers can use except in a deadly force encounter. This may be one reason why officer "Take Downs" increased by 33% this year. In 2019 there were 74 take downs and in 2020 there were 110.

The most compelling statistics in this report are that the calls for service, arrests, and bookings are high numbers and by percentage the use of force does not occur often. In 2020, only .24% of CAD incidents required force to be used on a subject. Officers continue to receive annual defensive tactics/use of force training, as well as training on de-escalation techniques. This training encompasses classroom, hands-on, and scenario based training. Each Officer has completed the 40 hour Crisis Intervention Training as well as completing yearly refresher training as required.

In 2020 there was one instance where an officer discharged his firearm during a force encounter. This incident occurred in December which resulted in the suspect being fatally injured.

At the start of 2021 we created a Use of Force Committee which is comprised of Commanders and Sergeants who are highly trained in police use of force encounters. We also are now part of the Department of Justice FBI Use of Force database. Uses of force that result in serious bodily injury (as defined by the Department of Justice) or death will be reported in the FBI database. Any use of force that results in great bodily harm (as defined by the Revised Code of Washington), death, or appears to be out of policy, will be reviewed by the Use of Force Committee who will then provide a report to the chief. The goal of the Force Committee is to provide a more detailed analysis than is already done and to analyze force trends in order to enhance training, reduce injuries and ensure our citizens remain protected.