

Public Safety Committee Meeting

Date: February 21, 2019

Attendance: Penny Sweet, Jon Pascal, Toby Nixon, Kurt Triplett, Tracey Dunlap, Kevin Raymond, Cherie Harris, Jennifer Matison, Michel St. Jean, Michael Ursino, Joe Sanford, Dave Van Valkenburg, Tim Day, Joel Bodenman, Heather Kelly, Eli Panci, Kevin Raymond, Amy Bolen

Agenda Item:

Action Items:

1. Overnight Camping Options

Kevin Raymond reviewed discussion of "Martin v. City of Boise" (Attachment 1). Council asked about Kirkland's current practice, which Chief Harris explained is related more to problem solving and connecting homeless to services. Kevin recommends the City consider amending the current code. Bellevue currently tracks available beds.

- Kevin follow up with MRSC to determine what other cities are doing.
- Define what "regional shelter" is and gather list.
- Draft legislation and bring back to committee.

2. Prohibiting Gun Discharges City-wide

Kevin Raymond reviewed information provided by MRSC (Attachment 2) and RCW 9.41.300 (Attachment 3). Council suggested adding text excluding self-defense and law enforcement, and make reference to the State Constitution. Determine state law definition of firearm.

- Kevin to draft potential language and bring back to committee.

3. Crime Dashboard

Chief Harris reviewed dashboard and crime summary for 2018 (Attachment 4).

- No actions for this item.

4. Animal Control Annual Report

Chief Harris reviewed Animal Services Annual Report (Attachment 5). Council suggested providing more education to pet owners regarding law on pet waste. Kurt relayed plans to utilize grant money and Public Works surface water intern to help with this.

- No actions for this item.

5. King County EMS Update

Joel Bodenman gave PowerPoint presentation regarding EMS Updates (Attachment 6) related to CPR, Narcan and Strokes. Also provided statistics from King County EMS regarding use of public AEDs (Attachment 6A) and Firefighter response to cardiac arrest (Attachment 6B).

- Follow up items provided as Attachments 6A and 6B.

<p>6. Good of the Order: Fire Dashboard Dave VanValkenburg reviewed Fire Dashboard (Attachment 7). Council requested future discussion regarding automatic aid.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Staff follow up regarding automatic aid.
<p>Next Meeting: March 21, 2019</p>	

Discussion of ***Martin v. City of Boise*, 902 F.3d 1031 (2018)** and Constitutionality of Overnight Camping Bans Related to Homeless Individuals

February 2019

The Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits the federal government from imposing cruel and unusual punishments. The Cruel and Unusual Punishment clause applies to the states (and thereby to local governments) through the Fourteenth Amendment. The United States Supreme Court, through a plurality of Justices, has held that the clause “prohibits the state from punishing an involuntary act or condition if it is the unavoidable consequence of one’s being or status.” *Jones v. City of Los Angeles*, 444 F.3d 1118, 1135 (9th Cir. 2006), citing *Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S. 660 (1962).

The Ninth Circuit decision in *Martin* adopted the reason of *Robinson* in the context of the City of Boise’s overnight camping ban in city parks as applied to homeless individuals doing so essentially involuntarily. Specifically, the Court held that “the Eighth Amendment prohibits the imposition of criminal penalties for sitting, lying or sleeping outside on public property for homeless individuals who cannot obtain shelter.” The Court went on to establish a test to measure whether a homeless individual can be held to be able to obtain or not obtain shelter:

We hold only that “so long as there is a greater number of homeless individuals [in a jurisdiction] than the number of available beds [in shelters],” the jurisdiction cannot prosecute individuals for “involuntarily sitting, lying, and sleeping in public.” *Id.* That is, as long as there is no option of sleeping indoors, the government cannot criminalize indigent, homeless people for sleeping outdoors, on public property, on the false premise that had a choice in the matter.

Martin, at 1048 (bracketed language in original).

The Court went on to state, however, that its holding was a narrow one and that it was not holding that Boise was legally obligated either to provide sufficient shelter for the homeless or to “allow anyone who wishes to sit, lie, or sleep on the streets...at any time and at any place.” Indeed, in a footnote that Court stated that “[n]aturally, our holding does not cover individuals who *do* have access to temporary shelter, whether because they have the means to pay for it or because it is realistically available to them for free, but who choose not to use it.” *Martin*, at 1048 and footnote 8.

It could be argued that KMC Sections 11.80.140 and 11.80.250 essentially criminalize overnight camping in City parks. As it relates to homeless individuals, and when the total number of homeless individuals in Kirkland exceeds the number of available shelter beds, these provisions may be appropriate for amendment in light of the *Martin* decision.

A second option would be to direct KPD to not enforce these code provisions as they relate to individuals that appear to be homeless and without the means to afford housing. A final option would be to take no action in response to the *Martin* case.

It is noteworthy that the City is actively working on the growing issues and challenges around homelessness in Kirkland and regionally. Work is underway to open the new Women and Families Homeless Shelter in Kirkland in 2020. In addition, the City participates with other cities, including Bellevue and Redmond, to fund and make available shelter beds for homeless individuals in East King County. *Martin* appears to give the City the ability to measure the number of homeless individuals in Kirkland against the number of shelter beds available in East King County in determining whether the general limitations against overnight camping in City parks is or is not applicable to a particular homeless individual, particularly given the regional shelter strategy being pursued by East King County cities, including Kirkland.

Kevin Raymond

From: Kevin Raymond
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2019 10:55 AM
To: Toby Nixon; Kurt Triplett; James Lopez; Cherie Harris
Subject: FW: Discharge of firearms within a city's limits

Toby, it turns out that a number of cities have adopted legislation exercising this statutory authority to restrict the discharge of firearms throughout their cities (see below). We can bring a proposal to do this in Kirkland to a future Public Safety Committee meeting, though I will be out of town at the next committee meeting on January 17th.

Kevin

Kevin Raymond
 City Attorney
 123 5th Avenue
 Kirkland, WA 98033
 (425)587-3031
kraymond@kirklandwa.gov

From: Paul Sullivan <psullivan@mrsc.org>
Sent: Monday, January 07, 2019 9:33 AM
To: Kevin Raymond <KRaymond@kirklandwa.gov>
Subject: Discharge of firearms within a city's limits

You ask: Are you aware of any cities that have exercised authority under RCW 9.41.300(2) to restrict the discharge of firearms throughout (or in major portions) of their jurisdictions? Many cities do this in parks, for example, but maybe not on a more widespread basis. My Council has asked about this authority and I am wondering if you have any experience or thoughts on it.

Although I do not know the number of cities and towns that have adopted such provisions, I do know that a number have. Here are some examples. In the cities in which I've worked, the city position was that *any* discharge within the city limits posed a likelihood of injury to persons or property.

Redmond***9.24.030 Discharge of firearms prohibited.***

It is unlawful for any person to discharge any firearm in the city where there is reasonable likelihood of injury to humans, domestic animals or property except upon a rifle or pistol firing range which has been issued a business license by the city for such purpose; provided, that this prohibition does not apply to the discharge of firearms by law enforcement officers engaged in the performance of their official powers or duties.

Oak Harbor**6.28.010 Discharging weapons prohibited.**

No persons, except municipal employees in their discharge of duties, shall shoot or discharge any firearm, pistol, B.B. gun or any other device likely to produce injury to persons or property within the corporate limits of the city

of Oak Harbor or at the city garbage dump; except in an enclosed firing range for which a conditional use permit has been issued.

Mukilteo

9.38.030 Discharge of firearms prohibited—Exceptions.

It is unlawful for any person to discharge any firearm in the city except upon a commercial pistol firing range which has been issued a business license from the city for such purpose; provided, that this prohibition does not apply to the discharge of firearms in reasonable self-defense, discharge in an approved demonstration or lecture involving firearms or by law enforcement officers, military personnel, or authorized security personnel engaged in the performance of their official powers or duties.

Olympia

9.48.140 Discharge of firearms prohibited

It is unlawful for any person to willfully discharge a firearm in any place where there is reasonable likelihood that humans, domestic animals or property will be jeopardized. This section shall not abridge the right of the individual guaranteed by Article I, Section 24 of the State Constitution to bear arms in defense of self or others.

Port Orchard

9.36.040 Discharge of firearms prohibited.

It is unlawful for any person to willfully discharge a firearm within the city limits of the city of Port Orchard except by law enforcement officers engaged in carrying out their official duties, a properly licensed rifle or pistol firing range, or individuals exercising their right guaranteed by Article I, Section 24 of the State Constitution to bear arms in defense of self or others.

Spokane Valley

8.45.010 Discharge of firearms prohibited.

A. Any person who knowingly discharges a firearm within the City is guilty of a misdemeanor because there is a reasonable likelihood that humans, domestic animals, or property will be jeopardized.

B. "Firearm" means a weapon or device from which a projectile or projectiles may be fired by an explosive such as gunpowder.

C. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

1. A person engaged in military activities sponsored by the federal or state governments, while engaged in official duties;
2. Law enforcement personnel;
3. Security personnel while engaged in official duties; and

RCW 9.41.300**Weapons prohibited in certain places—Local laws and ordinances—Exceptions—Penalty.**

(1) It is unlawful for any person to enter the following places when he or she knowingly possesses or knowingly has under his or her control a weapon:

(a) The restricted access areas of a jail, or of a law enforcement facility, or any place used for the confinement of a person (i) arrested for, charged with, or convicted of an offense, (ii) held for extradition or as a material witness, or (iii) otherwise confined pursuant to an order of a court, except an order under chapter 13.32A or 13.34 RCW. Restricted access areas do not include common areas of egress or ingress open to the general public;

(b) Those areas in any building which are used in connection with court proceedings, including courtrooms, jury rooms, judge's chambers, offices and areas used to conduct court business, waiting areas, and corridors adjacent to areas used in connection with court proceedings. The restricted areas do not include common areas of ingress and egress to the building that is used in connection with court proceedings, when it is possible to protect court areas without restricting ingress and egress to the building. The restricted areas shall be the minimum necessary to fulfill the objective of this subsection (1)(b).

For purposes of this subsection (1)(b), "weapon" means any firearm, explosive as defined in RCW 70.74.010, or any weapon of the kind usually known as slung shot, sand club, or metal knuckles, or any knife, dagger, dirk, or other similar weapon that is capable of causing death or bodily injury and is commonly used with the intent to cause death or bodily injury.

In addition, the local legislative authority shall provide either a stationary locked box sufficient in size for pistols and key to a weapon owner for weapon storage, or shall designate an official to receive weapons for safekeeping, during the owner's visit to restricted areas of the building. The locked box or designated official shall be located within the same building used in connection with court proceedings. The local legislative authority shall be liable for any negligence causing damage to or loss of a weapon either placed in a locked box or left with an official during the owner's visit to restricted areas of the building.

The local judicial authority shall designate and clearly mark those areas where weapons are prohibited, and shall post notices at each entrance to the building of the prohibition against weapons in the restricted areas;

(c) The restricted access areas of a public mental health facility licensed or certified by the department of health for inpatient hospital care and state institutions for the care of the mentally ill, excluding those facilities solely for evaluation and treatment. Restricted access areas do not include common areas of egress and ingress open to the general public;

(d) That portion of an establishment classified by the state liquor and cannabis board as off-limits to persons under twenty-one years of age; or

(e) The restricted access areas of a commercial service airport designated in the airport security plan approved by the federal transportation security administration, including passenger screening checkpoints at or beyond the point at which a passenger initiates the screening process. These areas do not include airport drives, general parking areas and walkways, and shops and areas of the terminal that are outside the screening checkpoints and that are normally open to unscreened passengers or visitors to the airport. Any restricted

access area shall be clearly indicated by prominent signs indicating that firearms and other weapons are prohibited in the area.

(2) Cities, towns, counties, and other municipalities may enact laws and ordinances:

(a) Restricting the discharge of firearms in any portion of their respective jurisdictions where there is a reasonable likelihood that humans, domestic animals, or property will be jeopardized. Such laws and ordinances shall not abridge the right of the individual guaranteed by Article I, section 24 of the state Constitution to bear arms in defense of self or others; and

(b) Restricting the possession of firearms in any stadium or convention center, operated by a city, town, county, or other municipality, except that such restrictions shall not apply to:

(i) Any pistol in the possession of a person licensed under RCW 9.41.070 or exempt from the licensing requirement by RCW 9.41.060; or

(ii) Any showing, demonstration, or lecture involving the exhibition of firearms.

(3)(a) Cities, towns, and counties may enact ordinances restricting the areas in their respective jurisdictions in which firearms may be sold, but, except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a business selling firearms may not be treated more restrictively than other businesses located within the same zone. An ordinance requiring the cessation of business within a zone shall not have a shorter grandfather period for businesses selling firearms than for any other businesses within the zone.

(b) Cities, towns, and counties may restrict the location of a business selling firearms to not less than five hundred feet from primary or secondary school grounds, if the business has a storefront, has hours during which it is open for business, and posts advertisements or signs observable to passersby that firearms are available for sale. A business selling firearms that exists as of the date a restriction is enacted under this subsection (3)(b) shall be grandfathered according to existing law.

(4) Violations of local ordinances adopted under subsection (2) of this section must have the same penalty as provided for by state law.

(5) The perimeter of the premises of any specific location covered by subsection (1) of this section shall be posted at reasonable intervals to alert the public as to the existence of any law restricting the possession of firearms on the premises.

(6) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

(a) A person engaged in military activities sponsored by the federal or state governments, while engaged in official duties;

(b) Law enforcement personnel, except that subsection (1)(b) of this section does apply to a law enforcement officer who is present at a courthouse building as a party to an action under chapter 10.14, 10.99, or 26.50 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party has alleged the existence of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010; or

(c) Security personnel while engaged in official duties.

(7) Subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section does not apply to correctional personnel or community corrections officers, as long as they are employed as such, who have completed government-sponsored law enforcement firearms training, except that subsection (1)(b) of this section does apply to a correctional employee or community corrections officer who is present at a courthouse building as a party to an action under chapter 10.14, 10.99, or 26.50 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party has alleged the existence of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010.

(8) Subsection (1)(a) of this section does not apply to a person licensed pursuant to RCW 9.41.070 who, upon entering the place or facility, directly and promptly proceeds to the

administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee and obtains written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises or checks his or her firearm. The person may reclaim the firearms upon leaving but must immediately and directly depart from the place or facility.

(9) Subsection (1)(c) of this section does not apply to any administrator or employee of the facility or to any person who, upon entering the place or facility, directly and promptly proceeds to the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee and obtains written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises.

(10) Subsection (1)(d) of this section does not apply to the proprietor of the premises or his or her employees while engaged in their employment.

(11) Government-sponsored law enforcement firearms training must be training that correctional personnel and community corrections officers receive as part of their job requirement and reference to such training does not constitute a mandate that it be provided by the correctional facility.

(12) Any person violating subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(13) "Weapon" as used in this section means any firearm, explosive as defined in RCW 70.74.010, or instrument or weapon listed in RCW 9.41.250.

[2018 c 201 § 9003; 2018 c 201 § 6007; 2011 c 221 § 2; 2008 c 33 § 1. Prior: 2004 c 116 § 1; 2004 c 16 § 1; 1994 sp.s. c 7 § 429; 1993 c 396 § 1; 1985 c 428 § 2.]

NOTES:

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 2018 c 201 § 6007 and by 2018 c 201 § 9003, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section under RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Intent—Effective date—2018 c 201: See notes following RCW 41.05.018.

Finding—Intent—Severability—1994 sp.s. c 7: See notes following RCW 43.70.540.

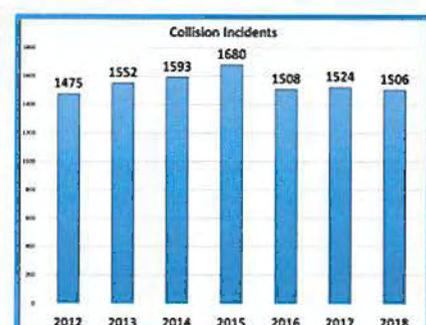
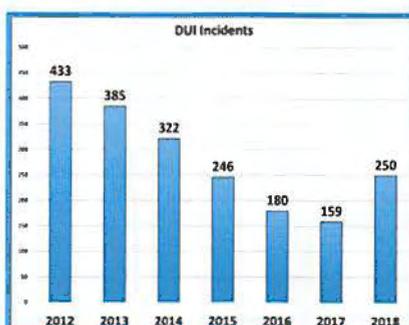
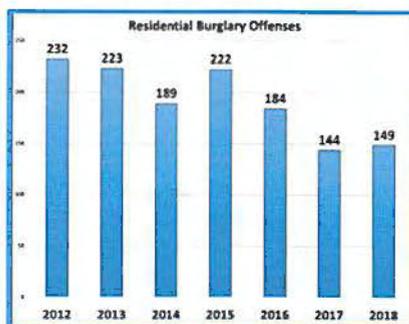
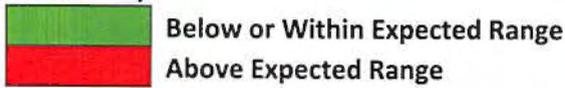
Effective date—1994 sp.s. c 7 §§ 401-410, 413-416, 418-437, and 439-460: See note following RCW 9.41.010.

Severability—1985 c 428: See note following RCW 9.41.290.

Kirkland Police Department 2018 Dashboard

Crimes of Interest	2012-2017 Wtd. Avg.	Normal Range	2018	Change from Wtd. Avg.
Murder	0.7	0 to 1	0	-100%
Sex Offenses	45.4	39 to 52	51	12%
Robbery	20.6	17 to 24	18	-13%
Aggravated Assault	41.0	36 to 46	71	73%
Burglary - Residential	186.5	167 to 206	149	-20%
Burglary - Commercial	101.8	82 to 122	118	16%
Motor Vehicle Theft	179.1	140 to 218	168	-6%
Motor Vehicle Prowl	651.6	604 to 699	571	-12%
DUI	238.4	147 to 330	250	5%
Collisions	1560.1	1489 to 1631	1506	-3%

Status Key



2018 Crime Summary

Murder: There were no murders in 2018.

Sex Offenses: This category includes crimes such as rape, child molestation, indecent liberties, and voyeurism. There were 51 cases reported during in 2018 which is up 12% from the weighted average of the same period over the past six years. This category is prone to fluctuations and the current level is within the expected range.

Robbery: There were 18 robberies reported in 2018. This is down 13% over the weighted average of the past six years.

Aggravated Assault: There were 71 aggravated assaults last year. This is up 73% over the weighted average of the past six years. It is important to note that aggravated assaults are not a frequent crime in Kirkland and fluctuations in small numbers can result in large percentage changes. Further analysis of individual reports is being conducted to determine if any trends are in play.

Residential Burglary: There were 149 residential burglaries reported in 2018, representing a decline of 20% from the weighted average of the past six years. Over the past four years, residential burglaries have trended downward.

Commercial Burglary: We had 118 commercial burglaries in 2018 which represents a 16% increase from the weighted average of the past six years. There were a number of thefts from vehicles and storage units in condominium or apartment garages which contributed to the increase in this category. Additionally, a continuing series of "window smash" break-ins to small businesses affected the region during the second and third quarters. Several suspects have been charged and commercial burglaries have declined since that time.

Motor Vehicle Theft: There were 168 auto theft reports, representing a decrease of 6% from the weighted average of the previous six years. Auto theft slowed during the third and fourth quarters.

Car Prowl: There were 571 car prowls reported citywide in 2018, representing a 12% decrease from the weighted average over the past six years. After peaking last year, prowls are down to 2013 levels.

DUI: There were 250 DUI arrests made in 2018, reversing a six-year downward trend. This represents a 5% increase from the weighted average of the past six years.

Collisions: 1,506 collisions were reported in 2018, a 3% decrease from the weighted average of the past six years. Collisions in the city have held steady for the past several years.

- In December, DV Detectives investigated a Domestic Violence case in which a mother and her three kids had been abandoned financially by her husband. They had to move out of their house a couple days before Christmas and the kids were told they were not going to have Christmas. On short notice, individuals within the department raised over \$1,000 to provide Christmas for the children.
- This summer Kirkland Police Officers responded to a dozen commercial burglaries at small businesses. Officers were able to get prints and blood DNA from a few of the burglaries. In October, Detectives worked with Snohomish County Sheriffs' Office and other agencies in Snohomish County to identify the suspects who were responsible for the Kirkland burglaries as well as almost 100 other commercial burglaries in King and Snohomish counties. The suspects were arrested and provided a recorded confession for their part in 50 of those burglaries to include at least 5 in Kirkland.



CITY OF KIRKLAND

Police Department

11750 NE 118th Street, Kirkland, WA 98034-7114 425.587.3400

www.kirklandwa.gov

MEMORANDUM

To: Kurt Triplett, City Manager

From: Cherie Harris, Chief of Police

Date: February 21, 2019

Subject: Animal Services Annual Report

The City of Kirkland began providing Animal Services in January of 2018. This report reflects both the 4th quarter and annual totals for Kirkland Animal Services in 2018. For the first full year of providing Animal Services, the program realized great success in sheltering, reunification and animal control.

Expenditures vs. Revenue (licensing):

Quarter	Expenditures	Revenues	Donations
Q1	38,640	45,535	1,622
Q2	70,893	64,275	1,586
Q3	41,988	64,625	1,785
Q4	64,154	58,940	1,102
Total	\$215,675	\$233,375	\$6,095
2018 Budget:	\$187,194	\$284,330	

Expenditures in 2018 were higher than expected due in part to a delayed \$27,000-dollar invoice from NORCOM for the Tyler/New World Animal control module that was purchased in 2017 and a \$7,000-dollar interface to ensure the system could communicate with PetData. These are one-time expenses that will ensure that not only the Animal Control Officer, but Patrol Officers and Dispatch can access pet licensing information in the field. Expenditures are expected to be well within budget in 2019-2020.

In the coming year, Staff will be focusing on increasing pet licensing revenue through a more robust communication plan, additional canvassing hours starting earlier in the year and direct communication with residents who licensed with RASK in 2017 but did not renew with the City of Kirkland in 2018. One new strategy the Department has already implemented was to send a notice from the Animal Services program to each of the known pet owners who did not license their animal in 2018 (but were licensed with RASK in 2017).

Pet Data licensing activity by month (City Hall & Police Department):

RASK -2016*		Kirkland - 2018	1 year	2 year	Replacement	Total
January	658	January	120	35	1	156
February	779	February	387	45	6	438
March	768	March	530	51	4	585
April	947	April	514	49	2	565
May	911	May	557	64	1	622
June	783	June	511	53	0	564
July	1001	July	567	72	5	644
August	1063	August	502	50	2	554
September	906	September	523	67	3	593
October	914	October	560	57	2	619
November	831	November	500	46	2	548
December	769	December	444	44	1	489
Total	10330		5715	633	29	6377

*RASK 2016 data was used in developing the 2017-2018 Animal Services Budget.

Annual Sheltering and Intake Activity:

Everett Shelter Intakes				
Dogs	Cats	Other	Total	Est. Total \$
27	47	3	77	\$7,926.00
KPD Intake				
Dogs	Cats	Other	Total	Est. Total \$
33	11	5	49	\$0.00
Veterinary Care- Animal Emergency and Specialty Clinic				
Dogs	Cats	Other	Total	Est. Total \$
38	20	2	60	\$6,465.25
Meow Cat Rescue/RASK acceptance of Kirkland Pets				
Dogs	Cats	Other	Total	Est. Total \$
0	2	0	2	\$0.00
Total Intake and Cost				
98	80	10	188	\$14,391.25 *

* 1 single animal intake at RASK - \$1,100

The Animal Services program realized great success in sheltering through partnerships and the Animal Control Officers efforts to reunite pets with their owners. The Everett Animal Shelter took in 77 animals for a total cost of \$7,926 (includes sheltering and veterinarian care). Kirkland residents delivered 30 of those animals directly to the shelter for surrender, at no cost to the City. The Animal Emergency and Specialty Clinic (AES) a KJC neighbor, partnered with the

Department to provide immediate veterinarian services and short-term sheltering at a total cost of \$6,465.25.

License Canvassing:

Activity	Quantity
Residences	603
Residences with pets present, but no record	8
Residences with King County licenses	12
Temporary licenses issued	3
Refusals	3
DIRECTED PATROLS	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marina Park – 6 contacts / 2 licensed in Kirkland, 4 non-residents • Juanita Bay Park – no pets observed • Juanita Beach Park – 6 contacts / 4 licensed 	

The Department modeled licensing canvassing after the RASK model, utilizing portions of their training manual and operating procedures. In the fall of 2018, the Department conducted canvassing utilizing temporary on-call employees. Staff will be implementing this program once again but plan to start in April 2019 and continue throughout the spring and early summer months.

Animal Control Officer Activity:

Activity	Quantity
Calls for Service Responded To	675
Lost Animals Reunited with Their Owners	49
Off Leash Dog Warnings	113
Off Leash Dog Tickets	10
On-view (Foot Patrol etc.)	59
Community Events / Meetings Attended	58
Warnings Given	168
Criminal Citations Issued	7
Notices of Infraction Issued	19
Cases Written	12
Cases Filed with the Prosecutor	7
Barking Dog Complaints Responded To	45
Hobby Kennel/ Cattery License	3
Dog Bite Complaints Responded To	43
Wildlife Incident Reports	25
Call-Outs	3

The greatest success of the Kirkland Animal Services program is clearly the increase in service provided to residents by the Animal Control Officer who responded to 675 calls for service. In contrast, RASK responded to 190 calls for service in 2017.

Parks Enhanced Leash Law Enforcement (Kris Meyers):

Activity	Quantity
Hours worked	399
Written warnings	213
Tickets	4
Contacts	993
License pamphlets handed out	46

The Animal Control Officer worked closely with the Parks Department to increase communication on areas of the City that were receiving an increase in complaints to include off-leash dog activity.

Notes from a selection of calls Animal Services responded to in 2018:

- #18-120 ACO Matison provided mutual aid to the Washington State Gambling Commission in cooperation with other Municipal Animal Control Officers to assist with an unusually large search warrant for illegal cockfighting in Port Orchard. The property contained over 400 birds and approximately \$300,000 in cash. This was a rare opportunity for on the job training in the exploitation of animals for sport.
- #18-11993 ACO Matison received several emails about a female Pitbull running at large off 128th AVE and showing signs of aggression towards the neighbors. King County Animal Control has responded to this residence before, as the dog was being kept in a garage with no bedding, water or food. ACO Matison spoke with the owner who stated she could no longer care for the dog. The owner released the dog to Kirkland Animal Control and was taken to Everett Animal Shelter to be placed up for adoption.
- #18-14091 ACO Matison responded to a call for service regarding a dog attack of a small Pomeranian. A 16-year-old female was walking her leashed small red Pomeranian, KoKo, down NE 134th ST at 92nd PL NE, when two dogs off leash charged at her and attacked the Pomeranian. The Pomeranian was pronounced deceased at a local veterinary clinic. One of the dogs was declared a dangerous dog and complied fully with the Dangerous Dog requirements under the KMC.
- #18-14390 ACO Matison picked up a stray pregnant orange cat and took it to Seattle Veterinary Specialty. The pregnant cat was held on a 72-hour stray hold and adopted to a new family. The cat ended up having seven kittens and all of them found new homes at no cost to the City.
- #18-20846 ACO Matison responded to a call for a dog locked in a hot car that appeared to be in distress. Matison observed two large sheep dogs contained in crates with no access to food or water. Both dogs were panting heavily, and the vehicle registered at 120 degrees. The owner of the dogs finally came back to the vehicle after finishing up some shopping. Matison informed the owner that she would

receive a civil infraction for Animal Cruelty under KMC 8.09 and recommended leaving her dogs at home when she goes shopping.

- #18-28461 ACO Matison responded a call for service for a dog bite. The victim was severely bit on the left forearm while cleaning an individual's house. The dog was placed on a ten-day quarantine and declared Dangerous. The owners of the dog were very compliant with the dangerous dog requirements but decided to humanely euthanize the dog.
- #18- 29884 ACO Matison served a warrant for the removal of a dog that showed signs of neglect in physical and medical care. The three-legged dog got veterinary care and is improving in health. ACO Matison is working with the owner to create a care plan and return the dog home.
- #18-34470 ACO Matison picked up two older dogs and was able to reunite them with their owner utilizing the microchip number found in Petdata's database.



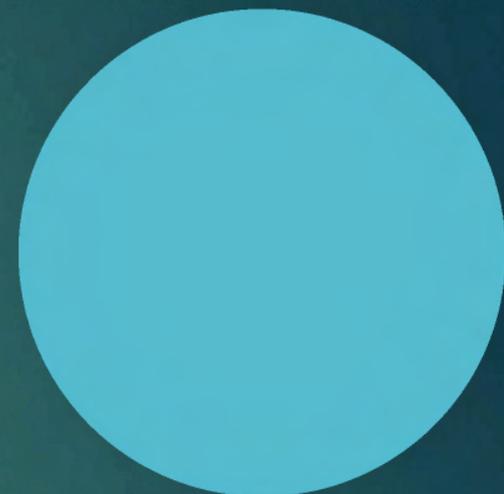
Promoting Kirkland Animal Services via The Kirkland Reporter and K5 News



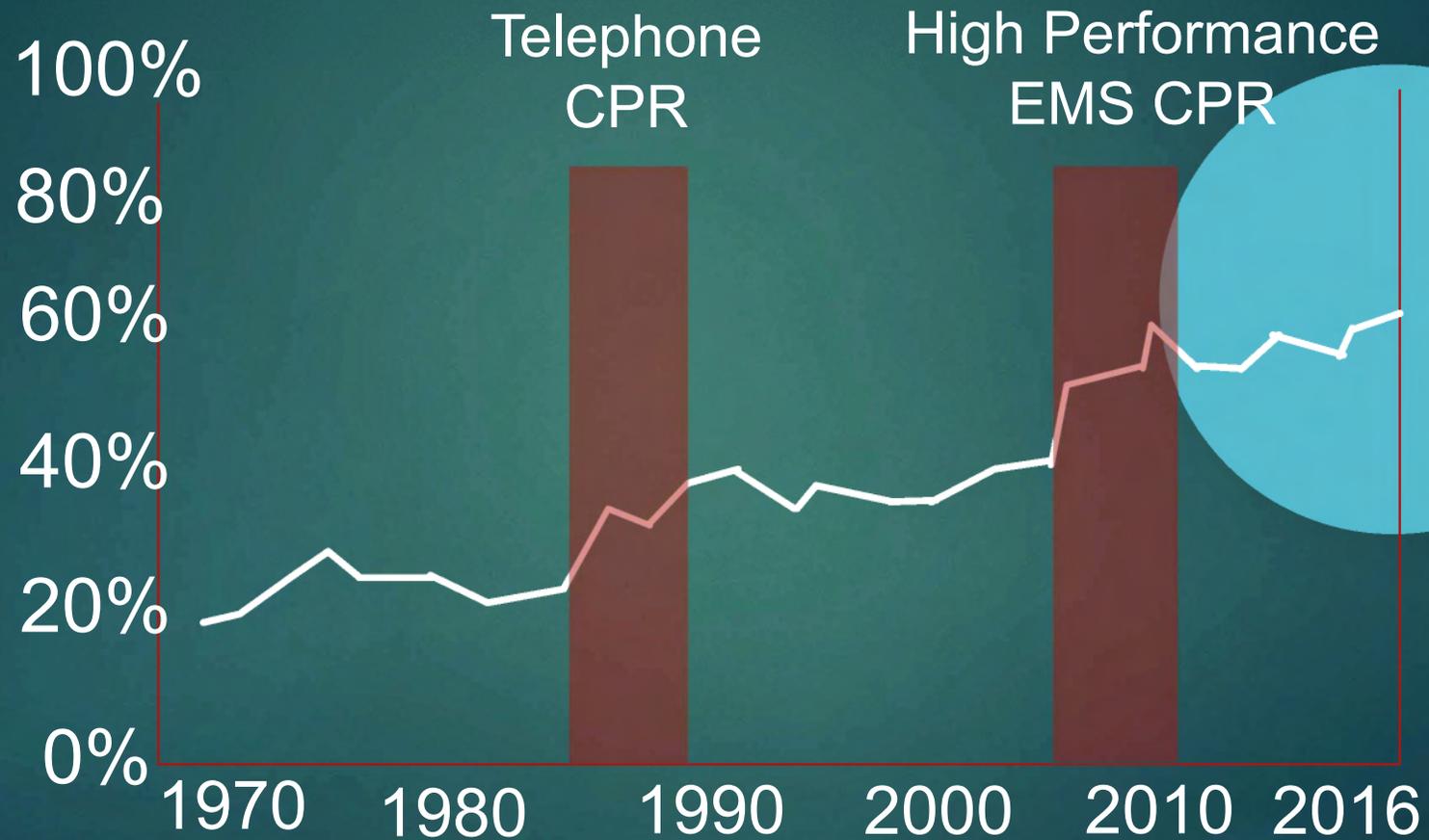
This little lady was returned home after missing for two days

EMS Updates

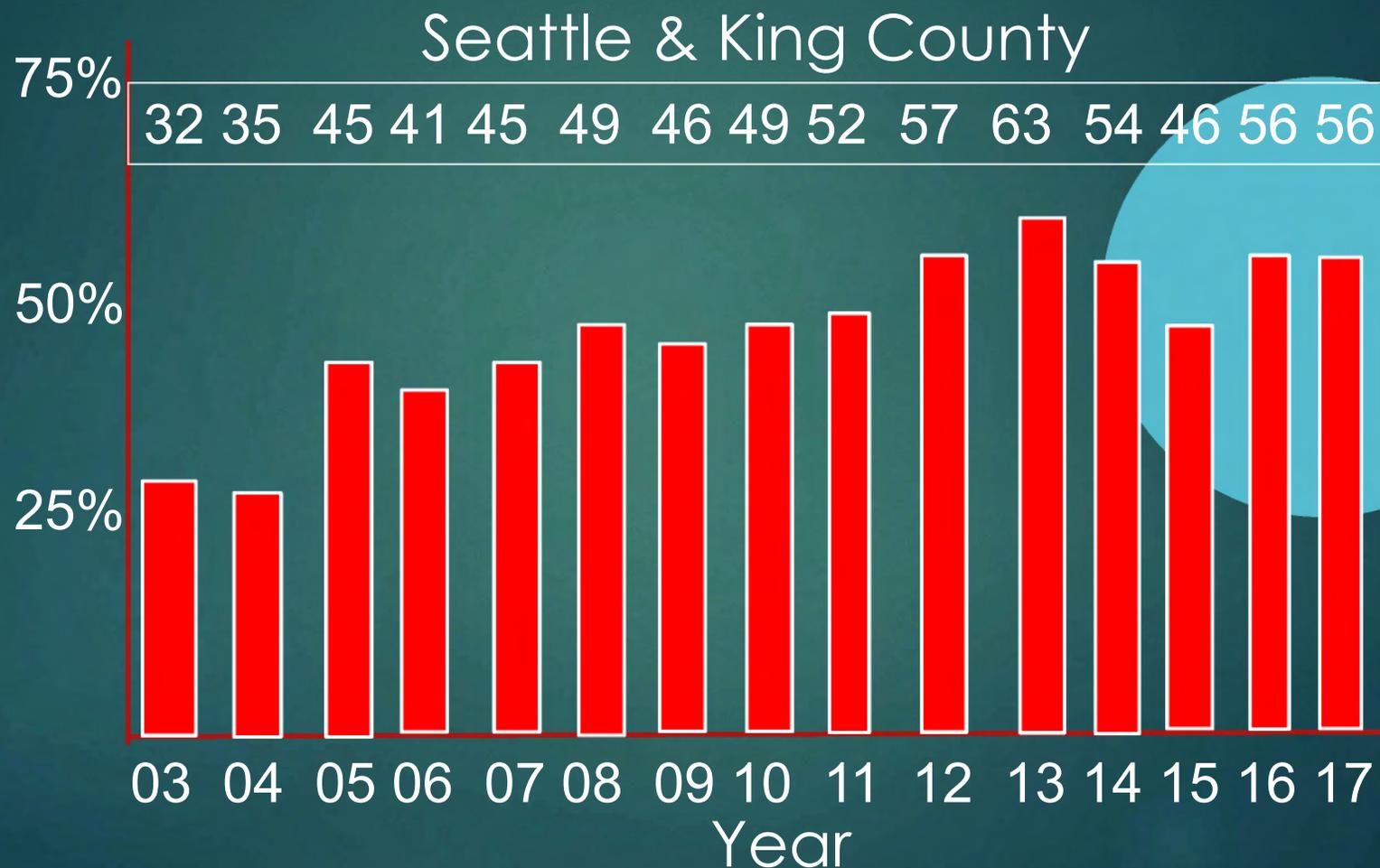
CPR, NARCAN AND STROKES.



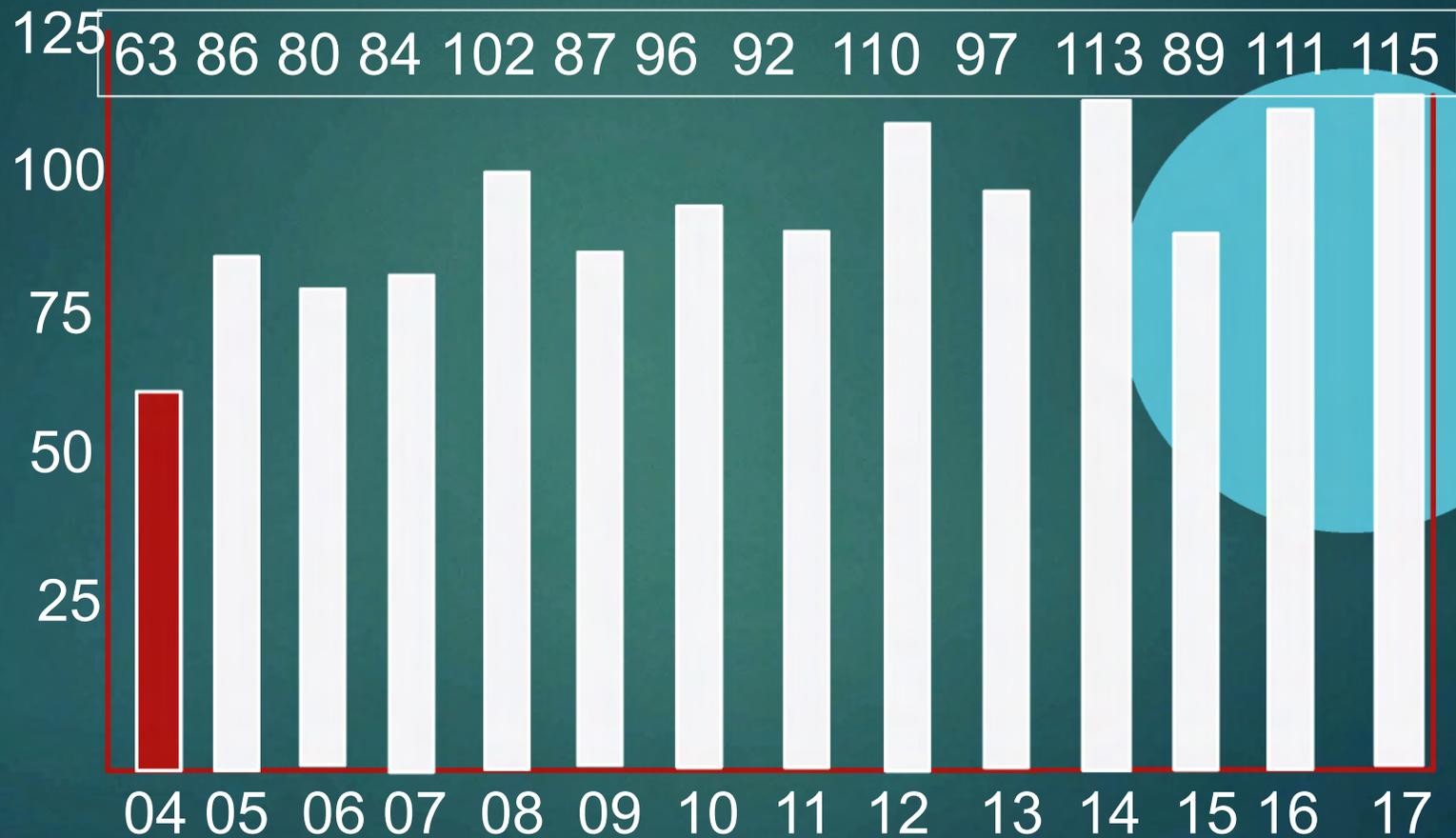
Survival following Witnessed VF Arrest



Utstein Survival % to Hospital Discharge

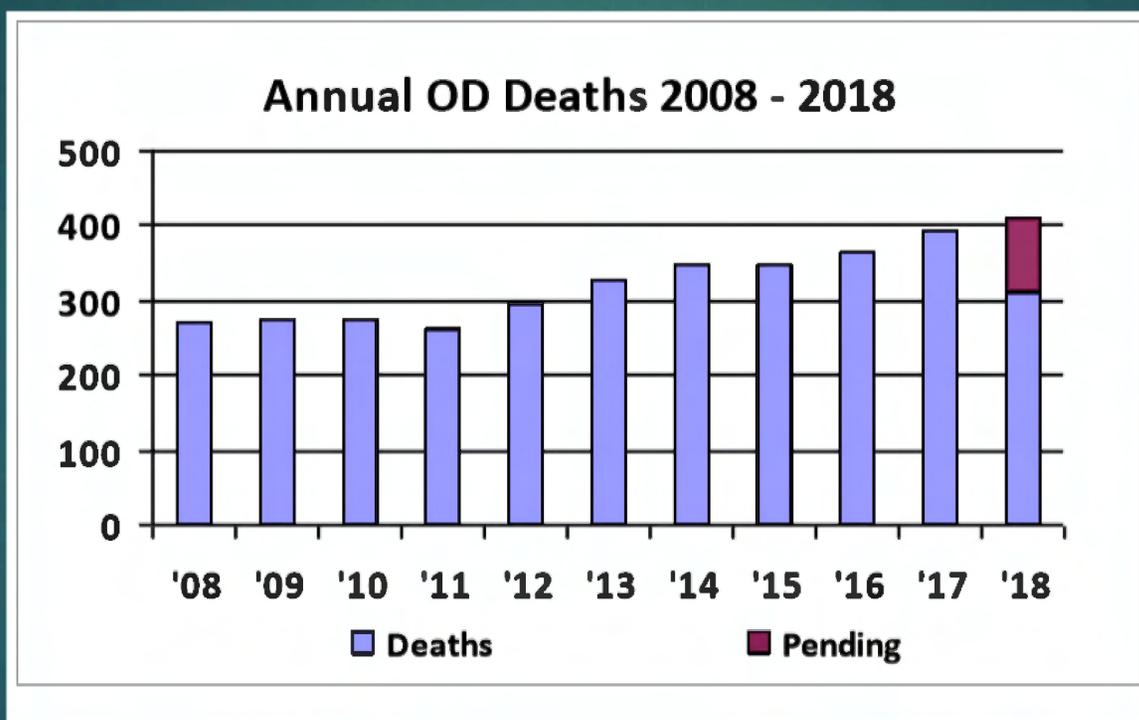


Utstein Survivor Count



King County Opiate Emergencies

King County Overdose Deaths



Narcan is being used correctly 95%
of the time in King County.



Success rate correlation to criteria

<u>Criteria #</u>	<u>True Opioid OD</u>	<u>No Opioid OD</u>
1	0	1
2	0	2
3	9	3
4	47	0
5	44	0

- ↓ Respirations
- ↓ Level of consciousness
- Pinpoint Pupils
- History or Scene Evidence
- No confounders (BS > 60)

Strokes in King County



Stroke: a work in progress.



Jamie E

Major ischemic stroke eligible for thrombectomy

Severe stroke eligible for thrombectomy

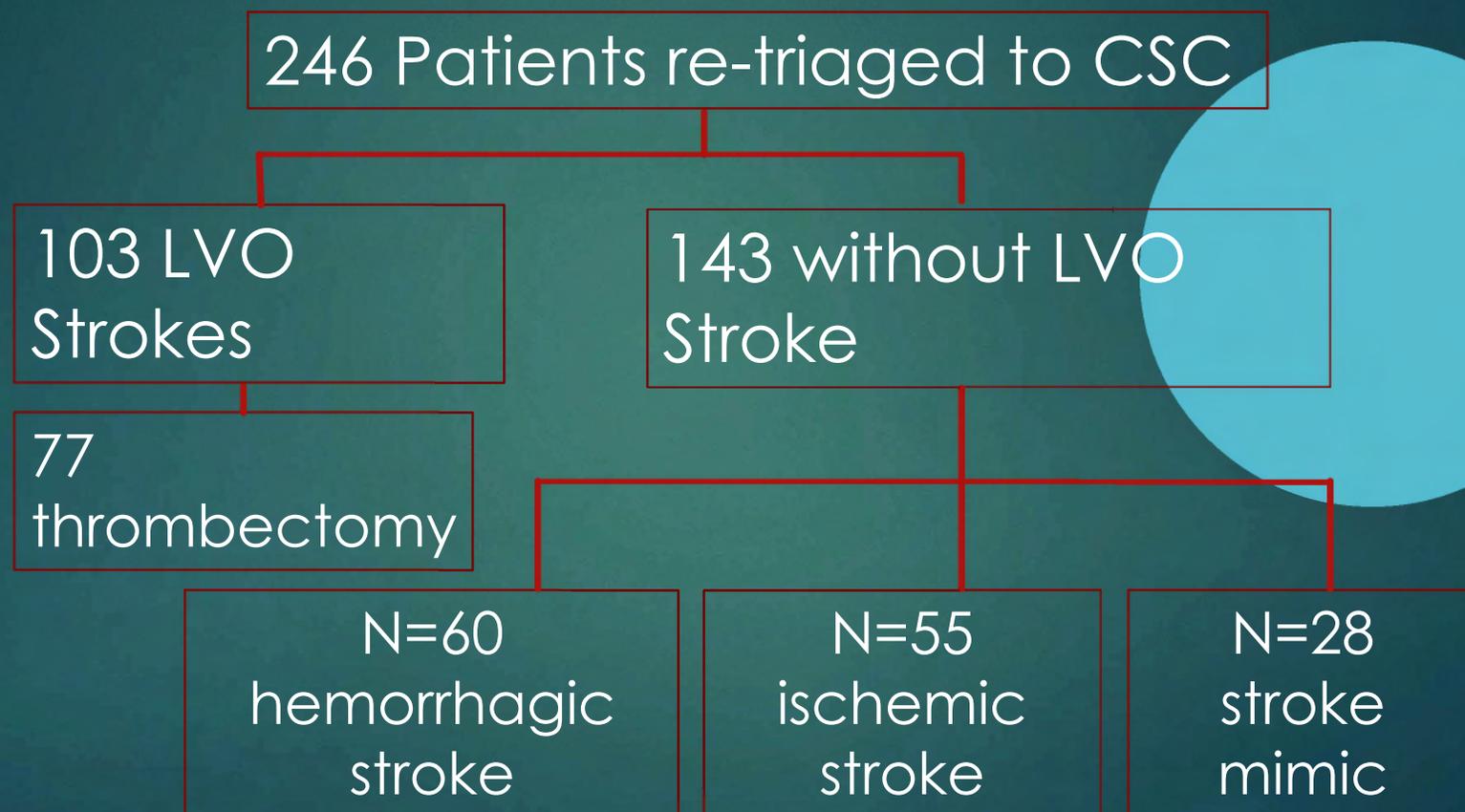
+

Last known well < 24 hours

ACTION PLAN

- Activate paramedics immediately
- Triage to thrombectomy hospital
- Package patient

Case Identification - Preliminary



Destination Hospitals for suspected LVO Stroke

There are now 5 Destination Stroke Centers



Harborview



Swedish Cherry Hill



Virginia Mason



Overlake



St Joes (Jan 11, 2019)

Community Programs To Achieve Early Defibrillation for Cardiac Arrest

A Report from the King County EMS Regional Quality Improvement Section

August 4, 2017

ATTACHMENT 6A

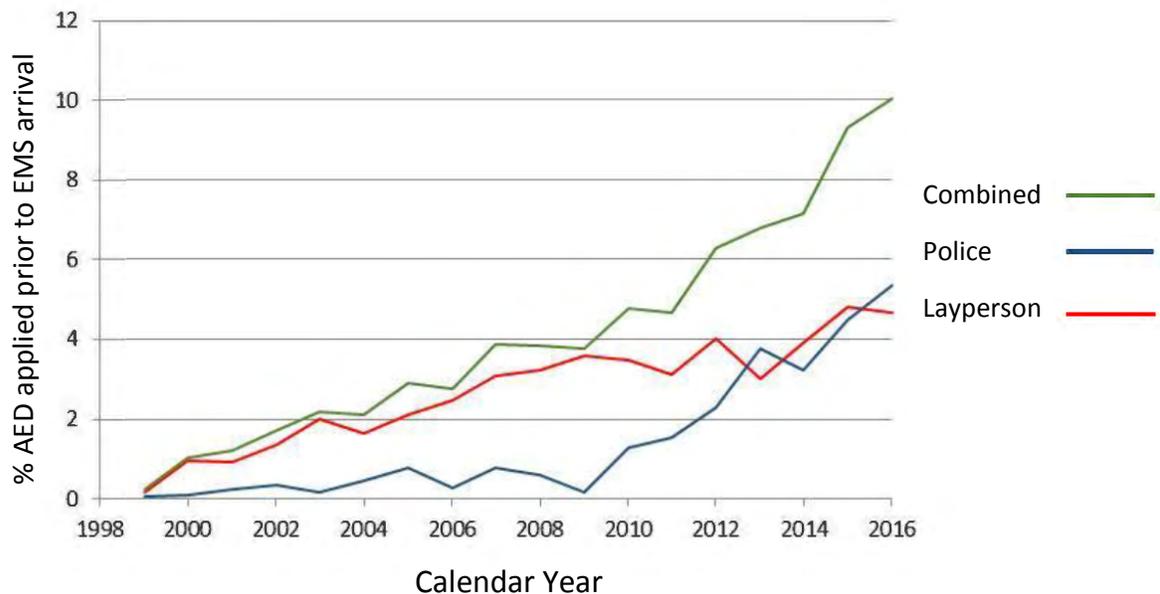


King County
Emergency Medical Services

Early treatment for sudden cardiac arrest provides the best chance of survival. To this point, one of the key reasons outcome is so good in King County is the timeliness of EMS care. Even with fast EMS response, however, minutes often tick away before EMS can reach the cardiac arrest patient. As a consequence, citizens and law enforcement are key partners in resuscitation as they can provide early CPR and/or defibrillation while EMS is enroute. This appreciation has produced public access (layperson) and police AED defibrillation programs across King County. In this QI report, we reviewed how often layperson AED or law enforcement AED are involved in cardiac arrest in Seattle and King County and whether this strategy is increasing over time.

In 1999, AED application by laypersons or police occurred in less than 1% of all arrests. Over time, there has been a steady and important increase such that early AED application by laypersons or law enforcement now occurs in over 10% of cardiac arrest (graphic). This result has occurred as a consequence of exceptional efforts by many community and law enforcement groups – in conjunction with dispatch centers and EMS agencies.

Layperson, Police, and Combined Early AED Application over Time



Successful resuscitation is a team sport where best outcomes are achieved when effective care is delivered as early as possible after collapse. Increasing efforts related to early AED application and defibrillation by laypersons and law enforcement are an example of the region's collective commitment to improve care for this critically ill group.



Agency: Kirkland Fire Department

Supplemental Data Report

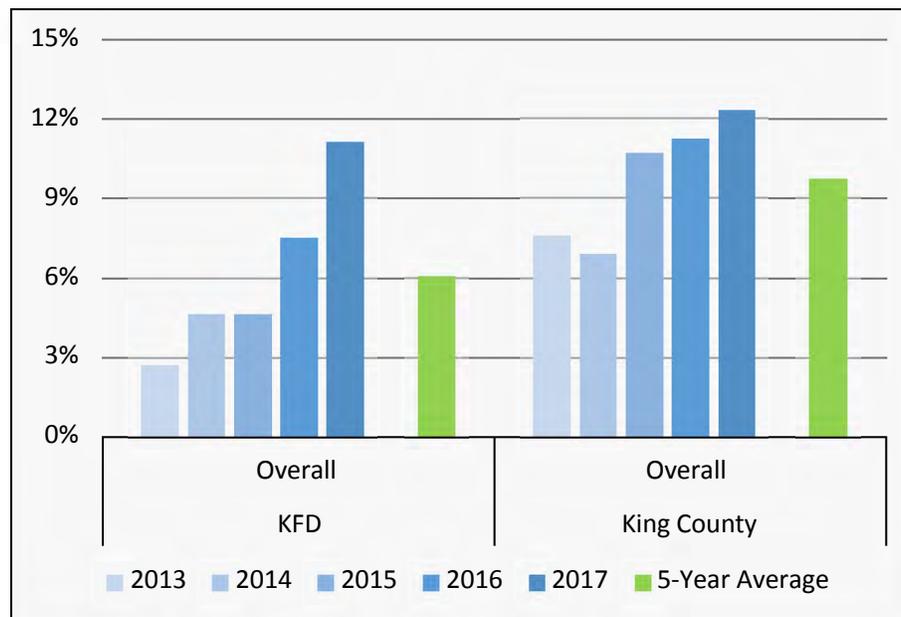
The following data report presents several cardiac arrest indicators comparing Kirkland Fire Department with King County from 2013 through 2017. Two groups of data are presented:

1. **Overall** – Persons suffering a cardiac arrest who are two (2) years or older who received ALS treatment and had no advanced directives to limit care, and
2. **Utstein** – Persons in the overall group whose arrest were bystander witnessed, due to a primary cardiac etiology, and had an initial heart rhythm that required a shock.

*KFD = Kirkland Fire Department; KC = King County

PAD Application (by law enforcement/layperson)*

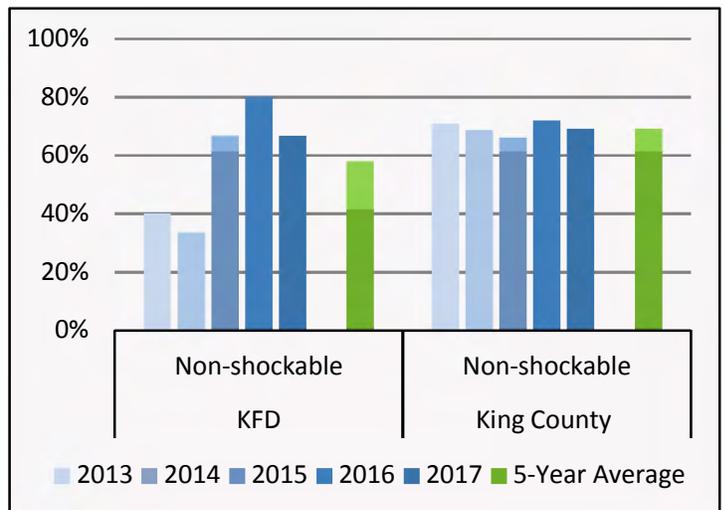
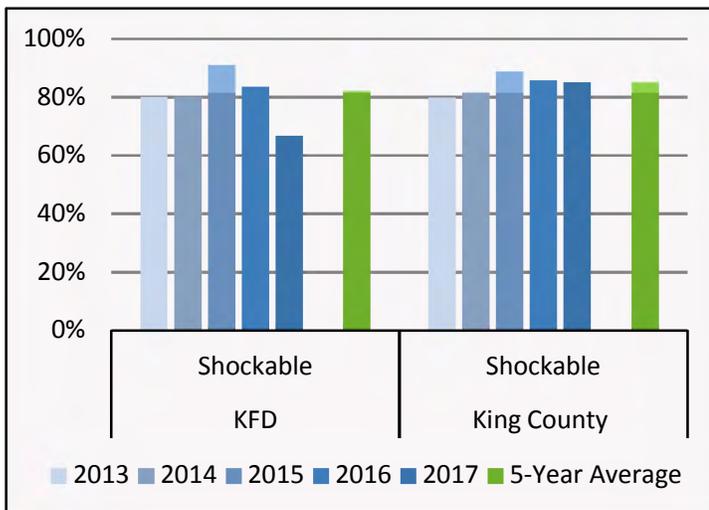
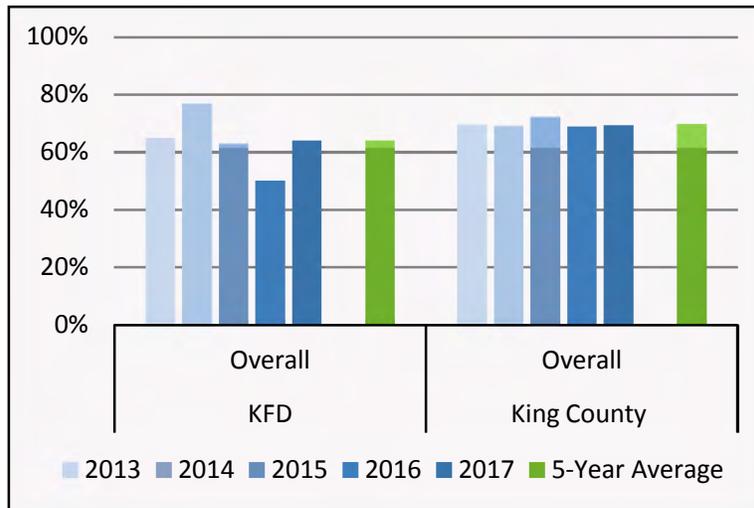
*Refers to the placement of a PAD on a patient by law enforcement or layperson and does not refer to whether a defibrillatory shock was administered.



PAD Application	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Average
Overall – KFD	1/37 (3%)	2/43 (5%)	2/43 (5%)	3/40 (8%)	4/36 (11%)	12/199 (6%)
Overall – KC	60/792 (8%)	63/914 (7%)	87/815 (11%)	100/890 (11%)	108/877 (12%)	418/4288 (10%)

Bystander CPR by Group*

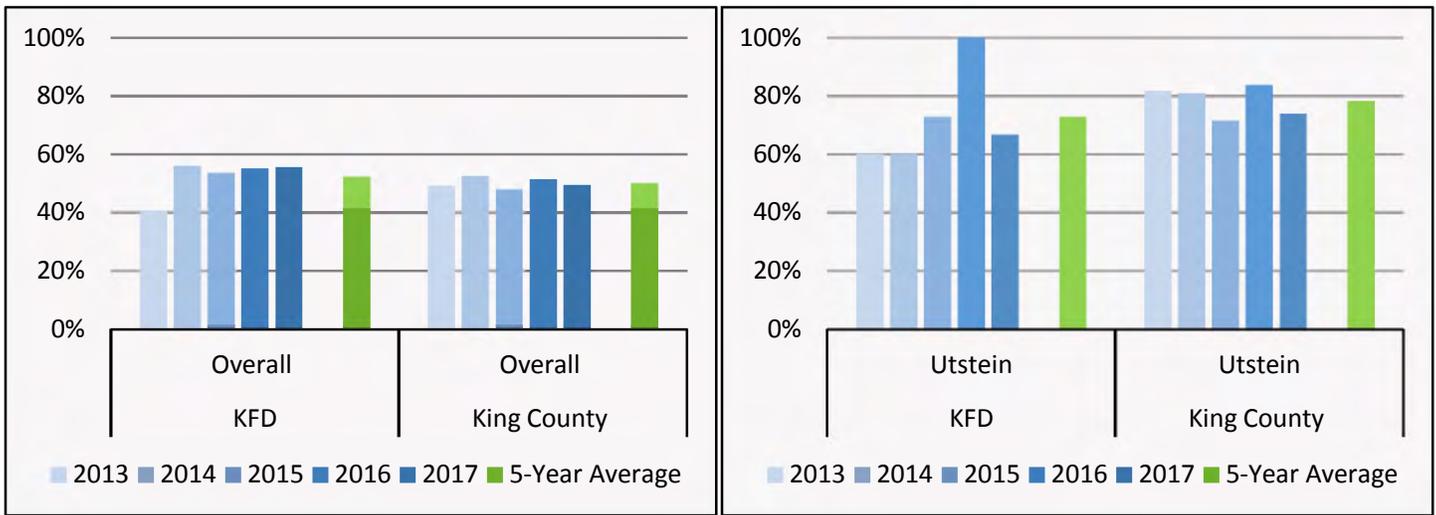
*Groups are stratified by patients whose arrests were bystander witnessed of cardiac etiology and present with an initial shockable (S) or non-shockable (NS) rhythm.



Bystander CPR by Group

Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Average
Overall - KFD	24/37 (65%)	33/43 (77%)	27/43 (63%)	20/40 (50%)	23/36 (64%)	127/199 (64%)
Overall - KC	550/792 (69%)	630/914 (69%)	588/815 (72%)	613/890 (69%)	607/877 (69%)	2988/4288 (70%)
(S) KFD	4/5 (80%)	4/5 (80%)	10/11 (91%)	5/6 (83%)	4/6 (67%)	27/33 (82%)
(S) KC	91/114 (80%)	115/141 (82%)	118/133 (89%)	125/146 (86%)	132/155 (85%)	581/687 (85%)
(NS) KFD	2/5 (40%)	1/3 (33%)	2/3 (67%)	4/5 (80%)	2/3 (67%)	11/19 (58%)
(NS) KC	75/106 (71%)	72/105 (69%)	66/100 (66%)	84/117 (72%)	65/94 (69%)	362/527 (69%)

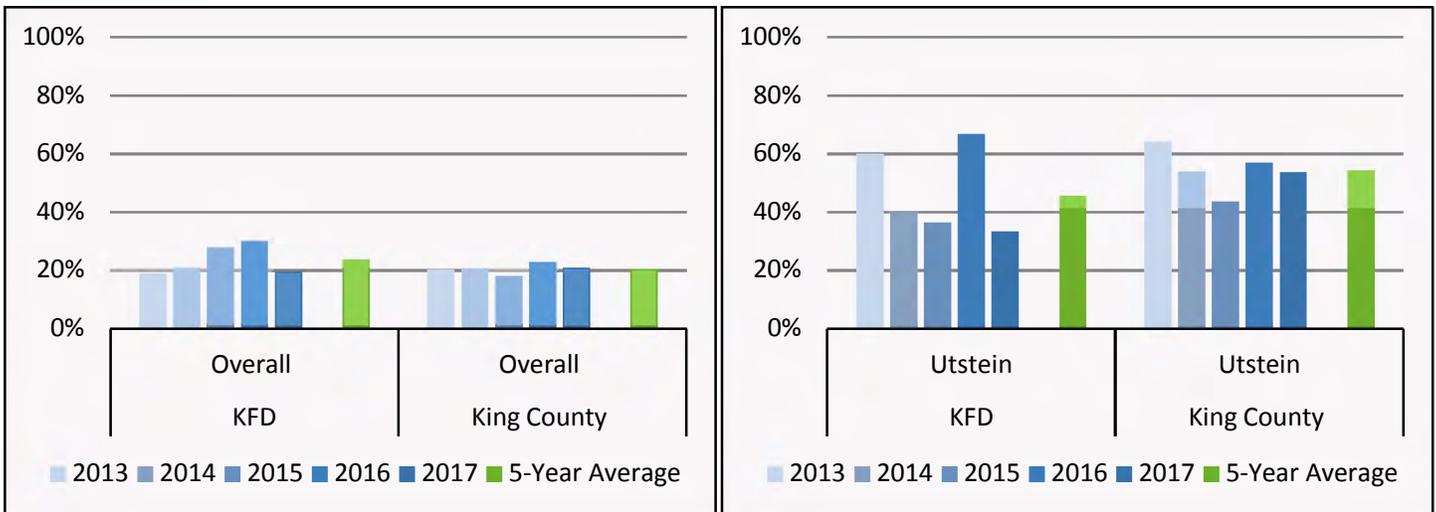
ROSC at End of EMS Care by Group



ROSC at End of EMS Care by Group

Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Average
Overall - KFD	15/37 (41%)	24/43 (56%)	23/43 (53%)	22/40 (55%)	20/36 (56%)	104/199 (52%)
Overall - KC	389/792 (49%)	478/914 (52%)	389/815 (48%)	456/890 (51%)	433/877 (49%)	2145/4288 (50%)
Utstein - KFD	3/5 (60%)	3/5 (60%)	8/11 (73%)	6/6 (100%)	4/6 (67%)	24/33 (73%)
Utstein - KC	93/114 (82%)	114/141 (81%)	95/133 (71%)	122/146 (84%)	113/153 (74%)	537/687 (78%)

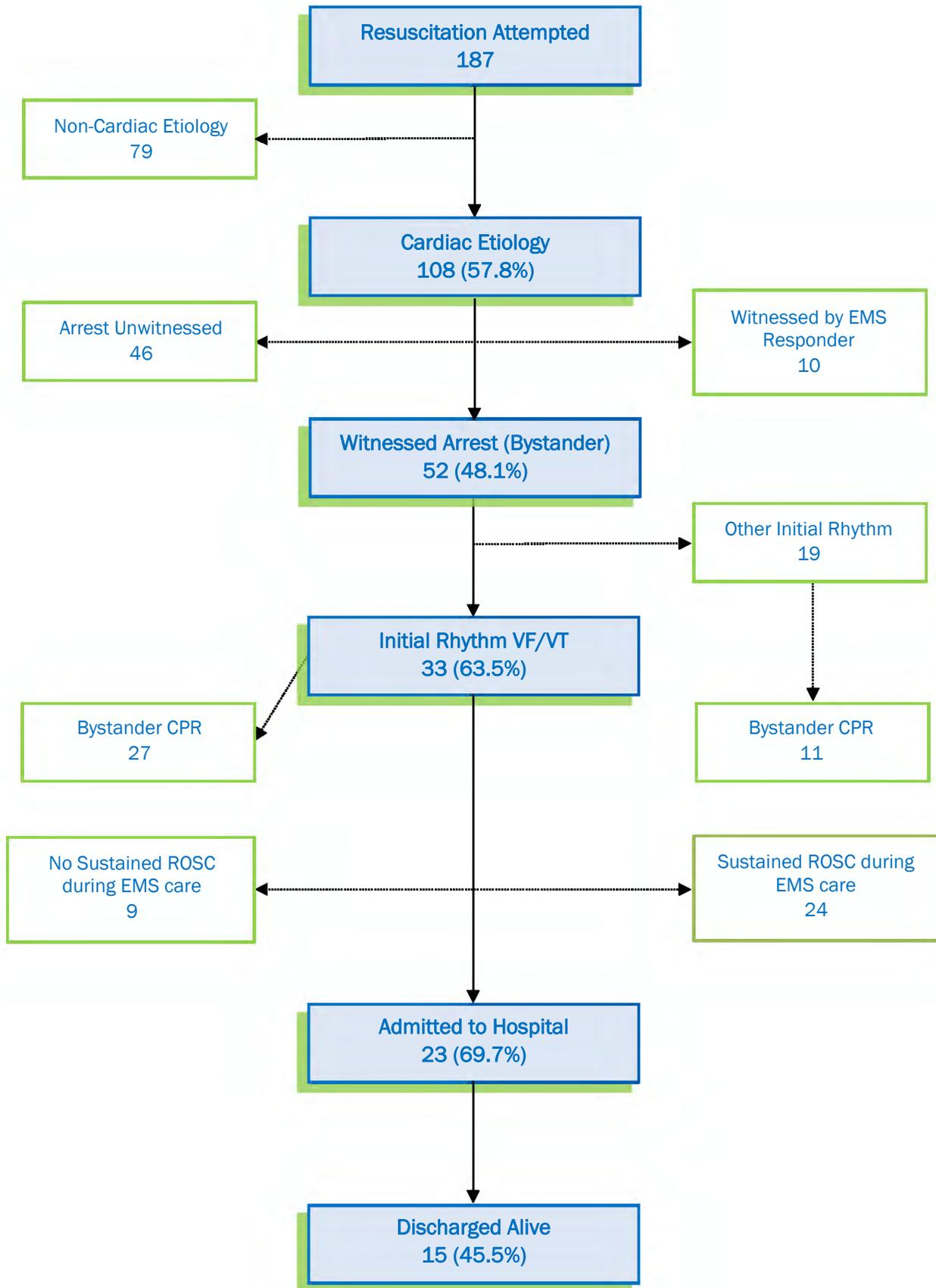
Survival by Group



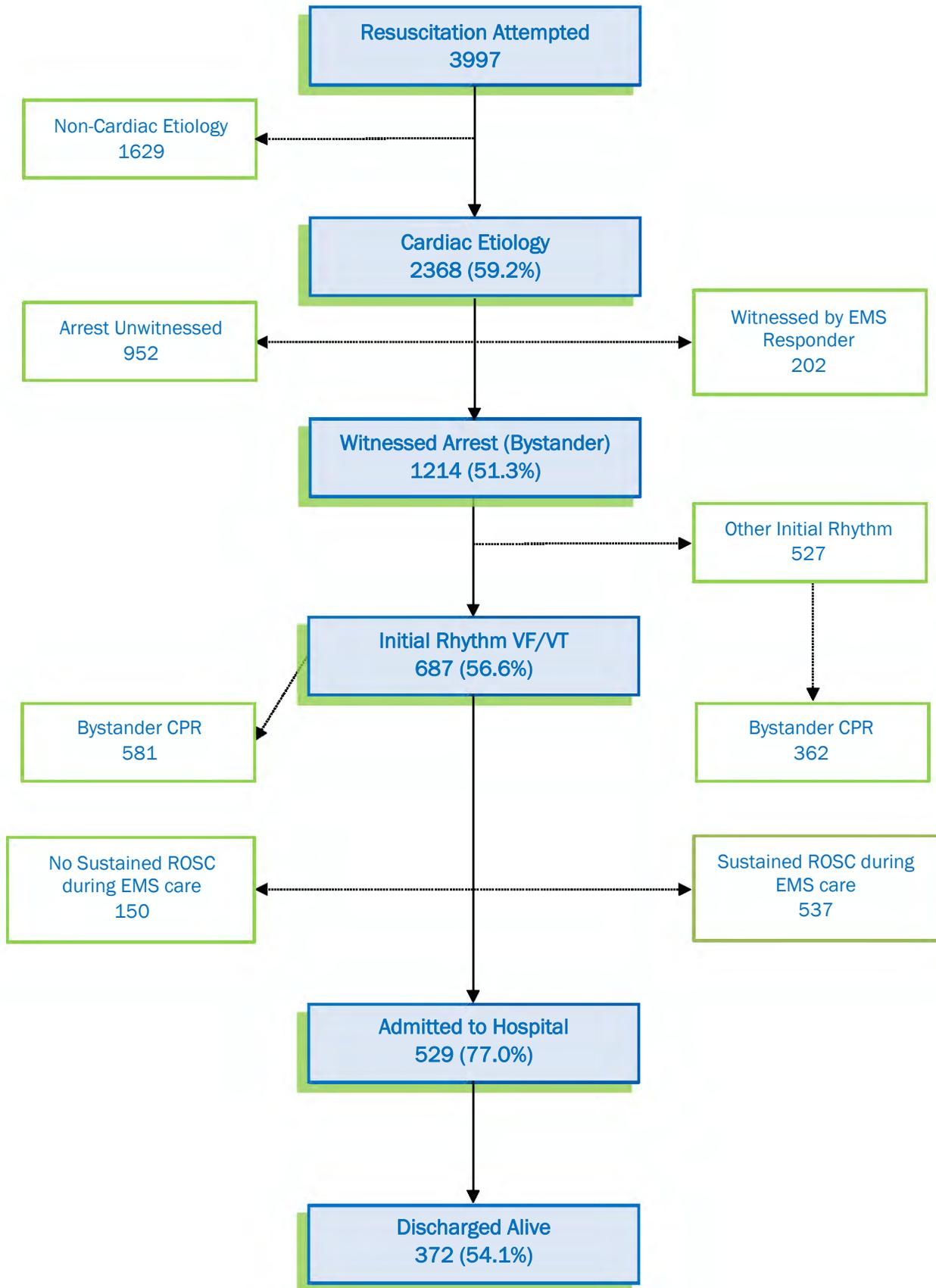
Survival by Group

Survival by Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Average
Overall - KFD	7/37 (19%)	9/43 (21%)	12/43 (28%)	12/40 (30%)	7/36 (19%)	47/199 (24%)
Overall - KC	159/792 (20%)	188/914 (21%)	146/815 (18%)	203/890 (23%)	183/877 (21%)	879/4288 (20%)
Utstein - KFD	3/5 (60%)	2/5 (40%)	4/11 (36%)	4/6 (67%)	2/6 (33%)	15/33 (45%)
Utstein - KC	73/114 (64%)	76/141 (54%)	58/133 (44%)	83/146 (57%)	82/153 (54%)	372/687 (54%)

Utstein Survival Flow Chart – KFD, 2013-2017



Utstein Survival Flow Chart – King County, 2013-2017



Call-to-care Interval*

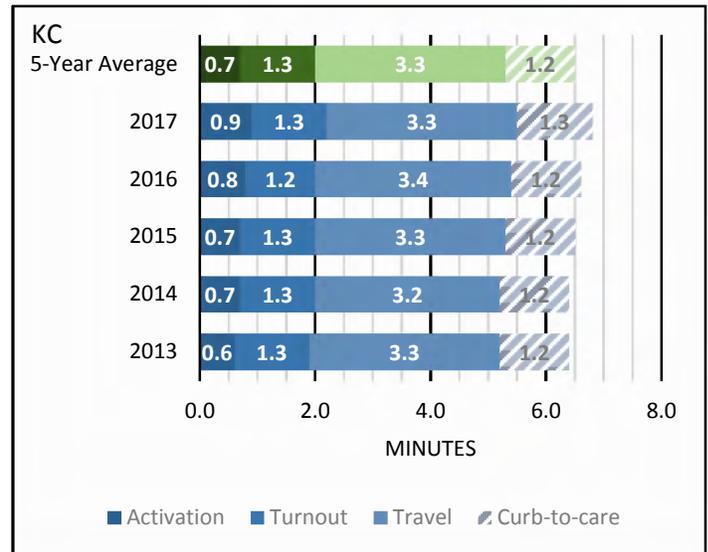
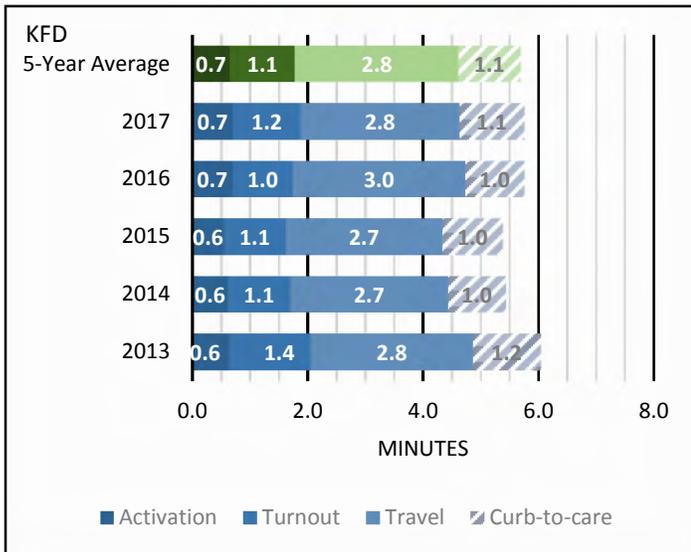
*Call-to-care is comprised of four distinct median time intervals (in minutes) – Activation; Turnout; Travel, and Curb-to-care.

Activation: Call received to EMS notification

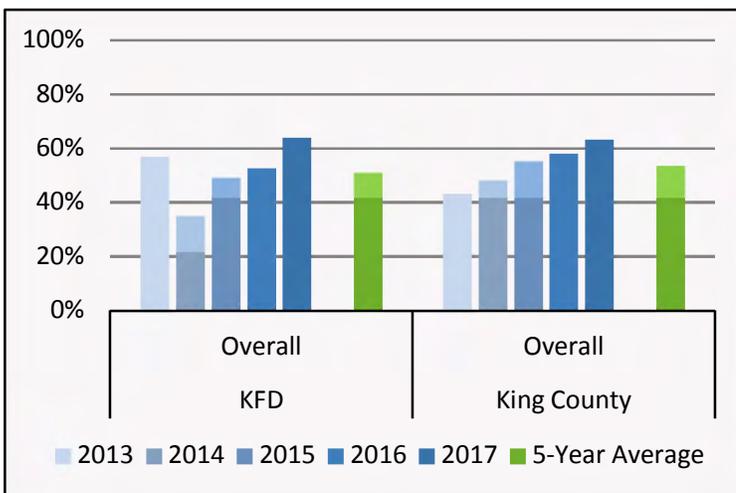
Turnout: EMS notification to vehicle wheels rolling

Travel: Wheels rolling to arrival at scene

Curb-to-care: Arrival on scene to arrival at patient side



Availability of Curb-to-care Interval Data



Interval times are representative of the first arriving unit on scene and are derived from cases where individual time points are available. Activation, Turnout, and Travel intervals were derived with more than 99% availability of data (see data table below). However, Curb-to-care data is available for approximately half of the cases.

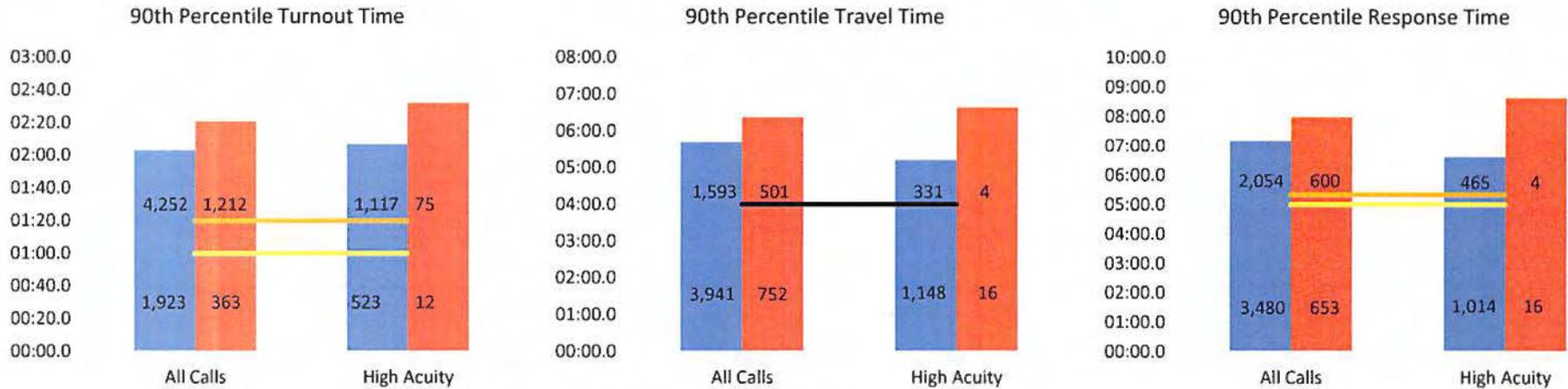
Since implementation of the KCEMS requirement for first units on scene to report when they are at patient side, the proportion of cases where data is available has been steadily increasing.

Overall KFD	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Average
Activation	37/37 (100%)	43/43 (100%)	43/43 (100%)	40/40 (100%)	36/36 (100%)	199/199 (100%)
Turnout	37/37 (100%)	43/43 (100%)	42/43 (98%)	40/40 (100%)	36/36 (100%)	198/199 (99%)
Travel	37/37 (100%)	43/43 (100%)	42/43 (98%)	40/40 (100%)	36/36 (100%)	198/199 (99%)
Curb-to-care	21/37 (57%)	15/43 (35%)	21/43 (49%)	21/40 (53%)	23/36 (64%)	101/199 (51%)

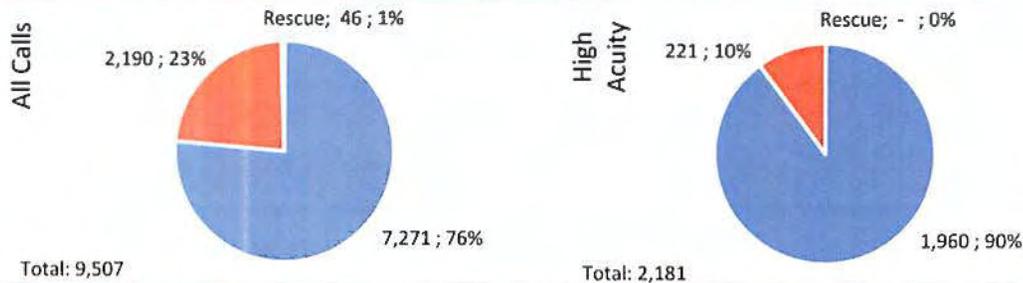
Overall KC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5-Year Average
Activation	792/792 (100%)	911/914 (100%)	814/815 (100%)	887/890 (100%)	876/877 (100%)	4280/4288 (100%)
Turnout	785/792 (99%)	902/914 (99%)	799/815 (98%)	880/890 (99%)	862/877 (98%)	4228/4288 (99%)
Travel	783/792 (99%)	893/914 (98%)	791/815 (97%)	871/890 (98%)	854/877 (97%)	4192/4288 (98%)
Curb-to-care	339/792 (43%)	443/914 (49%)	448/815 (55%)	514/890 (58%)	549/877 (63%)	2293/4288 (54%)

Fire Dashboard 2018 Q4 - Current Year Data

Turnout & Travel Times YTD



Call Volume YTD



Confirmed Structure Fires Effective Response Force (ERF)

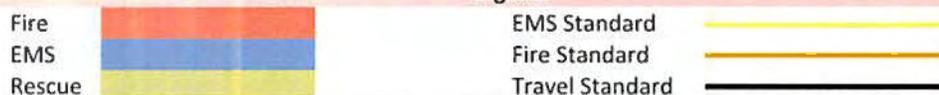
Date	Time of Day	1st Arriving	ERF
4/25/2018	12:00:10 AM	0:09:07	0:13:38
8/8/2018	3:37:34 PM	0:05:09	0:15:18
8/24/2018	5:10:46 PM	0:04:29	0:14:45
10/13/2018	1:26:48 PM	0:07:45	0:21:36
11/11/2018	10:56:46 PM	0:05:38	0:17:27

Data Parameters*

	Turnout		Travel	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
EMS	00:20.0	02:40.0	01:00.0	20:00.0
Fire	00:40.0	03:00.0	01:00.0	20:00.0

*The vast majority of data points outside the parameters above represent data collection errors and are excluded from the analysis.

Legend



Automatic Aid YTD

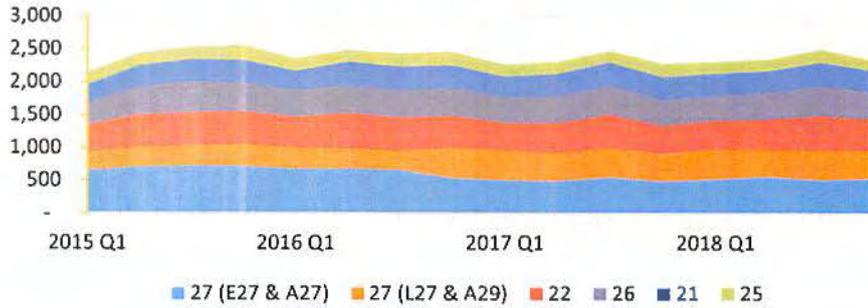
Jurisdiction	Given	Received
Redmond	419	21
Bellevue	236	23
Bothell	225	5
Woodinville	55	12
Northshore	48	7
Eastside	4	0
Total	987	68

Medic Responses YTD

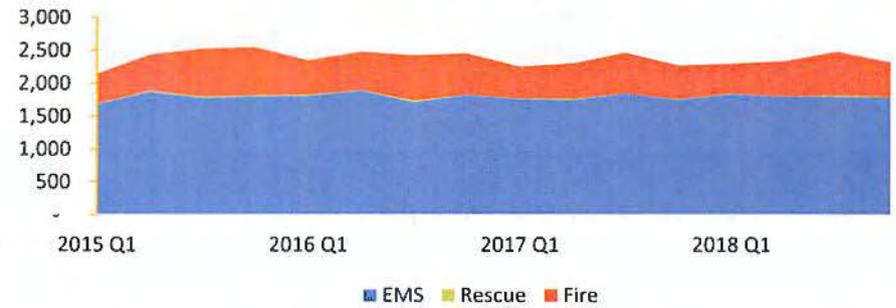
Unit	Responses	Unit	Responses
M1	99	M65	41
M2	1	M142	3
M19	116	M157	1
M23	1207		
M35	3		
M47	72		
M63	1	Total	1544

Fire Dashboard 2018 Q4 - Trends

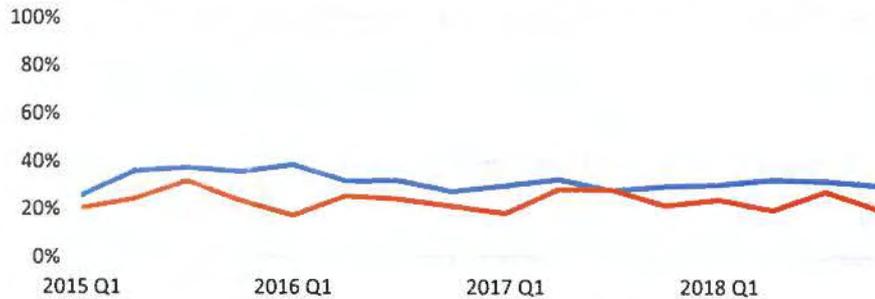
Dispatched by Station 2015 - 2018 Q4



Total Call Volume By Call Type 2015-2018 Q4



Calls Meeting Turnout Target by Call Type 2015-2018 Q4



Calls Meeting Travel Target by Call Type 2015-2018 Q4

