

Agenda Summary Report (ASR)


Franklin County Board of Commissioners

DATE SUBMITTED: 11/30/2021	PREPARED BY: Shirley Jones
Meeting Date Requested: 12/07/2021	PRESENTED BY: Angie Mantarola
ITEM: (Select One) Consent Agenda <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brought Before the Board Time needed: 10 minutes	
SUBJECT: An Ordinance relating to the establishment of a sales and use tax for chemical dependency or mental health treatment and therapeutic court programs and services.	
FISCAL IMPACT: one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax imposed upon every taxable event and collected from those persons from whom state sales or use tax collected is collected.	
BACKGROUND: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• substance use disorders are a serious and treatable health problem known to impact directly or indirectly as many as 60.1% of Americans and mental illness is a serious and treatable health problem known to directly occur in more than 51.5 million Americans, the most serious and chronic conditions occurring in 5.2% of the population• approximately 49.4% of individuals with severe mental disorders are also substance abuse disorders, and approximately 32.7% of alcohol abusers and 53.6% of drug abusers are also affected by serious mental illness• individuals with co-occurring disorders (dually diagnosed mental illness and substance abuse disorders) are at high risk for negative outcomes, including hospitalization, overdose, violence, legal problems, homelessness, victimization, HIV infection, and hepatitis• community children and youth are impacted by mental disorders, substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders both as the children of, and as individuals with, mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders, often with resulting negative impacts on their health, ability to learn, home life and safety, social behavior, and emotional development; with concomitant impacts on education, juvenile justice, child and family, health, and mental health service systems• it is estimated that 80% of crime in Franklin County is associated with substance abuse, many of those in jail struggle with addiction and more than 85% of the homeless adult population has a substance abuse disorder	
RECOMMENDATION: Approve ordinance.	
COORDINATION: Keith Johnson, Franklin County Administrator Jim Raymond, Franklin County Sheriff Jennifer Johnson, Deputy Civil Prosecuting Attorney	
ATTACHMENTS: (Documents you are submitting to the Board) ASR/Ordinance	

HANDLING / ROUTING: (Once document is fully executed it will be imported into Document Manager. Please list name(s) of parties that will need a pdf)

Shirley Jones, County Administration
Jennifer Johnson, Deputy Civil Prosecuting Attorney
Jim Raymond, Franklin County Sheriff

I certify the above information is accurate and complete.



Keith Johnson, Administrator

FRANKLIN COUNTY ORDINANCE _____

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

***AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SALES AND USE TAX FOR
CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY OR MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT AND
THERAPEUTIC COURT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES***

WHEREAS, substance use disorders are a serious and treatable health problem known to impact directly or indirectly as many as 60.1% of Americans and mental illness is a serious and treatable health problem known to directly occur in more than 51.5 million Americans, the most serious and chronic conditions occurring in 5.2% of the population; and

WHEREAS, approximately 49.4% of individuals with severe mental disorders are also substance abuse disorders, and approximately 32.7% of alcohol abusers and 53.6% of drug abusers are also affected by serious mental illness; and

WHEREAS, individuals with co-occurring disorders (dually diagnosed mental illness and substance abuse disorders) are at high risk for negative outcomes, including hospitalization, overdose, violence, legal problems, homelessness, victimization, HIV infection, and hepatitis; and

WHEREAS, community children and youth are impacted by mental disorders, substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders both as the children of, and as individuals with, mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders, often with resulting negative impacts on their health, ability to learn, home life and safety, social behavior, and emotional development; with concomitant impacts on education, juvenile justice, child and family, health, and mental health service systems; and

WHEREAS, services for individuals with co-occurring disorders cost nearly twice as much for clients with single disorders; and non-integrated parallel methods of treatment have proven to be ineffective; and

WHEREAS, treatment for individuals with co-occurring substance use and mental illness requires specialized care to meet the unique and often opposing needs of both disorders; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that 80% of crime in Franklin County is associated with substance abuse, many of those in jail struggle with addiction and more than 85% of the homeless adult population has a substance abuse disorder; and

WHEREAS, Law and Justice system responses to individuals with mental disorders, substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders represent a significant and costly problem throughout Washington State; and

WHEREAS, Franklin County citizens, through their property taxes, are paying for the cost of mental disorders, substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders through funding of courts, jails, emergency medical services, schools, hospitals and law enforcement personnel; and

WHEREAS, a sales and use tax would provide funding sources from individuals who do not own property in Franklin County, and apply as well to visitors to Franklin County, and, thus, would expand the potential revenue stream to address mental disorders, substance use disorders, and co-occurring disorder treatment; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the health, social, community and economic impact of mental disorders, substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders on Franklin County citizens as significant and negative, and desiring to achieve the goal of successful outcomes and recovery for individuals with mental disorders, substance use disorders and co-occurring disorders; and

WHEREAS, *Chapter 82.14.460 (2) RCW* authorizes the County Legislative Authority to authorize, fix, and impose a sales and use tax in addition to other taxes authorized by law with a rate not to exceed one-tenth of one percent;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of County Commissioners of Franklin County, Washington, that:

Section 1. Tax Imposed

There is hereby imposed by this ordinance a one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax, as the case may be upon every taxable event, as defined in *Chapter 82.08* and *82.12 RCW*, occurring within Franklin County. The tax shall be imposed upon and collected from those persons from whom the state sales or use tax is collected pursuant to *Chapters 82.08* and *82.12 RCW*. This tax shall be in addition to any other sales and use tax imposed by the State of Washington and/or Franklin County.

Section 2. Applicability of Tax

The rate of tax imposed by this ordinance shall be applied to the selling price in the case of a sales tax or the value of the article used in the case of a use tax.

Section 3. Administration and Collection

The tax imposed by this ordinance shall be administered and collected in accordance with *Chapter 82.14.050 RCW*. The Chair of the Board of Franklin County Commissioners is hereby authorized to and directed to execute and sign contracts with the Washington State Department of Revenue that may be necessary to provide for the administration or collection of the tax.

Section 4. Establishment of Chemical Dependency/Mental Health Program Fund

There is hereby created the Chemical Dependency/Mental Health Program within Health & Human Services Fund #191. Monies collected pursuant to this ordinance shall be deposited in this fund by the Franklin County Treasurer.

Section 5. Use of Funds

Monies collected shall be used for allowable expenditures under *Chapter 82.14.460 RCW*.

Section 6. Administration of Fund

The Fund shall be administered by the Board of County Commissioners through the County Administrator.

Section 7. Effective Date

This ordinance is effective the date of signing. The additional one-tenth of one percent sales and use tax will be imposed July 1, 2022.

Section 8. Severability

If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this ordinance or the application of the provisions to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

APPROVED this 7th day of December, 2021.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Chair

Chair Pro Tem

Member

Approved as to Form:

Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

ATTEST:

Clerk to the Board



Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), under Contract No. HHSS283201700002C with RTI International. Beth Han was the SAMHSA author. Kathryn Piscopo served as the government project officer and as the contracting officer representative.

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Originating Office

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 15-E09D, Rockville, MD 20857. For questions about this report, please e-mail CBHSQrequest@samhsa.hhs.gov.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
Populations Survey Branch

Publication Number PEP20-07-01-001
September 2020

Summary

This report summarizes key findings from the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) for national indicators of substance use and mental health among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older in the United States. In this report, overall statements use terms such as “increased,” “decreased,” or “declined” to describe a trend from the baseline year to 2019 that was statistically significant (at the .05 level) based on results of linear or quadratic trend tests. Pairwise *t* tests also were conducted to compare the estimates in 2019 with corresponding estimates in prior years.

Substance Use

- Among people aged 12 or older in 2019, 60.1 percent (or 165.4 million people) used a substance (i.e., tobacco, alcohol, kratom, or an illicit drug) in the past month. In particular, 50.8 percent (or 139.7 million people) drank alcohol in the past month, 21.1 percent (or 58.1 million people) used a tobacco product in the past month, and 13.0 percent (or 35.8 million people) used an illicit drug in the past month. In addition, 0.3 percent (or 825,000 people) used kratom in the past month.

Tobacco Use

- Among people aged 12 or older in 2019 who used any tobacco product in the past month, 65.3 percent smoked cigarettes but did not use other tobacco products, 13.8 percent smoked cigarettes and used some other type of tobacco product, and 21.0 percent used only noncigarette tobacco products (i.e., other tobacco products but not cigarettes). Thus, most of the past month tobacco users in the United States were cigarette users.
- Among past month tobacco product users in 2019, the percentage who used only cigarettes increased with age (35.4 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17, 49.6 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25, and 68.5 percent of adults aged 26 or older), but the percentage who used only noncigarette tobacco products decreased with age (39.6 percent of adolescents, 27.9 percent of young adults, and 19.5 percent of adults aged 26 or older).

- Among people aged 12 or older, the percentage who were past month cigarette users declined from 26.0 percent (or 61.1 million people) in 2002 to 16.7 percent (or 45.9 million people) in 2019.
- Among past month cigarette smokers aged 12 or older, the percentage who smoked cigarettes daily declined from 63.4 percent in 2002 (or 38.7 million people) to 58.4 percent (or 26.8 million people) in 2019.

Alcohol Use

- Among the 139.7 million current alcohol users aged 12 or older in 2019, 65.8 million people (47.1 percent) were past month binge drinkers. Among past month binge drinkers, 16.0 million people (24.4 percent of current binge drinkers and 11.5 percent of current alcohol users) were past month heavy drinkers.
- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, the percentage who were past month alcohol users declined from 17.6 percent (or 4.4 million people) in 2002 to 9.4 percent (or 2.3 million people) in 2019. The percentage who were past month binge alcohol users declined from 5.8 percent (or 1.4 million people) in 2015 to 4.9 percent (or 1.2 million people) in 2019.
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25, the percentage who were past month alcohol users declined from 61.4 percent (or 19.5 million people) in 2003 to 54.3 percent (or 18.3 million people) in 2019. The percentage who were past month binge alcohol users declined from 39.0 percent (or 13.6 million people) in 2015 to 34.3 percent (or 11.6 million people) in 2019.
- Among people aged 12 to 20, the percentage who were past month alcohol users declined from 28.8 percent (or 10.7 million people) in 2002 to 18.5 percent (or 7.0 million people) in 2019. The percentage who were past month binge alcohol users declined from 13.4 percent (or 5.1 million people) in 2015 to 11.1 percent (or 4.2 million people) in 2019, and the percentage who were past month heavy alcohol users declined from 3.3 percent (or 1.3 million people) in 2015 to 2.2 percent (or 825,000 people) in 2019.

Substance Use Disorders

- Among people aged 12 or older, the percentage with a past year substance use disorder (SUD) (i.e., alcohol use disorder, illicit drug use disorder, or both) remained stable between 2015 and 2019. Among the 20.4 million people aged 12 or older with a past year SUD in 2019, 71.1 percent (or 14.5 million people) had a past year alcohol use disorder, 40.7 percent (or 8.3 million people) had a past year illicit drug use disorder, and 11.8 percent (or 2.4 million people) had both an alcohol use disorder and an illicit drug use disorder in the past year.
- Among people aged 12 or older, the percentage with a past year alcohol use disorder declined from 7.7 percent (or 18.1 million people) in 2002 to 5.3 percent (or 14.5 million people) in 2019. Over that same period, the percentage with a past year cocaine use disorder declined from 0.6 percent (or 1.5 million people) to 0.4 percent (or 1.0 million people).
- Among people aged 12 or older, the percentage with a past year prescription pain reliever use disorder decreased from 0.8 percent (or 2.0 million people) in 2015 to 0.5 percent (or 1.4 million people) in 2019. Over that same period, the percentage with a past year opioid use disorder also decreased from 0.9 percent (or 2.4 million people) to 0.6 percent (or 1.6 million people).
- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, the percentage with a past year marijuana use disorder declined from 4.3 percent (or 1.1 million people) in 2002 to 2.8 percent (or 699,000 people) in 2019. Among adults aged 26 or older, however, the percentage with a past year marijuana use disorder increased from 0.8 percent (or 1.4 million people) in 2002 to 1.0 percent (or 2.2 million people) in 2019.
- Among adults aged 26 or older, the percentage with a past year methamphetamine use disorder increased from 0.3 percent (or 539,000 people) in 2016 to 0.4 percent (or 904,000 people) in 2019. The percentage with a past year prescription pain reliever use disorder decreased from 0.7 percent (or 1.5 million people) in 2015 to 0.5 percent (or 1.1 million people) in 2019.

Major Depressive Episode

- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, the percentage who had a past year major depressive episode (MDE) increased from 9.0 percent (or 2.2 million people) in 2004 to 15.7 percent (or 3.8 million people) in 2019. The percentage who had a past year MDE with severe impairment increased from 5.5 percent (or 1.4 million people) in 2006 to 11.1 percent (or 2.7 million people) in 2019.
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25, the percentage who had a past year MDE increased from 8.8 percent (or 2.8 million people) in 2005 to 15.2 percent (or 5.0 million people) in 2019. The percentage who had a past year MDE with severe impairment increased from 5.2 percent (or 1.7 million people) in 2009 to 10.3 percent (or 3.4 million people) in 2019.
- Among adults aged 26 to 49, the percentage who had a past year MDE increased from 7.6 percent (or 7.5 million people) in 2005 to 8.9 percent (or 8.9 million people) in 2019. The percentage who had a past year MDE with severe impairment increased from 4.8 percent (or 4.8 million people) in 2009 to 6.1 percent (or 6.1 million people) in 2019.

Mental Illness among Adults

- Among adults aged 18 or older, the percentage who had any mental illness (AMI) in the past year increased from 17.7 percent (or 39.8 million people) in 2008 to 20.6 percent (or 51.5 million people) in 2019. Over that same period, the percentage who had serious mental illness (SMI) in the past year increased from 3.7 percent (or 8.3 million people) to 5.2 percent (or 13.1 million people).
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25, the percentage who had AMI in the past year increased from 18.5 percent (or 6.1 million people) in 2008 to 29.4 percent (or 9.9 million people) in 2019. Over that same period, the percentage who had SMI in the past year increased from 3.8 percent (or 1.2 million people) to 8.6 percent (or 2.9 million people).
- Among adults aged 26 to 49, the percentage who had AMI in the past year increased from 20.7 percent (or 20.7 million people) in 2008 to 25.0 percent (or 25.3 million people) in 2019. Over that same period, the percentage who had SMI in the past year increased from 4.8 percent (or 4.8 million people) to 6.8 percent (or 6.8 million people).

- Among the 18.9 million people aged 12 or older in 2019 with an SUD in the past year who did not receive treatment at a specialty facility, 95.7 percent (or 18.1 million people) did not feel that they needed treatment, 3.0 percent (or 577,000 people) felt that they needed treatment but did not make an effort to get treatment, and 1.2 percent (or 236,000 people) felt that they needed treatment and made an effort to get treatment.

Treatment for Depression

- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17 with a past year MDE, receipt of treatment for depression in the past year increased from 37.8 percent (or 822,000 people) in 2005 to 43.3 percent (or 1.6 million people) in 2019.
- Among the 19.4 million adults aged 18 or older in 2019 who had a past year MDE, 66.3 percent (or 12.8 million people) received treatment for depression in the past year. This percentage in 2019 was similar to the percentage in each year from 2009 through 2018.

Any Mental Health Services

- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, the percentage who received mental health services in a specialty mental health setting (inpatient or outpatient care) in the past year increased from 11.8 percent (or 2.9 million people) in 2002 to 16.7 percent (or 4.1 million people) in 2019. Over that same period, the percentage who received mental health services in a general medical setting in the past year increased from 2.7 percent (or 657,000 people) to 3.7 percent (or 902,000 people). The percentage who received mental health services in an education setting in the past year increased from 12.1 percent (or 2.9 million people) in 2009 to 15.4 percent (or 3.7 million people) in 2019.

- Among adults aged 18 or older, the percentage who received any mental health services in the past year increased from 13.0 percent (or 27.2 million people) in 2002 to 16.1 percent (or 40.2 million people) in 2019. Over that same period, the percentage who received prescription medication for a mental health issue increased from 10.5 percent (or 22.0 million people) to 13.1 percent (or 32.6 million people), the percentage who received outpatient mental health services in the past year increased from 7.4 percent (or 15.5 million people) to 8.3 percent (or 20.6 million people), and the percentage who received inpatient mental health services in the past year increased from 0.7 percent (or 1.5 million people) to 1.0 percent (or 2.4 million people).
- Among adults aged 18 or older with past year AMI, receipt of mental health services in the past year increased from 40.9 percent (or 16.2 million people) in 2008 to 44.8 percent (or 23.0 million people) in 2019. Among the 13.1 million adults aged 18 or older in 2019 with past year SMI, 65.5 percent (or 8.6 million people) received mental health services in the past year, which was similar to the percentage in each year from 2008 through 2018.

Perceived Unmet Need for Mental Health Services among Adults with Mental Illness

- Among the 51.5 million adults aged 18 or older in 2019 with past year AMI, 26.0 percent (or 13.3 million people) perceived an unmet need for mental health services in the past year, which was higher than the percentage in each year from 2008 through 2018.
- Among the 13.1 million adults aged 18 or older in 2019 with past year SMI, 47.7 percent (or 6.2 million people) perceived an unmet need for mental health services in the past year, which was higher than the percentages in most years from 2008 through 2018.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

CRISIS IN THE GREATER TRI-CITIES AREA



Sales and use tax for chemical dependency or mental health treatment services or therapeutic courts.

RCW 82.14.460



The rate of tax =
one-tenth of one percent
\$0.01 for every \$10.00 spent in sales

Franklin County sales tax rate = 1.5 %

Estimated sales tax for Franklin County = \$13,949,915 *as per budget*

$\$13,949,915 \times 0.1\% = \$1,394,991.50$ possible generated revenue

Estimated sales tax for the city of Pasco is approximately \$3,000,000.



Moneys collected under this section **must be used** solely for the purpose of:

The operation or delivery of **chemical dependency or mental health treatment programs and services** and for the operation or delivery of therapeutic court programs and services.

The money may also be used for **modifications to existing facilities** to address health and safety needs.

Evidence of Need

- **2016 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)**
 - **Strategic Issue: Improve the mental/behavioral health system (new)**
- **Kadlec 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment Executive Summary**
 - **Dominant themes shared by community members in listening sessions included the need for affordable and accessible comprehensive health care including mental health services**
 - **Stakeholders identified the following high priority, unmet health-related needs: behavioral health challenges which include mental health and substance use disorder; homelessness and lack of safe, affordable housing; and access to behavioral health care with particular concern about not having a detox center or inpatient treatment center.**

Evidence of need cont.

- **Calls for service *since 1/1/2021***
 - **Pasco Police Department**
 - **Mental Health Crisis 103**
 - **Franklin County Sheriff's Office**
 - **Mental Health Crisis 22**
 - Suspicious Activity/Person 188**
 - Disturbance Calls 51**
 - Suicide Attempts 23**
 - Narcotic Violations 13**



Scenario #1:

- 72-year-old bus driver is stabbed in front of a busload of children at an elementary school. Suspect waits for police to show up and arrest him. Suspected mental health crisis and possibly drugs involved.



TRI-CITYHERALD.COM
Mental evaluation ordered for suspect in deadly stabbing of Pasco school bus driver

Limited options for responders: Emergency room(crisis evaluation)
Jail
Released to family or on their own.

Scenario #2

Call for woman trespassing and possible theft in rural barn. Deputies and ambulance respond. Woman was disoriented and appeared to have been dropped off and abandoned. Woman was irrational and uncooperative, experiencing extreme emotional swings. Behavior was threatening and unpredictable.



Limited options for responders: Emergency room(crisis evaluation)
Jail
Released to family or on their own.

Scenario #3

Early-mid 30's woman enters Pasco restaurant, enters restroom, and later emerges under the influence of unknown narcotics. Women remains in entrance of restaurant, displaying erratic behavior.

Limited options for responders:

- *Emergency room(crisis evaluation)*
- *Jail*
- *Released to family or on their own.*



Scenario #4

October 31st DUI driver of a potato truck in the area of Kartchner and SR395.



Limited options for responders: *Emergency room(crisis evaluation)*
Jail
Released to family or on their own.

Resources Currently Available

Inpatient psychiatric care

9.1 inpatient psychiatric beds/100,000 people (ranks WA 46 of 50 states)

Jail: Individuals committing crimes due to chronic mental illness and/or severe substance use disorders remain in jail for months to await competency evaluations and/or restoration orders.

ER: not ideal for mental health or drug abuse situation

Resources supported by the new tax

- Mental Health and Drug Treatment Center (potential site: Former KGH building)
 - *Benton County received \$2.7 million from the state to help with the Tri-Cities project.*

