

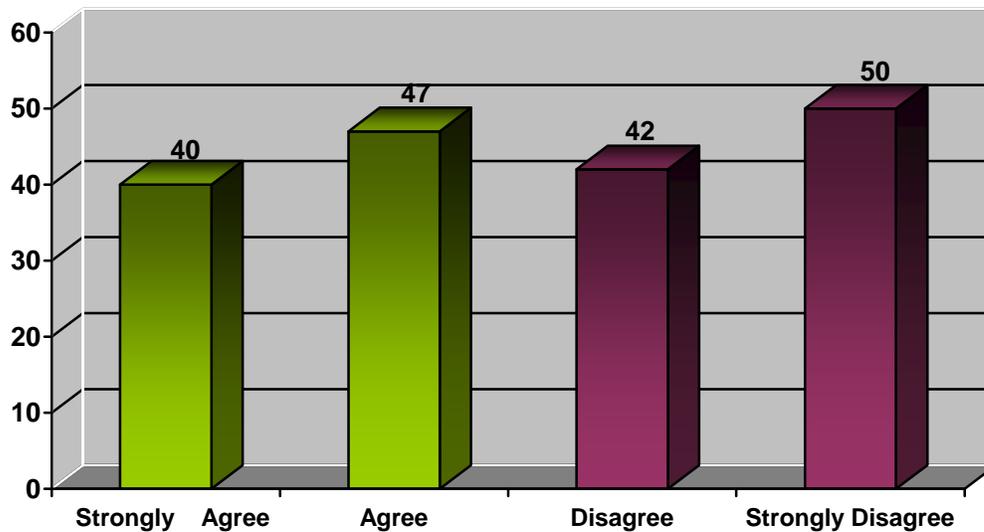
## Appendix Eight

### Additional Detail from Regional Meetings – Use of Flexible Funds

**Question 4: “A portion of local match should be required (e.g., the 1/10 of 1% sales tax or other local funding sources) to support and leverage a portion of mental health and CD block grants and non-medical funding.”**

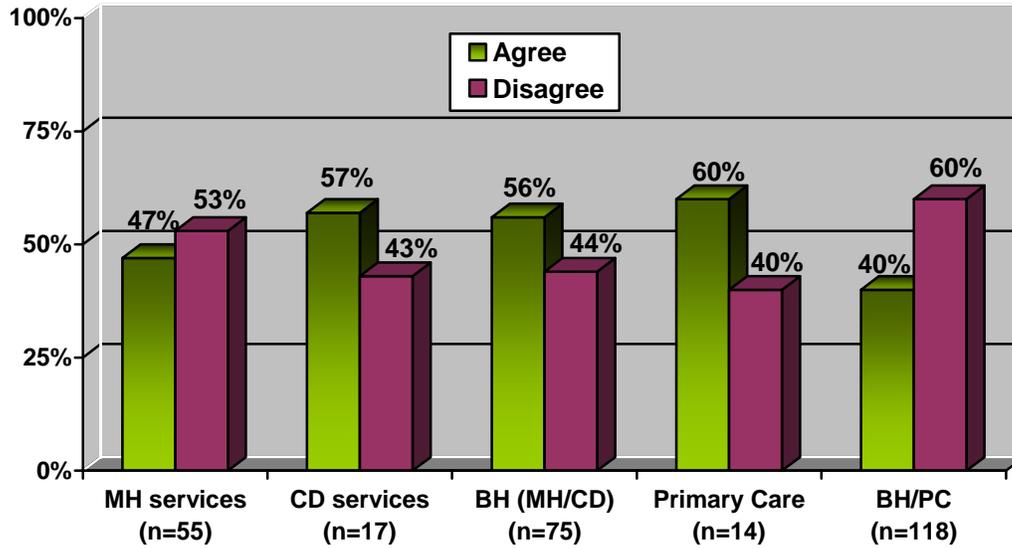
Participants who had an opinion on the issue were split on whether or not to use local matching funds to leverage mental health and chemical dependency block grants.

Figure 59. Number of participants who agree/disagree with using a local match to leverage mental health and chemical dependency block grants and non-medical funding



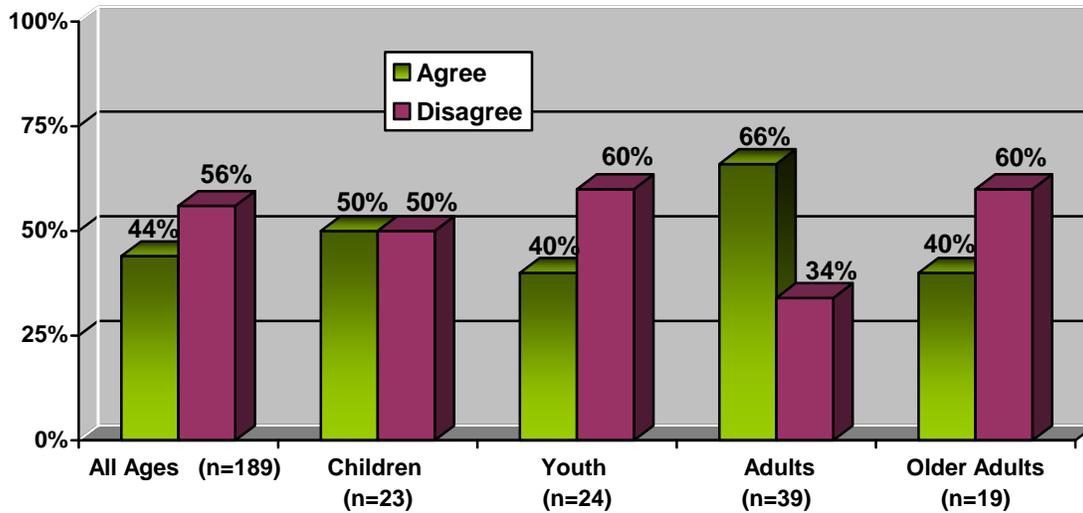
*Responses of Participants by Health Services of Primary Interest*

Figure 60. Percentages of participants who agree or disagree with using local matching funds, by participants' health services of primary interest (no information/no opinion responses excluded)



*Responses of Participants by Populations of Interest*

Figure 61. Percentages of participants who agree or disagree with using local matching funds, by populations of interest



*Responses of Participants by Race/Ethnicity*

Figure 62. Percentages of participants who agree or disagree with using local matching funds, by different race/ethnicity groups (“other” category not included)

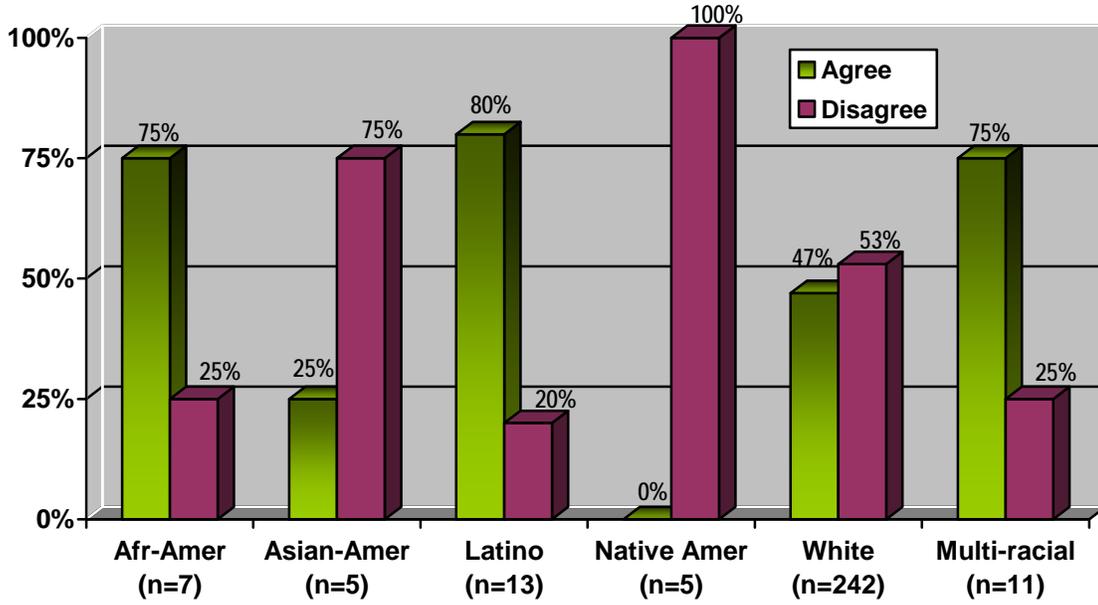
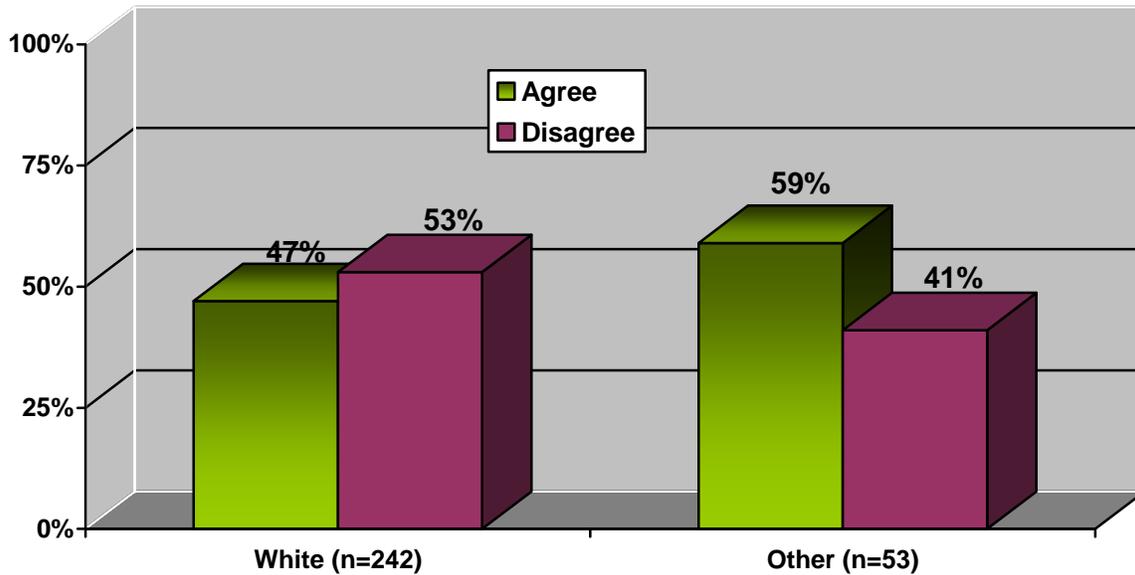


Figure 63. Percentages of White and All Other Racial/Ethnic Groups (combined) who agree or disagree that local matching funds should be used



*Responses of Participants by Place of Residence*

Figure 64. Percentages of participants who agree or disagree with using local matching funds - Western Washington vs. Eastern/Central Washington combined

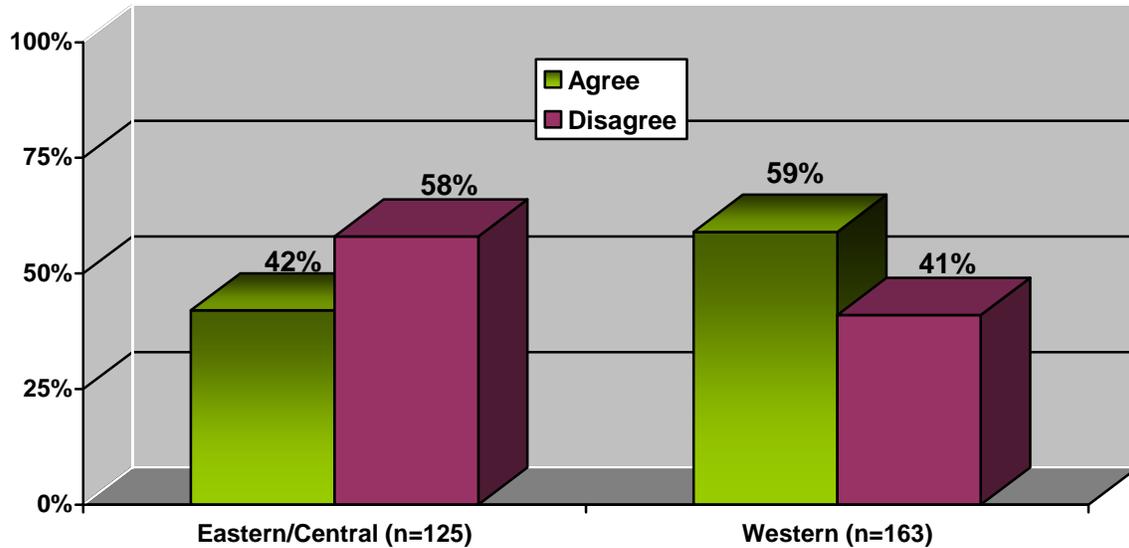


Figure 65. Percentages of participants who agree or disagree with using local matching funds, by region of Washington in which they live

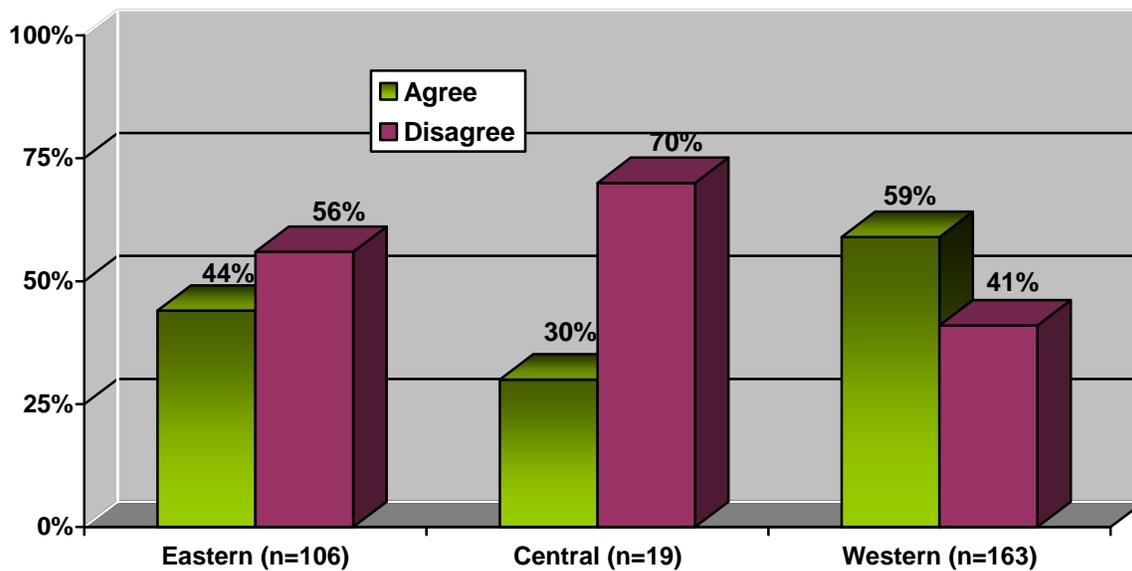
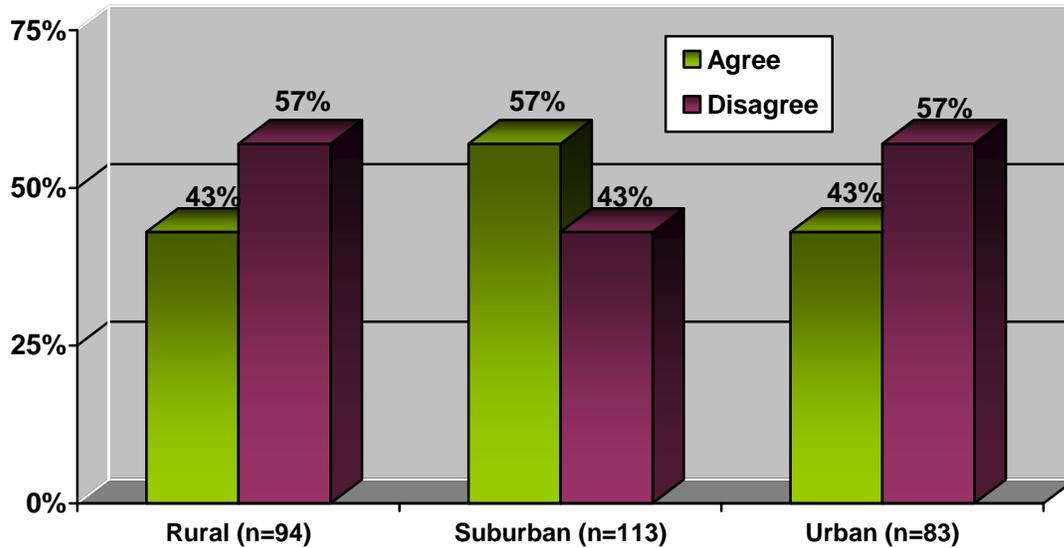
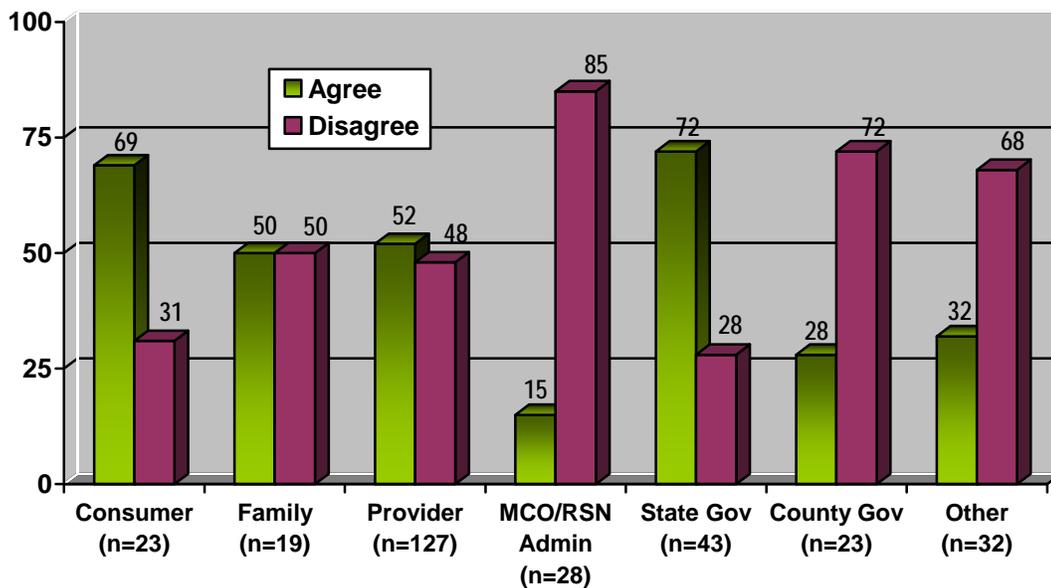


Figure 66. Percentages of participants who agree or disagree with using local matching funds, by rural-urban-suburban locations of residence



*Responses by Primary Affiliations*

Figure 67. Percentages of participants who agree or disagree with using local matching funds, by primary affiliation\*



\*The "Other" category also includes persons from legislative, judicial/law enforcement and Tribal government, but only two participants from those groups voted (both from judicial/law enforcement).



Figure 68. Participant groups Most Likely to Agree with using local matching funds (reported in percentages)

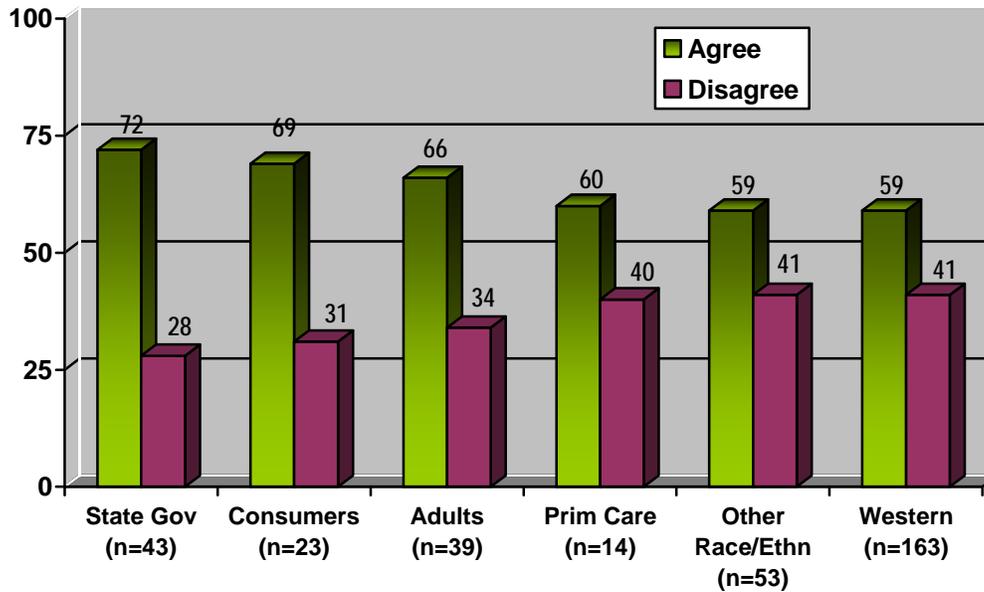


Figure 69. Participant groups Least Likely to Agree with using local matching funds (reported in percentages)

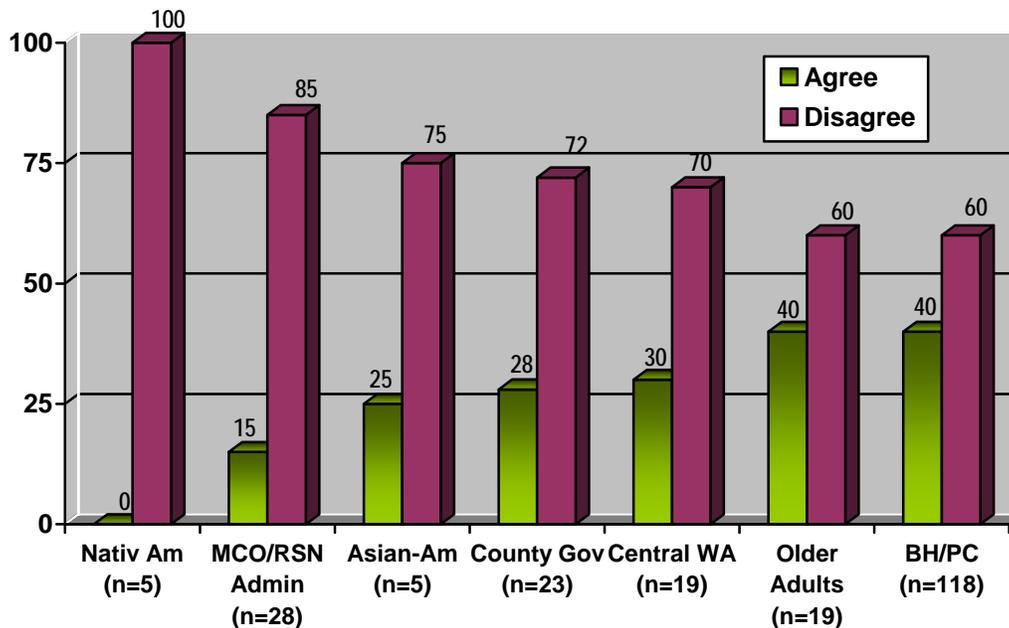
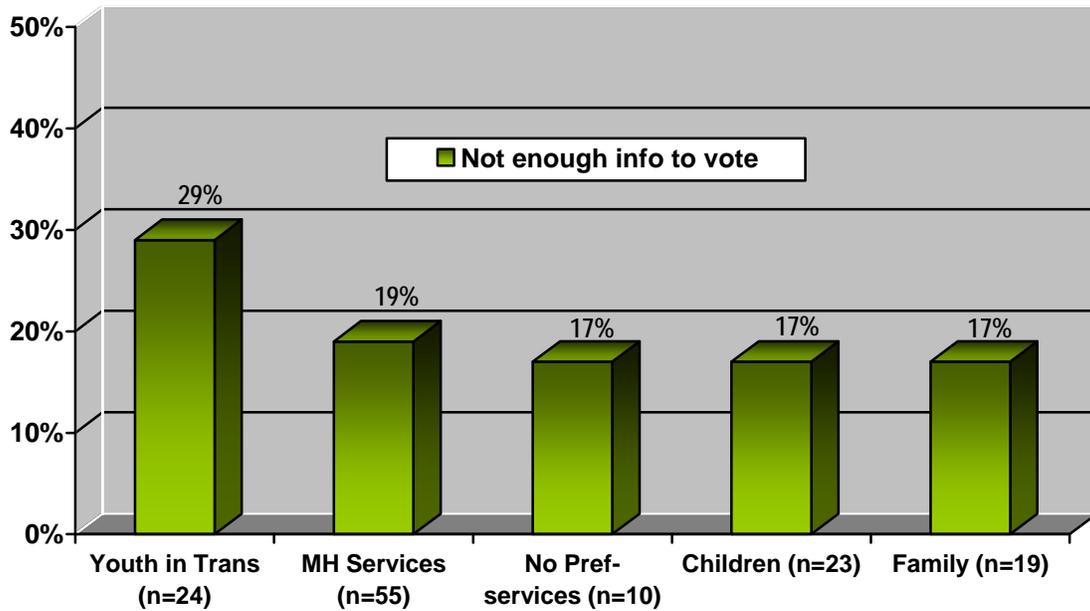


Figure 70. Participants Most Likely to Report they Lack Information about using local matching funds (reported in percentages)



*Participant Comments on the Use of Local Matching Funds (Qualitative Data)*

Several themes were evident in participants’ discussions of the Use of Local Matching Funds.

Table 4. Themes from participant discussions of the use of local matching funds

<u>Discussion Themes</u>	<u>Key Issues Raised</u>
Benefits/Good Things That May Arise as a Result of this Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increases levels of partnership, ownership, commitment and accountability</li> <li>▪ Soft match would allow poorer counties to meet match needs</li> <li>▪ Seed money may go a long way in rural areas – people will support what they believe in</li> <li>▪ Encourages peer and recovery services over services currently not working or more costly</li> </ul>
Concerns About Idea of Requiring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Politically and economically this may not be viable right</li> </ul>



<u>Discussion Themes</u>	<u>Key Issues Raised</u>
Local Matching Funds	<p>now—counties stretched already</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disparities may widen between wealthier/larger areas and smaller/rural areas because of differences in ability to achieve local match of funds</li> <li>▪ Concerned about being told what to do with the tax-based local matching funds; can state develop a fair system?</li> <li>▪ What about extra incentive or required local investment, but no forced match?</li> <li>▪ If monies don't follow integration, it will not occur; must have all money in one pot for partners to work together</li> <li>▪ Will this reduce ability to obtain grants from feds?</li> <li>▪ Diversity of funding is crucial – some would have voted for local match if it wasn't limited to the 1/10 of 1% tax idea (i.e., if other sources of funding were mentioned)</li> <li>▪ Will the concept of “flexible funding” be seen by decision-makers outside of the system as indicating these services are not necessary or crucial (and therefore expendable)?</li> </ul>
Procedural Concern: How will this new system work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Can CD and MH requirements for local match be standardized?</li> <li>▪ What happens if county has no match? Can match be in-kind?</li> <li>▪ What services will be reduced?</li> <li>▪ How will the money be protected?</li> <li>▪ Can federal stimulus money be used for integration?</li> </ul>
Tips and Issues to Consider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ State needs to promote fairness -- funding should be based on population size, not counties' earning potential; use block grant to promote needed projects; state may need to ensure funds are spent wisely</li> <li>▪ Local control – no strings attached to flex funds for counties</li> <li>▪ Marketing the <u>benefits</u> of flexible funds would help; need to make counties aware of what these dollars would buy</li> <li>▪ Consider using incentives, not requirements</li> <li>▪ Look at state income tax in relationship to this</li> <li>▪ Expand match to include costs of local courts/jails</li> </ul>

