

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Council Briefing

March 20, 2023 - 2:00 PM

Meeting Location:

Council Chamber, City Hall, 600 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104

Committee Website:

<http://www.seattle.gov/council/>

Please Note: Times listed are estimated. Submit written comments to all Councilmembers at Council@seattle.gov

1. Approval of the Minutes

Council Briefing Minutes (2023)

[March 13, 2023](#)

2. President's Report

2:00 p.m. - 2:05 p.m.

3. State Legislative Session Update (2023)

Presenters: Gael Tarleton, Director, Samir Junejo, and Anna Johnson, Office of Intergovernmental Relations

2:05 p.m. - 2:20 p.m.

4. Property Tax Levy Overview

2:20 p.m. - 2:50 p.m.

Presenters: Aly Pennucci, Edin Sisic, and Tom Mikesell, Council Central Staff

[Central Staff Memo - Property Tax Levies and Debt Capacity](#)
[Presentation - Property Tax Levy Overview](#)

5. Signing of Letters and Proclamations

2:50 p.m. - 2:55 p.m.

6. Preview of City Council Actions, Council and Regional Committees

2:55 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.

City Council Agenda (2023)

[Link to City Council Agendas](#)
[Preliminary March 21, 2023 Agenda](#)



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2215, **Version:** 1

Council Briefing Minutes (2023)



Council Chamber, City Hall
600 4th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Seattle Council Committee Report Council Briefing

Monday, March 13, 2023, 2:00 PM

Meeting Start Time: 2:01 p.m.

Presiding Officer: Council President Juarez

Present: 8 - Debora Juarez, Lisa Herbold, Andrew Lewis, Tammy Morales, Teresa Mosqueda,
Sara Nelson, Alex Pedersen, Kshama Sawant

Late Arrival: 1 - Dan Strauss

1. Approval of the Minutes

Inf 2215 Council Briefing Minutes (2023)

The March 6, 2023 Council Briefing Minutes were approved.

2. President's Report

3. **Inf 2228** State Legislative Session Update (2023)

The Information Item (Inf) was heard in Committee.

4. Signing of Letters and Proclamations

5. Preview of City Council Actions, Council and Regional Committees

Inf 2216 City Council Agenda (2023)

The Information Item (Inf) was heard in Committee.

Meeting Adjournment Time: 3:44 p.m.

Prepared by: Jodee Schwinn, Deputy City Clerk



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2228, **Version:** 1

State Legislative Session Update (2023)



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2248, **Version:** 1

Property Tax Levy Overview

Property Tax Revenues and Debt Capacity

Authors: Edin Sisic & Tom Mikesell, Analysts

Date: March 8, 2022

This paper describes property taxes, which are a significant revenue source for the City of Seattle, as well as the City’s debt, which is used to finance capital projects.

City Property Taxes

The non-voted General Property Tax Levy provides approximately one-fifth of the City’s General Fund (GF) revenue. As shown in Table 1, for 2022 this was \$303.8 million out of the \$1.6 billion GF total.

Table 1: Sources of General Fund Revenue

| Budgeted Revenue Source | 2022 (\$ million) | % of Total |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| General Property Tax | \$303.79 | 18.46% |
| Medic One Levy (County Property Tax) | \$69.98 | 4.25% |
| Retail Sales Tax | \$280.01 | 17.01% |
| Criminal Justice (County Retail Sales Tax) | \$23.92 | 1.45% |
| Business & Occupation Tax | \$317.43 | 19.29% |
| Utility Business Taxes (multiple utilities) | \$215.92 | 13.12% |
| Other Tax | \$24.43 | 1.48% |
| Licenses and Permits | \$41.11 | 2.50% |
| Parking Meters | \$21.22 | 1.29% |
| Court Fines | \$20.43 | 1.24% |
| Payroll Expense Tax Fund Transfer | \$85.36 | 5.19% |
| External Service Charges | \$20.58 | 1.25% |
| All other revenues and transfers | \$221.70 | 13.47% |
| Total | \$1,645.87 | |

Source: 2022 Adopted Budget

The **revenue growth** of non-voted property tax is limited by state law¹ to one percent growth plus the value of new construction, and the City collects this maximum amount. The City may collect additional property tax revenues above the one percent growth limit (i.e., “lifting” the levy lid) with voter approval. If specifically included in the ballot title, a levy lid lift may establish a permanent² increase to the tax base; otherwise, the levy lid lift is temporary³ for the term of the ballot measure.

¹ Revenues are limited by the lesser of 1% growth per year or the Implicit Price Deflator (a measure of inflation), plus the value of new construction and remodels. This limit was first established by Initiative 747 in 2001, and subsequently affirmed by the state legislature in 2007. See [WAC 458-19](#).

² A permanent levy lid lift is included in the calculation of the new base for subsequent levies.

³ A temporary levy lid lift reverts to the amount that would have been allowed at the 1% growth limit.

The City currently has five temporary voter-approved levies that are not constrained by the one percent growth limit; these are shown in Table 2. The individual ballot measures specify the revenue growth over the term of the voter-approved levy, and this may vary from the one percent growth limit.⁴ All of the City’s existing voter-approved levies are temporary.

Table 2: Expected 2022 Cash Receipts from Property Tax Levies

| Property Tax Levy | Term | 2022 Receipts |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| General Property Tax (GF) | n/a | \$307.76 ⁵ |
| Transportation | Nine Years, 2016-2024 | \$107.54 |
| Low Income Housing | Seven Years, 2017-2023 | \$41.43 |
| Families, Education, Pre-school & Promise | Seven Years, 2019-2025 | \$88.50 |
| Election Vouchers | Ten Years, 2016-2025 | \$3.00 |
| Library | Seven Years, 2020-2026 | \$30.98 |
| City Excess GO Bond | Varies with term of bond | \$16.31 |
| Total | | \$589.41 |

Source: CBO

State law limits the City’s maximum property tax **rate** to \$3.60 per \$1,000 assessed value (AV). This includes both the General Property Tax and voter-approved levy lid lifts. The property tax rate is established by dividing the total amount of property tax revenues to be collected by the total assessed property value in the taxing district. This rate becomes the basis for individual property tax bills. In 2022, the City’s total portion of the property tax rate was \$2.37 per \$1,000 AV⁶, which equals to \$1,801 for a 2022 median AV home of \$760,000.

Since the non-voted portion of the property tax levy is limited by the one percent growth limit, the \$3.60 per \$1,000 AV rate limit has the effect of capping the amount of property tax available for voter-approved levies. Rising property values in excess of one percent growth do not raise new tax revenue⁷; rather, they increase the available levy capacity under the rate limit. Conversely, falling property values reduce the capacity for future voter-approved levies⁸. If the City’s total requested property tax revenue ever results in a tax rate that would exceed \$3.60 per \$1,000 AV, then the City would have to determine which levies to reduce in order to stay under the maximum rate.

There is one exception to the \$3.60 per \$1,000 AV limit. With 60 percent voter approval, the City may levy “excess” property taxes (which do not count against the rate limit) to pay debt service on voter-approved bond measures. For 2022, the City levied \$16.3 million to pay debt service on voter-approved bond measures. In 2022 this amounts to approximately \$0.06 per \$1,000 AV in property tax rate.

⁴ RCW 84.55.050 allows voter-approved levies to exceed the 1% growth limit for up to 6 consecutive years, after which additional revenues are limited by the 1% growth limit.

⁵ Anticipated cash receipts for the GF vary slightly from the budgeted revenue shown in Table 1, reflecting timing of tax payments.

⁶ Includes Seattle Metropolitan Park District (SMPD) property tax rate of \$0.20 per \$1,000 AV.

⁷ An individual property owner will see an increase in their individual tax bill if their property’s value increases by a higher percentage than the change in total assessed value, however the total amount of City tax collected is fixed.

⁸ In 2010, falling property values resulted in a loss of approximately \$50 million of levy capacity at the \$3.60 per \$1,000 AV limit.

State law allows for the creation of certain special-purpose tax districts with separate taxing authority from the City of Seattle. In 2014, Seattle voters approved the creation of the Seattle Parks District which has the same boundaries as the City of Seattle and has a governing board consisting of all nine Seattle Councilmembers. The Seattle Parks District has its own taxing authority of up to \$0.75 per \$1,000 AV and may exceed this limit with voter approval. The 2022 rate was \$0.20 per \$1,000 AV. In September 2022, the Council, serving as the Park District’s Governing Board, adopted Resolution 51, which approved a new six-year funding plan. In 2023, taxpayers will pay an estimated rate of \$0.39 per \$1,000 AV. The Seattle Parks District transfers these revenues to the City to maintain, operate, and improve parks, community centers, pools, and other recreation facilities and programs⁹.

For 2022, the total property tax rate paid by a Seattle property owner was \$8.83 per \$1,000 AV, which equals to \$6,710 for a 2022 median AV home of \$760,000. Table 3 shows how this rate is allocated across all taxing jurisdictions.

Table 3: 2022 Property Tax Rates for Seattle Property Owners

| Property Tax | 2022 Rate | Percent of Total |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| City of Seattle | \$2.17 per \$1,000 AV | 24.58% |
| Seattle Parks District | \$0.20 per \$1,000 AV | 2.27% |
| Port of Seattle | \$0.11 per \$1,000 AV | 1.25% |
| King County | \$1.23 per \$1,000 AV | 13.93% |
| Seattle School District | \$1.79 per \$1,000 AV | 20.27% |
| Emergency Medical Service | \$0.25 per \$1,000 AV | 2.83% |
| Flood District | \$0.08 per \$1,000 AV | 0.91% |
| Sound Transit | \$0.18 per \$1,000 AV | 2.04% |
| State School Fund | \$2.82 per \$1,000 AV | 31.94% |
| Total | \$8.83 per \$1,000 AV | |

Source: King County Assessor Website

Levy Scenarios

The information provided in the previous section relies on 2022 data to demonstrate recent taxpayer impacts and levy revenues. This data, however, is point-in-time, and does not provide insight into how these impacts could change in the future based on different proposals. The levies listed in Table 2 in the prior section will require renewal authorization by voters in future years . Using several assumptions, it is possible to project future revenue and tax burden scenarios to allow for planning for levy renewals within the context of the renewal sequence. While these projections are simply rough estimates and not a precise calculation of a future result, they are valuable because they provide insights into impacts under different sizes of levies.

⁹ Another example of a special-purpose taxing district is the Seattle Transportation Benefit District (STBD), established in 2010. The STBD does not levy a property tax, but instead collects sales tax and a vehicle license fee. The STBD transfers these revenues to the City to purchase transit service and support transportation operations and maintenance. The STBD shares the same boundaries as the City of Seattle and has a governing board consisting of all nine Seattle Councilmembers.

Slides 14 through 17 of Attachment 1 show three different renewal scenarios. Three scenarios are modelled, including:

- Inflation scenario: Grows each levy by the growth in the Consumer Price Index;
- 100% increase: Doubles each levy; and,
- 200% increase: Triples each levy.

Common assumptions for each scenario include:

- Assessed valuation forecasts from the Office of Economic and Revenue Forecasts' November 2022 forecast;
- Assumes voter approval of all lid lifts; and,
- Increases in County levies commensurate with past approved increases at renewal.

For reference, the total revenue generated in each scenario, compared with the currently approved amount for each levy, is shown on slide 14 of Attachment 1; tax burden impacts are shown on Slides 15 and 16; and annual levy revenues are shown on Slide 17.

Debt Capacity

The City issues three types of debt to finance its capital improvement programs: Unlimited Tax General Obligation (UTGO) Bonds, Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds, and Revenue Bonds.

UTGO Bonds are repaid by property taxes and may be issued with 60 percent voter-approval¹⁰. Property taxes to support UTGO bonds do not count against the City's property tax rate limit (i.e., "Unlimited" bonds). State law limits the amount of outstanding UTGO debt by specific purpose, as shown in Table 4. As of December 31, 2021, the City had \$239 million in outstanding UTGO bonds.

LTGO Bonds may be repaid by various taxes and other government revenues. LTGO Bonds, also known as "Councilmanic" bonds, may be issued without voter-approval for general government purposes. Property taxes to support LTGO bonds count against the City's property tax rate limit (i.e., "Limited" bonds). State law limits the amount of outstanding LTGO debt to 1.5 percent of total assessed value. As of December 31, 2021, the City had \$702 million in outstanding LTGO bonds.

The City's Debt Management policies¹¹ govern the use of LTGO debt. Both the Chair of the Finance Committee and the Central Staff Executive Director are voting members of the Debt

¹⁰ Requirement is 60% of voters in an election in which the number of voters exceeds 40% of the voters in the most recent general election.

¹¹ The City's Debt Management Policies were last updated in 2014 by [Resolution 31553](#), and are included as Attachment A to that Resolution. The policies cover all forms of debt, including use of interfund loans.

Management Policy Advisory Committee¹² (DMPAC). DMPAC advises on the issuance of new debt. As a matter of policy, the City reserves \$100 million or 12 percent of the LTGO debt capacity (whichever is higher) for emergencies. Except in emergencies, net debt service¹³ paid from the General Subfund will not exceed 9 percent of the total General Fund budget. In the long run, the City will seek to keep net debt service at 7 percent or less of the General Fund budget.

Revenue Bonds are used to support the capital programs of Seattle City Light and Seattle Public Utilities. These bonds are paid solely through utility revenues (i.e., utility rates) and do not impact the City’s debt limits.

Table 4: City of Seattle’s Debt Capacity and Outstanding Debt

| Form of Debt | Voter Approval | Source of Repayment | Statutory Limitation | Current Limit (\$ Billions) | Outstanding 12-31-21 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| UTGO: Parks & Open Space | Yes | Excess Property Tax | 2.5% of AV | \$6.9 | \$0 |
| UTGO: Utility ¹⁴ | Yes | Excess Property Tax | 2.5% of AV | \$6.9 | \$0 |
| UTGO: General Purpose | Yes | Excess Property Tax | 1.0% of AV ¹⁵ | \$2.8 | \$239M |
| LTGO: General Purpose | No | Regular Property Tax and other revenue | 1.5% of AV | \$4.1 | \$702M |
| Revenue Bonds: Utility ¹⁶ | No | Utility Rates | | | |

Source: 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

While the City has significant unused debt capacity remaining, it has limited revenues with which to service new debt. Issuance of new UTGO debt is contingent on the voter’s willingness to approve new excess property taxes. Issuance of new LTGO debt is constrained by available GF revenue, including the limits on property tax revenue discussed in the first part of this paper.

Attachments:

1. Central Staff Presentation: Property Tax Levy Overview

¹² DMPAC is comprised of the Director of Finance, the Chair of the Finance and Housing Committee, the General Manager of Seattle City Light, the Director of Seattle Public Utilities, the City Budget Director, and the Executive Director of Council Central Staff. DMPAC provides advice to the Mayor, City Council, and the Director of Finance on all matters pertaining to the incurrence of debt.

¹³ Net debt service is the total annual LTGO debt service minus any revenues generated by the debt-funded projects to pay the debt service.

¹⁴ This bonding authority is separate from the revenue bonds issued by Seattle City Light and Seattle Public Utilities.

¹⁵ The sum of outstanding general purpose UTGO and LTGO debt is limited to 2.5% of assessed value.

¹⁶ As of December 31, 2021, SCL and SPU had a total of \$4.2 billion in outstanding Revenue Bonds. Source: 2021 CAFR.



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
CENTRAL STAFF

Property Tax Levy Overview

EDIN SISIC, ANALYST / TOM MIKESELL, ANALYST
COUNCIL BRIEFING
MARCH 20, 2023

Property tax overview: Three types of property tax levies

1. General Purpose Levy

- Not subject to voter approval
- Growth is limited to 1% + value of new construction

2. Voter-Approved Levies for Specific Purposes

- Known as levy “lid lifts” because voters authorize taxation above the statutory lid
- Examples: Move Seattle, Housing, Families, Education, Preschool and Promise, Election Vouchers, Libraries for All
- Requires 50% +1 majority

3. Levy to Pay Debt Service on Voter-Approved Bonds

- Known as an “excess levy” because it does not count against the City’s rate limit
- Examples: 2012 Alaskan Way Seawall and 1998 Library Facilities bond measures
- Requires 60% supermajority

Calculating the property tax

Calculating the tax rate for the City:

$$\frac{\text{Annual Levy Collection Amount}}{\text{(Total Assessed Value (AV) of All Property / \$1,000)}} = \text{Tax Rate}$$

Calculating the tax amount for an individual property:

$$\text{Tax Rate} \times (\text{AV} / \$1,000) = \text{Annual Property Tax Amount}$$

Example calculation: Move Seattle Levy

Calculating the tax rate for the City:

$$\frac{\$100,843,273}{(\$275,174,701,578 / \$1,000)} = \$0.37$$

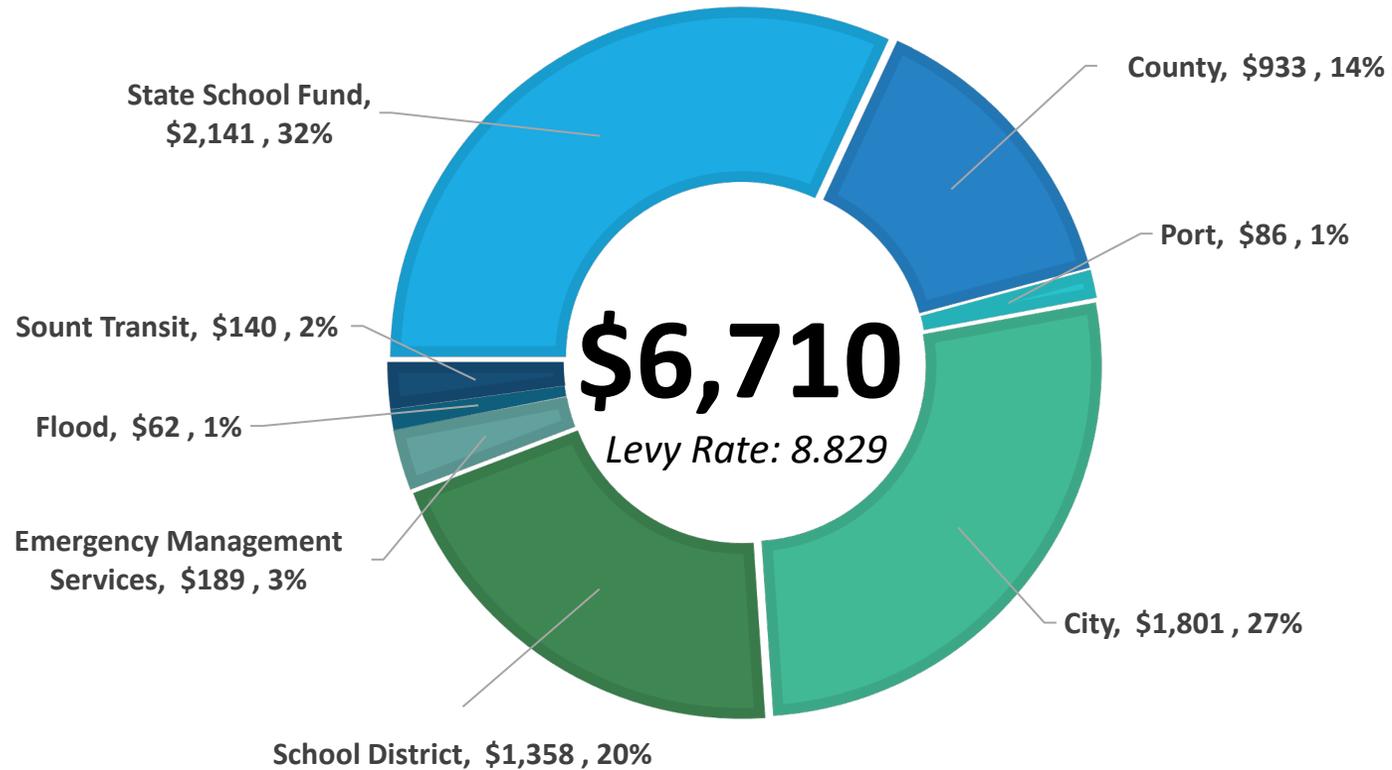
Calculating the tax amount for an individual property:

$$\$0.37 \times (\$760,000 / \$1,000) = \$278.52$$

Median Assessed Home Value

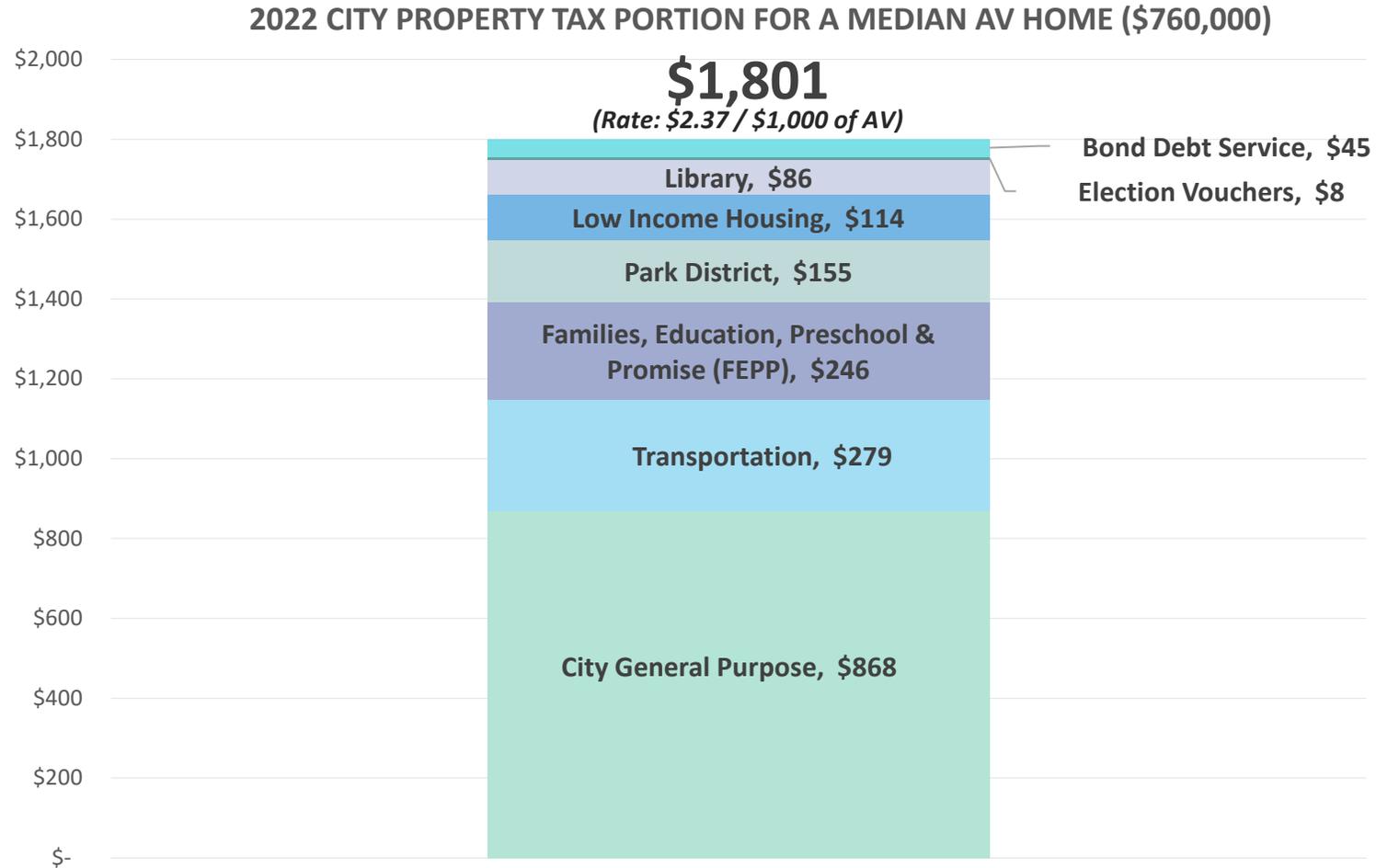
Where do our property taxes go?

2022 AMOUNT BY JURISDICTION FOR MEDIAN AV HOME (\$760,000)



'City' includes Metropolitan Park District

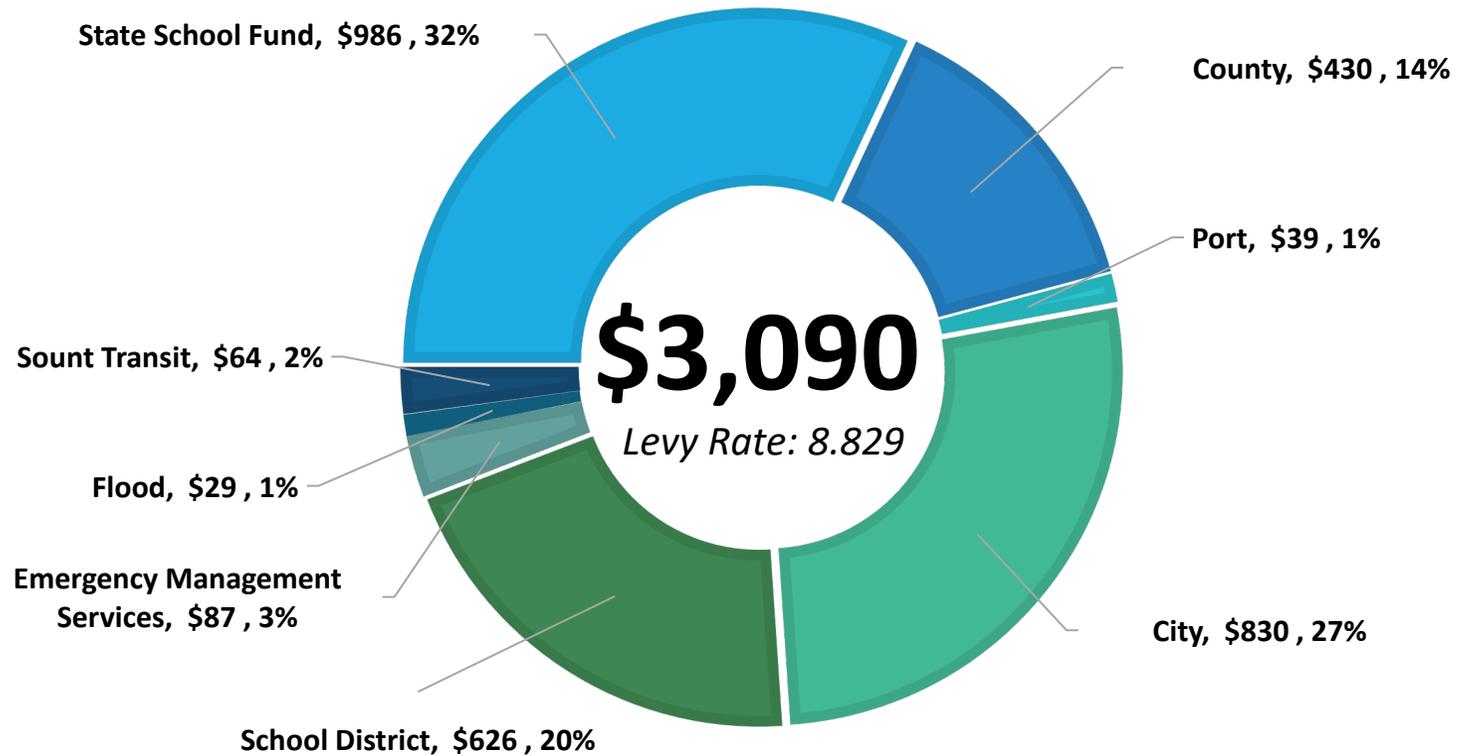
Components of City's Property Tax Levy for 2022



'City' includes Metropolitan Park District

Where do our property taxes go?

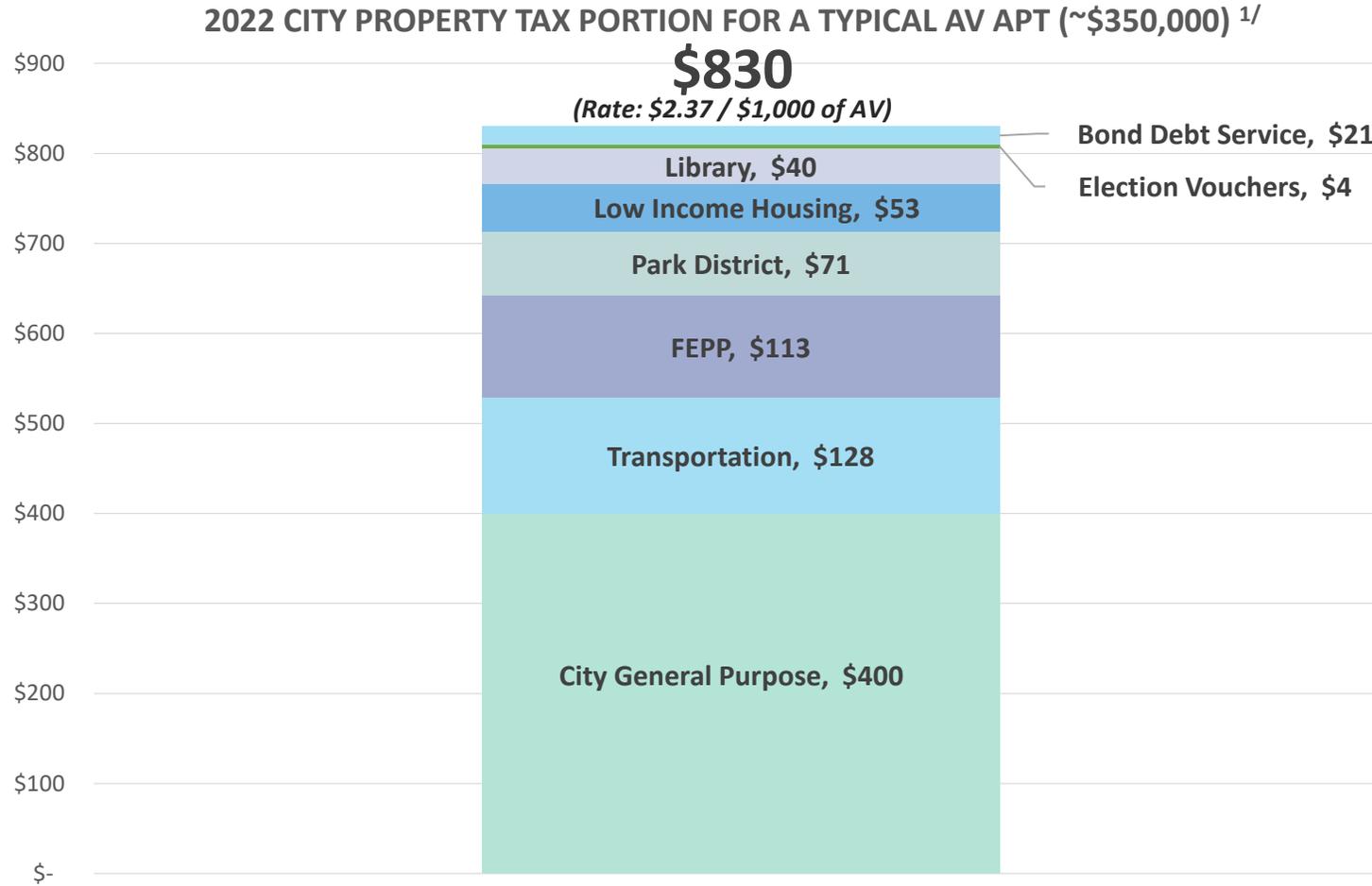
2022 AMOUNT BY JURISDICTION FOR TYPICAL APARTMENT (~\$350,000) ^{1/}



1/ Office of Economic and Revenue Forecasts rough estimate, based on a Zillow median Seattle rent of \$2,195.

'City' includes Metropolitan Park District

Components of City's Property Tax Levy for 2022



1/ Office of Economic and Revenue Forecasts rough estimate, based on a Zillow median Seattle rent of \$2,195.

'City' includes Metropolitan Park District

Property tax exemptions and deferrals

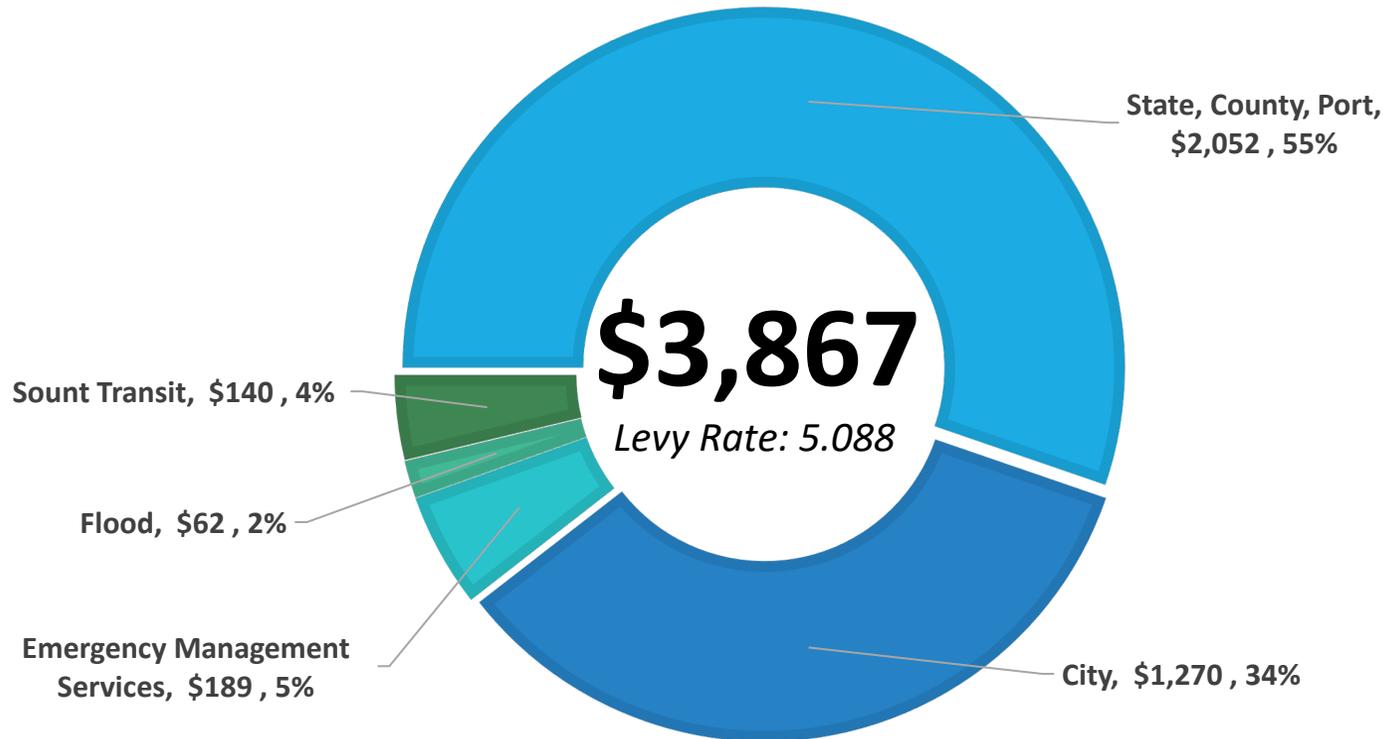
WA State offers four property tax exemption or deferral program for primary residences:

| Program | Income Level | Other Eligibility Requirements |
|--|--|---|
| Property Tax Exemption | Greater of \$40,000 or 65% of the county median household income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 61 years of age, OR - Disabled and unable to pursue gainful employment, OR - Veteran receiving compensation at total disability rating, OR - Surviving spouse or domestic partner at least 57 years or older in the year of death |
| Deferral for Senior Citizens and People with Disabilities | Greater of \$45,000 or 75% of county median household income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 60 years of age, OR - Disabled and unable to pursue gainful employment, OR - Surviving spouse or domestic partner at least 57 years or older in the year of death |
| Deferral for Homeowners with Limited Income | ≤\$57,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must have owned for 5 years – “in fee” or by contract purchase |
| Widow or Widower of Qualifying Veteran | ≤\$40,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 61 years of age, OR - Disabled and unable to pursue gainful employment |

Nonprofit organizations such as schools, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, or museums may also be eligible for property tax exemptions. – source: WA State Department of Revenue (<https://dor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-02/NonProfit.pdf>)

Where do our senior citizens' property taxes go?

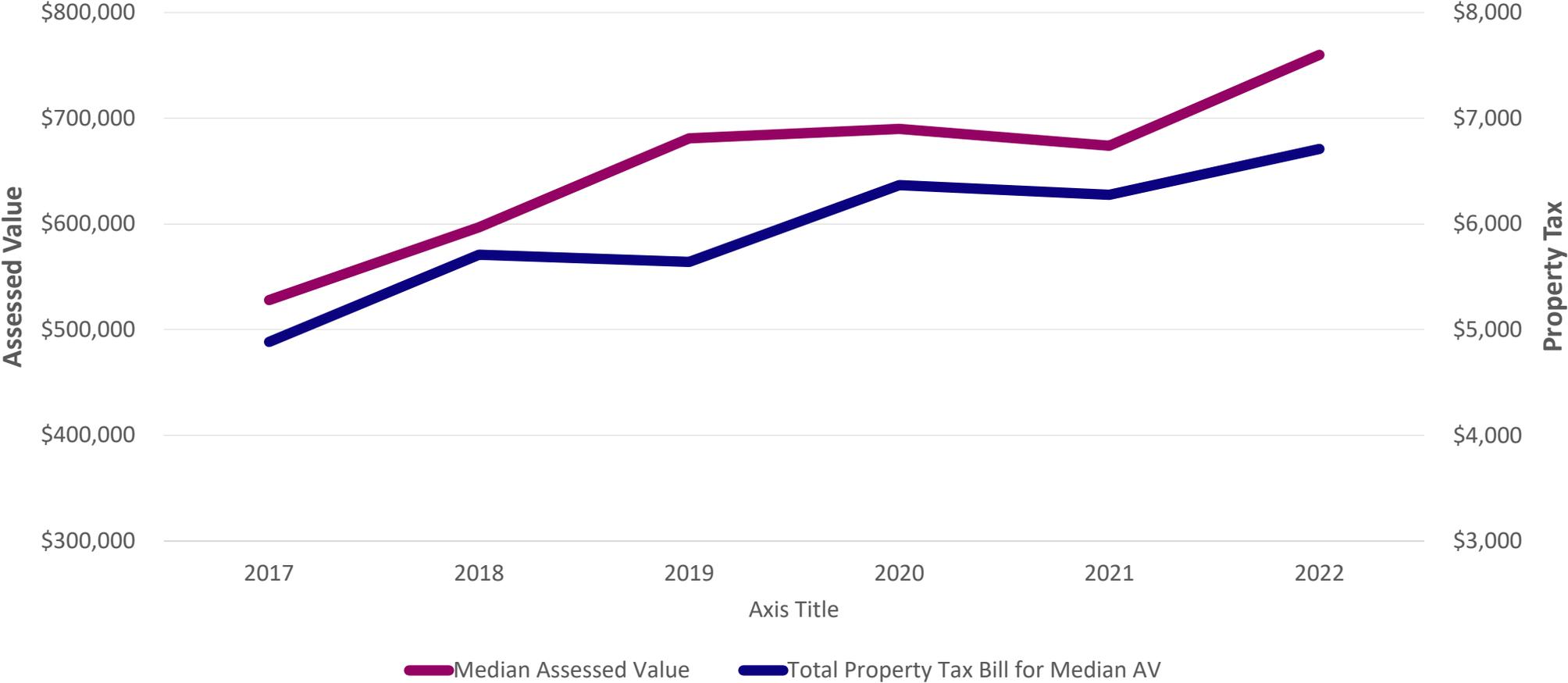
SENIOR AMOUNT BY JURISDICTION FOR MEDIAN AV HOME (\$760,000)



While the State law provides property tax exemptions for seniors and the disabled, more than 26,000 qualified seniors and disabled persons have yet to register for the exemption. – Source: King County Assessor: <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/assessor/TaxRelief.aspx>

'City' includes Metropolitan Park District

Seattle Residential Median AV & Total Property Tax Bill



Existing Levy Renewal Dates

| Jurisdiction | Levy | Current amount (\$millions) | Duration (years) | Renewal date |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| City | Low Income Housing | \$290 | 7 | Nov 2023 |
| County | Veterans & Human Services | \$366 | 6 | Nov 2023 |
| County | Emergency Radio Network | \$33 | 9 | Nov 2024 |
| County | Automated Fingerprinting | \$126 | 6 | Nov 2024 |
| City | Transportation | \$930 | 9 | Nov 2024 |
| Schools | BEX Capital | \$1,400 | 6 | Feb 2025 |
| Schools | Programs & Operations | \$647 | 3 | Feb 2025 |
| City | Families & Education | \$620 | 7 | Nov 2025 |
| City | Election Vouchers | \$30 | 10 | Nov 2025 |
| County | Medic 1/EMS | \$183 | 6 | Nov 2025 |
| City | Library | \$213 | 7 | Nov 2026 |
| Special | Metro Park District | \$781 | 6 ^{1/} | Nov 2028 |

1/New MPD spending plan approved by park district board generally on 6-year cycle unless or until exceeding authorized tax rate/level at which point voter approval required.

Levy Scenarios: Considerations

1. Total City rate is capped at \$3.60/\$1,000 AV
 - Combined total of regular rate, plus lid lifts cannot exceed this rate
 - Excess levy (bonds) not included under cap
2. Sequencing and size of lid lifts
 - Timing and size of City lifts, and those of other jurisdictions, can 'crowd out' taxpayer appetite for future lifts
 - All City lid lifts (low-income housing, transportation, etc.)
 - Key County levy lid lifts – Veterans, Best Start, Parks
 - School District levy lid lifts
 - Potential new County levy for behavioral health – April 2023 vote

Levy Scenarios: Assumptions

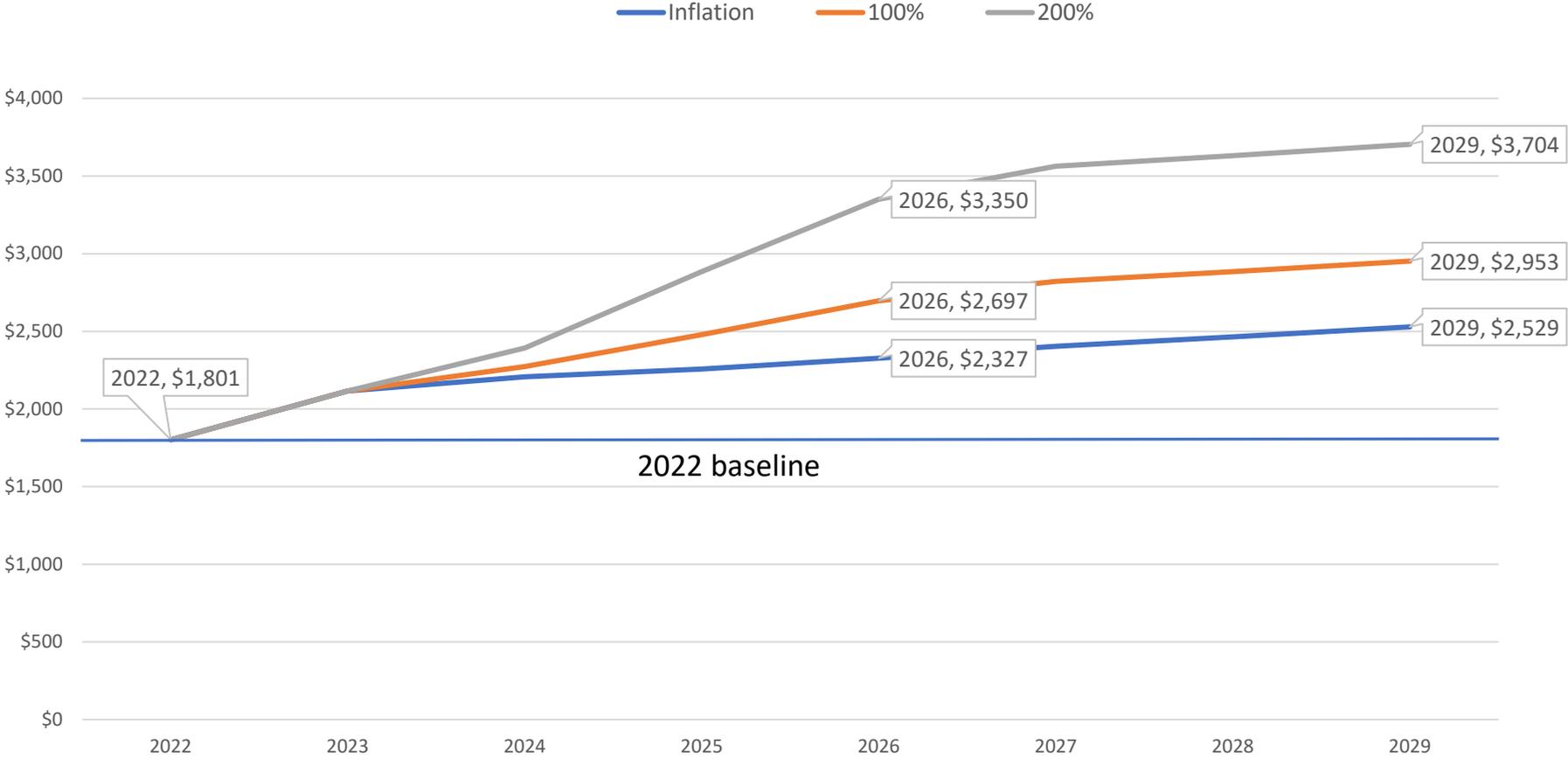
1. Based on AV growth estimates from Office of Economic and Revenue Forecasts
2. Three scenarios modeled for illustrative purposes:
 - Inflation: adjusts for inflation
 - 100% Increase: Doubling of all City lid lifts at renewal date
 - 200% Increase: Tripling of all City lid lifts at renewal date

City lid lift renewal amounts by scenario (\$millions)

| | Current | Inflation | 100% Increase* | 200% Increase* |
|--|---------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Low Income Housing | \$290 | \$420 | \$580 | \$870 |
| Families, Education, Preschool & Promise (FEPP) | \$620 | \$872 | \$1,277 | \$1,916 |
| Transportation | \$930 | \$1,353 | \$1,934 | \$2,901 |
| Library | \$213 | \$312 | \$452 | \$677 |
| Election Vouchers | \$30 | \$38 | \$60 | \$90 |

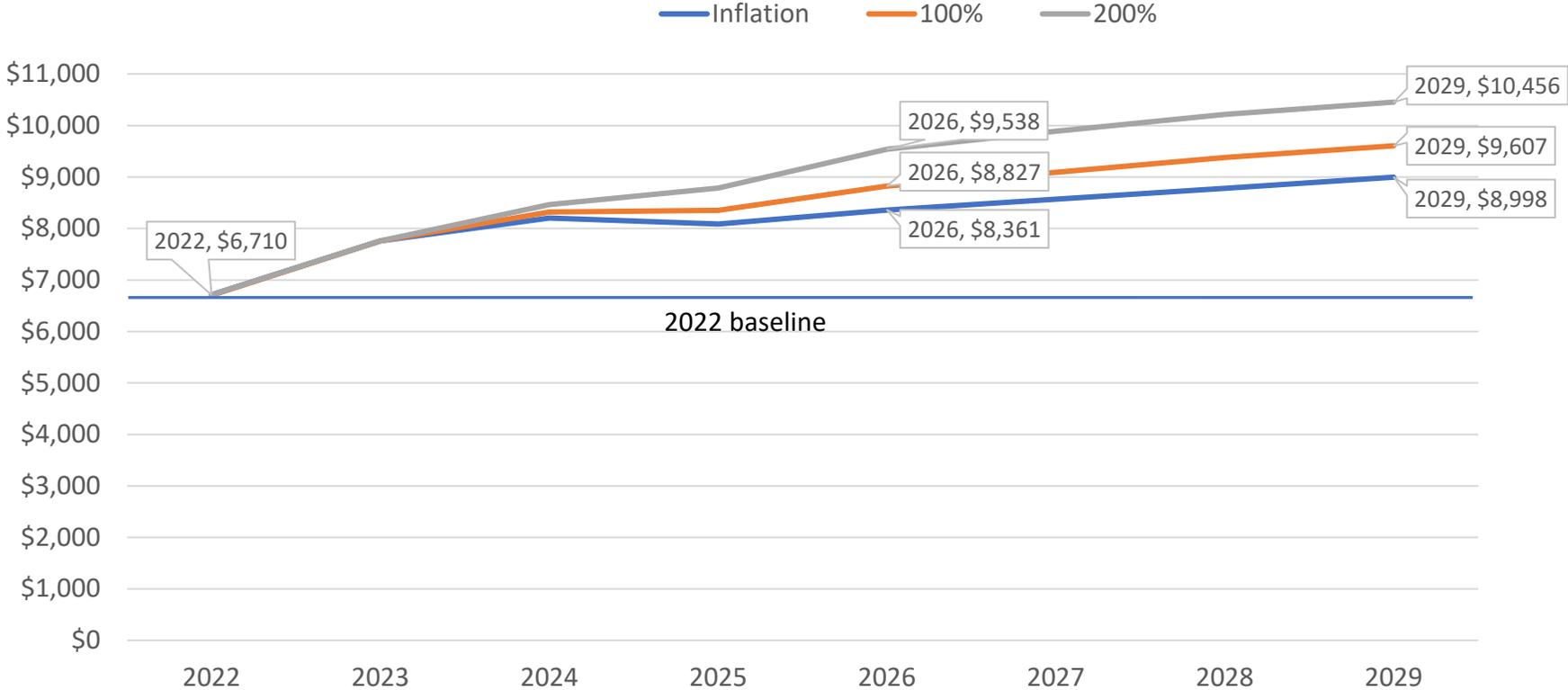
*Scenarios also include the impact of the annual 1% growth levy growth permitted by state law, which marginally increases the calculated amounts for some levies above the stated scenario level.

City tax burden median AV home



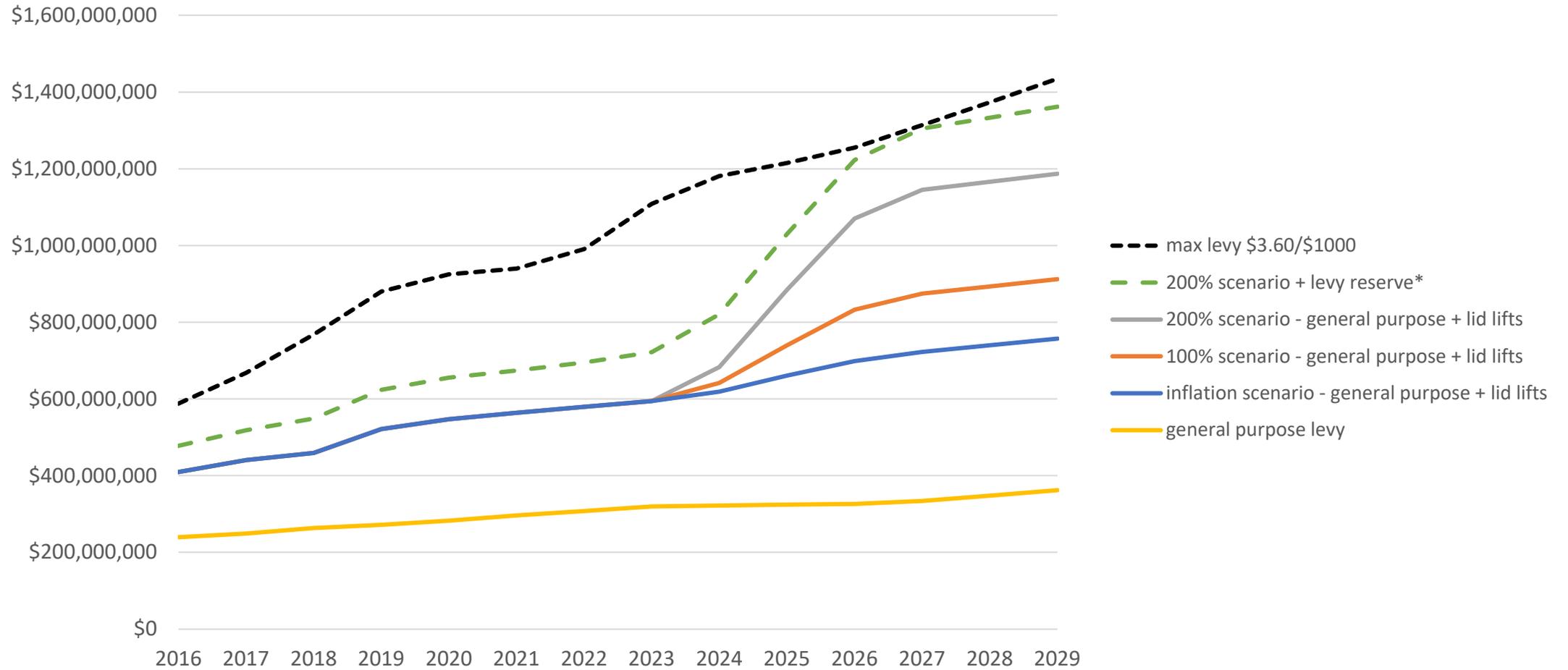
'City' includes Metropolitan Park District

Overall tax burden, median AV home

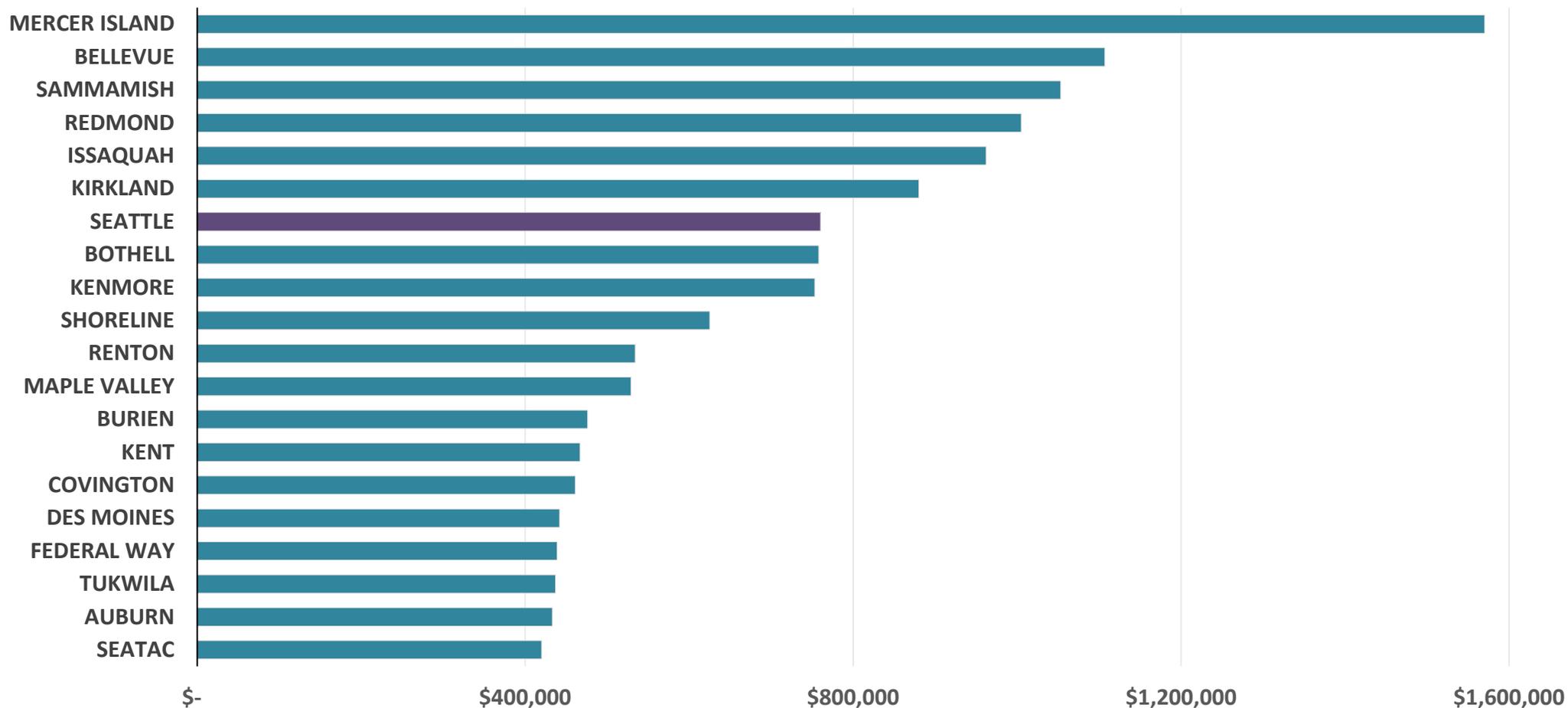


'City' includes Metropolitan Park District

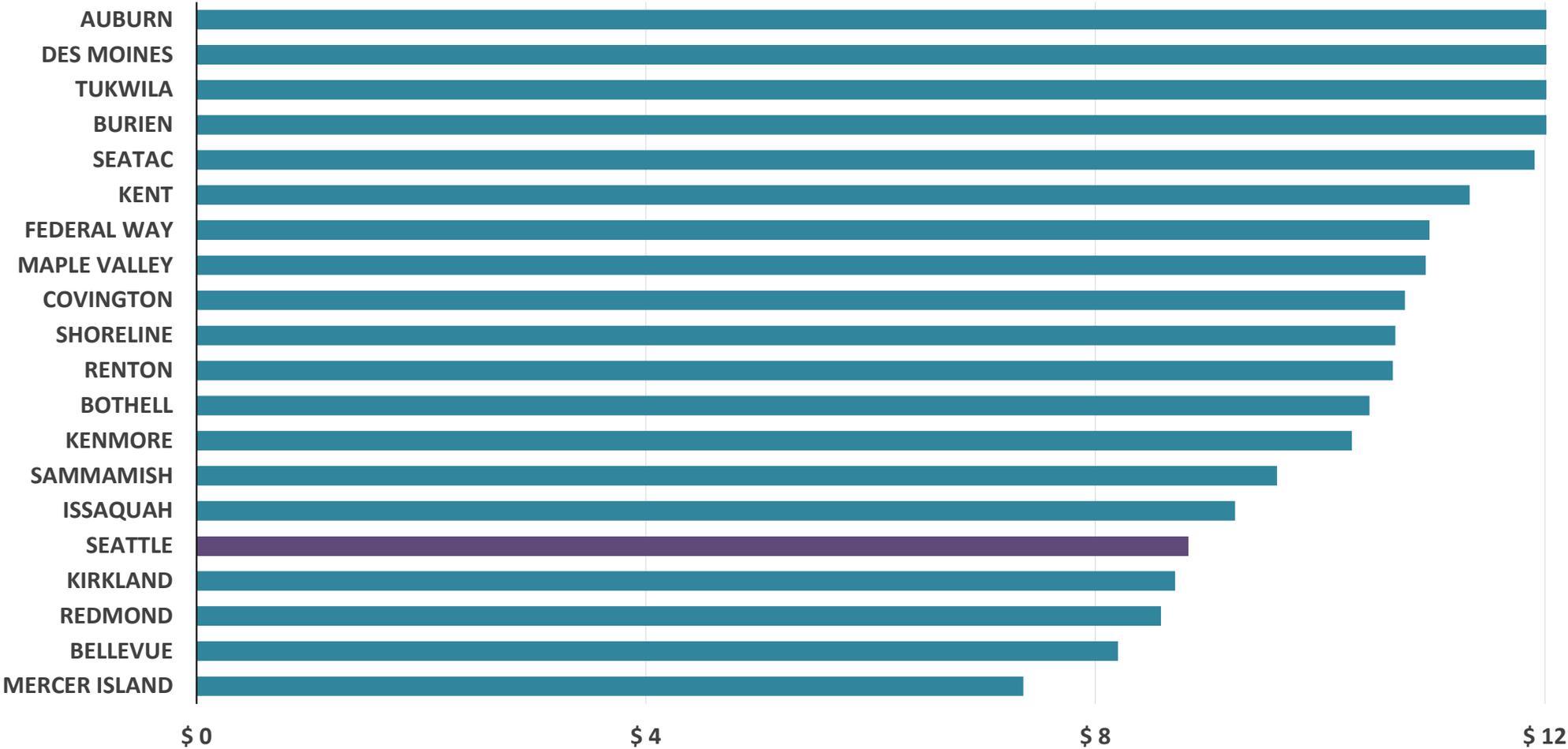
Levy revenue compared to capacity, by scenario



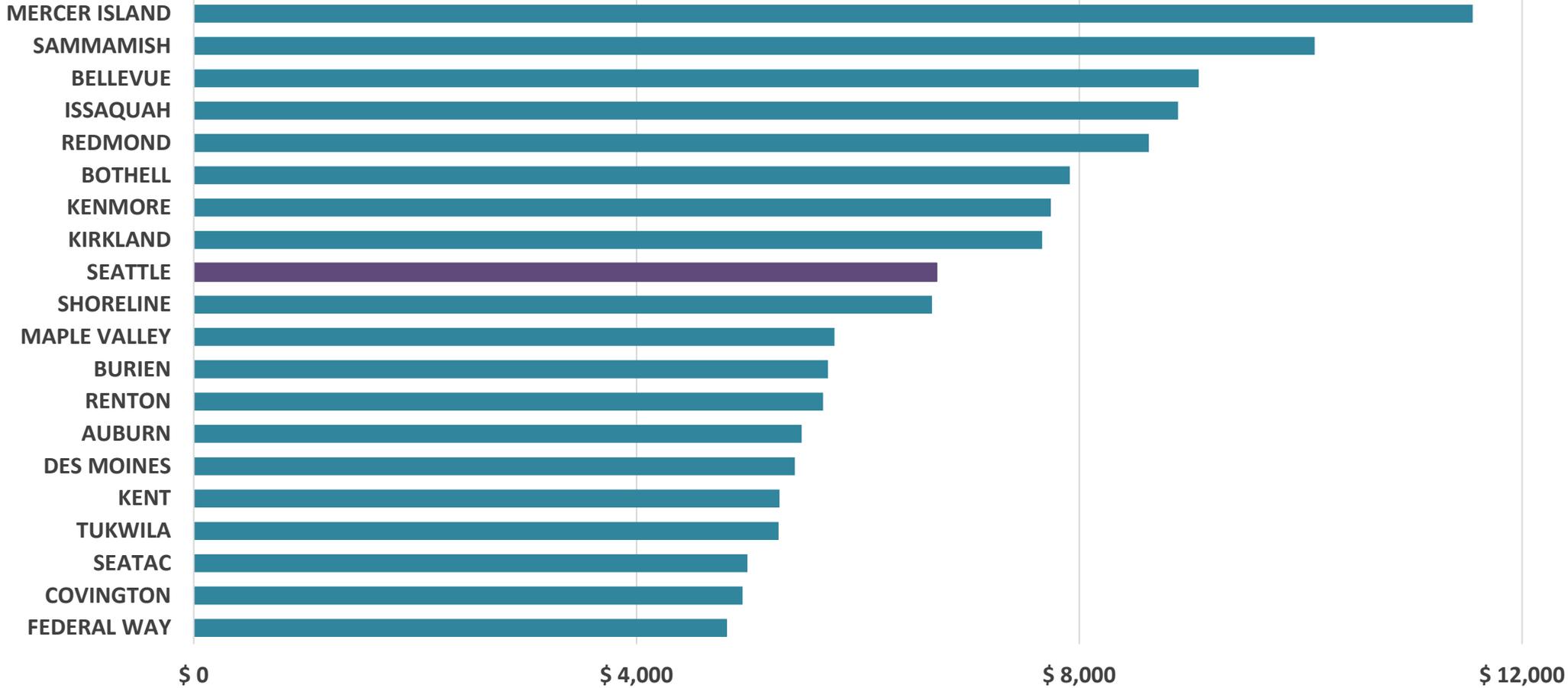
City Comparison: 2022 Median Residential Property Values



City Comparison: 2022 Property Tax Rates



City Comparison: 2022 Median Property Tax Bills



Questions?



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2216, **Version:** 1

City Council Agenda (2023)



CITY OF SEATTLE

City Council

Agenda

Tuesday, March 21, 2023

2:00 PM

Council Chamber, City Hall
600 4th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

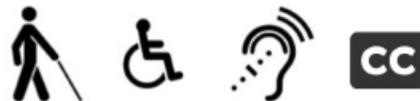
Debora Juarez, Council President
Lisa Herbold, Member
Andrew J. Lewis, Member
Tammy J. Morales, Member
Teresa Mosqueda, Member
Sara Nelson, Member
Alex Pedersen, Member
Kshama Sawant, Member
Dan Strauss, Member

Chair Info: 206-684-8805; Debora.Juarez@seattle.gov

[Watch Council Meetings Live](#) [View Past Council Meetings](#)

Council Chamber Listen Line: 206-684-8566

For accessibility information and for accommodation requests, please call 206-684-8888 (TTY Relay 7-1-1), email CouncilAgenda@Seattle.gov, or visit <http://seattle.gov/cityclerk/accommodations>.



CITY OF SEATTLE

City Council Agenda

March 21, 2023 - 2:00 PM

Meeting Location:

Council Chamber, City Hall, 600 4th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104

Committee Website:

<http://www.seattle.gov/council>

Members of the public may register for remote or in-person Public Comment to address the Council. Details on how to provide Public Comment are listed below:

Remote Public Comment - Register online to speak during the Public Comment period at <http://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/public-comment>. Online registration to speak will begin two hours before the meeting start time, and registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

In-Person Public Comment - Register to speak on the Public Comment sign-up sheet located inside Council Chambers at least 15 minutes prior to the meeting start time. Registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

Submit written comments to all Councilmembers at Council@seattle.gov

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. ROLL CALL

C. PRESENTATIONS

D. PUBLIC COMMENT

Members of the public may sign up to address the Council for up to 2 minutes on matters on this agenda; total time allotted to public comment at this meeting is 20 minutes.

E. ADOPTION OF INTRODUCTION AND REFERRAL CALENDAR:

Introduction and referral to Council committees of Council Bills (CB), Resolutions (Res), Appointments (Appt), and Clerk Files (CF) for committee recommendation.

F. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA**G. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**

The Consent Calendar consists of routine items. A Councilmember may request that an item be removed from the Consent Calendar and placed on the regular agenda.

Journal:

Bills:

H. COMMITTEE REPORTS

Discussion and vote on Council Bills (CB), Resolutions (Res), Appointments (Appt), and Clerk Files (CF).

FINANCE AND HOUSING COMMITTEE:

1. [CB 120529](#) AN ORDINANCE relating to the organization of City government; clarifying the structure for the Charter position of Director of Finance; repealing Section 3.39.033 of the Seattle Municipal Code; and amending Sections 3.39.010, 3.39.030, 3.39.035, and 3.39.070 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

The Committee recommends that City Council pass the Council Bill (CB).

**In Favor: 5 - Mosqueda, Herbold, Pedersen, Nelson, Lewis
Opposed: None**

NEIGHBORHOODS, EDUCATION, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND CULTURE COMMITTEE:

2. [Res 32088](#) A RESOLUTION approving a Memorandum of Agreement with UW Medical Center-Northwest Campus regarding the establishment, composition, and rules for a Development Advisory Committee for preparation of a Major Institution Master Plan for UW Medical Center-Northwest Campus.
- The Committee recommends that City Council adopt the Resolution (Res).**
In Favor: 5 - Morales, Sawant, Lewis, Nelson, Strauss
Opposed: None

I. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDAR

J. ADOPTION OF OTHER RESOLUTIONS

K. OTHER BUSINESS

L. ADJOURNMENT