



## CITY LIGHT REVIEW PANEL MEETING

Monday, January 24, 2022

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Microsoft Teams Meeting

Proposed Agenda

- | <u>Item</u>   | <u>Lead</u>               |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Welcome (5 min.)   | Mikel Hansen, Panel Chair |
| 2. Public Comment (5 min.)  |                           |
| 3. Standing Items: (5 min.)   |                           |
| a. Review of agenda (Leigh Barreca)   |                           |
| b. <b>Action:</b> Review and approval of meeting minutes of December 13, 2021 |                           |
| c. Chair's Report (Mikel)   |                           |
| d. Communications to Panel (Leigh Barreca)                                    |                           |
| 4. General Manager's update (20 min.)   | Debra Smith               |
| a. Skagit tribal court lawsuit  |                           |
| b. Mayor's office communications  |                           |
| i. Extended moratorium on utility disconnections (until 4/15/22)              |                           |
| c. Council Committee assignments  | Maura Brueger             |
| 5. Road to Recovery (30 min.)   | Kathryn Aisenberg         |
| 6. Customer Satisfaction Survey Results (45 min.)<br>(DHM Market Research)    | Jen Chan/ Tony Iaccarino  |
| 7. Strategic Planning (10 min.)   |                           |
| a. Draft Rate Path/Revenue Requirement  | Carsten Croff             |
| b. PIA update status  | Leigh                     |
| 8. Adjourn  |                           |

**Next meeting:** February 15, 2022, 9:00 – 11:00 a.m.



## City Light Review Panel Meeting Meeting Minutes

**Date of Meeting: December 13, 2021 | 9:00 – 11:00 AM |**  
**Meeting held via Microsoft Teams “Draft”**

<b>MEETING ATTENDANCE</b>					
<b>Panel Members:</b>					
<b>Names</b>		<b>Name</b>		<b>Name</b>	
Anne Ayre	√	Leo Lam	√	John Putz	√
Mikel Hansen	√	Kerry Meade		Tim Skeel	
Scott Haskins	√	Joel Paisner	√	Michelle Mitchell-Brannon (appointment pending)	√
<b>Staff and Others:</b>					
Debra Smith	√	Jen Chan	√	Karen Reed (Consultant /RP Facilitator)	√
Kirsty Grainger	√	Mike Haynes	√	Craig Smith	√
Jim Baggs		DaVonna Johnson		Michelle Vargo	√
Kalyana Kakani	√	Emeka Anyanwu	√	Maura Brueger	√
Julie Moore	√	Chris Ruffini	√	Chris Tantoco	
Greg Shiring	√	Carsten Croff		Leigh Barreca	√
Eric McConaghy	√	Toby Thaler	√	Angela Bertrand	√
Reagen Price	√	Roz Jenkins	√		

**Welcome and Introductions.** The meeting was called to order at 9:02 a.m. Panel members introduced themselves. Michelle Mitchell-Brannon, the nominee for the Low-Income Advocate position introduced herself.

**Public Comment.** There was no public comment.

**Standing Items:**

**Review Agenda.** Karen Reed reviewed the agenda.

**Approval of November 22, 2021 Meeting Minutes.** Minutes were approved as presented

**Chair’s Report.** There was no Chair’s report.

**Communications to Panel.** There were no communiques to the panel.

**Panel Member Recruitment.** No update. With the addition of Michelle, the Panel will be at full capacity!

**General Manager’s update.** Debra Smith presented.



## City Light Review Panel Meeting Meeting Minutes

- Project Share campaign - Julie Moore reported that there have been number of holiday giving campaigns going on in November and December.
  - North and south service centers raised \$7,500 for Toy for Tots.
  - Staff at Boundary held an auction that raised \$4,500. The funds will be distributed to a local food bank and a "Tree of Sharing" in the community.
  - City Light has continued the internal & external campaigns for Project Share.
    - As of 12/10/21, \$10,300 had been contributed by City Light employees. We are close to our goal of \$12,500.
    - The external campaign has raised nearly \$30,000 so far.
- Council Actions (12/1 Council Committee/Full council vote 12/8)
  - Conservation Potential Assessment – This was passed after only one presentation to Council.
  - RSA action to prevent rate surcharge was also passed.
  - City Light's 2022 budget was passed without any changes and was signed by the Mayor earlier this month.
  - The land transfer to Parks and SDOT (public benefit from street vacation) for a walking path and dog park in Georgetown will be voted on at a future Council meeting.
- AP Portal – Kirsty Grainger provided an update on the November 29th launch of the Accounts Payable portal. This tool creates an electronic way to submit, track and approve vendor invoices. Among the goals of this project are to reduce the invoice backlog and to pay vendors in a timely manner. Prompt payment is especially critical for small and often minority held businesses. Using this tool, we have processed 83% (2,221 invoices) of the backlog in two weeks.
  - Q:** Why are you particularly concerned with liquidity at the end of the year? **A:** Our year-end financials are used by our rating agencies. Moody's in particular bases its rating on where we are on 12/31 of each year.
- Staffing news – Debra reported that the City Light debt manager Michael VanDyke and the City's Budget Office Director Ben Noble, will be leaving. She also reported that after meeting with Mayor-elect Harrell, she was informed that she will be staying on at City Light's CEO/General Manager.
- Future of Work – Mayor-elect Harrell will be briefed today on the City's plans for the future of work. At present, the date that City staff will be asked to return to the office remains January 19, 2021. It is expected that this return will be gradual and will begin slowly.
- Regional and National Leadership – City Light's Assistant General Manager, Mike Haynes, was recently elected as the new chair of the National Hydroelectric Association. This is a honor for both Mike and City Light.
- Electrification in the news
  - Burien Charging Station was recently opened. Emeka Anyanwu represented City Light at the event.
    - Q:** How much are the charging stations being used? **A:** We will be tracking this and provide data.
    - Q:** Is the Tukwila Station in use? Do you know how much either station will be utilized? **A:** Yes. We are planning to include usage metrics in future management dashboards.



## City Light Review Panel Meeting Meeting Minutes

### Data Tools for Management.

Because we ran out of time last month, this was an opportunity for the Panel to comments on last month's presentation. Angela Bertrand responded to Panel questions.

**Q:** How have employees responded to these? **A:** Very well. Staff have told us that they are excited to use them.

**Q:** Will the Review Panel have access to these? **A:** Because these are internally focused, we do not plan to share them with the Panel regularly. We will, however, be happy to discuss trends and actions being taken as a result of using the dashboard data. Jen Chan noted the utility is working to figure out what to include on an external facing website.

**Q:** Will the utility bring back updates as the dashboard work with divisions continues? **A:** Yes.

Panel members complimented SCL on the dashboard work, noting it shows courage and a commitment to continual improvement.

### Federal Funding Opportunities

Maura Brueger presented. The presentation is in panel packets.

**Q:** Do these grants typically require a match from City Light? **A:** Yes, they often do. The match can often be a combination of in-kind (staff) support and money.

**Q:** Do you feel that City Light is getting its fair share? Have there been any disappointments? **A:** Application guidance is still pending. Most of these will be competitive so we know that we will have to put together strong submission packages.

### Strategic Planning

- Equitable Strategic Planning and Core Business - Reagen Price, City Light's Race and Social Justice Program Manager, presented.

**Q:** What is your (Reagen's) background? **A:** Reagen came to City Light in 2009 as a National Urban Fellow. She then continued her equity work in Philadelphia before returning to Seattle where she worked for Solid Ground before rejoining the City of Seattle.

**Q:** How have employees reacted? **A:** The Race and Social Justice Initiative (RSJI) was started in the City of Seattle in 2004, so employees are generally familiar with it. It has been a slow start that is gathering momentum. I feel that there is more support than resistance among City Light staff and leadership.



## City Light Review Panel Meeting Meeting Minutes

- 2022 – 2026 Plan review – Leigh reviewed input gathered at a recent City Light Leadership Team workshop. She highlighted that it largely tracked the input provided by the Review Panel in November. Leigh will continue to gather input and provide input on the development of the strategic plan at each Panel meeting.
- 2022 – 2026 Plan reporting process – Leigh provided a brief overview. She is currently working with project managers for each project, initiative and/or activity (PIA) that is included in the 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan to document the expected quarterly milestones for each PIA. This information will form the basis of the quarterly Strategic Plan report and will also inform the update to the 2023 – 2028 Strategic Plan.

**C:** What you are doing with the dashboards and work with equity are two good examples of how the Utility is changing its culture by doing.

- 2023 – 2028 Outreach – Initial planning Julie presented. City Light is in the early stages of planning how outreach will be conducted for this strategic plan update. Among ideas being considered:
  - Employee outreach – Monday Message and survey available for all SCL employees in late Jan/early Feb. 2022. Survey will highlight the key focus areas for existing PIAs and will detail milestones that employees can expect to see. The survey will if there focus areas that the employee would have expected to see.
  - Stakeholder outreach
    - a. Mine existing data – One component will be to gather intel from recent stakeholder outreach efforts, e.g. CETA, Customer Satisfaction to inform priority setting
    - b. Connect with some key groups that have a long-established relationship with us, e.g. NWECA, SCL's Environmental Advisory panel, Franchise Cities, Key Customers
    - c. The Review Panel, with the intentional representation of our customer groups, is a key source of input into planning.
    - d. Virtual Town Hall (Proposed) targeted at the over 300 neighborhood groups
  - Equity – Early engagement with the internal Race and Social Justice team, as well as Equity Labs.

**Adjourn:** Meeting adjourned at 10:54 a.m.

**Next meeting:** January 24, 2022.

# Road to Recovery

SCL Review Panel | January 24, 2022



**Seattle City Light**

WE POWER SEATTLE

# Agenda

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1. Project Overview
2. Background
3. Customer Engagement Approach
4. 2022 Look Ahead
5. Questions

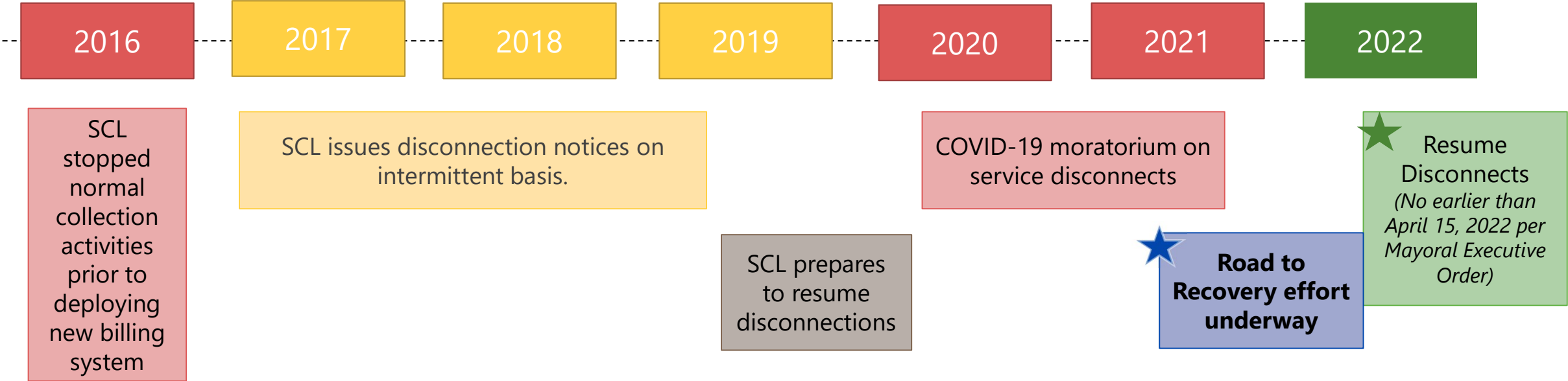
# Project Overview

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- **Road to Recovery** is City Light's *operational preparedness approach* to restart the collections and disconnection processes.
- Our **goal** is to responsibly reinstate our credit and collections activities by utilizing existing data to guide an equitable approach to electric service disconnections for non or insufficient payment.
  - **Core Tenants:**
    - *Empower customers to manage past and future utility bills to minimize or prevent the need for disconnections.*
    - *Center race and social justice in all decision-making processes.*

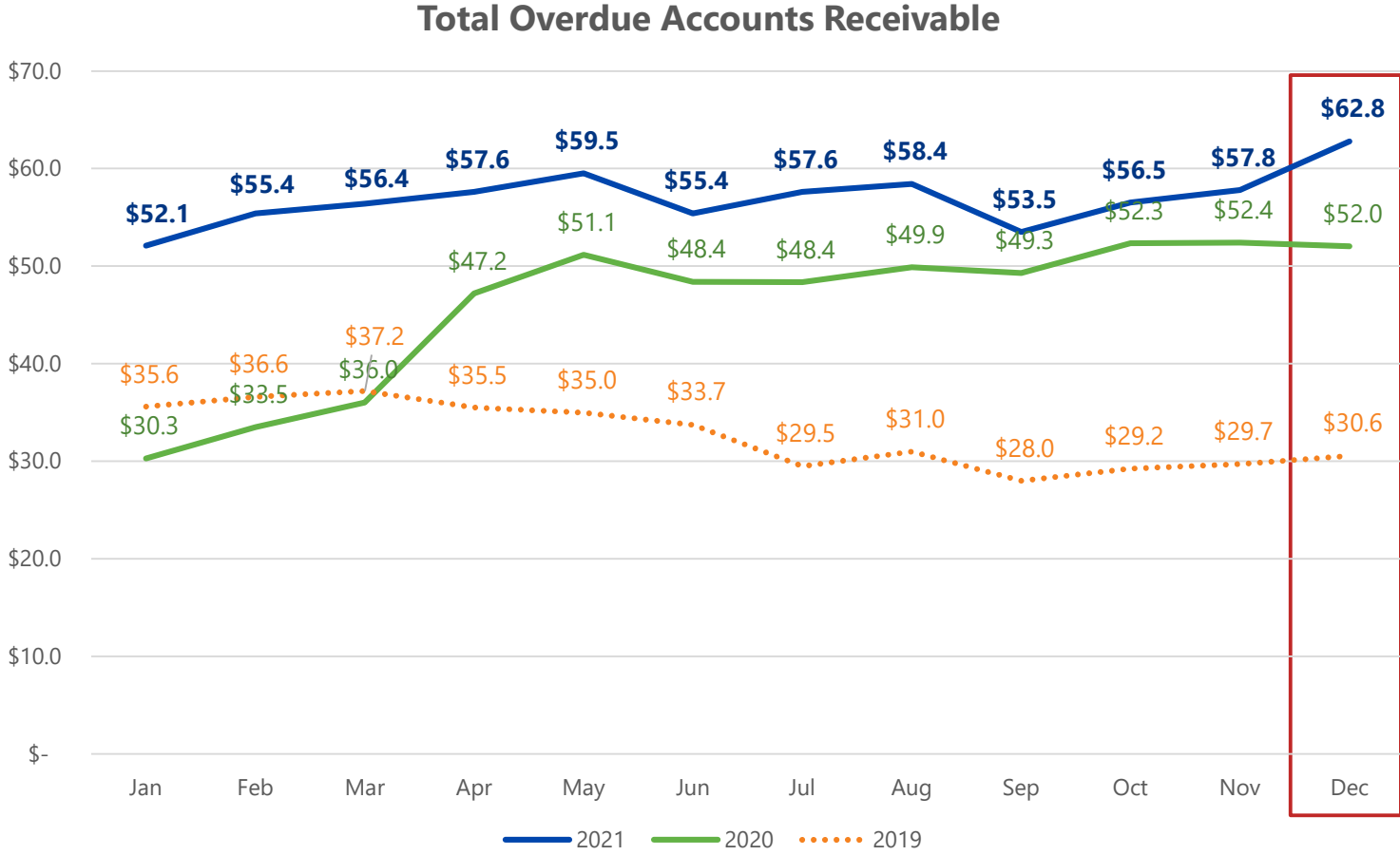


# Background – How did we get here?



# Background – Impact on Accounts Receivable

- As of December 2021, overdue accounts receivable is **\$62.8M**, comprising **56% of total accounts receivable**
- Delinquent AR has increased **~\$30M** during COVID-19

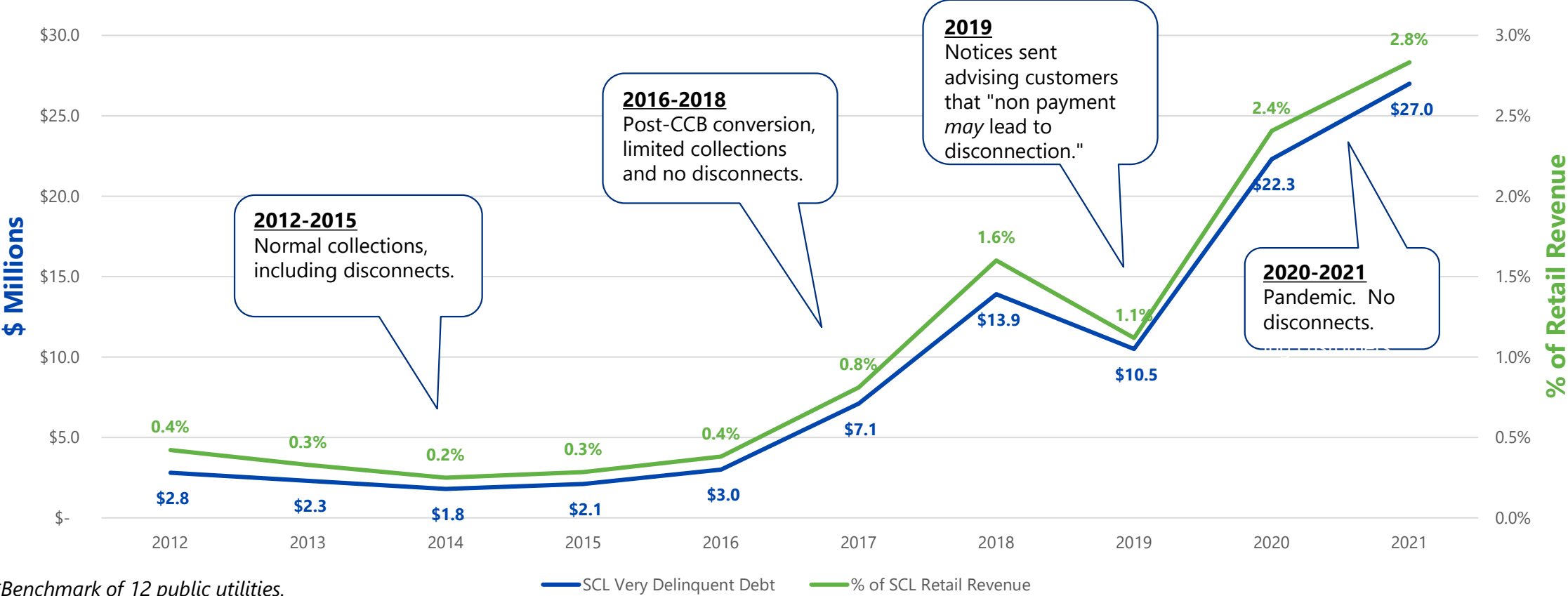


# Background – Disconnect Impact on Overdue Debt

## DECEMBER 2012-2021

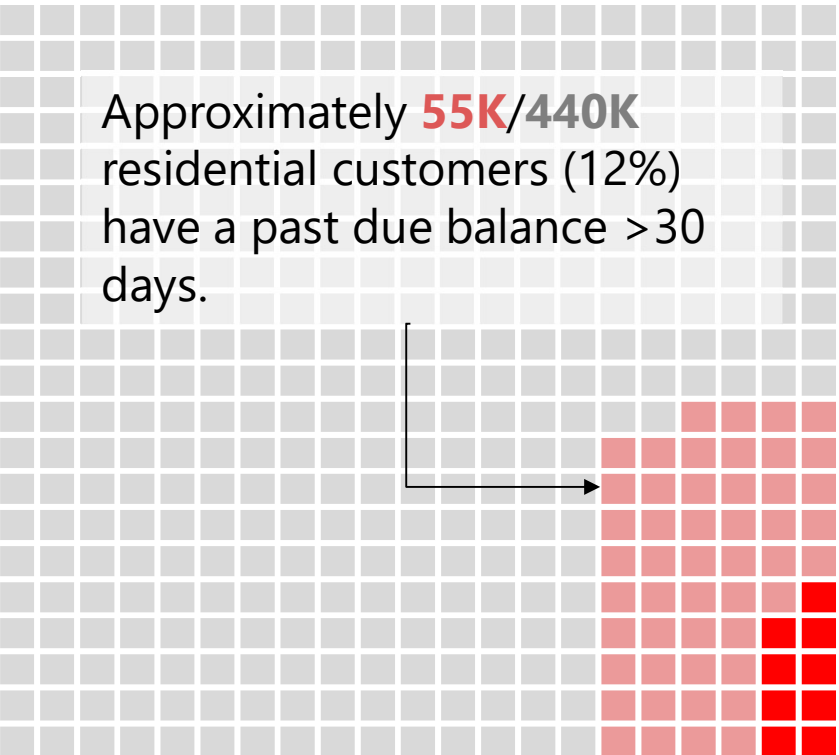
Very Delinquent Debt - more than 180 days past due

Bad Debt as % of Retail Revenue			
	2012-15	2016-19	2020
SCL	0.4%	1.7%	2.2%
Industry Avg*	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%



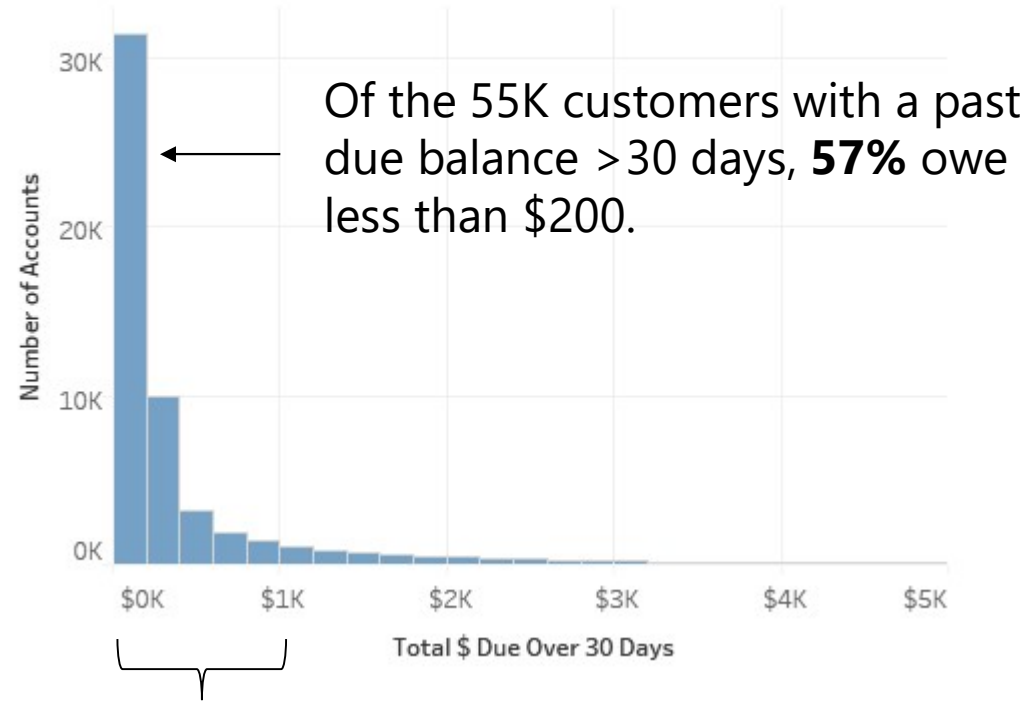
\*Benchmark of 12 public utilities.

# Background - Residential Arrears Summary



Each block = 1,000 customers

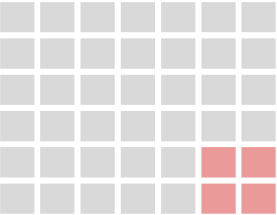
Distribution of Residential Arrears >30 Days



Roughly **87%** owe less than \$1K.

Numbers based on data snapshot 12/31/2021. Only active customers included.

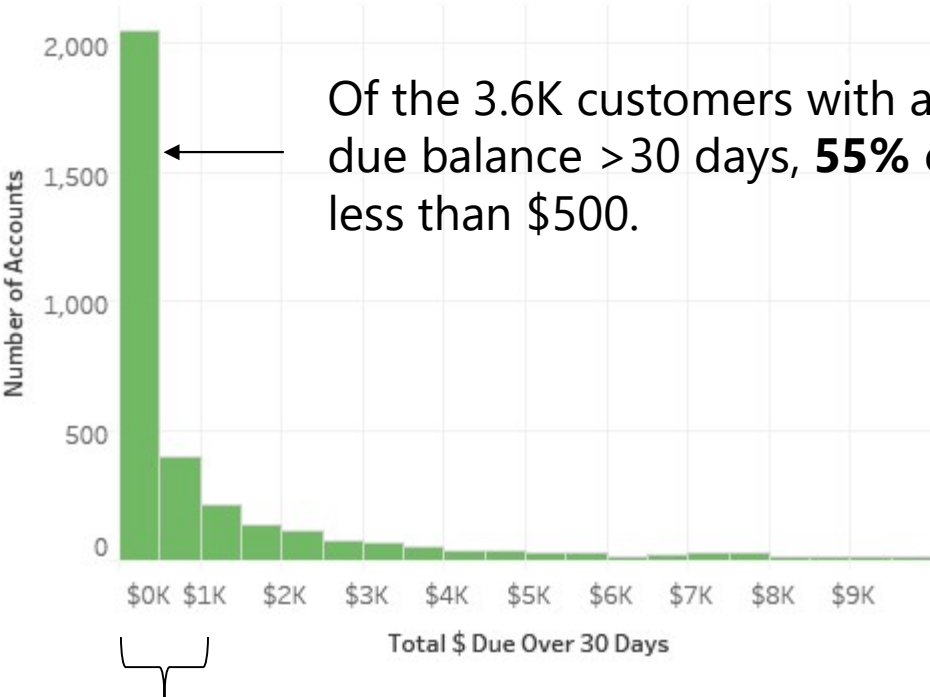
# Background - Commercial Arrears Summary



Each block = 1,000 customers

Approximately **3.6K/42K** commercial customers (~9%) have a past due balance >30 days.

Distribution of Commercial Arrears >30 Days



Roughly **67%** owe less than \$1K.

Numbers based on data snapshot 12/31/2021. Only active customers included.

# Keys to Success

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## Internally-Focused Elements

- Data-driven customer analyses
- Updated collection and disconnection policies and procedures
- Streamlined internal systems
- Trained and resourced staff
- Strong interdepartmental coordination

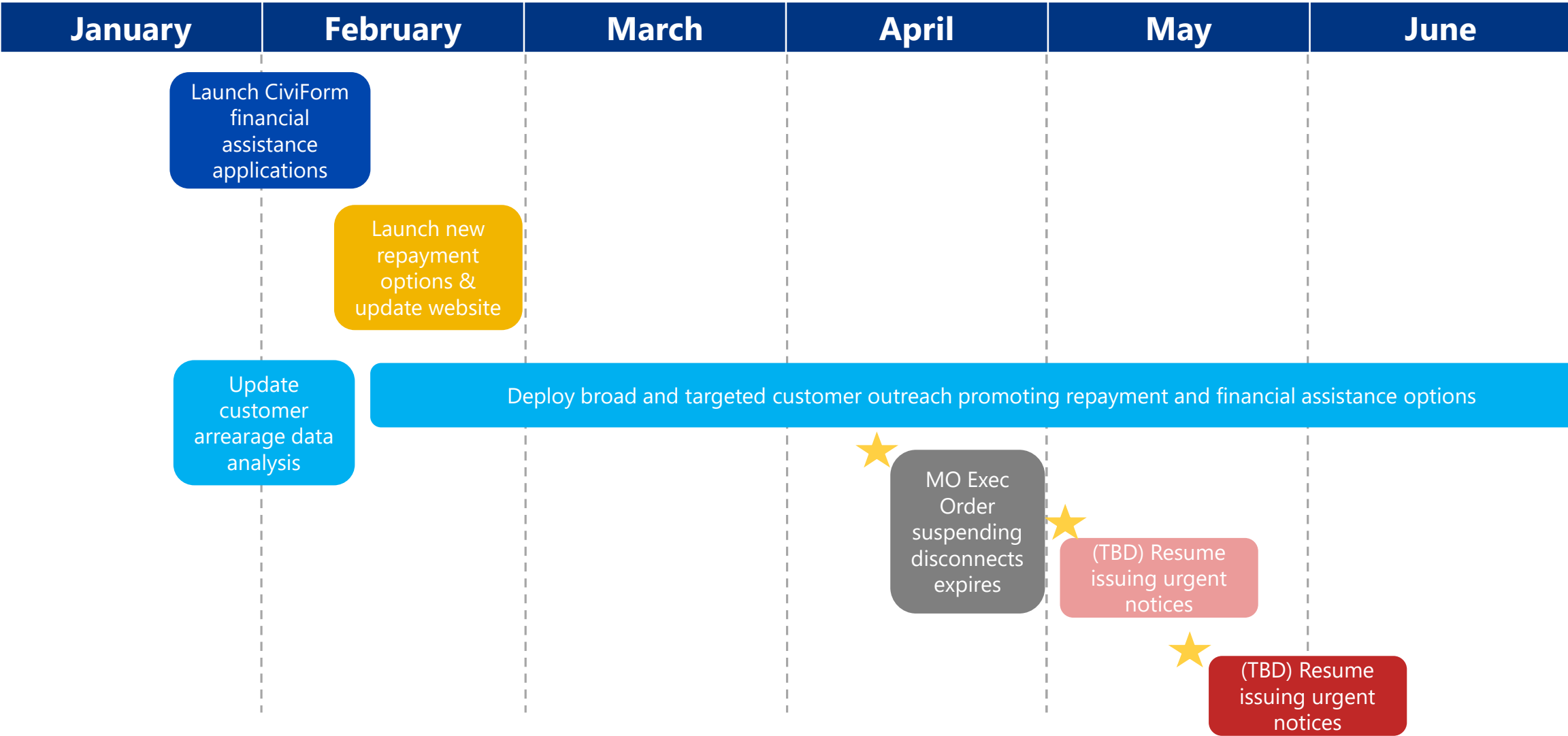
## Externally-Focused Elements

- Targeted customer education campaigns
- Expanded payment options
- Increased access to financial assistance programs
- User-friendly website and self-service portal
- Customer engagement at critical touchpoints

## Metrics

1. ↓ Total overdue accounts receivable (\$)
2. ↓ Number of customers (residential & commercial) in arrears
3. ↓ Number of customers (residential & commercial) at risk of disconnect
4. ↑ Number of customers with active repayment plans
5. ↑ Number of customers enrolled in UDP
6. ↑ Number of customers receiving Emergency Bill Assistance credits

# Road to Recovery Customer Engagement Timeline



# Repayment Options – *Subject to change*

**Goal: Provide residential and commercial customers with options to get on track and avoid disconnection.**

	<b>PAY PLANS (MODIFIED) – Short-Term</b>	<b>RECOVERY PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS (NEW ONLY for 2022) – Long-Term</b>
<b>Customer Use Case</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owe small amount, can repay within 60 days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Owe \$500+ and need more time to repay</li> </ul>
<b>Residential &amp; Commercial Customers Benefitting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ~<b>24,750</b> owing \$100&lt;\$500 (\$5.5M)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ~<b>3,500</b> owing between \$500&lt;\$800 (\$2.2M)</li> <li>○ ~<b>10,000</b> owing \$800+ (at risk of shut off) (\$31.6M)</li> </ul>
<b>Terms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Repayment Period: Up to 60 days</b></li> <li>• Minimum 25% down payment required</li> <li>• Unlimited breakages</li> <li>• Late Payment Charges apply</li> <li>• Debt shielded from severance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Repayment Period: Up to two years for residential and one year for commercial customers</b></li> <li>○ No down payment</li> <li>○ One-time use (then pay plan)</li> <li>○ Late Payment Charges do NOT apply</li> <li>○ Debt shielded from severance</li> </ul>



# Financial Assistance

	Utility Discount Program (UDP)	Emergency Bill Assistance (EBA)	Project Share
Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% discount on utility bills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Continued for 2022</b> – Up to two \$500 credits for all households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Continued for 2022</b> - Up to \$250 one-time credit</li> </ul>
Eligibility Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 70% State Median Income</li> <li><b>NEW!</b> Effective 1/1 must upload income documentation when submitting application.</li> <li>Customers will be auto-enrolled and then verified at later date.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 80% State Median Income <u>AND</u></li> <li>Past due balance &gt;\$250 <u>OR</u> received disconnect notice</li> <li>Customers must be income verified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 80% State Median Income</li> </ul>
Notes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2021, provided ~3,000 EBAP customers with credits totaling \$1.8M</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2021, allocated \$41,578 (166 credits)</li> <li>Current balance - \$183,366 (733 credits)</li> </ul>

# Q1 2022 Look Ahead

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1. Brief Mayor's Office on efforts and timeline
2. Train SPU Contact Center and SCL staff
3. Implement new customer repayment options
4. Promote recovery financial aid (EBA, UDP, Project Share)
5. Launch broad and targeted customer outreach
6. Finalize disconnection/reconnection policies and processes
7. Hire new Customer Escalation Team (8 FTE) and 10 additional staff to support this work

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# Questions?

# THANK YOU

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Seattle City Light

# Seattle City Light Residential Customer Survey

Review Panel Presentation  
January 24, 2021



**Seattle  
City Light**

**dhm**  
RESEARCH

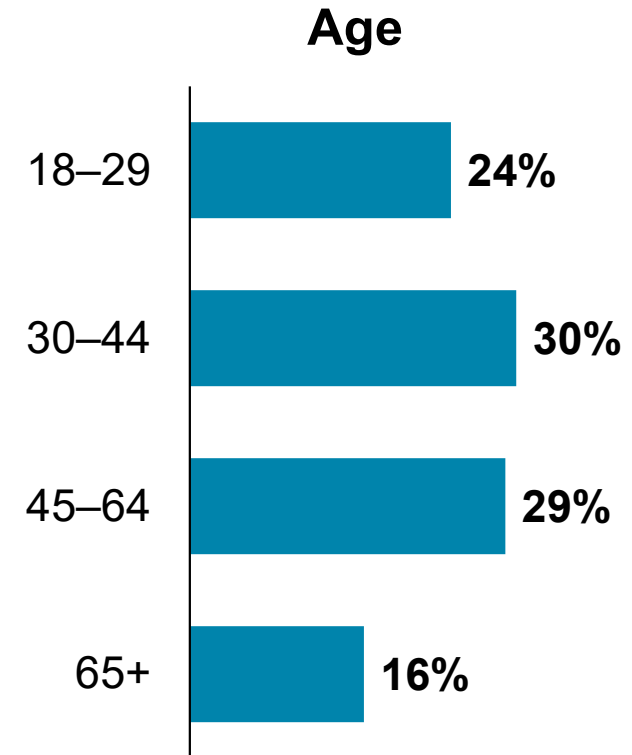
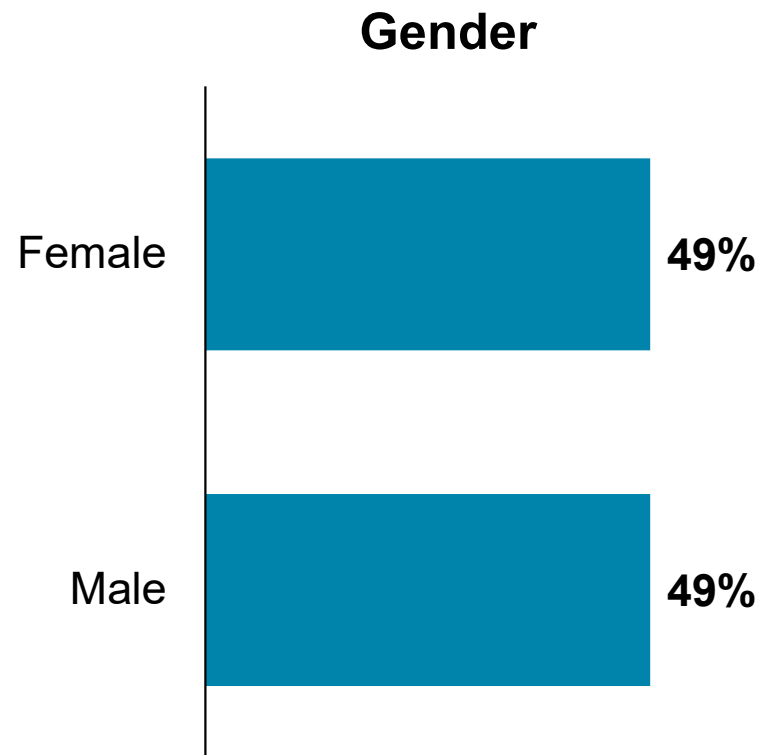
## Research purpose

- Assess customer satisfaction
- Identify customer priorities
- Measure program awareness
- Gauge perceptions of energy sources and barriers to electric vehicle adoption
- Establish a baseline to measure changes over time

# Methodology

- Random-sample hybrid (phone and text-to-online) survey of N=690 residential customers
  - Conducted September 30–October 6, 2021; 15 minutes to complete
  - Includes robust sample of 281 BIPOC and 215 low-income customers
- Opt-in (online) survey of N=2669 residential customers
  - Conducted October 13–25, 2021; 15 minutes to complete
  - Includes sample of 467 BIPOC and 413 low-income customers
- For random-sample survey, quotas set and data weighted by gender, age, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, and household income to ensure a representative sample
- Margin of error for random-sample survey  $\pm 3.7\%$
- Due to rounding, some totals may differ by  $\pm 1$  from the sum of separate responses.

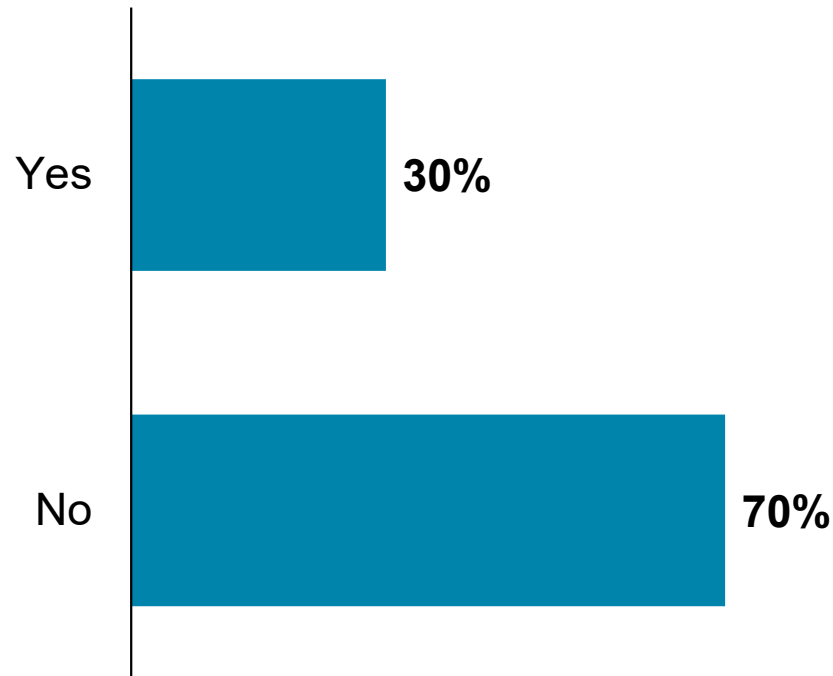
# Key random sample survey demographics



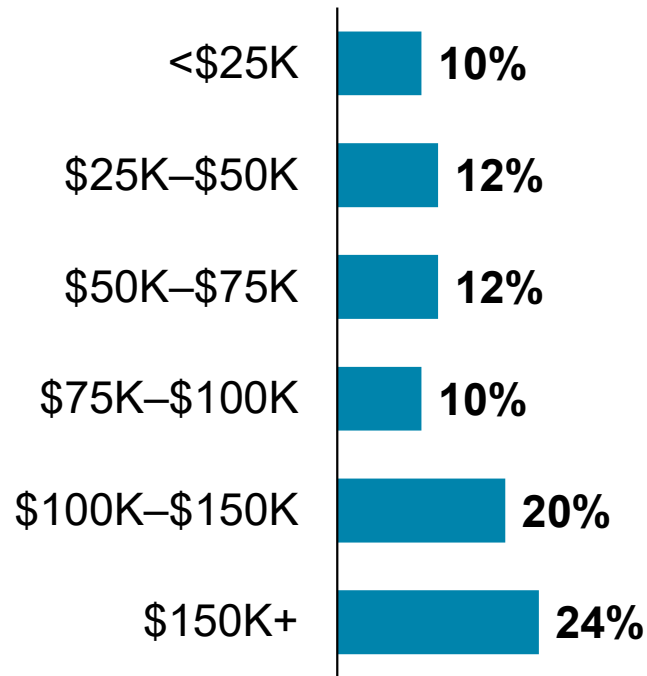


# Key random sample survey demographics

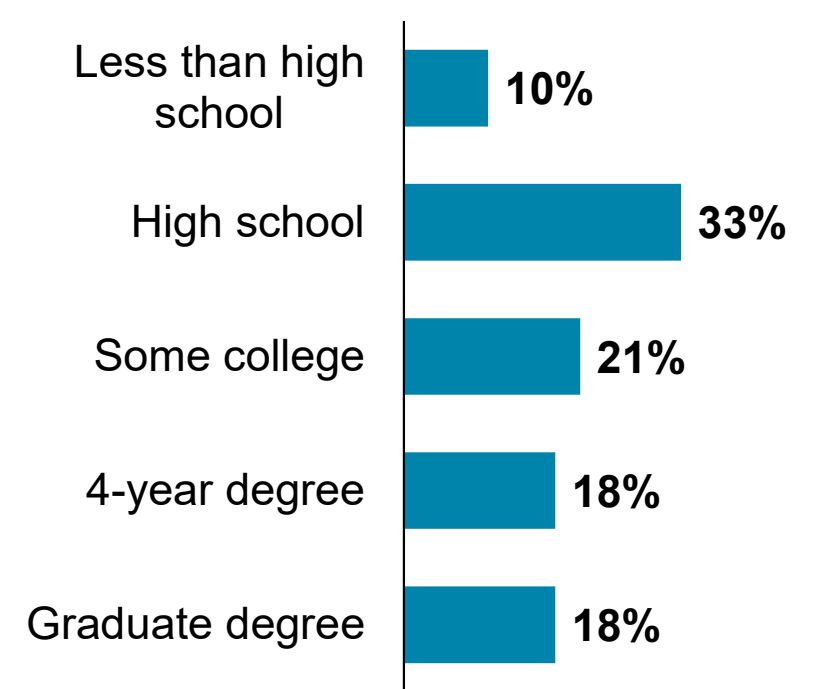
## UDP Eligible



## Household income

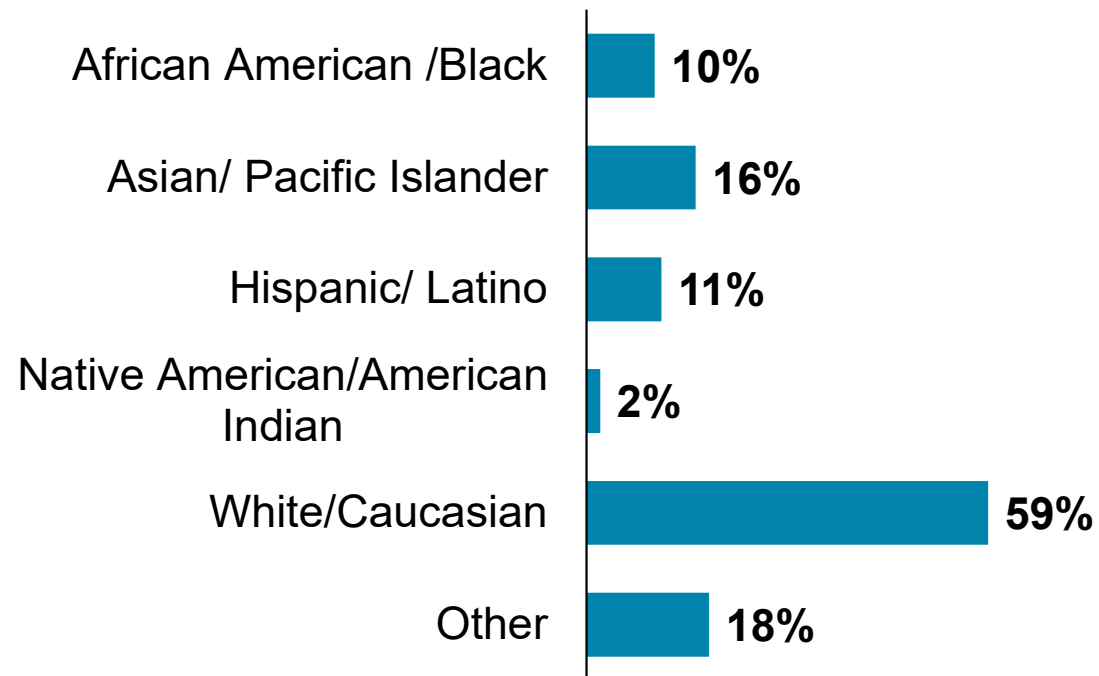


## Education

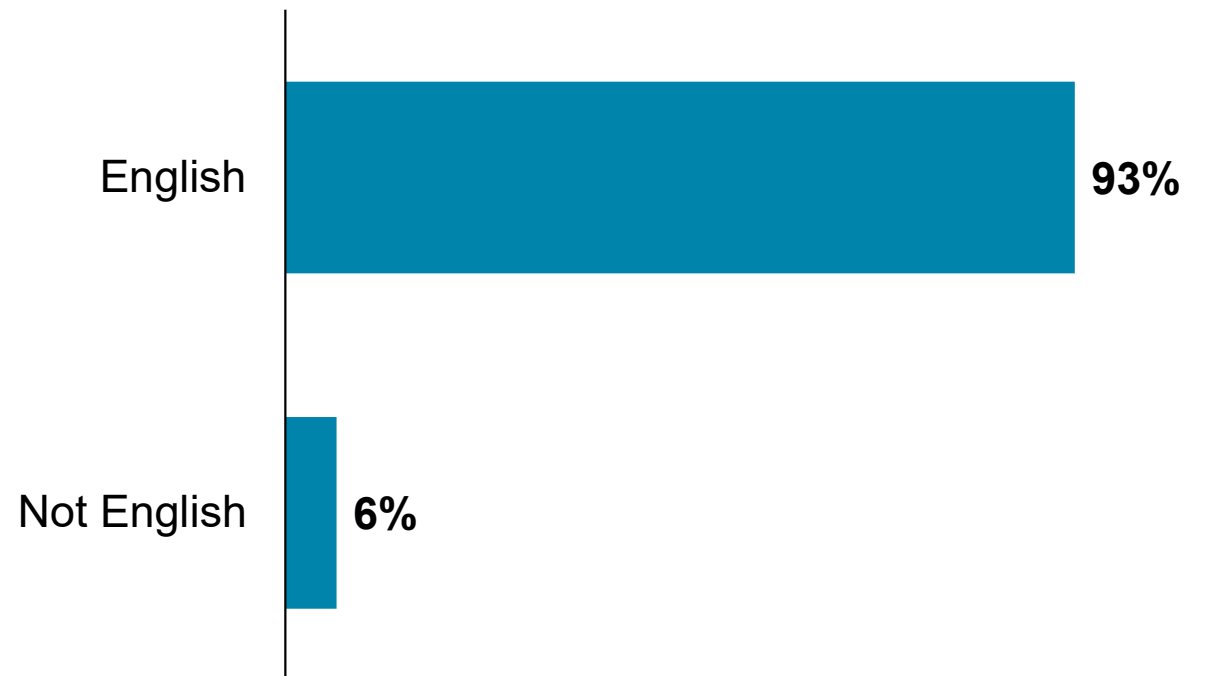


# Key random sample survey demographics

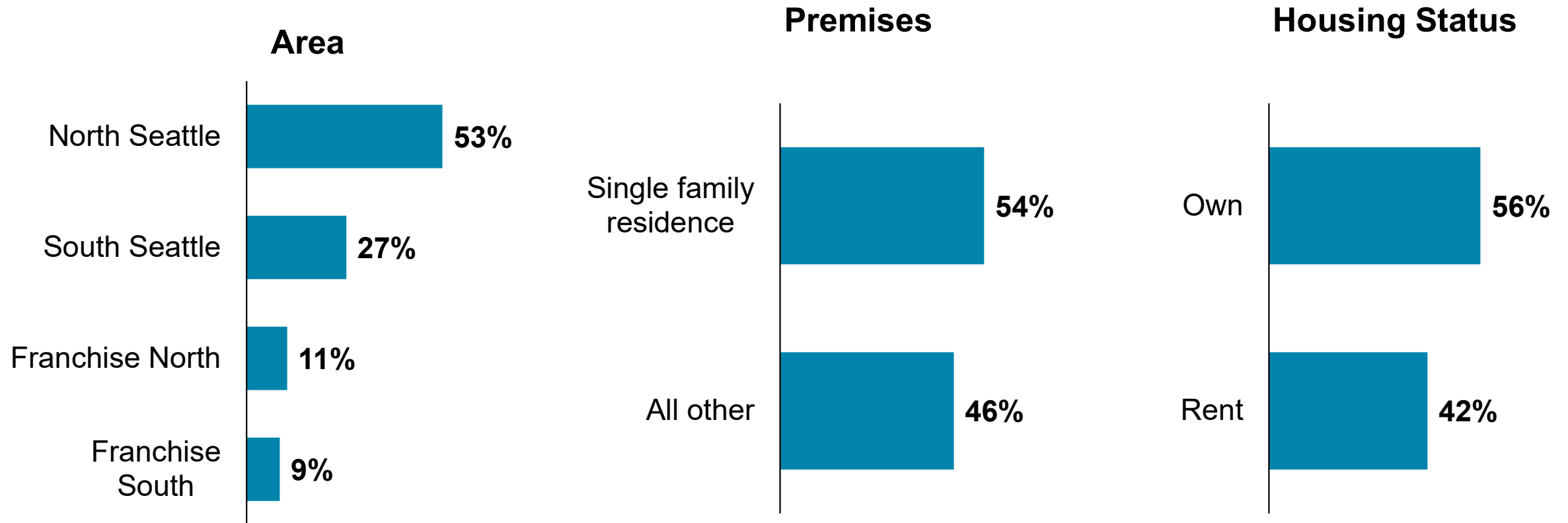
## Race and Ethnicity



## Primary Language At Home



# Key random sample survey demographics



# Top issues in the Seattle area

**Customers believe homelessness is the most important problem facing the Seattle area. Taken together, affordability issues are also key concerns.**

## **46% Homelessness**

**8% Affordable housing**

**8% Cost of living**

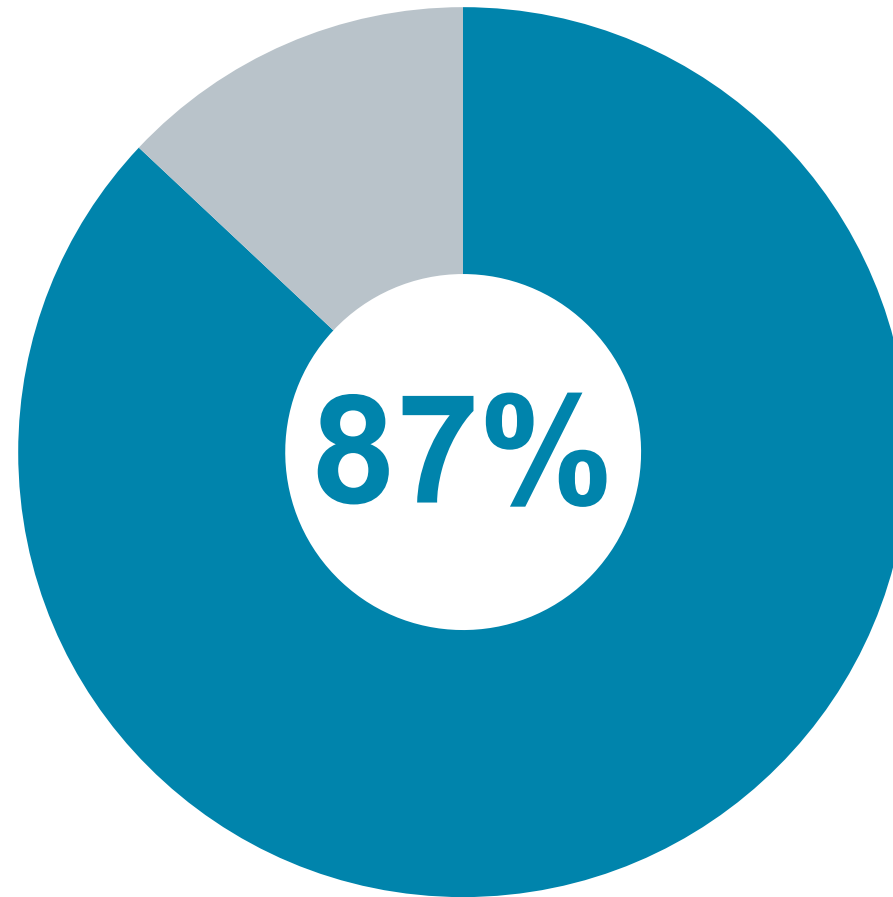
**8% Politics, leadership, government**

**7% Public safety, crime, drugs**

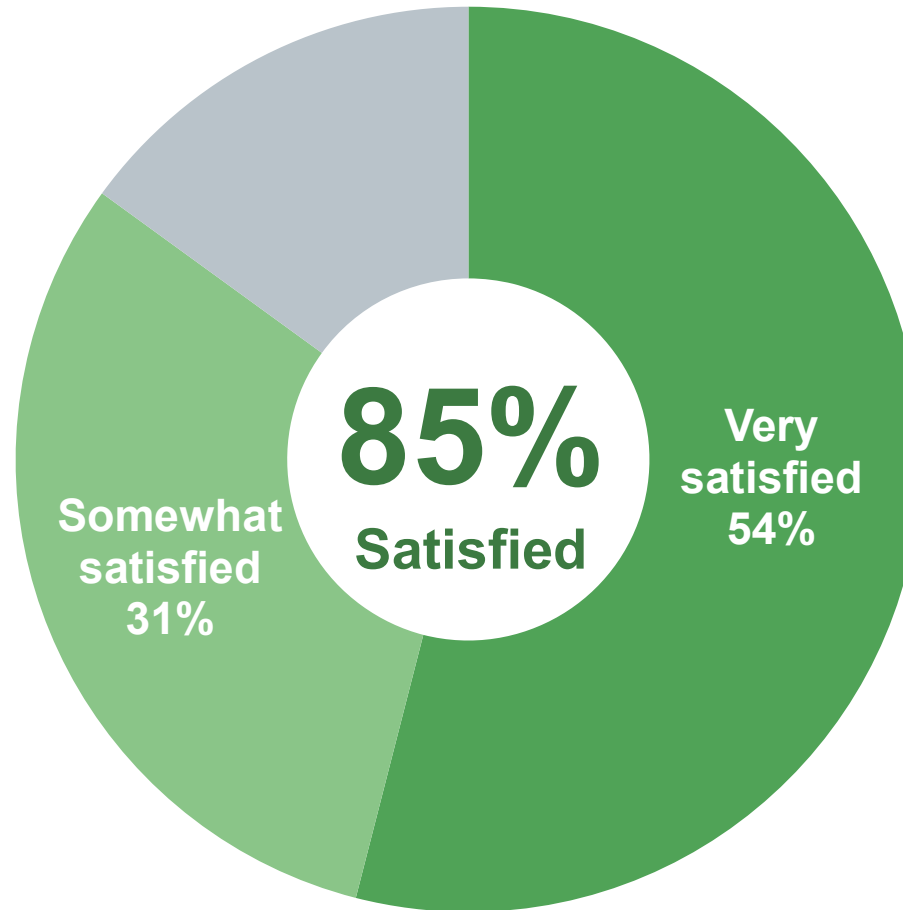
**5% Income inequality, economy**

**Overall customer satisfaction**

**An overwhelming majority of customers correctly name Seattle City Light as the utility that provides electricity to their homes.**



**An overwhelming majority of customers are satisfied with their overall service, including a majority who are very satisfied.**





**Reliability of service is the key reason most customers are satisfied.**

**46% Reliable service, minimal outages**

14% Cost is affordable, reasonable, fair

13% Customer service, responsive, quickly restores power

9% Too expensive, overcharging

8% Accessibility, auto bill pay, online portal

6% General good/fine

*n=587*

**Perceived high rates and billing issues are the key reasons the minority of customers are dissatisfied.**

**51% Too expensive, overcharging**

**17% Billing issues, poor billing options**

**17% Poor customer service, poor repairs, poor upgrades**

**8% Too many outages, long outages**

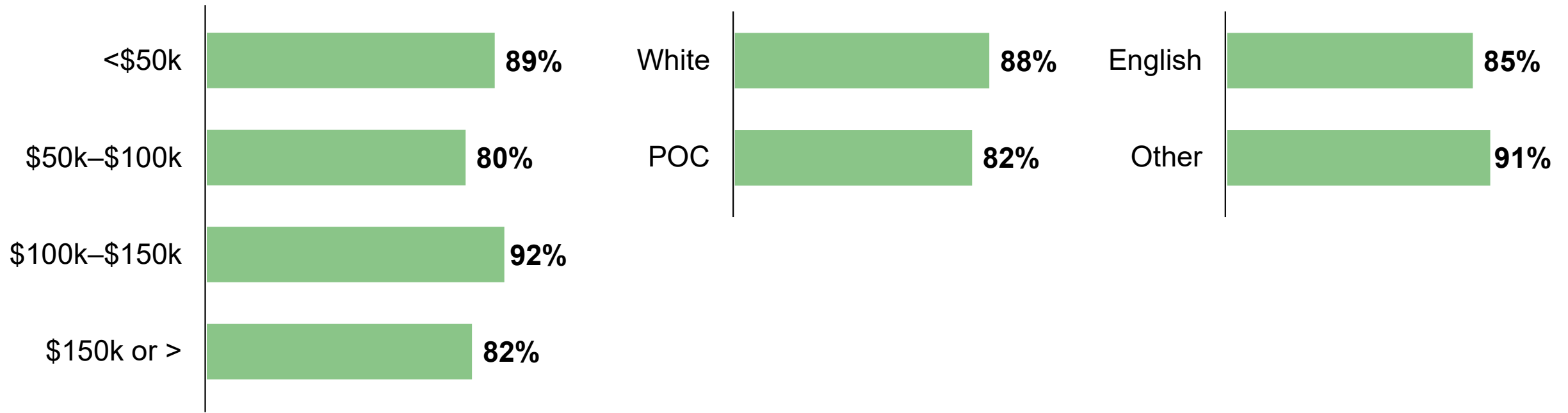
**4% Accessibility, auto bill pay, online portal**

**2% Only one provider, no choice**

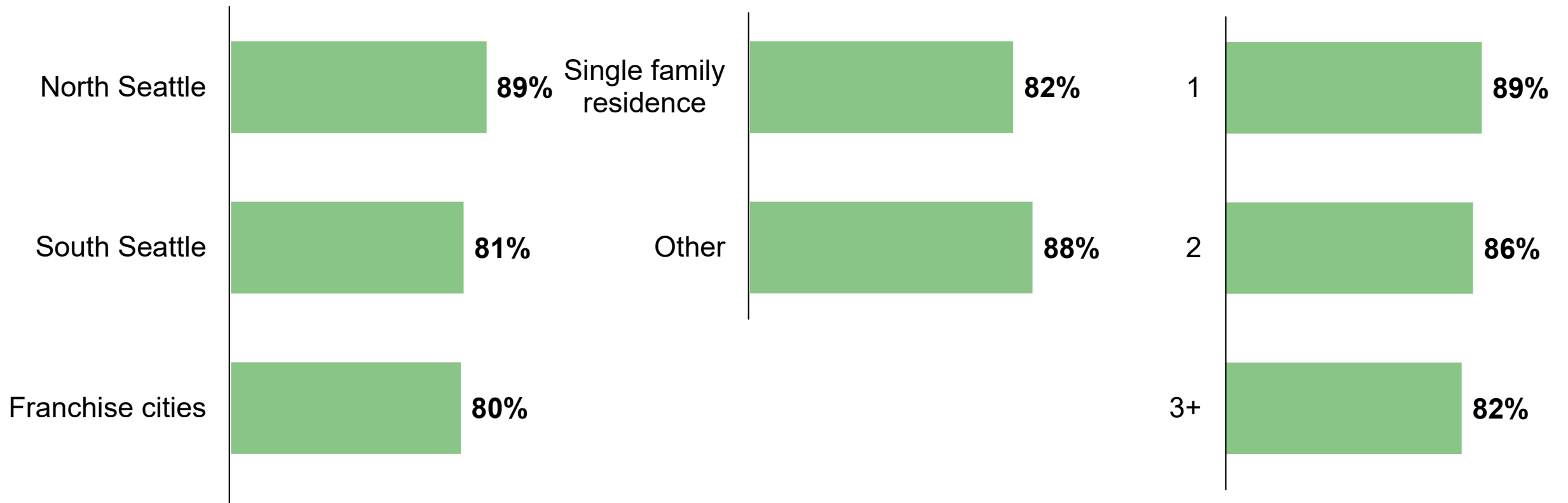
*n=88*

# **Profile of satisfied customers**

# Overall satisfaction is high across all demographic groups, including low-income customers, People of Color, and limited-English speakers.

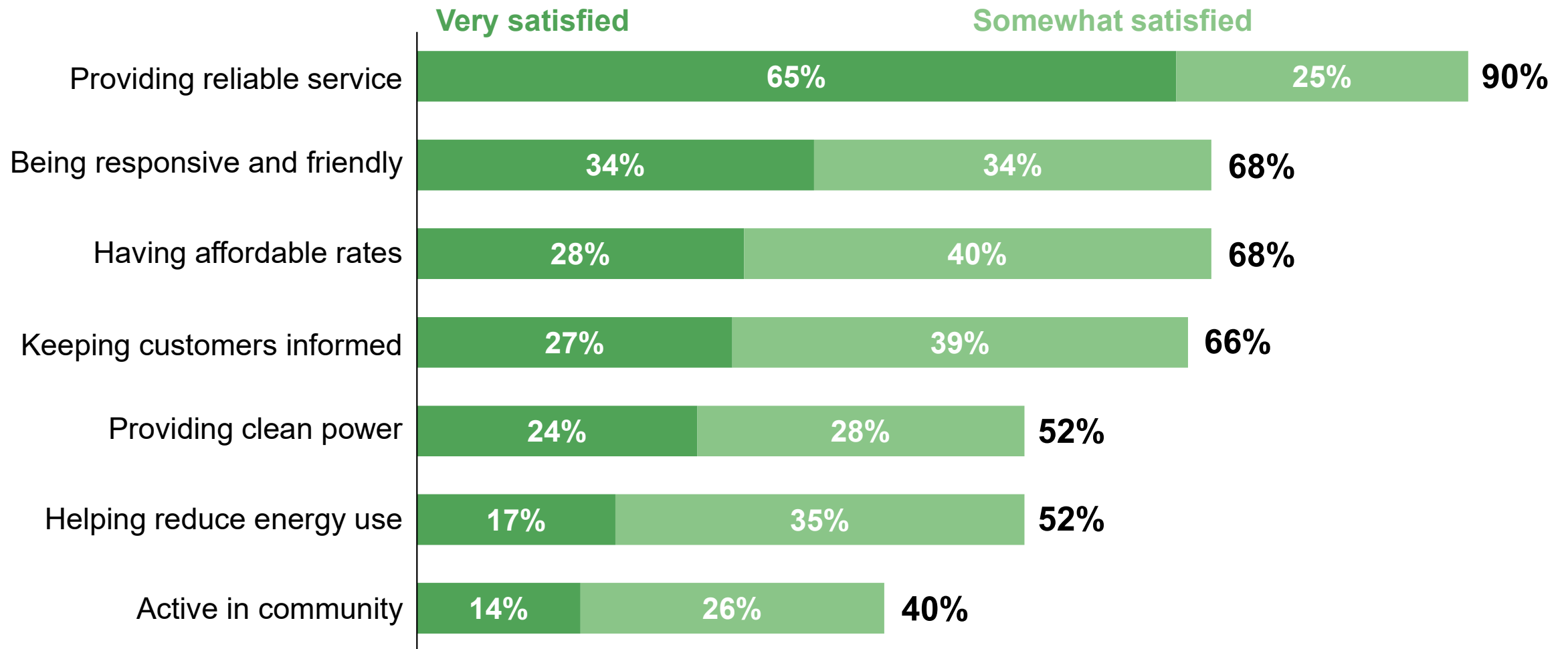


# Overall satisfaction is also high regardless of location, type of residence, and household size.

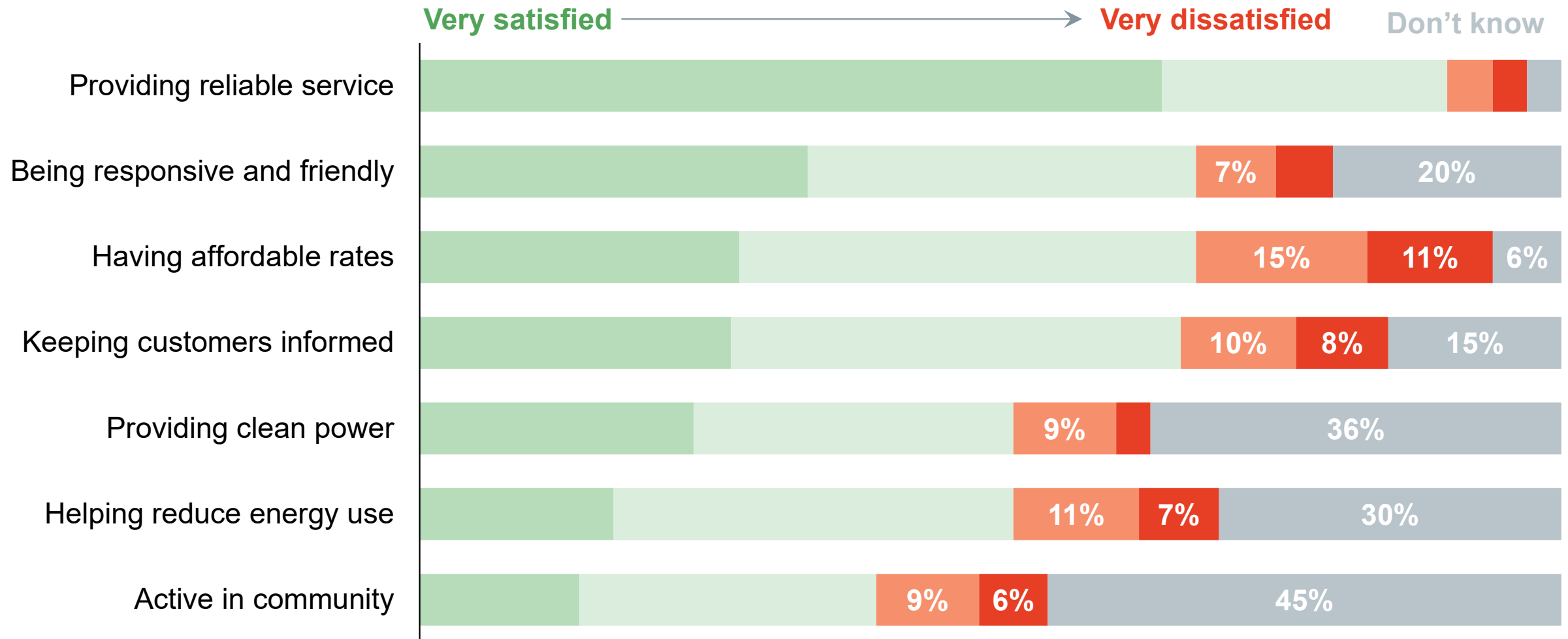


# **Customer satisfaction in key areas**

# A majority of customers rate City Light positively for almost every service area tested, especially when it comes to reliability.



# Except when it comes to affordability, lower levels of satisfaction have more to do with uncertainty than dissatisfaction.



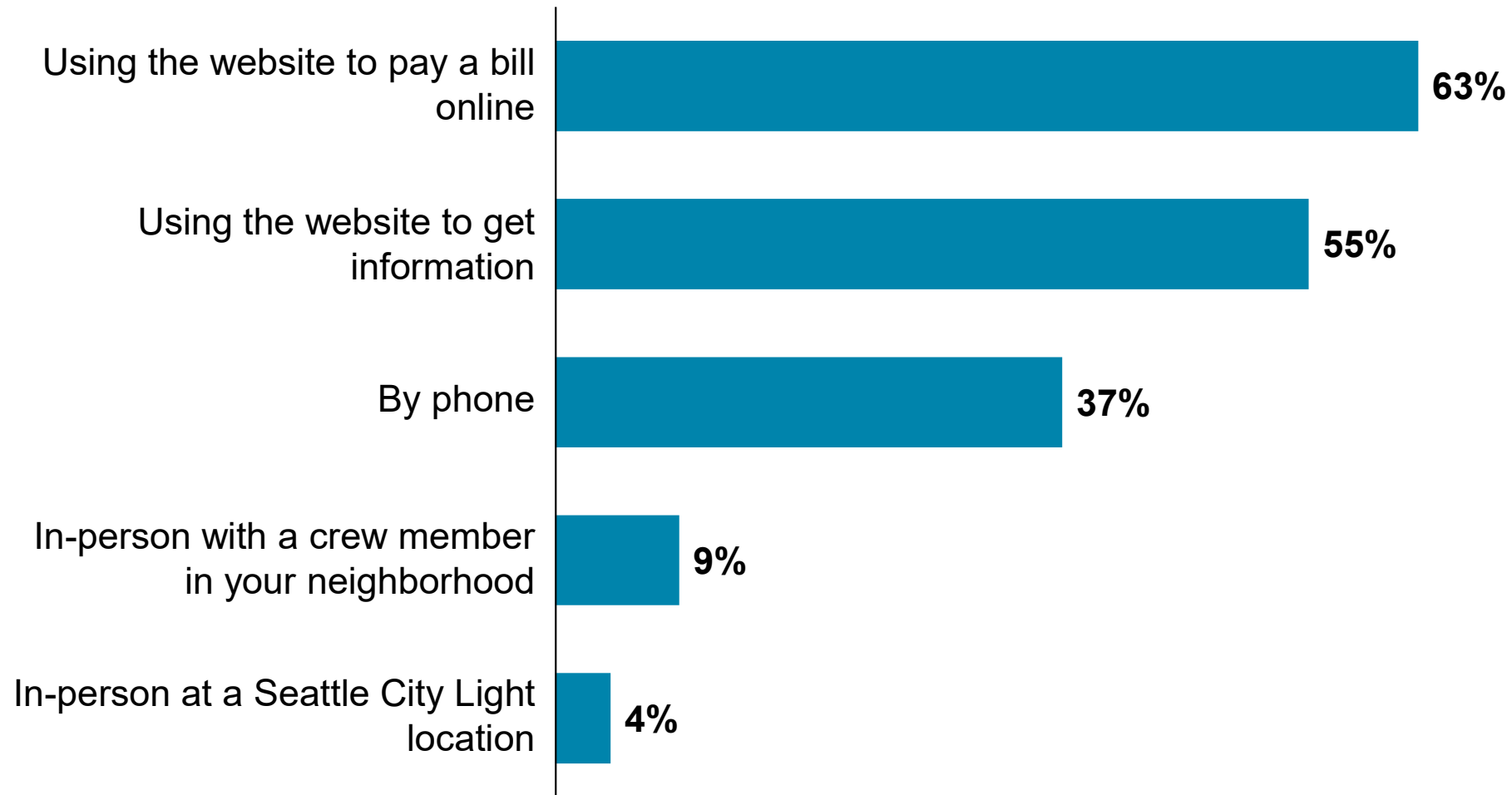


**Notably, the lowest income customers are the most satisfied with the affordability of rates.**



# Interactions with City Light

# Customers interact with City Light in many ways, but primarily through website and phone.

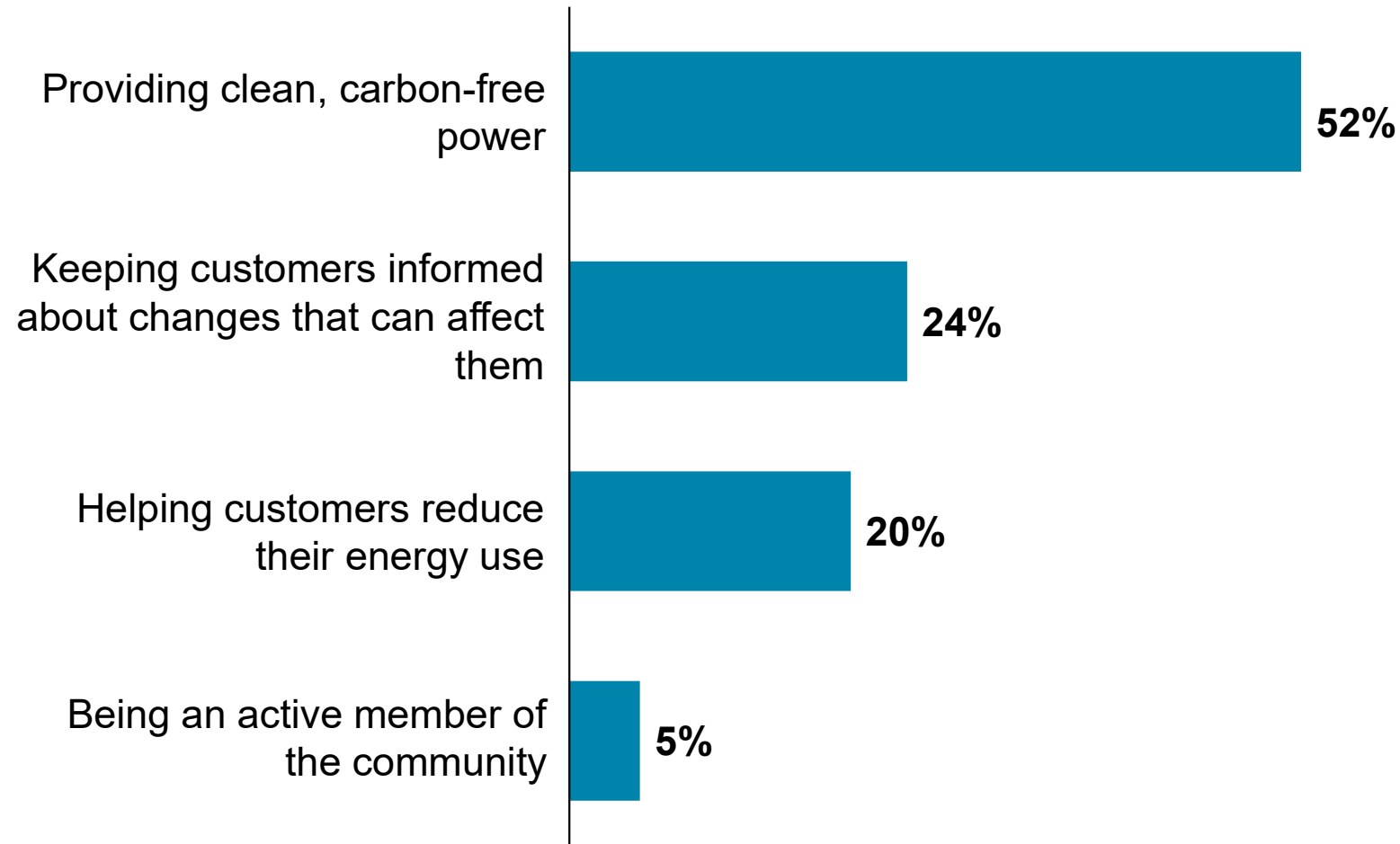


# Regardless of the ways they interact with City Light, most customers are satisfied with getting their questions answered and service needs resolved.



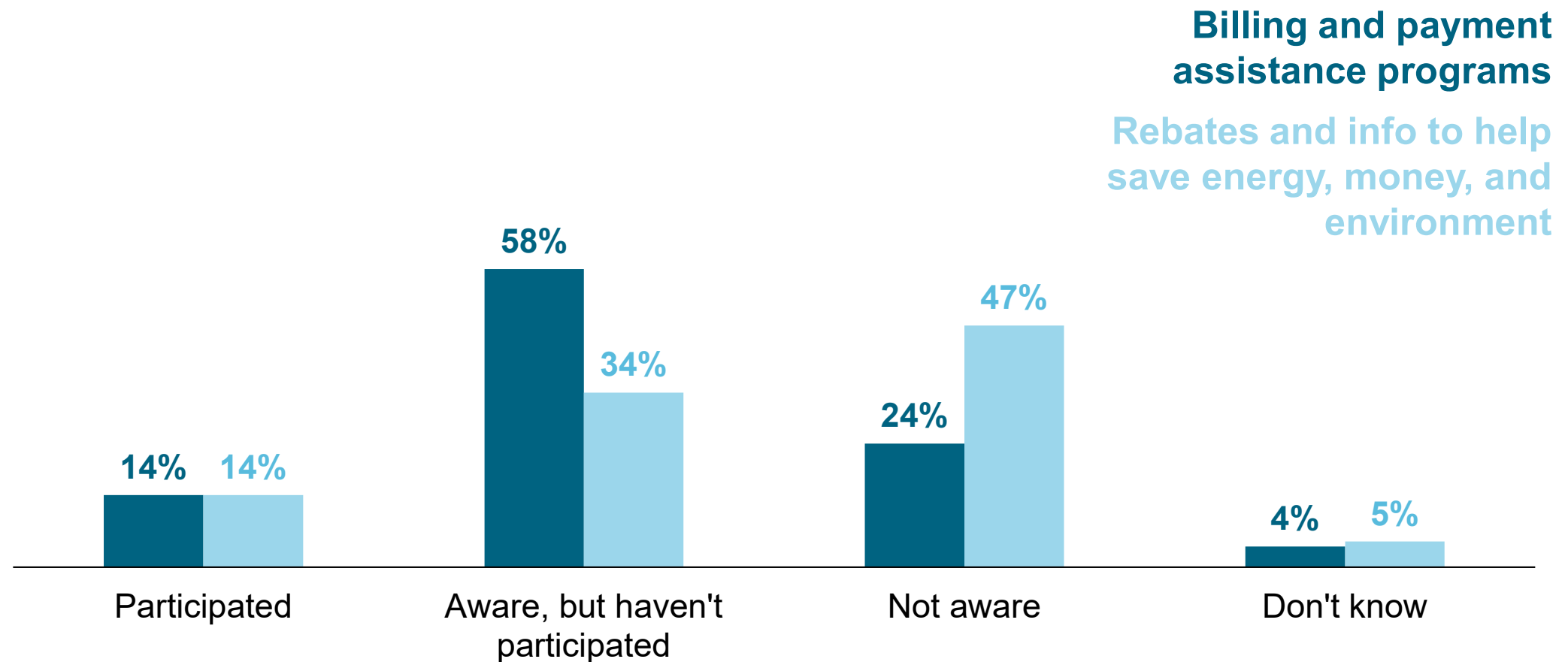
# Customer priorities

# Seven in ten customers say providing clean, carbon-free power or helping reduce energy use should be a top priority.



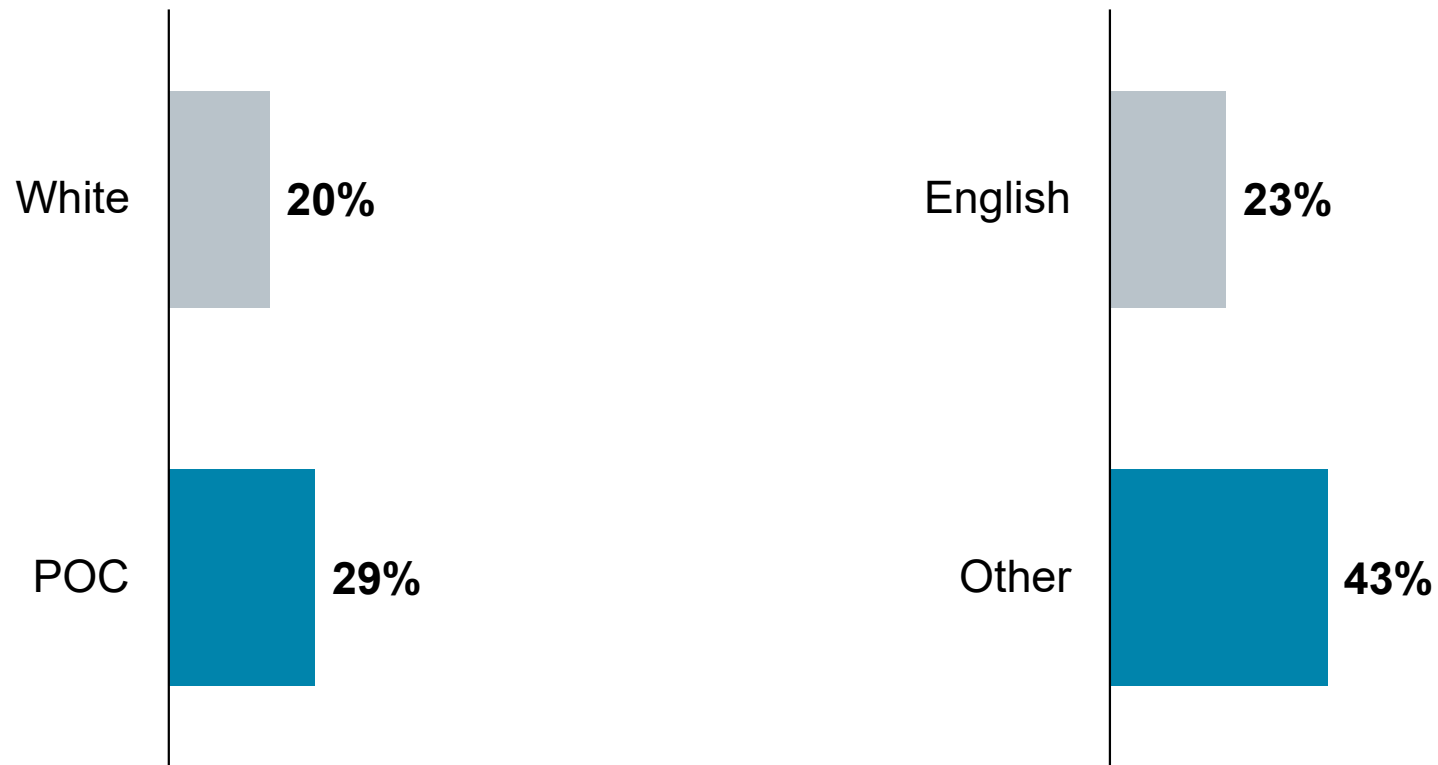
# **Payment assistance and energy conservation programs**

# Customers are more aware of programs for billing and payment assistance than programs to help save energy, money, and the environment.

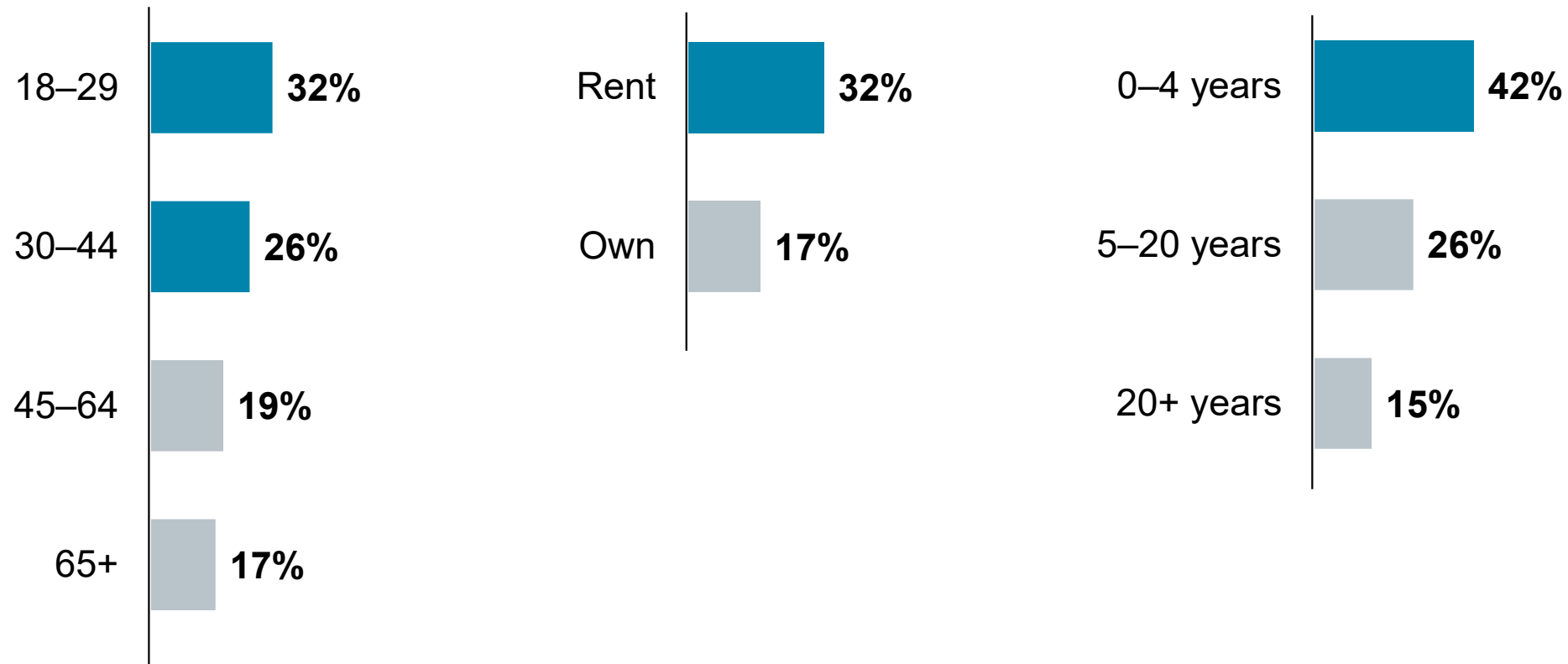




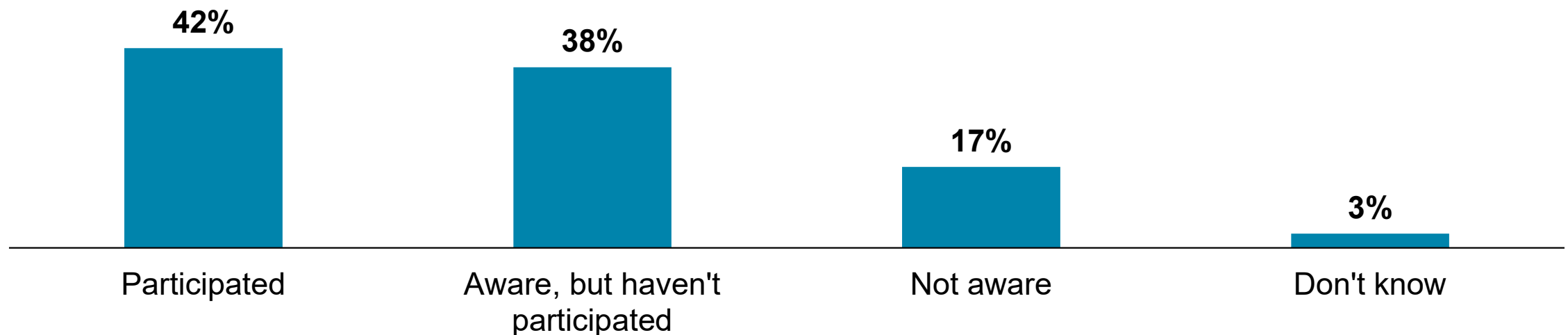
# Lack of awareness of payment assistance programs is higher among People of Color and limited-English speaking customers.



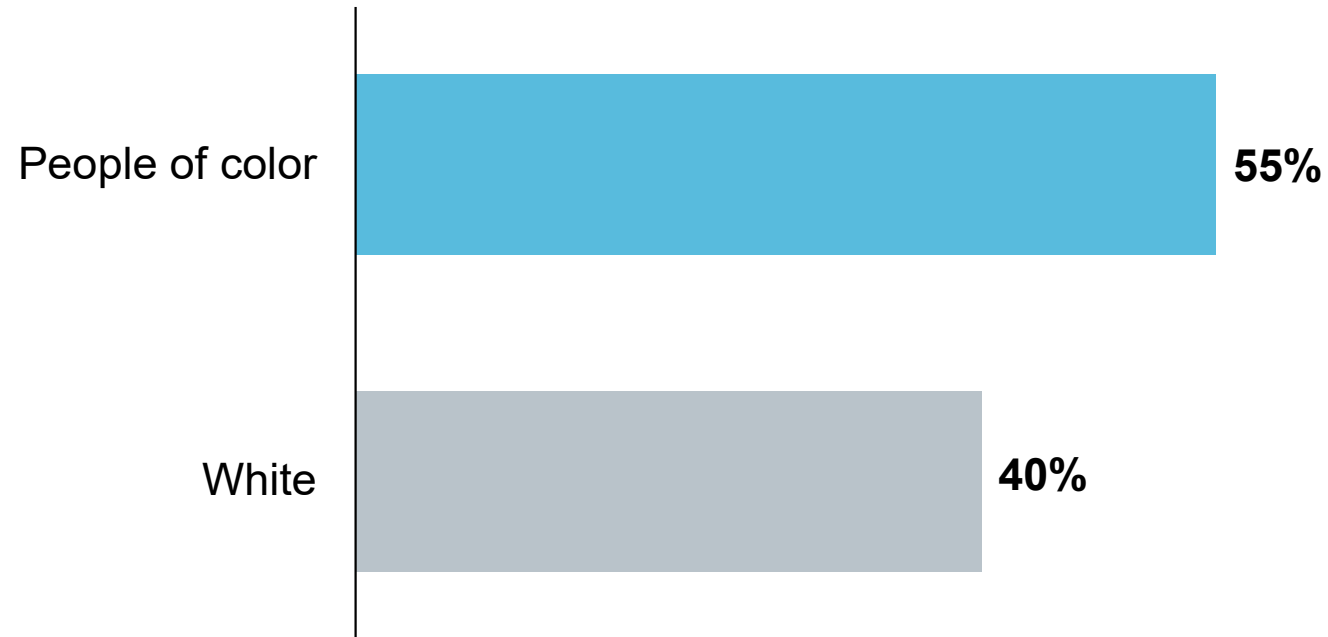
# Lack of awareness of payment assistance programs is also higher among younger customers, renters, and new residents.



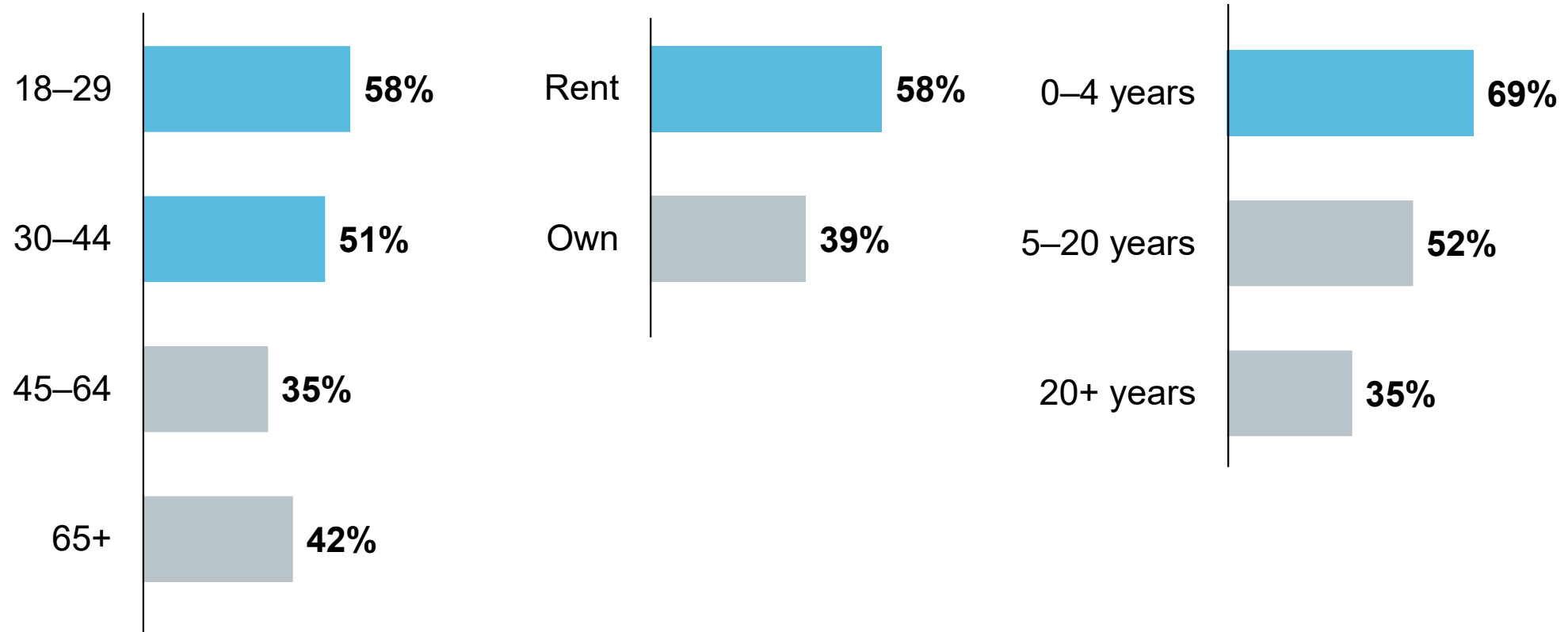
# Less than half of customers who are eligible for one payment assistance program—the Utility Discount Program—have participated in the program.



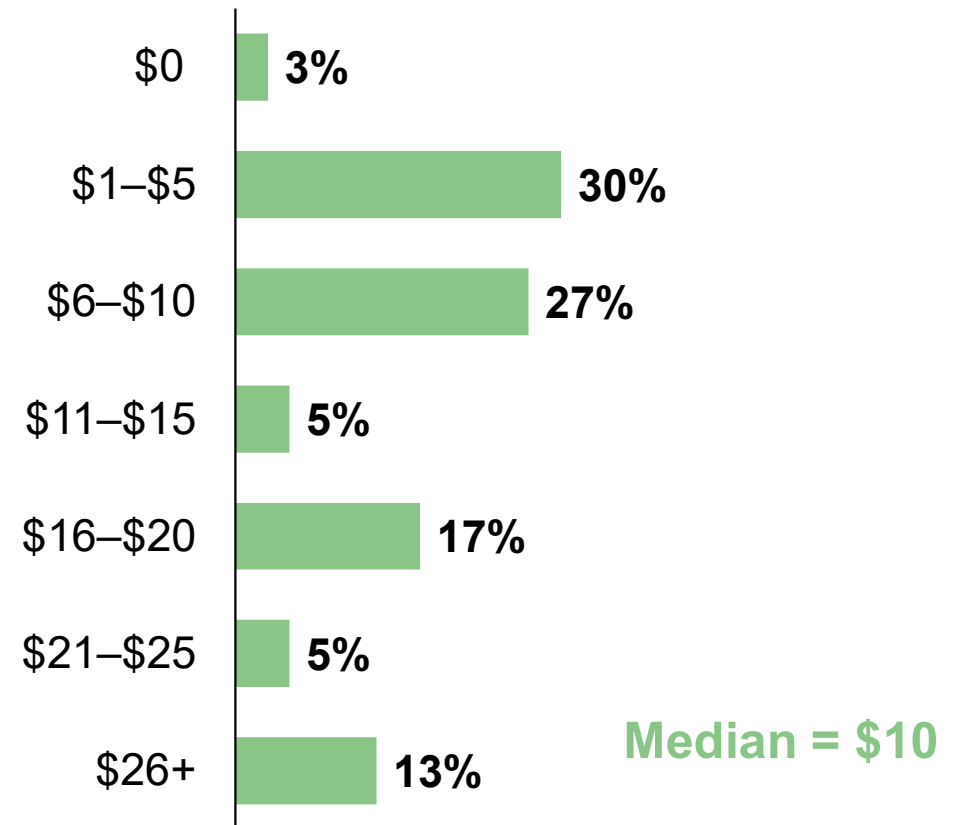
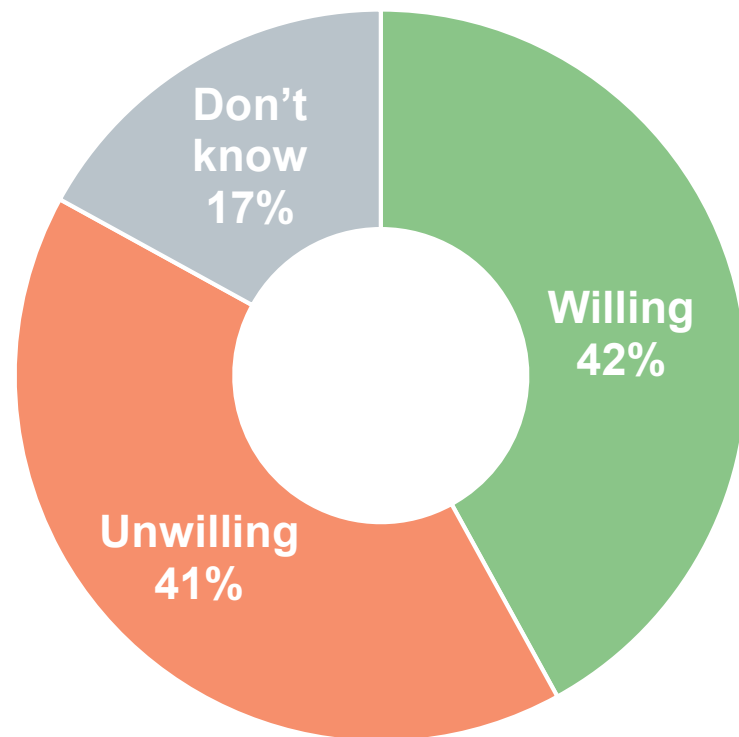
# People of Color are more likely to be unaware of rebates and information to help save energy, money and the environment.



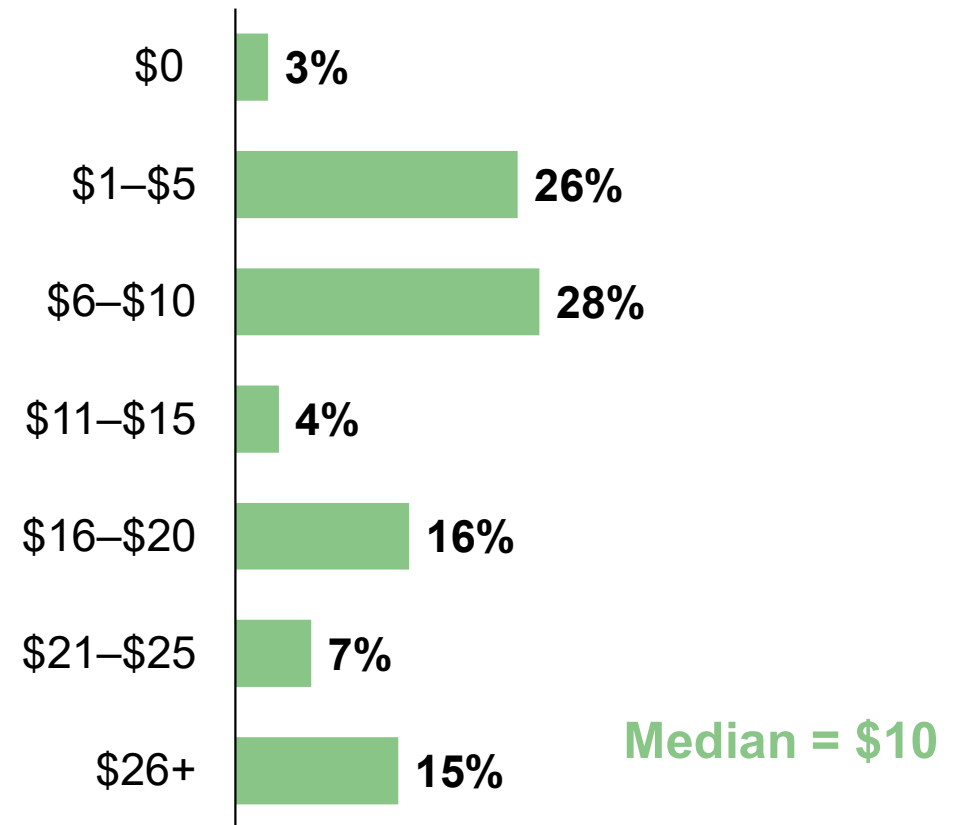
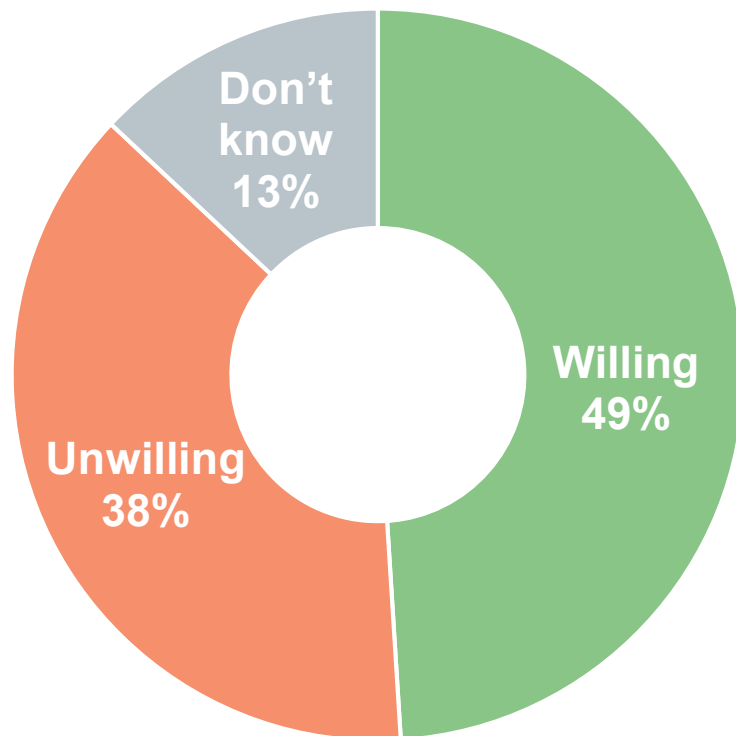
# Younger customers, renters, and those living in the area less than five years are also more likely to be unaware of such rebates and information.



# Four in ten customers are willing to pay more on their electric bill to help low-income customers. Of these, about half say \$10 or less.



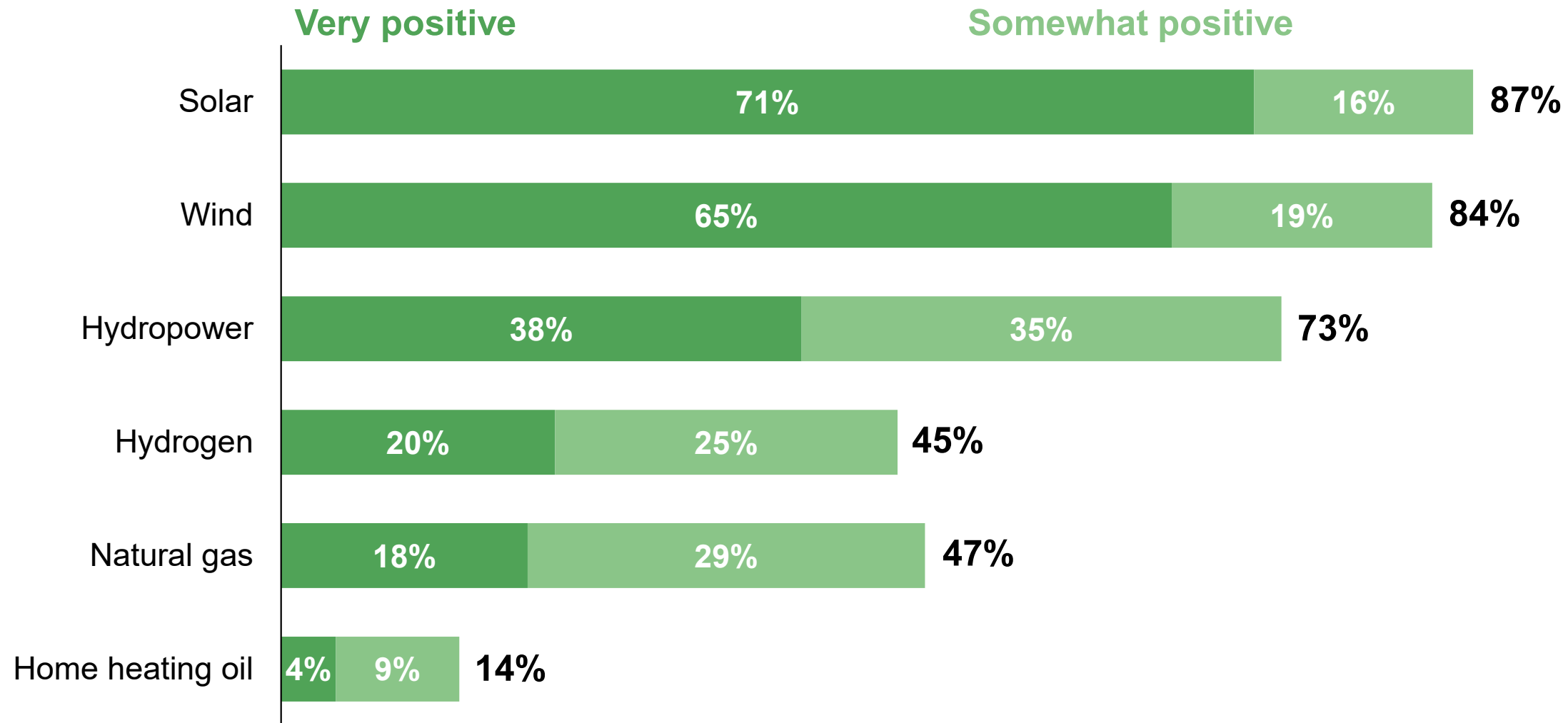
**One in two customers are willing to pay more to help fund investments in additional clean, renewable energy. Of these, about half also say \$10 or less.**



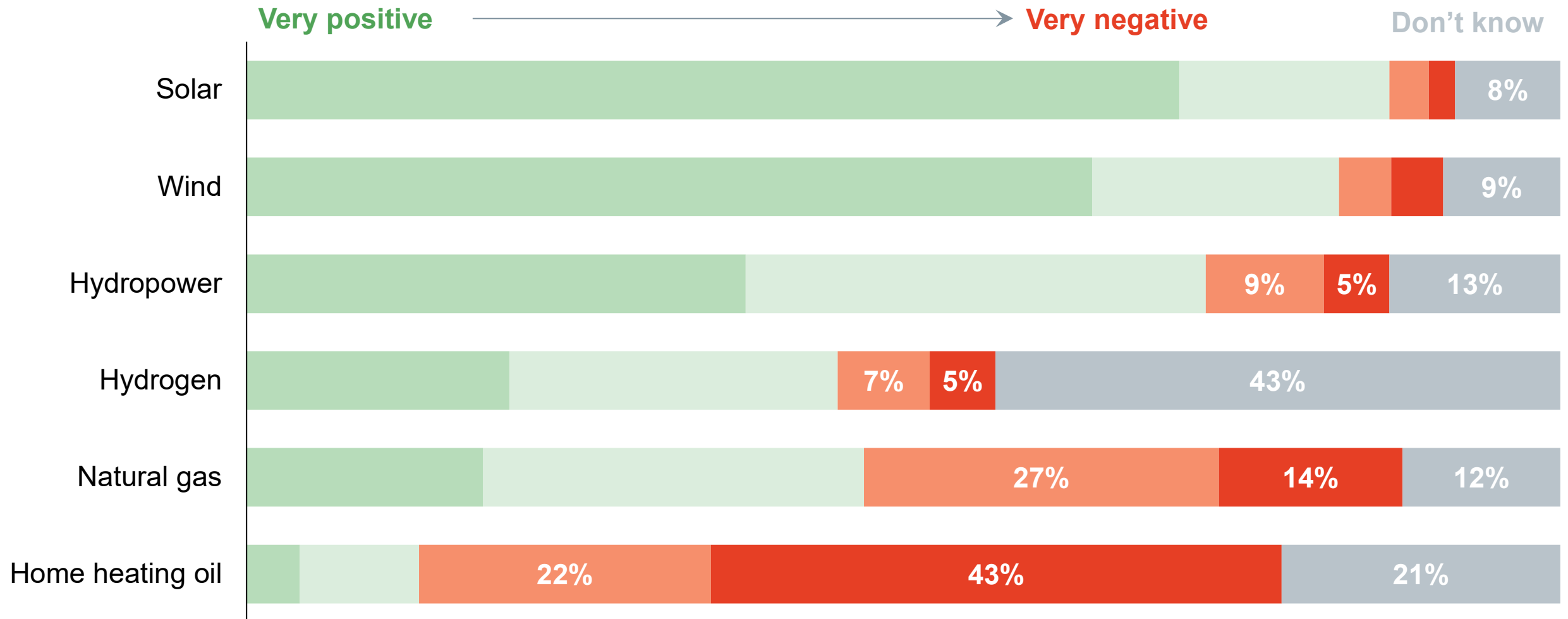
# Perceptions of energy sources



# Most customers have positive impressions of solar, wind, and hydropower—especially solar and wind.

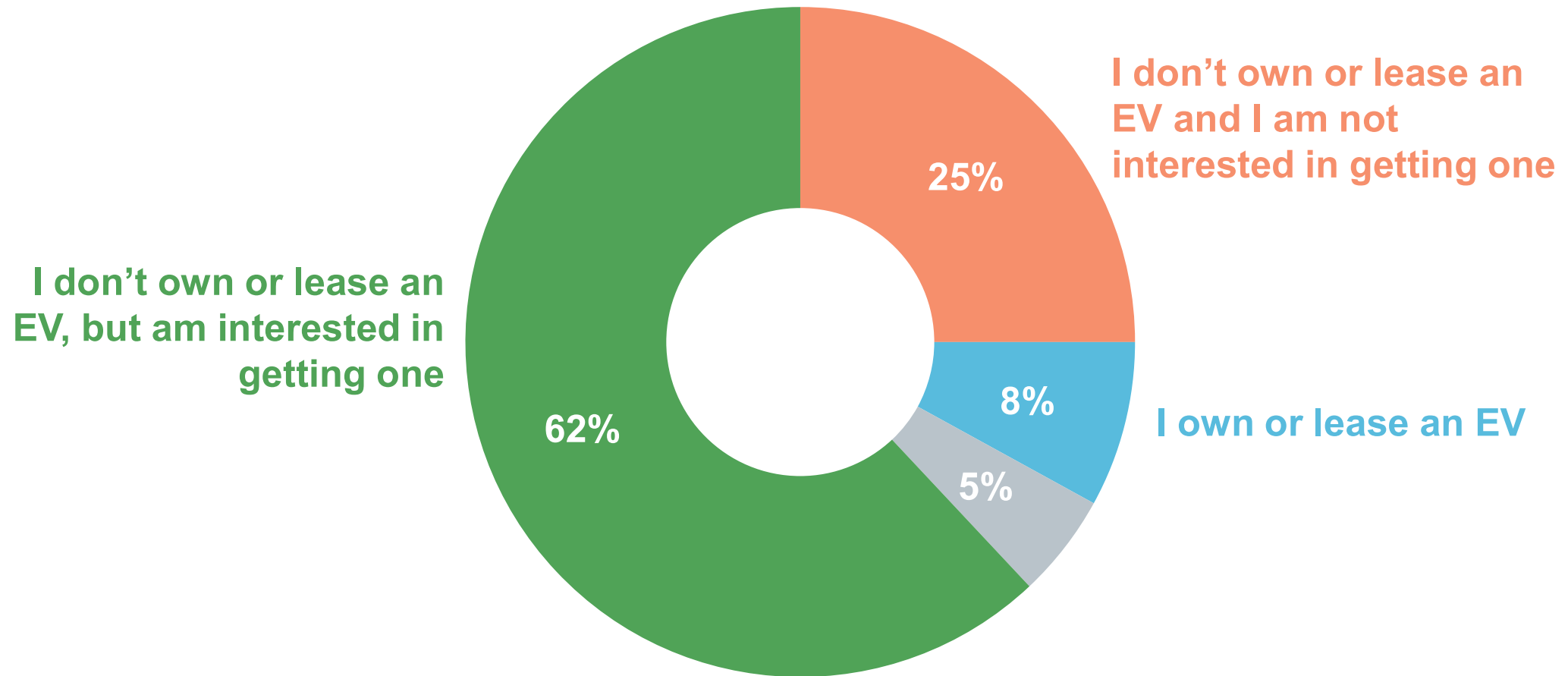


# Customers are split on natural gas and negative toward heating oil. Positive impressions of hydrogen are likely to grow with more information.



# Electric vehicles

# Six in ten customers say they don't own or lease an EV but are interested in getting one.



**A majority of customers interested in getting an EV point to cost as the biggest barrier, but also charging times and locations, and driving range.**

## **55% Cost**

**19% Have car/no need**

**19% Charging time/locations**

**7% Driving range**

**4% Need more options/too new**

*n=426*

**The minority of customers who say they are not interested in EVs also cite cost, charging times and locations, and driving range.**

## **25% Cost**

**12% Have car/no need**

**12% Charging time/locations**

**11% Driving range**

**11% Don't drive/don't own a car**

**9% Batteries**

*n=174*

**Next steps**

## Conduct further research

- Conduct regular benchmark surveys of residential and commercial customers to assess customer needs and satisfaction and to drive continued improvements.
- Supplement surveys with qualitative research to gain a deeper understanding of the needs of priority audiences, especially when it comes to enhancing awareness of programs and reducing barriers to enrollment in the Utility Discount Program.



## Engage in regular strategic communication

- Consider a variety of methods—customer panels, opt-in surveys, matching of voter lists with customer lists—to build a demographic profile of customers so you can better address their specific needs.
- Employ this information to engage in regular, proactive, strategic communications with specific customer groups—especially via email—to drive program awareness and keep customers informed of changes and opportunities that may affect them.
- Enhance communications about programs for billing and payment assistance and programs to help save energy, money, and the environment—especially among People of Color, limited-English speakers, younger customers, renters, and new residents.

## Align utility and customer priorities

- Focusing on ways to help customers save money, energy, and the environment, while also helping customers reduce energy use, will likely drive the biggest gains in satisfaction, as these are two areas that customers prioritize highly.
- Highlight opportunities that allow customers to voluntarily pay more to help low-income customers pay their bills and to help fund investments in clean, renewable energy, as nearly half of customers say they are willing to do so.

## Expand and highlight renewable energy options

- Embrace solar and wind—both programmatically and when it comes to telling stories about expanding clean, renewable energy options—as customers have very positive impressions about them. Investments in hydrogen will require more customer education.

## Reduce barriers to EV adoption

- As cost is the key perceived barrier to widespread adoption of electric vehicles, communicate and leverage state and federal incentives to help reduce the cost of owning or leasing EVs.
- These can include federal tax credits for the purchase of EVs and fueling equipment, state sales tax exemptions for EVs, utility rebates for residential installation of EV chargers for income-eligible customers, and rewards for charging during non-peak hours.
- Provide customized experiences for visitors to SCL website allowing customers to receive personalized EV incentives and information tailored to their income and preferences.



**John Horvick**

[jhorvick@dhmresearch.com](mailto:jhorvick@dhmresearch.com)

**Tony Iaccarino**

[tiaccarino@dhmresearch.com](mailto:tiaccarino@dhmresearch.com)

[dhmresearch.com](http://dhmresearch.com)

# 2023 – 2028 Draft Rate Path and Financial Forecast

City Light Review Panel

Jan 24, 2022

# Overview

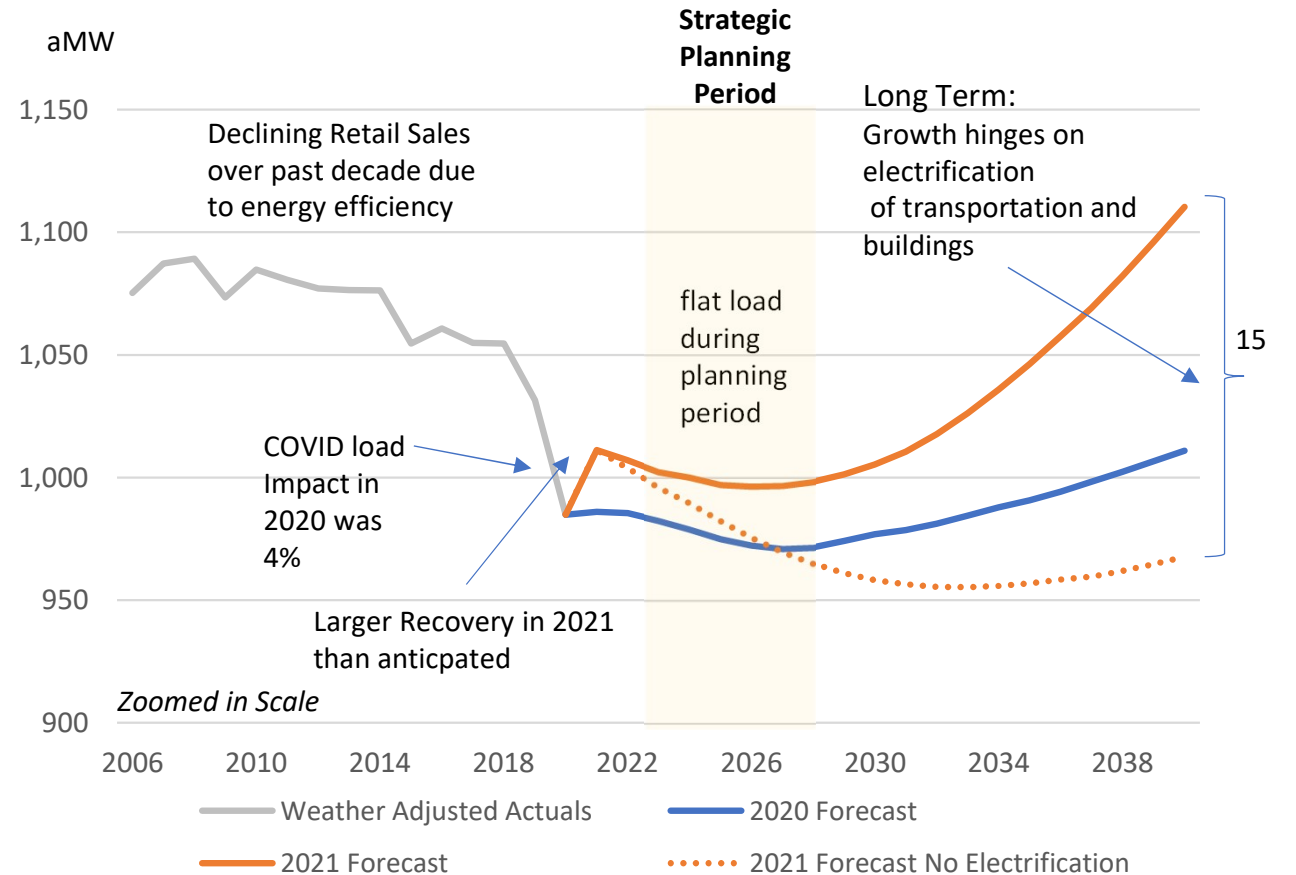
## Rate Path Summary

- **3.3%** average annual rate increases over 6 years
  - Meets target of “inflation like” rate increases
- **1.90x** average debt service coverage
  - Additional operating cash available for funding capital

## What’s new from the 2022-2026 Plan

- Retail Sales outlook up around 2%
- Draft 2022 IRP identifies new renewable resources required to meet reliability needs
  - 136 aMW, \$72M million by 2028 (placeholder values)
  - Most new resources needed by 2026
  - Cost expected to be partially offset by higher Net Wholesale Revenue
- Higher O&M
  - Inflation and transportation electrification incentives

## Retail Sales Forecast



# 2023-2028 Draft Rate Path Summary

(\$ in millions)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	AVG
Revenue Requirement	994.1	1,032.5	1,057.4	1,088.5	1,121.5	1,160.1	
Annual Increase	3.3%	3.9%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%	3.4%	3.2%
Retail Sales, GWh	8,777	8,782	8,733	8,728	8,730	8,767	
Annual Change	-0.5%	0.1%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.1%
Average Rate, ¢/kWh	11.33	11.76	12.11	12.47	12.85	13.23	
<b>Annual Rate Increase</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Debt Service Coverage	1.94	1.82	1.89	1.83	1.99	1.96	1.90
Rate paths from previous strategic plans							
2019-2024	4.0%	4.2%					
2022-2026	3.8%	3.8%	3.0%	3.0%			

Flat Sales

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{\$M \text{ revenue}}{\text{GWh sales}} * 100$$

Rate increases at Adopted 2022-2026 SP levels

Coverage above 1.80 target to increase operating funding of CIP

General Rule: Every 0.1x increase in coverage means ~2.5% higher rates and ~\$25M more CIP funding from operations



# Draft Revenue Requirement Summary

\$ Millions	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<b>Revenue Requirement</b>	994.1	1,032.5	1,057.4	1,088.5	1,121.5	1,160.1
<b>Debt Service Coverage</b>						
Debt Service	237.3	250.7	248.6	253.0	240.4	253.4
Additional Coverage	222.7	205.9	221.6	210.6	237.5	242.2
<b>Operations &amp; Maintenance (O&amp;M)</b>						
Baseline 2022 O&M	339.0	339.0	339.0	339.0	339.0	339.0
Inflation and TE Incentives	18.0	32.5	43.9	53.7	64.6	76.3
<b>Net Power Costs</b>						
Power Contracts	223.2	248.2	247.5	307.1	317.7	324.4
Net Wholesale Revenue (NWR)	(40.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(80.0)	(85.0)	(85.0)
Power Related Revenues, Net	(25.7)	(18.5)	(18.4)	(16.2)	(15.4)	(14.2)
<b>Other</b>						
Taxes, Payments and Uncollectibles	60.2	62.4	63.9	66.0	68.4	71.1
Miscellaneous Revenue	(40.5)	(42.7)	(43.6)	(44.8)	(45.8)	(47.1)
Debt Service Coverage	1.94	1.82	1.89	1.83	1.99	1.96

# Purchased Power Cost Detail

LT Power Contracts (\$ in millions)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
BPA Power	140.5	148.0	150.0	153.9	156.0	160.1
BPA Wheeling	53.8	56.8	57.8	61.0	62.2	65.6
New Renewable Resources*	-	14.4	16.1	64.2	72.9	74.2
Lucky Peak	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.5
Columbia Ridge	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	4.5
King County West Point	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Other Wheeling	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.3	5.1	5.3
Columbia Basin Hydro	7.8	7.5	1.7	1.5	-	-
Priest Rapids	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1	0.9
High Ross	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Stateline	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>248.2</b>	<b>247.5</b>	<b>307.1</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>324.4</b>

\*2024 and 2025 include \$0.4 and \$2.1M of RECs, respectively. These will eventually be moved into O&M

# Key assumptions

## O&M

- New spending covered by corresponding offsets.
  - No increase in permanent head count – strategic reallocation of labor resources to fund new initiatives
- Inflation at 3.0%, slightly above CPI inflation ~2.3%
  - Higher 2023 inflation: 5% labor-related, 4.0% all else
- Transportation Electrification incentives moved from CIP to O&M \$6M-\$7M per year
  - Partial funding from WA State looks very promising but nothing included in the forecast at this time

Budget O&M Inflation by Category* (\$ in millions)	2023 <sup>6</sup>	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Labor	161.0	166.3	171.7	177.4	183.2	189.3
Labor Benefits	73.5	76.0	78.4	81.0	83.7	86.5
Non-Labor	86.4	88.3	90.3	92.4	94.5	96.7
Transfers to City	77.7	80.3	82.9	85.6	88.4	91.4
Operating Supplies	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.6	15.0
Overhead Credits	(56.1)	(58.0)	(59.9)	(61.9)	(63.9)	(66.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>355.8</b>	<b>366.6</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>388.9</b>	<b>400.7</b>	<b>412.8</b>
CPI Growth (Non-Labor and Supplies)	4.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
CPI Growth + 1.0% (Labor-Related)	5.0%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Avg Growth All O&M	4.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%

\* Additional adjustments are made to the budget numbers to convert to the financial forecast so the total used in the forecast will be slightly different than shown here

# Key Assumptions (cont)

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## Power Costs

- BPA power rates assumed to increase 4% every other year, FY 2023 volumes up 4%
- BPA transmission rates assumed to increase 7.5% every other year
- Adding 136 aMW, \$74M of new renewable resources by 2028
- NWR increased from \$40M to \$85M by 2028

## CIP and Debt

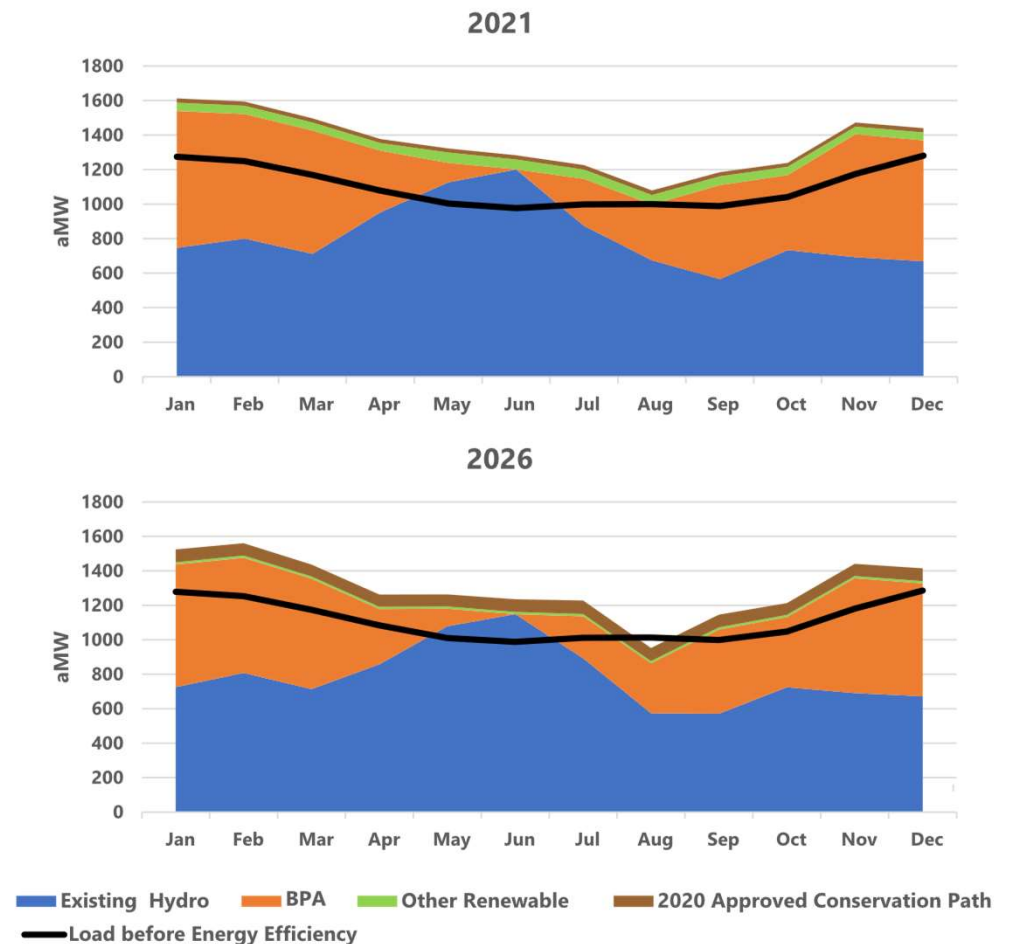
- Capital Spending set at Adopted 2022-2027 levels, ~\$390M per year
  - Inflation adjusted: 2022-2027 = ~\$360 million compared to 2016-2021 = ~\$430M
- Borrowing cost: 4.0% in 2023 and 5.0% in 2024-2028; Interest earning rate of 1.5%
- Higher liquidity target: Days Cash on hand in the 130-150 days range.
- Operating cash funding of capital is greater than 40% in all years

# Extra Resource Slides

# IRP Points to NEW summer supply pressure

## IRP "EXPECTED" SUPPLY AND DEMAND

- 2021 Updated Resource Adequacy analysis confirms supply uncertainty without significant market reliance in July and August
- Significant summer 2020 California resource adequacy events and June 2021 Pacific Northwest heat dome
- 2026 starts CETA no coal requirement; early coal plant retirements and intermittent renewable energy sources are changing regional market supply and certainty



# New Renewable Resource Assumptions

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<b>New Resources</b>					
Total Dollars, \$M	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$64.2	\$72.9	\$74.2
Total aMW	30	30	122	136	136
Total MWh	263,114	263,114	1,073,075	1,189,674	1,189,674
Avg Price	\$53.21	\$53.21	\$59.83	\$61.27	\$62.41
<b>New Resources Marked to Market</b>					
Total Dollars, \$M	\$12.4	\$11.7	\$48.0	\$53.5	\$54.7
Total MWh	263,114	263,114	1,073,075	1,189,674	1,189,674
Avg Price	\$47.07	\$44.65	\$44.72	\$44.95	\$45.99

# THANK YOU

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**Seattle City Light**



# Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe files 3rd lawsuit over Seattle City Light's dams

The Skagit Valley Tribe is evoking a legal strategy that's gaining international traction: recognizing the rights of nature, such as those of salmon species.



Author: **Susannah Frame**

Published: **6:42 AM PST January 13, 2022**

Updated: **8:48 AM PST January 13, 2022**



SEATTLE — The [Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe](#), based in the North Cascades' community of Darrington, has filed its third [lawsuit](#) against the city of Seattle over the operations of City Light's [hydroelectric dams](#) on the Skagit River.

The latest legal action is based on laws of nature, the tribal and indigenous peoples' centuries-old belief system and "customary law" rooted in the concept that nature can't be owned and has rights of its own. In this case, the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe asserts the city's dams harm salmon by cutting off access to miles of habitat. Salmon, according to the tribe, are akin to family members and are part of their worldview, and as such have rights that the tribe is responsible to protect.

“(Salmon have the right) to exist, flourish, regenerate, and evolve,” wrote Sauk-Suiattle general council Jack Fiander in the complaint. “(City Light) is collectively and intentionally engaged in a pattern and practice of impermissibly infringing on and circumventing rights (of the tribe and salmon) expressly protected under Law.”

“I think it’s time for society and courts to consider not only treating those things that are actually beings as property. They are living beings,” Fiander said. “The fish are practically like part of the tribe. They’re part of the nature. They’re part of the whole world view of the tribe.”


>> [Download KING 5's Roku and Amazon Fire apps to watch live newscasts and video on demand](#)

Seattle’s dams are up for relicensing by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ([FERC](#)). In the years-long process so far, the Sauk-Suiattle and Upper Skagit Indian Tribes, as well as government regulators, Skagit County government and environmental non-profits [have criticized](#) City Light’s reluctance to admit their dams hurt salmon, including species headed toward extinction.

The Skagit Project is one of the only hydroelectric facilities in the Pacific Northwest that [does not include](#) infrastructure known as fish passage. That means salmon and other species of fish have no way to reach above or below the massive dams.

“By blocking their passage (at the dams) and access to habitat, (the salmon) are like the Native Americans who can’t access their tribal homelands. They want to go home. That’s why they migrate upstream. They’re being denied that,” Fiander said.

Data provided by tribes and the state of Washington show stark declines in salmon populations on the Skagit River over the last 20 years. The Sauk-Suiattle and [Upper Skagit Indian Tribes](#) assert that their [treaty rights](#) to fish are threatened by the dams, as they have historically been.



Seattle City Light’s top executive said the city is committed to working with the tribe to resolve differences and to help struggling salmon populations.

“City Light is in the process of reviewing the lawsuit filed by the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe in tribal court and cannot comment on the specific claims raised at this time. However, we value our long-standing relationship with the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe and continue to work closely with the Sauk-Suiattle and other Tribes on many issues related to hydropower operations, including protecting and strengthening fish populations,” wrote City Light CEO and General Manager Debra Smith in a [statement to KING 5](#). “When the hydropower project received its... license in 1995, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe signed a settlement agreeing that the license we are currently operating under provided adequate fish protection.”

### **Natural Law International Movement**

Environmental law experts said the Sauk’s lawsuit is part of a growing international movement to recognize natural laws.

“I think what we’re seeing now is a last-gasp desperation of ‘what kind of legal system do we need to build to actually protect this planet of ours?’” said Thomas Linzey, senior counsel for the [Center for Democratic and Environmental Rights](#), based in Spokane. “We wouldn’t be talking about any of this if our existing environmental legal system was actually functioning. And it’s not.”

**RELATED:** [Seattle City Light creates \\$2.5 million fund to improve fish habitat on Skagit River](#)

Linzey represents the Chippewa Tribe in a similar lawsuit [filed last year](#) against the state of Minnesota. In the complaint, the tribe accused the state of improperly issuing a water permit that threatens the rights of wild rice, which is the cultural center of the Chippewa. In this case, the Chippewa allege the permit granted to Enbridge for the Line 3 Pipeline threatens the wild rice's rights.

Ad removed. [Details](#)

Environmental law experts liken the rights of the laws of nature to those granted to other non-human entities such as ships that have rights under Maritime Law. Corporations in western law have rights as well.

“It’s a worldwide movement at this point that’s beginning to gain ground,” Linzey said.

In 2006, a small town in Pennsylvania was the **first entity in the world** to successfully pass a "rights of nature" law, which recognized the waterways in the municipality had the right to exist and evolve. Three dozen cities, including Pittsburgh, have passed laws in response to similar harm threatening ecosystems.

Six Native American Tribes have also passed laws recognizing the rights of ecosystems.

In western law, the rights of nature can be traced back to 1972 when a member of the U.S. Supreme Court recognized the idea. But indigenous peoples have embraced and considered the concept for centuries.

“Tribes, indigenous peoples for thousands of years have believed that nature can’t be owned, that it needs protection in its own right but not through ownership,” Linzey said.

The Sauk-Suiattle said this third lawsuit filed against Seattle should send a message that they’re not giving up.

“The Sauk-Suiattle is not going to just pack up and go away. We’re not going away,” Fiander said. “We are going to be a problem (for Seattle) until they address the issues resulting from the dams.”

## Related Articles

[Groups accuse Seattle City Light of using misinformation to obtain green status on Skagit dams](#)

[Tribes protest Seattle City Light's Skagit River dam project on Indigenous Peoples Day](#)

[Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe demands city stop using Chief Seattle on its logo](#)

# Office of the Mayor

Mayor Bruce Harrell

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## Mayor Bruce Harrell to Issue New Executive Order and Extend Eviction Moratorium for 30 Days

by [Jamie Housen](#) on January 12, 2022

*Mayor Harrell will issue new order calling on City departments to improve processes for coordination, relevant data collection, and support resource delivery to tenants and small landlords*

*Mayor Harrell will extend eviction moratorium and continue to suspend utility shut offs and certain methods of parking ticket enforcement*

**Seattle** –Today, Seattle Mayor Bruce Harrell announced that he will issue an Executive Order to extend Seattle’s residential eviction moratorium and small business and non-profit commercial tenant eviction moratorium for an additional 30 days until February 14.

“As this rapid surge in cases driven by the Omicron variant drives further pandemic uncertainty, keeping vulnerable people in their homes must be the immediate focus,” said **Mayor Harrell**. “Over the next month, we will continue to track changing conditions and seek improved metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of the moratorium and aligned policies. Our actions will continue to be driven by data and our values, focused on preventing a rise in homelessness and supporting the tenants and small landlords most in need.”

In a new order, Mayor Harrell is issuing instructions to departments to take immediate action in limiting the pandemic’s future negative impact on Seattle residents and collecting relevant data on the effectiveness of the moratorium, including:

- Forming an interdepartmental team to streamline acquisition and distribution of support funds, enhance data collection on the impact of the pandemic and eviction moratorium on tenants and small landlords, develop a plan for an online portal better connecting impacted tenants and small landlords to resources, and assess unintended consequences driven by the moratorium in certain situations where domestic violence, property damage, or other negative outcomes have occurred;
- Developing an outreach and education plan for Seattle residents at risk of eviction, informing them of their rights should the moratorium cease and educating tenants about the different types of eviction related communications they might receive;
- Creating an advisory group for the mayor composed of tenant advocates and small landlords;
- Thoroughly evaluating Seattle’s intergovernmental coordination in receiving and distributing financial assistance to tenants and small landlords;
- Reviewing aggregate effect of utility relief policies and utility shut off suspension, including long-term impact on ratepayers;
- Identifying and swiftly delivering outstanding utility assistance resources to tenants and small landlords.

“I am refusing to simply extend the moratorium and sit idly by as if our work is done – the City must go further to pursue the most effective methods of support for tenants and small landlords,” **said Mayor Harrell.** “In this Executive Order, I am directing City departments to use the next 30 days to urgently and comprehensively collect and analyze needed data around the pandemic’s effect on the housing crisis and impact of the eviction moratorium, improve accessibility and delivery of assistance resources, and prepare targeted outreach to tenants most at-risk of eviction.”

The length of the residential eviction moratorium set by Harrell’s order is supplemented by Ordinance 126075, passed by the City Council last year along with a suite of other tenant protections. Immediately taking effect upon the expiration of Mayor Harrell’s order, the ordinance provides an additional six months of protection against eviction for tenants who have suffered a financial hardship and are unable to pay rent.

Mayor Harrell’s extension also directs Seattle City Light and Seattle Public Utilities to continue to maintain flexible payment plan policies and halt utility shut offs for 90 days until April 15. It continues to suspend booting of vehicles for unpaid parking tickets until further notice and extends for 90 days temporary parking zones for hospital and human services staff.

Filed Under: [Office of the Mayor](#), [Press Releases](#)

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**CITY OF SEATTLE**

**RESOLUTION \_\_\_\_\_**

..title

A RESOLUTION relating to committee structure, membership, meeting times, and duties of the standing committees of the Seattle City Council for 2022 and 2023; and superseding Resolution 31947.

..body

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE THAT:**

Section 1. Effective January 4, 2022, and until further notice, the Seattle City Council’s standing committees, membership, and meeting times are as shown below, superseding Resolution 31947.

<b>Standing Committee</b>	<b>Committee Members</b>		<b>Committee Meeting Days and Times<sup>1,2</sup></b>
<b>Economic Development, Technology &amp; City Light</b>	Chair	Nelson	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Wednesdays 9:30 a.m.
	Vice-Chair	Juarez	
	Member	Herbold	
	Member	Strauss	
	Member	Sawant	
<b>Finance &amp; Housing</b>	Chair	Mosqueda	1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Wednesdays 9:30 a.m.
	Vice-Chair	Herbold	
	Member	Pedersen	
	Member	Nelson	
	Member	Lewis	
<b>Governance, Native Communities &amp; Tribal Governments</b>	Chair	Juarez	3 <sup>rd</sup> Thursdays 9:30 a.m.
	Vice-Chair	Pedersen	
	Member	Mosqueda	
	Member	Sawant	
	Member	Strauss	
<b>Public Assets &amp; Homelessness</b>	Chair	Lewis	1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Wednesdays 2:00 p.m.
	Vice-Chair	Mosqueda	
	Member	Morales	



<b>Standing Committee</b>	<b>Committee Members</b>		<b>Committee Meeting Days and Times<sup>1,2</sup></b>
	Member	Herbold	
	Member	Juarez	
<b>Neighborhoods, Education, Civil Rights &amp; Culture</b>	Chair	Morales	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Fridays 9:30 am.
	Vice-Chair	Sawant	
	Member	Strauss	
	Member	Nelson	
	Member	Lewis	
<b>Land Use</b>	Chair	Strauss	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Wednesdays 2:00 p.m.
	Vice-Chair	Morales	
	Member	Mosqueda	
	Member	Pedersen	
	Member	Nelson	
<b>Public Safety &amp; Human Services</b>	Chair	Herbold	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Tuesdays 9:30 a.m.
	Vice-Chair	Lewis	
	Member	Mosqueda	
	Member	Pedersen	
	Member	Nelson	
<b>Sustainability &amp; Renters' Rights</b>	Chair	Sawant	1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Fridays 9:30 a.m.
	Vice-Chair	Nelson	
	Member	Morales	
	Member	Juarez	
	Member	Lewis	
<b>Transportation &amp; Seattle Public Utilities</b>	Chair	Pedersen	1 <sup>st</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Tuesdays 9:30 a.m.
	Vice-Chair	Strauss	
	Member	Sawant	
	Member	Herbold	
	Member	Morales	

<sup>1</sup> Rule VI.C.3 of the General Rules and Procedures of the Seattle City Council requires that a regularly scheduled meeting will be moved to the following Friday if:

- a. The regular schedule places that meeting on a legal holiday; or
- b. A legal holiday moves a City Council meeting to a day on which that meeting is regularly scheduled.

<sup>2</sup> Rule VII.H.4 of the General Rules and Procedures of the Seattle City Council requires that regular standing committee meetings are suspended (canceled)

<b>Standing Committee</b>	<b>Committee Members</b>	<b>Committee Meeting Days and Times<sup>1,2</sup></b>
from the time the Council’s Select Budget Committee receives the Mayor’s proposed budget (typically the end of September) to the time the Council adopts a budget (typically the third week of November). Special standing committee meetings may be called: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If a legislative action is required within a set time (e.g., quasi-judicial actions with 90-day deadlines for Council review); or</li><li>• Upon the approval of the President and the Chair of the Select Budget Committee, after consultation with the Central Staff Director.</li></ul>		

1 Section 2. The duties of the standing committees are as described in this section.

2 Attachment 1 to this resolution lists the oversight responsibilities, organized by department, for

3 each committee.

4 Economic Development, Technology & City Light: To provide policy direction and

5 oversight and to deliberate and make recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

6 – economic development policies and programs; including the Office of Economic

7 Development, small business development and support, Business Improvement

8 Areas, workforce development, and improving access and opportunities to education

9 and training for low- and middle-income workers, youth and communities of color;

10 – City information technology planning, implementation, and organization; cable

11 telecommunications services and planning; broadband telecommunications planning

12 and implementation; technology grants; Seattle Channel; seattle.gov; and citizen

13 technology literacy and access; and

14 – Seattle City Light, including but not limited to City Light finances, energy utility

15 rates, resource matters, energy policy, regional matters, air pollution regulations, and

16 alternative energy sources.

1           Finance & Housing: To provide policy direction and oversight and to deliberate and  
2 make recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

- 3           – the financial management and policies of the City and its agents, including the  
4           operating and capital budgets, levies, taxes, revenue, audits, and judgments and  
5           claims against the City (the Finance and Housing Committee is the Finance  
6           Committee required by the Seattle City Charter);
- 7           – oversight of the City’s public works construction projects except as otherwise  
8           specified;
- 9           – the City Employees’ Retirement System;
- 10          – the Department of Finance and Administrative Services, including the Seattle  
11          Animal Shelter, the City’s fleets and facilities, the Customer Service Bureau, and  
12          other administrative functions;
- 13          – housing policies and programs, including the Office of Housing, investing and  
14          promoting the development and preservation of affordable housing for workers,  
15          families, and retirees;

16           Governance, Native Communities & Tribal Governments: To provide policy direction  
17 and oversight and to deliberate and make recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

- 18          – regional, state, federal, and other governmental matters including Charter review,  
19          code improvement, the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, and rules of the City  
20          Council;
- 21          – Native American issues, including housing affordability, health and mental health  
22          services, services for youth, access to justice, art and culture, and historic  
23          preservation; and

- 1           – facilitating government to government relations with Tribes and coordinating public
- 2           planning with Tribal governments on issues such as economic development,
- 3           environmental stewardship, and sustaining and protecting indigenous culture,
- 4           language and history;
- 5           – coordinating and managing the Council’s work related to increasing communication
- 6           between tribes and urban indigenous populations, including hearing
- 7           recommendations from the Indigenous Advisory Council;
- 8           – the City Auditor;
- 9           – the Office of Hearing Examiner;
- 10          – ethics and elections, including the Seattle Ethics and Elections Commission;
- 11          – the Office of Labor Standards;
- 12          – monitoring implementation of the priority hire program and promoting worker
- 13          protections;
- 14          – City personnel issues, including labor-management relations, collective bargaining
- 15          agreements, and other issues related to salary rates, hours, and other conditions of
- 16          employment; and
- 17          – the Office of the Employee Ombud.

18           Public Assets & Homelessness: To provide policy direction and oversight and to  
19 deliberate and make recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

- 20           – coordinating and managing the Council’s work related to the King County Regional
- 21           Homelessness Authority, including appointments to the implementation Board
- 22           members, and review of proposed policies, plans and annual budgets for the regional
- 23           authority; and

- 1           – public assets, including the Seattle Center, parks, community centers, and public  
2           grounds (including the Seattle Parks and Recreation, Woodland Park Zoo and Seattle  
3           Aquarium), the Office of the Waterfront; and the Seattle Public Library system.

4           Neighborhoods, Education, Civil Rights & Culture: To provide policy direction and  
5 oversight and to deliberate and make recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

- 6           – the Department of Neighborhoods, including neighborhood planning, engagement  
7           and outreach, funding opportunities, and historic preservation;  
8           – education and early learning initiatives, including the Department of Education and  
9           Early Learning, the City’s Families, Education, Preschool, and Promise Levy, with a  
10          goal of improving City schools and student success rates and reducing achievement  
11          gaps;  
12          – arts and cultural activities, nightlife issues, and special events;  
13          – film and music activities;  
14          – civil rights issues, including the Office for Civil Rights, except for issues related to  
15          tenant rights and protections; and  
16          – immigrant and refugee rights, including the Office of Immigrant and Refugee  
17          Affairs.

18          Land Use: To provide policy direction and oversight and to deliberate and make  
19 recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

- 20          – planning and land use, including comprehensive planning, community development,  
21          zoning, design, and land use regulations, including the Office of Planning and  
22          Community Development, and the Seattle Department of Construction and  
23          Inspections, except for issues related to rental regulations;

- 1           – Major Institution Master Plans and quasi-judicial land use decisions; and
- 2           – the equitable development initiative (EDI) and its projects.

3           Public Safety & Human Services: To provide policy direction and oversight and to  
4 deliberate and make recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

- 5           – criminal justice and law enforcement, with special emphasis on programs and  
6           strategies to reduce crime, domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and  
7           youth violence (including the Seattle Police Department and the City Attorney’s  
8           Office);
- 9           – oversight of the Community Safety and Communications Center;
- 10          – development and implementation of programs related to alternatives to police  
11          response and programs to reduce the public’s involvement with law enforcement and  
12          decrease involvement with the Criminal Legal System;
- 13          – police accountability (including the Office of Police Accountability, Office of  
14          Inspector General, and the Community Police Commission), and the implementation  
15          of the Settlement Agreement between the Department of Justice and the City of  
16          Seattle regarding the Seattle Police Department;
- 17          – coordination with municipal, regional, state, and federal agencies engaged in public  
18          safety issues (including the Seattle Municipal Court);
- 19          – fire prevention and suppression, and emergency medical services;
- 20          – emergency preparedness, management, and response; and
- 21          – youth justice, alternatives to youth detention, and alternative housing options to  
22          youth incarceration;

- 1           – human services including but not limited to: child care, aging, disability services,
- 2           safe and thriving communities and the Let Everyone Advance with Dignity (LEAD)
- 3           program; and
- 4           – local and regional public health.

5           Sustainability & Renters' Rights: To provide policy direction and oversight and to  
6 deliberate and make recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

- 7           – urban sustainability, including the Office of Sustainability and Environment, climate
- 8           justice, conservation programs, green buildings, and food policy;
- 9           – implementation of the Green New Deal for Seattle, including hearing the
- 10          recommendations and proposals from the Green New Deal (GND) Oversight Board
- 11          and community organizations, and monitoring the implementation of the GND by
- 12          City departments, including the Office of Sustainability and Environment; and
- 13          – renters' rights, including hearing recommendations and proposals from the Seattle
- 14          Renters' Commission and community organizations, monitoring the enforcement of
- 15          renters' rights by City departments, including the Seattle Department of
- 16          Construction and Inspections and the Office for Civil Rights, and considering
- 17          legislation related to renters' rights, including but not limited to legislation intended
- 18          to protect renters facing gentrification, economic evictions, excessive background
- 19          checks, and unaffordable rent.

20          Transportation & Seattle Public Utilities: To provide policy direction and oversight and  
21 to deliberate and make recommendations on legislative matters relating to:

- 22          – the operations of the Seattle Department of Transportation;

- 1           – transportation issues and projects affecting Seattle including transit service, policies,  
2           and planning; pedestrian and bicycle programs and planning; transportation system  
3           maintenance and repair; traffic control; use of the City right-of-way including  
4           permits and vacations; parking policies; neighborhood transportation planning; and  
5           freight mobility planning;
- 6           – coordination of transportation issues and representation of the City’s interests on  
7           transportation with the federal government, the State of Washington, King County,  
8           Sound Transit, and the Puget Sound Regional Council; and
- 9           – water, drainage, wastewater, and solid waste services provided by Seattle Public  
10          Utilities (SPU), including SPU environmental services and utility rates, regional  
11          water resources, endangered species recovery plans, waterway cleanup, and green  
12          stormwater infrastructure.

13           Section 3. Each City public development authority (PDA) is assigned to a City Council  
14 standing committee, as listed below, for general oversight and review. A committee chair may  
15 request that representatives of a PDA periodically appear before the assigned City Council  
16 committee to update City Councilmembers on the PDA’s activities and share items of mutual  
17 interest. The City Council President or a committee chair may also request periodic briefings by  
18 Executive branch staff on PDA issues.

<b>Public Development Authority</b>	<b>City Council Standing Committee</b>
Burke-Gilman Place Public Development Authority	Finance & Housing
Capitol Hill Housing Improvement Program	Finance & Housing
Cultural Space Agency Public Development Authority	Neighborhoods, Education, Civil Rights & Culture



<b>Public Development Authority</b>	<b>City Council Standing Committee</b>
Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority	Neighborhoods, Education, Civil Rights & Culture
Museum Development Authority of Seattle	Economic Development, Technology & City Light
Pacific Hospital Preservation and Development Authority	Public Assets & Homelessness
Pike Place Market Preservation and Development Authority	Neighborhoods, Education, Civil Rights & Culture
Seattle Chinatown International District Preservation and Development Authority	Land Use
Seattle Indian Services Commission	Governance, Native Communities & Tribal Governments

1           Section 4. Report of the action of a standing committee taken before adoption of this  
 2 resolution may be made to the City Council at any time consistent with Council Rules and  
 3 Procedures by any of the following: (a) the Councilmember who chaired or chairs that  
 4 committee; (b) any Councilmember who was on that committee or who attended that  
 5 committee’s meeting at the time of the action; or (c) any sponsor of the legislative item on which  
 6 the action was taken.

7           Section 5. Absent explicit re-referral, a legislative item referred to a 2020-2021  
 8 committee is re-referred to the 2022-2023 committee with oversight responsibility for the subject  
 9 matter of the legislative item.

10           Section 6. This section establishes the Council President’s intent to establish a Select  
 11 Committee on Climate Action. This Select Committee would be established concurrently with  
 12 development and adoption of the Council’s 2022 Annual Work Program where specific projects  
 13 would be identified for consideration in this Select Committee.

