

General Subfund Revenue Overview

City Revenue Sources and Fund Accounting System

The City of Seattle expends \$4.3 billion (Adopted 2014) annually on services and programs for Seattle residents. State law authorizes the City to raise revenues to support these expenditures. There are four main sources of revenues. First, taxes, license fees, and fines support activities typically associated with City government, such as police and fire services, parks, and libraries. Second, certain City activities are partially or completely supported by fees for services, regulatory fees, or dedicated property tax levies. Examples of City activities funded in-whole or in-part with fees include certain facilities at the Seattle Center, recreational facilities, and building inspections. Third, City utility services (electricity, water, drainage and wastewater, and solid waste) are supported by charges to customers for services provided. Finally, grant revenues from private, state, or federal agencies support a variety of City services, including social services, street and bridge repair, and targeted police services.

The City accounts for all revenues and expenditures within a system of accounting entities called “funds” or “subfunds.” The City maintains dozens of funds and subfunds. The use of multiple funds is necessary to ensure compliance with state budget and accounting rules, and is desirable to promote accountability for specific projects or activities. For example, the City of Seattle has a legal obligation to ensure revenues from utility use charges are spent on costs specifically associated with providing utility services. As a result, each of the City-operated utilities has its own fund. For similar reasons, expenditures of revenues from the City’s Families and Education Property Tax Levy are accounted for in the Educational and Development Services Fund. As a matter of policy, several City departments have separate funds or subfunds. For example, the operating revenues and expenditures for the City’s parks are accounted for in the Park and Recreation Fund. The City also maintains separate funds for debt service and capital projects, as well as pension trust funds, including the Employees’ Retirement Fund, the Firefighters Pension Fund, and the Police Relief and Pension Fund. The City holds these funds in a trustee capacity, or as an agent, for current and former City employees.

The City’s primary fund is the General Fund. The majority of resources for services typically associated with the City, such as police and fire or libraries and parks are received into and spent from one of two subfunds of the City’s General Fund: the General Subfund for operating resources (comparable to the “General Fund” in budgets prior to 1996) and the Cumulative Reserve Subfund for capital resources.

All City revenue sources are directly or indirectly affected by the performance of the local, regional, national, and even international economies. For example, revenue collections from sales, business and occupation, and utility taxes, which together account for 57.8% of General Subfund revenue, fluctuate significantly as economic conditions affecting personal income, construction, wholesale and retail sales, and other factors in the Puget Sound region change. The following sections describe the current outlook for the local and national economies, and present greater detail on forecasts for revenues supporting the General Subfund, Cumulative Reserve Subfund, and the Transportation Fund.

The National and Local Economies, September 2013

National Economic Conditions and Outlook

To understand the recovery we need to understand the causes of the great recession. The recovery from the great recession is proving to be very different from most recoveries. Growth has been unusually weak and whenever the economy has shifted into a higher gear it has been unable to sustain its momentum. With economists continuing to puzzle over the economy’s direction, we can gain some insight by looking back in time and reviewing the events that brought about the worst downturn since the Great Depression.

We can trace the roots of the current recession back to the early 1980s when, in reaction to the high inflation of the 1970s, investors developed a preference for stocks and real estate because they were less vulnerable to

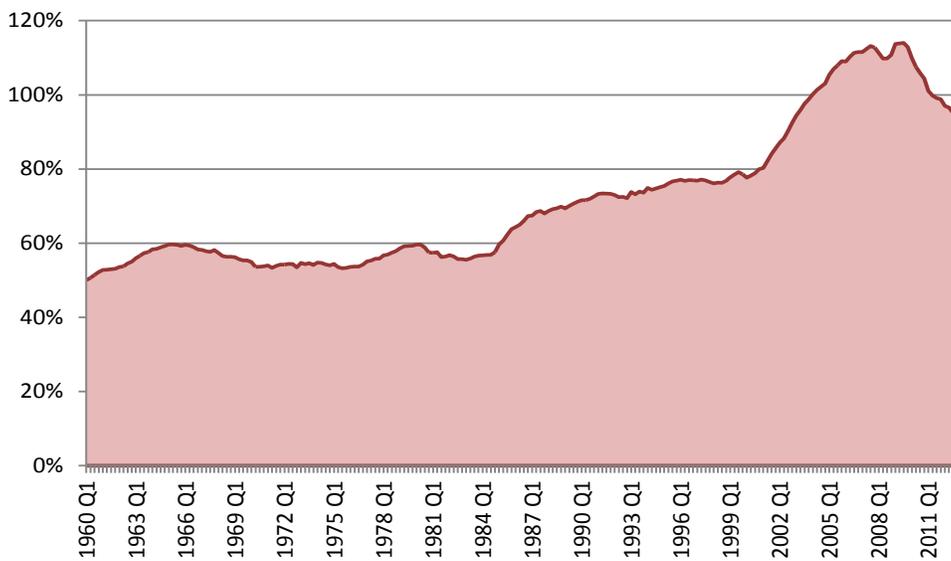
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erosion by inflation than other types of investments. The early 1980s was also when the federal government began running large budget deficits on an ongoing basis, which has resulted in a buildup of federal government debt. Lastly, the movement to deregulate financial markets got its start in the early 1980s.

The early 1980s ushered in a 25 year period characterized by stable economic conditions and low inflation that is sometimes called the “great moderation.” Inflation was low in part because the integration of China and other developing countries into the world economy helped to hold down the price of goods and, to a lesser extent, services. With inflation under control, the Federal Reserve was able to keep interest rates at relatively low levels. In addition, a surplus of savings in many developing countries provided a large pool of money available for investment.

A stable economy made investors feel confident and optimistic, which, combined with an abundance of cheap money, led to excessive borrowing and risk taking and a huge buildup in U.S. household debt (see Figure 1). A lot of the borrowed money was used to purchase assets, which pushed up the price of those assets and eventually led to the buildup of asset bubbles. These included the housing bubble of the late 1980s, the stock market bubble of the late 1990s, and, biggest of all, the housing bubble of 1998-2006. During the 2000-10 decade, there were also bubbles in energy, food, and other commodities, as well as housing bubbles in numerous countries across the globe.

Figure 1. U.S. Household Debt as a Share of Personal Income



Source: Federal Reserve Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

With asset prices rising, Americans cut back on saving and increased their spending, driving the expansion of the world economy. Eventually housing prices rose to a level that could not be sustained, even with exotic mortgages, and prices began to fall. The collapse of the housing bubble triggered the financial crisis which, in turn, precipitated the worldwide recession. While the housing bubble was the trigger for the downturn, many economists believe the root cause of the financial crisis was the large imbalances in savings and borrowing that had built up between nations.

The preceding review of the roots of the recession has a number of implications for the recovery:

- The problems developed over a 25-year period, so the return to normalcy will not occur quickly.
- The roots of the downturn are global in nature, which means policy changes are needed in many nations to bring the world economy back into balance.

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- The 2007-09 recession was unlike other postwar recessions, so we can expect the recovery to be different as well.
- The recession was caused by a financial crisis. History tells us that recoveries from recessions caused by financial crises are weak and protracted.
- Consumer spending will be restrained by the need to reduce debt and rebuild savings.

The recession ended in June 2009, 18 months after it started, making it the longest recession in the post war period. By most measures the recession was the worst since the Great Depression. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined by 4.3% over a period of six quarters, 8.7 million jobs, representing 6.3% of total jobs, were lost, and the unemployment rate peaked at 10.0% in October 2009.

The U.S. economy has slowed in 2013. The economy slowed in the fourth quarter of 2012 as it approached the “fiscal cliff,” a combination of tax increases and spending cuts that were scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2013. Major elements of the fiscal cliff included:

- The Bush tax cuts, by far the largest element, were set to expire on January 1, 2013.
- The two percent payroll tax cut, the second largest element, was also to expire on January 1, 2013.
- The sequester, which would impose \$1.2 trillion in automatic spending cuts spread over 10 years, was to take effect on January 1, 2013. The cuts were to be distributed equally between defense and all other spending.
- Emergency unemployment benefits were set to expire at year end 2012.
- Special depreciation allowances were set to expire.

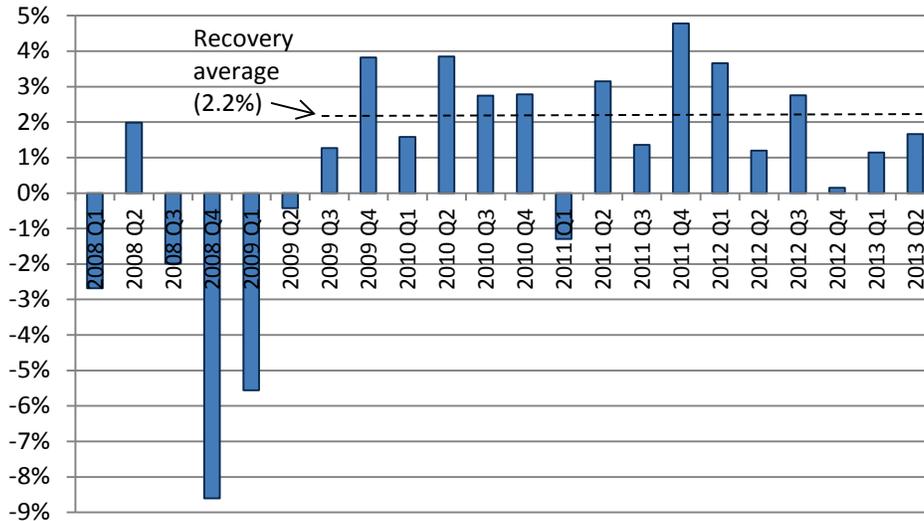
Economists estimated that implementation of the fiscal cliff would reduce 2013 GDP by between three and four percent. Many economists considered this sufficient to push the economy into recession. In a last minute compromise, Congress replaced the fiscal cliff with a package that would reduce 2013 GDP by 1% - 1½%. Features of the package included:

- The two percent payroll tax cut was allowed to expire. This has reduced the purchasing power of workers by approximately \$115 billion in 2013, or about \$1,000 per working household.
- The Bush tax cuts were made permanent for individuals earning less than \$400,000 and couples earning less than \$450,000. For households above those income thresholds, the top income tax rate was raised to 39.6%, the rate in effect before the Bush tax cuts were enacted.
- Emergency unemployment insurance benefits were extended for one year.
- Implementation of the sequester was delayed until March 1.

As a result of the fiscal cliff settlement’s tax increases and the sequester’s spending cuts, which took effect on March 1, GDP remained weak in the first half of 2013. There have now been three successive quarters with GDP growth below the recovery’s average growth rate of 2.2% (see Figure 2).

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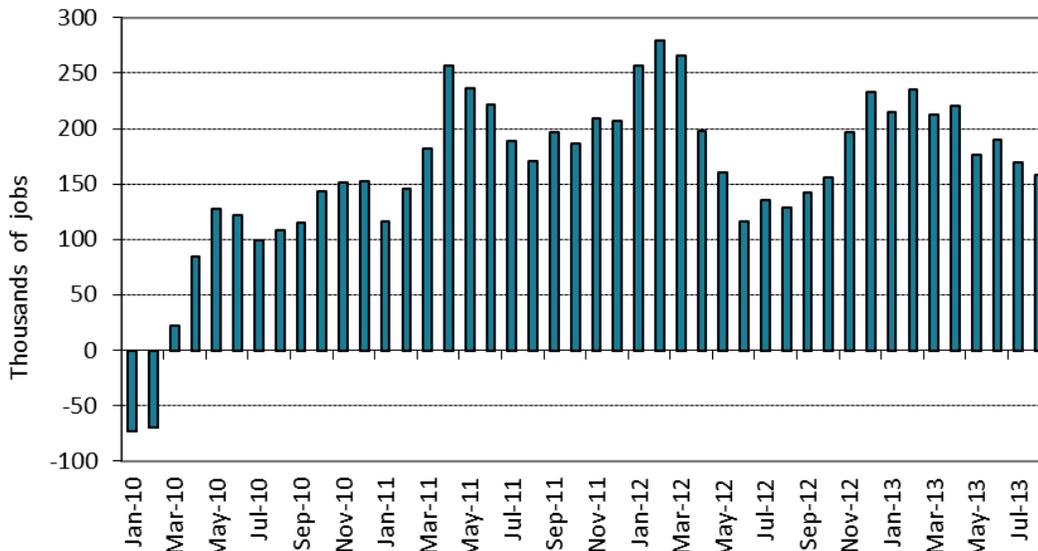
Figure 2. Growth Rate of Real U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*



*Seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Source U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The slowdown in GDP growth has led to a gradual slowing of employment growth in 2013 (see Figure 3). The August U.S. employment release, which reported a gain of 169,000 jobs for the month and a downward revision of 90,000 jobs for June and July, was a disappointment. Private sector employment is shown in Figure 3 because total employment figures are distorted by 2010 Census-related hiring and layoffs.

Figure 3. Monthly Change in U.S. Private Sector Employment*



*Data are seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

One positive development in 2013 has been the continued improvement of the housing market. Housing construction is on the upswing, home sales have been increasing steadily, and home prices have risen in most parts of the country. By some measures home prices have posted double digit growth rates over the past year. The increase in prices is particularly beneficial because any price gain reduces the number of homeowners with “underwater” mortgages. With both home prices and stock valuations rising, households have experienced a

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significant increase in wealth, which leads to an increase in consumer spending via the wealth effect, all else being equal. Reflecting improvements in the housing market and rising household wealth, consumer sentiment is at its highest level in six years.

The economy's weaknesses include federal fiscal policy, the slowing of growth in emerging market economies, and labor market conditions. While the unemployment rate has been falling, dropping from a peak of 10.0% to 7.4% in July of this year, 7.4% is a rate typically associated with recessions. In addition, underemployment remains high, a large number of discouraged workers have dropped out of the labor market (i.e., they are no longer looking for work), and wages have been growing only at the rate of inflation.

National forecasters anticipate the recovery will strengthen in 2014 and 2015. National forecasters expect growth to pick up next year as the housing market continues to strengthen and fiscal headwinds are reduced from 2013 levels. Global Insight expects real GDP growth to ramp up from 1.6% in 2013 to 2.7% in 2014 and 3.5% in 2015. They forecast a significant increase in personal income growth, from 2.8% in 2013 to 4.9% in both 2014 and 2015. Personal income growth is weak in 2013 because the employee Social Security payroll tax withholding rate was increased from 4.2% to 6.2% at the beginning of the year, and because tax rates for high earners were increased.

Risks to the forecast are centered on federal fiscal and monetary policy, and economic growth in the rest of the world. Fiscal policy dampened the recovery in 2013, and another round of fiscal tightening in 2014 would reduce growth below expectations next year. At this point in time the direction of federal fiscal policy over the next six months is uncertain. Also of concern is that the federal borrowing limit will be reached this fall, requiring action by Congress to raise it. This presents an opportunity for a standoff between the political parties over borrowing and debt policies, akin to what happened in mid-2011. The standoff in 2011 resulted in a 12% - 15% drop in stock market valuations and damaged both consumer and business confidence.

A major near-term uncertainty for financial markets is when the winding-down of the Fed's \$85 billion per month asset purchasing program (QE3) will begin. The importance of Fed policy changes was highlighted by the reaction to Fed Chairman Bernanke's May 22 statement indicating the Fed might step down the pace of its bond purchases sometime over its next few meetings. Stock and bond markets both inside and outside of the U.S. reacted strongly, with the yield on the 10-year Treasury bond spiking from 1.63% to more than 2.50% by late June.

Economic growth in the rest of the world has slowed in 2013, led by a softening of growth in emerging economies. The Eurozone posted weak growth in the second quarter of 2013, following six quarters of contraction. A further slowing of growth in the emerging economies or a deterioration of financial conditions in the Eurozone could dampen the U.S. recovery.

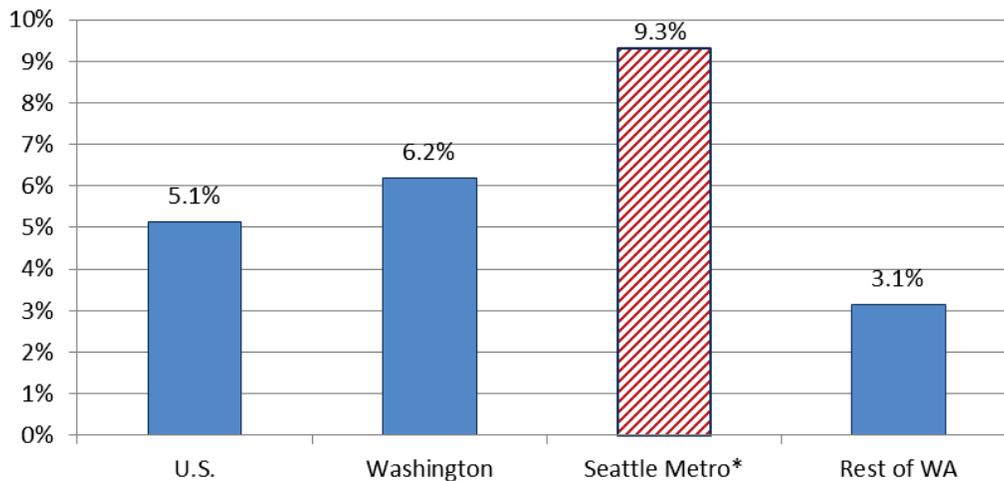
Puget Sound Region Economic Conditions and Outlook

The Puget Sound region's recovery has been stronger than the nation's. When the nation suffers a recession the region almost inevitably follows suit. However, depending on the characteristics of the national recession the region's recession may be more or less severe than the nation's. The 2007-09 recession impacted the nation and region with roughly the same intensity. Although the percentage of jobs lost was modestly higher regionally, the region's unemployment rate did not rise as high as the national rate, peaking at 9.7% compared to a national peak of 10.0%. Also, the housing downturn was somewhat less severe here than nationally.

Since the recession ended, the region's economy has outperformed the national economy. Job growth has been considerably more robust in the region than the nation, with Seattle metro area (King and Snohomish Counties) employment increasing by 9.3% from its post-recession low in February 2010 through July 2013 (see Figure 4). This compares to a 5.1% gain for the U.S. and a 6.2% gain for Washington State over the same period. The July 2013 unemployment rate for the metro area was 4.8% compared to 6.9% for the state and 7.4% for the U.S. Areas of strength in the local economy include aerospace, other manufacturing, professional, scientific, and technical services, health services, and mail order and internet retail.

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Figure 4. Employment Change: Post-Recession Trough to July 2013



*King & Snohomish Counties.

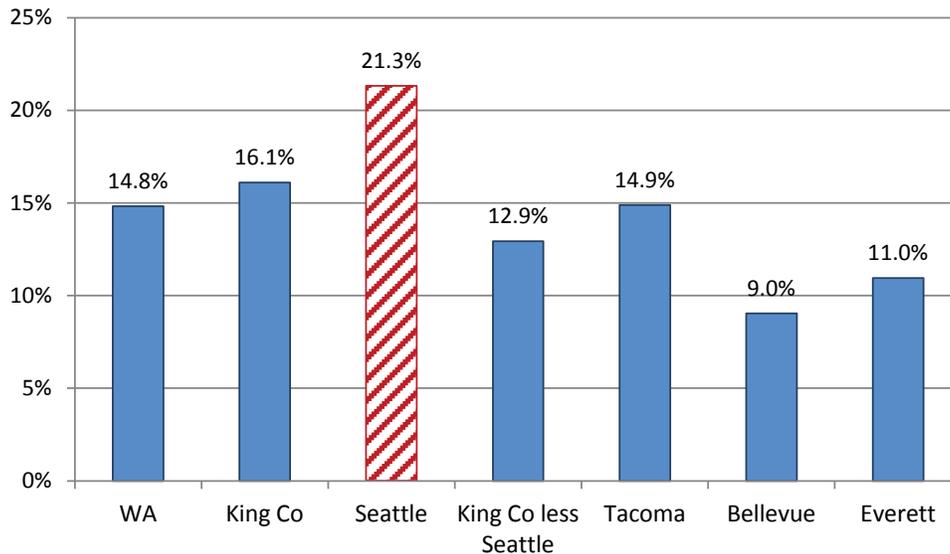
Source: WA Employment Security Dept., U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The biggest contributor to the region's strong performance has been the aerospace sector, which added 16,100 jobs between mid-2010 and November 2012. Without the boost from aerospace, the region's recovery would look much like the national recovery. Boeing, which has an order backlog of over 4,000 planes, is increasing production rates for its 737 and 787 models this year. After significant delays the 787 is flying, work on the Air Force tanker is progressing, and Boeing is moving forward with the 737 MAX, a re-engineered 737 that will have new fuel efficient engines. Despite its production increases, Boeing began reducing its Washington employment in December 2012, and through June of this year had cut 1,700 jobs. Reasons for the job reductions include the movement of some functions and employees to other states, the completion of development work on some airplane models, and a reduction in the workforce that had ballooned to deal with the 787 production problems.

Seattle bounced back from the recession sooner than the rest of the region. At the same time that the Puget Sound region's recovery has been stronger than the nation's, Seattle's recovery has outpaced the rest of the region. This is reflected in data for taxable retail sales (the tax base for the retail sales tax), one of the few sources of relatively current economic data available at both the county and city levels. From the beginning of the recovery in first quarter 2010 through the first quarter of 2013, taxable retail sales increased 21.3% in Seattle, compared to gains of 14.8% and 12.9% in the state and the rest of King County, respectively (see Figure 5). Much of Seattle's relative strength is due to an early bounce-back in construction activity. However, even if construction is removed from the data, Seattle still stands out. For example, the growth rate of taxable sales excluding construction is 17.7% for Seattle and 13.5% for the rest of King County.

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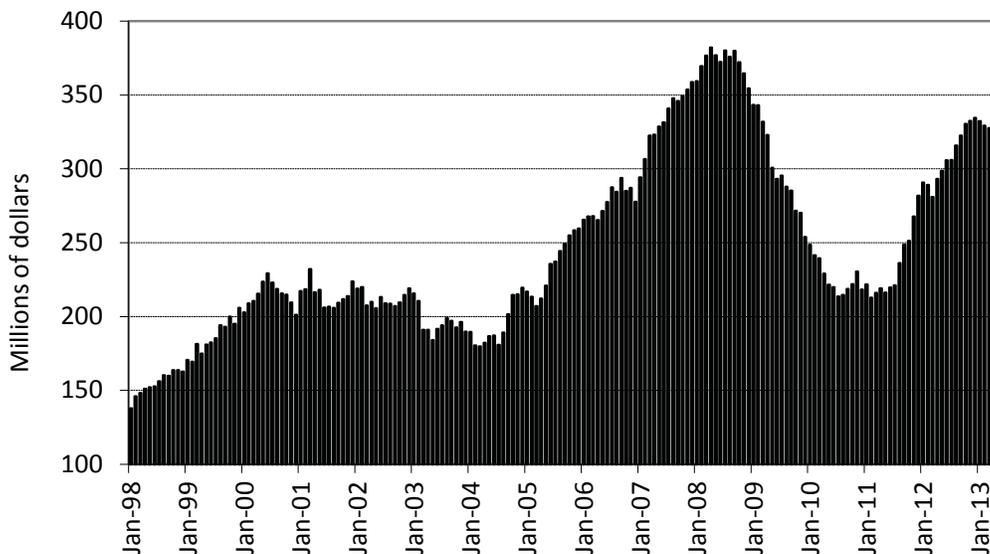
Figure 5. Taxable Retail Sales Growth, 2010 Q1 – 2013 Q1



Source: WA Department of Revenue.

A key reason that Seattle rebounded so quickly from the recession is that construction activity, which had declined sharply during the recession, began rising steeply in mid-2011 (see Figure 6). Through the first quarter of 2013 taxable retail sales from construction had increased by 55.1% from their low point in the second quarter of 2011. Initially the rebound was focused in new apartments and public construction, but over time activity has broadened to include more office projects and the city’s first new condominium project in several years, a 41-story tower at 5th and Bell, which broke ground last summer.

Figure 6. Seasonally Adjusted* Taxable Retail Sales, Construction



*Data, which include non-current sales, are 3 month moving average of monthly data.

Source: WA Dept. of Revenue.

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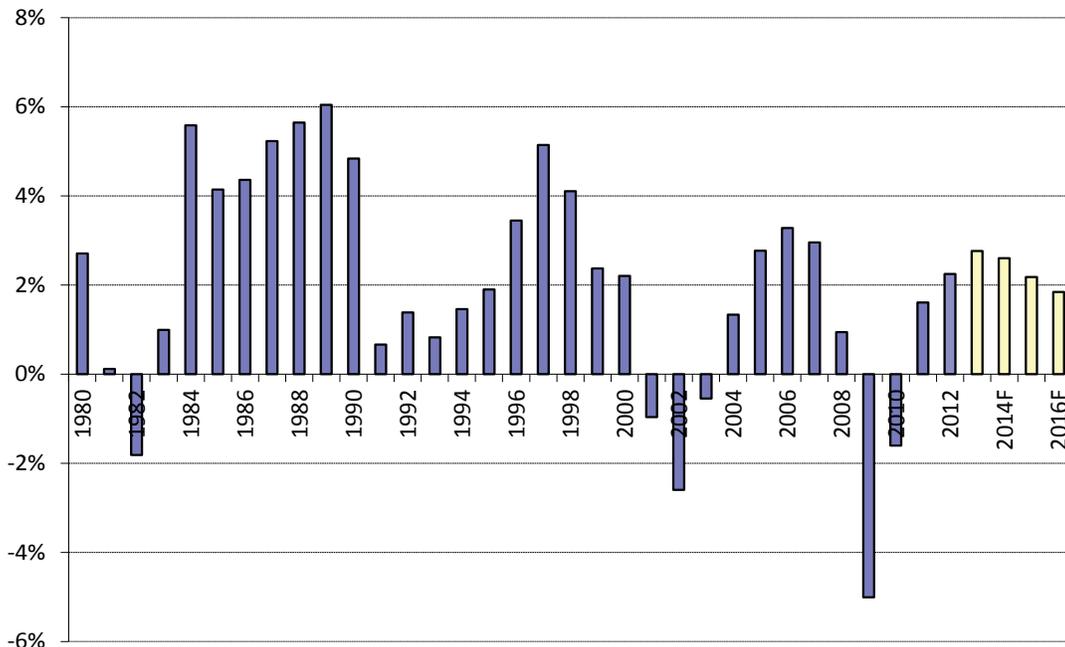
Drivers of the construction rebound have included the growth of Amazon, a rise in the demand for apartments in Seattle’s central neighborhoods, and the rise in employment in professional, scientific, and technical services. Amazon, which currently occupies 2.8 million square feet of office space in South Lake Union, has plans to build three 1.1 million square foot office towers in the Denny Triangle. Despite a downtown office vacancy rate in the 10% - 15% range, developers are planning to build three new major office towers in the central business district.

Despite a relatively strong start the region’s recovery is expected to be modest by historical standards. The Puget Sound Economic Forecaster predicts the recovery will slow going forward, in part because of the weakness of the national recovery and in part because Boeing has begun reducing its employment. 2013 is expected to be the recovery’s peak year for employment growth, with a 2.8% gain anticipated, after which growth is expected to slow as the recovery progresses (see Figure 7). The forecast assumes the region continues to grow faster than the nation, but that the gap between regional and national growth narrows as the recovery moves forward.

Although Boeing employment is now declining, both the Puget Sound Economic Forecaster and the Washington State Economic and Revenue Forecast Council expect the aerospace downturn to be mild. Their forecasts anticipate a loss of six to eight thousand aerospace jobs between 2013 and 2017, which would put the reduction in the 7% - 9% range. The main reason they expect a gentle downturn is that Boeing currently has an order backlog amounting to over four years of production. Also the firm is expected to begin development work soon on a new 777 and another version of the 787.

Although employment growth is expected to slow in 2014, personal income growth is expected to move in the other direction, rising from 4.1% in 2013 to 5.9% in 2014. Personal income growth is weak in 2013 because the employee Social Security payroll tax withholding rate was increased from 4.2% to 6.2% at the beginning of the year, and because tax rates for high earners were increased.

Figure 7. Puget Sound Region* Employment: Annual Growth Rate



*Puget Sound Region is King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.

2013-16 forecasts are from the Puget Sound Economic Forecaster's June 2013 forecast.

Probably the greatest source of risk to the regional forecast is the U.S. economic forecast, which serves as a basis for the regional forecast. If the national economy deviates significantly from the national forecast the regional economy will deviate from its forecast as well. Locally, Boeing and Amazon are potential sources of forecast risk.

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Boeing has recently relocated some functions and employees to out-of-state locations, but thus far the number of jobs involved has been relatively modest. There is a risk that Boeing could continue moving work out-of-state, thus rendering the aerospace forecast for the region too optimistic. The risk related to Amazon is mostly on the upside, namely that the regional forecast is underestimating Amazon’s future growth.

Consumer Price Inflation

Inflation has made a modest come back after disappearing during the 2007-09 recession. During the mid-2000s, consumer prices rose steadily, driven in large part by a relentless rise in oil prices from a low of just above \$20 per barrel in early 2002 to a peak of \$147 per barrel in July of 2008. As oil prices peaked, so did the consumer price index (CPI), with the U.S. CPI-U rising to 5.6% in July 2008 measured on a year-over-year basis – its highest level in 17 years. Then the worst economic downturn in 80 years pushed inflation rates down to levels not seen since the 1950s. The annual growth rate of the U.S. CPI-U fell to -0.4% in 2009, the first time in 54 years that consumer prices have declined on an annual basis. Prices rebounded in 2010, with the annual CPI-U posting a 1.6% gain, and then rose further in 2011 to 3.2%, driven by a 15.4% rise in energy prices. With energy prices moderating, inflation eased to 2.1% in 2012 and 1.5% in the first half of 2013.

Local inflation tends to track national inflation because commodity prices and national economic conditions are key drivers of local prices. Following several years of rising prices, the Seattle CPI-U peaked at 4.2% in 2008, and then dropped steeply during the recession, to 0.6% in 2009 and 0.3% in 2010. Inflation bounced back to 2.7% in 2011, driven by a rise in prices for energy and other commodities, and then eased slightly to 2.5% in 2012. The first half of 2013 saw a modest decline in energy prices, which helped push Inflation down to 1.4%.

Inflation is expected to remain subdued. In the short- to medium-term, inflationary pressures are expected to remain subdued, as the weakness of the global economy restrains price pressures for commodities, goods, and services. With unemployment likely to remain elevated for several more years, wage pressures will also remain subdued. Over the next several years the CPI is expected to average between 2% and 2.5%, though there will likely be some movement outside of this range if energy or food prices rise or fall steeply.

Figure 8 presents historical data and forecasts of inflation for the U.S. and the Seattle metropolitan area through 2016. The forecasts are for the Seattle CPI-W, which measures price changes for urban wage earners and clerical workers (the CPI-U measures price changes for all urban consumers). The specific growth rate measures shown in Figure 8 are used as the bases of cost-of-living adjustments in City of Seattle wage agreements.

Figure 8. Consumer Price Index Forecast

	Seattle CPI-W (June-June growth rate)	Seattle CPI-W (growth rate for 12 months ending in June)
2012 (actual)	2.7%	3.3%
2013 (actual)	1.2%	1.8%
2014	2.2%	2.1%
2015	2.5%	2.4%
2016	2.5%	2.5%

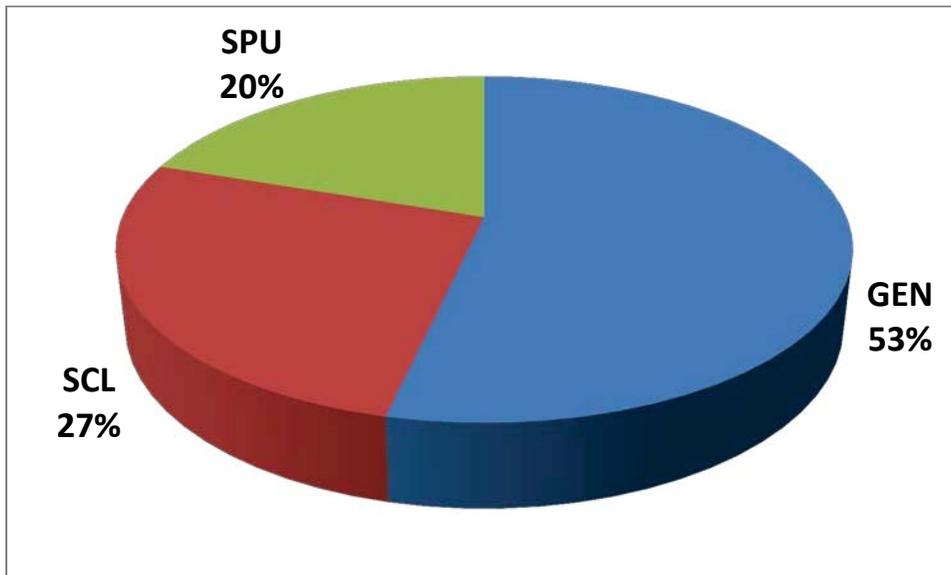
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, City of Seattle.

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City Revenues

The City of Seattle projects total revenues of approximately \$4.3 billion in 2014. As Figure 9 shows, approximately 47% of these revenues are associated with the City's utility services, Seattle City Light and Seattle Public Utilities' Water, Drainage and Wastewater, and Solid Waste divisions. The remaining 53% are associated with general government services, such as police, fire, parks, and libraries. Money obtained from debt issuance is included in the total numbers as are interdepartmental transfers. The following sections describe forecasts for revenue supporting the City's primary operating fund, the General Subfund, its primary capital subfund, the Cumulative Reserve Subfund, as well as specific revenues supporting the City's Bridging the Gap Transportation program in the Transportation Fund.

Figure 9. Total City Revenue by Use – Adopted 2014 \$4.3 Billion

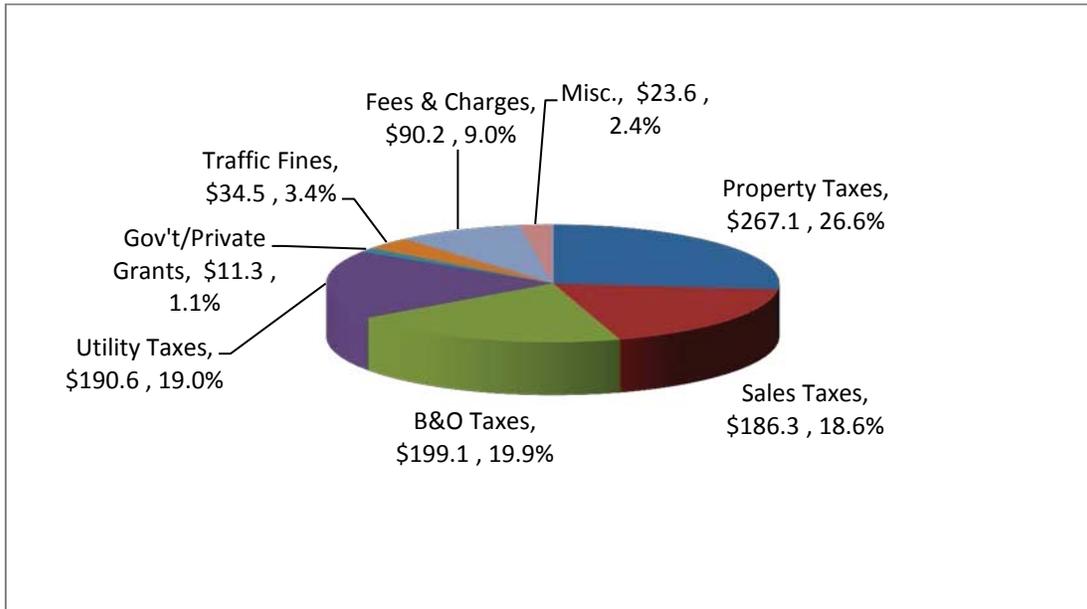


General Subfund Revenue Forecast

Expenses paid from the General Subfund are supported primarily by taxes. As Figure 10 illustrates, the most significant revenue source is the property tax, which accounts for 26.6%, followed by utility taxes, the Business and Occupation (B&O) tax, and sales taxes.

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Figure 10. 2014 Adopted General Subfund Revenue Forecast by Source - \$1,002.7M



General Subfund revenues were \$964.0 million in 2012. Revenues in 2013 and 2014 are expected to be \$953.6 million and \$1,002.7 million, respectively. 2012 revenues were relatively high due to proceeds from the sale of property associated with the Alaskan Way Tunnel project in the amount of \$8.1 million as well as around \$24.0 million in pass-through revenues that are not appropriated in adopted budgets.

Figure 11 shows General Subfund actual revenues for 2012, adopted and revised revenues for 2013, as well as the endorsed and adopted revenues for 2014. Revenue growth has returned to the City's finances. B&O and sales tax revenues are expanding, but not at the rate normally seen during expansionary periods. B&O growth is expected to average 4.6% over the 2013-2014 period and sales taxes will average 5.1% over the same, both outpacing expected inflation. It appears that the revenues most closely associated with economic activity are starting to return to more robust levels, although still muted compared to the pre-recession years.

Utility tax receipts from both private and public utilities have held up fairly well through the recession and the following period of expansion. Public utilities have seen a number of general rate increases as well as the creation of revenue stabilization accounts. These rate increases have led to higher tax revenues to the City which have served to counteract the muted growth rates in sales and B&O tax receipts. Some technological changes are having an effect on telecommunications and cable tax revenue streams as consumers change their behaviors. More cellular phones services are being used for internet access and other data services which are not part of the local tax structure. Similarly the competition between cable and satellite service providers along with an increased presence of television online has muted growth in cable tax revenues.

On-street parking and parking enforcement are a further source of revenue changes in 2013 and the Adopted 2014 Budget. The Pay-By-Phone parking payment program began operation in July 2013 and an additional 8 Parking Enforcement Officers (PEO) further added to the variability in these revenues. Scheduled losses of paid parking spaces due to construction activity related to the Seawall and Alaskan Way Viaduct replacement projects, reconfiguration of the Mercer St. corridor and several other road construction projects are also negatively affecting both on-street parking and enforcement revenues throughout 2013 and 2014.

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The 2012 Adopted Budget also increased the City's red light camera program by authorizing 6 new approaches, for a total of 36 locations and added fixed, speed detection cameras in 4 school zones in an effort to reduce speeds and the likely severity of vehicle-pedestrian accidents. The 2014 Adopted Budget assumes an additional 11 school zone camera locations become operational in 2014. Overall revenue effects from this wide array of changes are for significant increases in camera enforcement revenues relative to the 2013 Adopted and 2014 Endorsed Budget and a very small increase to all other Fine revenues. Revenues from the scofflaw booting program in the 2014 Adopted Budget are expected to perform roughly as anticipated in the 2013 Adopted Budget and to remain fairly stable in 2013-14 at roughly \$1.4 million annually. With the steady growth in the economy, on-street parking revenues have increased faster than expected in the 2013 Adopted Budget.

Property taxes are another area of significant change. The 2013 Adopted and 2014 Adopted Budgets assumed renewal of the Medic One/EMS levy at the November ballot, which passed with 83% of the vote. The 2014 Adopted Budget assumes 9.5% growth in the City's assessed value in 2014. As the first year of the Medic One/EMS renewal, this will generate levy proceeds of \$42.5 million in 2014 at the proposed renewal rate of \$0.335 per \$1,000 of assessed value. City voters did not approve a levy lid lift to support public financing of City Council election campaigns. This measure would have imposed a levy of \$2.0 million in the first year of a proposed 6-year lid lift.

Significant change in City revenue accounting in 2009. The City Charter requires that the general government support to the Park and Recreation Fund (PRF) be no less than 10% of certain City taxes and fees. Until fiscal year 2009, City treasury and accounting staff would directly deposit into the PRF 10% of these revenues as they were paid by taxpayers. The remaining 90% were deposited into the General Subfund or other operating funds as specified by ordinance. In addition to these resources, City budgets would provide additional General Subfund support to the PRF in amounts which greatly exceeded the 10% amount deposited in the PRF from these taxes and fees.

Beginning in 2009, City staff deposited 100% of the revenue from these taxes and fees directly into the General Subfund or other funds as appropriate. This has greatly simplified City accounting. The General Subfund support to the PRF is increased by an amount equal to PRF revenue from these taxes. For 2013 and 2014, General Subfund support to the Parks and Recreation department will be \$85.2 million and \$90.2 million. These contributions are well above the \$44.0 and \$46.5 million that would accrue respectively to parks under the previous 10% accounting approach.

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Figure 11. General Subfund Revenue, 2012 – 2014*
(in thousands of dollars)

Revenue Source	2012 Actuals	2013 Adopted	2013 Revised	2014 Endorsed	2014 Adopted
General Property Tax ⁽¹⁾	225,158	226,440	216,718	230,540	224,586
Property Tax - Medic One Levy	34,796	34,560	34,647	39,187	42,505
Retail Sales Tax	155,656	157,257	164,041	163,046	171,764
Retail Sales Tax - Criminal Justice Levy	12,840	13,330	13,745	13,956	14,533
B&O Tax (100%)	181,822	188,827	185,414	199,462	199,089
Utilities Business Tax - Telephone (100%)	27,334	26,926	26,845	27,680	27,341
Utilities Business Tax - City Light (100%)	41,567	43,933	42,987	46,531	46,594
Utilities Business Tax - SWU & priv.garb. (100%)	13,194	14,343	14,132	14,870	14,676
Utilities Business Tax - City Water (100%)	25,938	26,981	28,615	29,148	29,967
Utilities Business Tax - DWU (100%)	35,375	36,624	38,193	37,237	39,256
Utilities Business Tax - Natural Gas (100%)	13,298	12,944	12,877	14,349	14,551
Utilities Business Tax - Other Private (100%)	17,355	17,710	17,804	18,271	18,241
Admission Tax	7,068	6,111	6,889	6,301	7,062
Other Tax	4,857	5,090	5,545	5,110	4,845
Total Taxes	796,256	811,075	808,452	845,689	855,010
Licenses and Permits	13,403	12,804	13,432	12,867	13,493
Parking Meters/Meter Hoods	36,621	35,606	38,599	35,949	38,039
Court Fines (100%)	32,031	32,873	39,033	35,003	34,471
Interest Income	1,545	1,864	1,523	2,381	1,837
Revenue from Other Public Entities ⁽²⁾	34,691	10,113	9,553	11,183	11,320
Service Charges & Reimbursements	36,747	38,106	37,127	39,036	38,714
Total: Revenue and Other Financing Sources	951,294	942,441	947,719	982,108	992,885
All Else	3,111	1,894	2,232	4,420	5,357
Interfund Transfers ⁽³⁾	9,603	2,457	3,624	712	4,493
Total, General Subfund	964,007	946,792	953,574	987,240	1,002,734

NOTES:

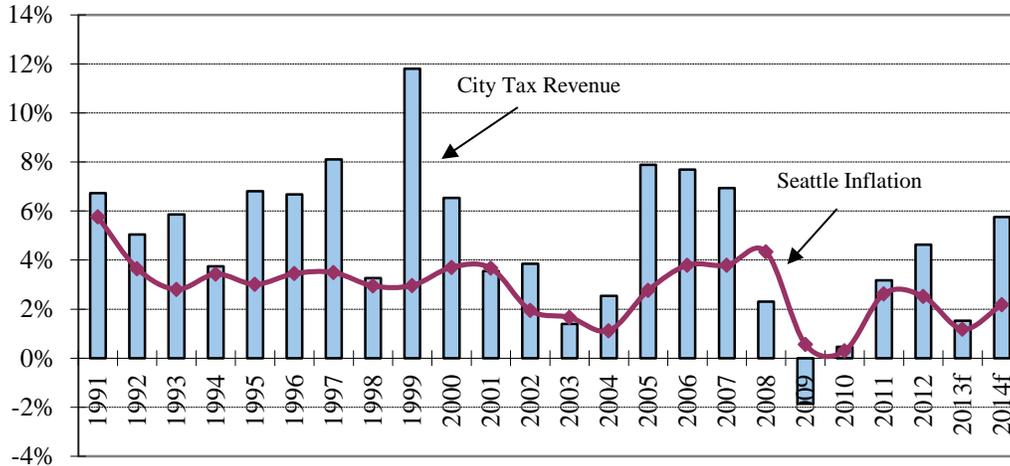
- (1) Includes property tax levied for the Firemen’s Pension Fund per RCW 41.16.060.
- (2) Included in 2012 Actual figures are the pass-through revenues that are not appropriated in adopted budgets.
- (3) The 2012 amount includes \$8.1 million from the sale of the rubble yard for Alaskan Way Viaduct replacement.

* In the past, 10% of certain tax and fee revenues were shown as revenue to the Parks and Recreation Fund and 90% as General Subfund. As of 2009, 100% of these revenues (depicted as “100%” in the table) are deposited into the General Subfund. General Subfund support to the Parks and Recreation Fund is well above the value of 10% of these revenues. This table shows all figures for all years using the new approach.

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Figure 12 illustrates tax revenue growth outpacing inflation for most of the 1990s and 2000, before the 2001-2003 local recession took hold. Slow growth posted in 2001 is also attributable to Initiative 747, which reduced the statutory annual growth limit for property tax revenues from 6.0% to 1.0%, beginning in 2002. Economic growth starting in 2004 led to very strong revenue growth in 2005 through 2007, staying well above inflation. The tax revenue growth was outmatched by inflation in 2008 and 2009. The Seattle rate of inflation fell to near zero in 2009 and 2010, but tax revenue growth was negative by almost 2% in 2009. Inflation is forecast to be stable and low over the coming biennium. Tax revenue growth is forecast to be positive and above inflation, with an average annual growth rate of 3.6% for 2013 through 2014. Inflation for the same period will average 1.7%.

Figure 12. City of Seattle Tax Revenue Growth, 1991-2014



Property Tax

Property tax is levied primarily on real property owned by individuals and businesses. Real property consists of land and permanent structures, such as houses, offices, and other buildings. In addition, property tax is levied on various types of personal property, primarily business machinery and equipment. Under Washington State law, property taxes are levied by governmental jurisdictions in accordance with annual growth and total rate limitations. Figure 13 shows the different jurisdictions whose rates make up the total property tax rate imposed on Seattle property owners, as well as the components of the City’s 2013 property tax: the non-voted General Purpose levy (58%); the six voter-approved levies for specific purposes (38%), known as lid lifts because the voters authorize taxation above the statutory lid or limit; and the levy to pay debt service on voter-approved bonds (4%). The total amount of property taxes imposed by a taxing jurisdiction is approved by ordinance. The County Assessor then divides this approved levy amount by the assessed value (AV) of all property in the jurisdiction to determine the tax rate. In accordance with the Washington State Constitution and state law, property taxes paid by a property owner are determined by a taxing district’s single uniform rate, which is calculated as the rate per \$1,000 of assessed value, applied to the value of a given property. The County Assessor determines the value of properties, which is intended to generally reflect 100% of the property’s market value.

Statutory growth limits, assessed value and new construction. The annual growth in property tax revenue is restricted by state statute in two ways. First, state law limits growth in the amount of tax revenue a jurisdiction can levy, currently the lesser of 1% or the national measure of the Implicit Price Deflator. Previously, beginning in 1973, state law limited the annual growth of the City’s regular levy (i.e., General Purpose plus voted lid lifts) to 6%. In November 2001, voters statewide approved Initiative 747, which changed the 6% limit to the lesser of 1% or the Implicit Price Deflator, effective for the 2002 collection year. On November 8, 2007, Initiative 747 was found unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court. However, the Governor and state legislature, in a special session on November 29, 2007, reenacted Initiative 747. Second, state law caps the maximum tax rate a jurisdiction can

Revenue Overview

impose. For the City of Seattle, this cap is \$3.60 per \$1,000 of assessed value and covers the City's general purpose levy, including Fire Pension, and lid lifts.

The City of Seattle's 2013 tax rate at \$3.28 per \$1,000 AV was roughly one-third of the total \$10.50 rate paid by Seattle property owners for all taxing jurisdictions. The 2013 total and City of Seattle tax obligations for the median valued home in Seattle was \$3,657 and \$1,143 respectively. The obligation amounts in 2012 were approximately \$3,649 and \$1,176.

Assessed Value (AV) -- For the first time in 14 years, total assessed value in the City of Seattle fell in 2010 by approximately 10.3 percent. AV fell again in 2011 and 2012 by 2.9 percent and 2.2 percent respectively. The last significant decrease was in 1984 when AV dropped by 3.6 percent. In addition to the effect on rates of levy amount changes, as AV falls (rises), tax rates rise (fall). Consequently, from 2009 – 2013 with falling AV, the total property tax rate from all jurisdictions paid by Seattle property owners increased 31.8% from \$7.97 to \$10.50 per thousand dollars of AV. The rate for the City of Seattle increased 27.1% over the same period from \$2.58 to \$3.28, even though the levy amount increased only 12.5%. Rate growth should reverse over the next several years as Seattle AV is forecasted to increase 9.5% for 2014 and 5.5% for 2015

New Construction -- In addition to the allowed maximum 1% revenue growth, state law permits the City to increase its regular levy in the current year by an amount equivalent to the previous year's tax rate times the value of property constructed or remodeled within the last year, as determined by the assessor. Between 1999 and 2010 annual new construction revenues exceeded \$2 million, with rapid increases between 2005 (\$2.9 million) and 2008 (\$6.64 million). New construction revenue for the 2009 tax collection year remained high at \$6.38 million, before succumbing to economic realities and falling 35 percent in 2010 to \$4.11 million, then 52% to \$1.95 million in 2011 before stabilizing at \$2.02 million in 2012. New construction activity and value fell commensurately during this period, but increased 6.9% in the period preceding 2013 tax collections to \$780.2 million from \$729.7 million in 2012. This increased revenues by \$2.39 million in 2013. The 2014 Adopted Budget projects significant growth in new construction value, increasing at nearly 88% to \$1.46 billion and to generate \$4.6 million additional tax revenues in 2014.

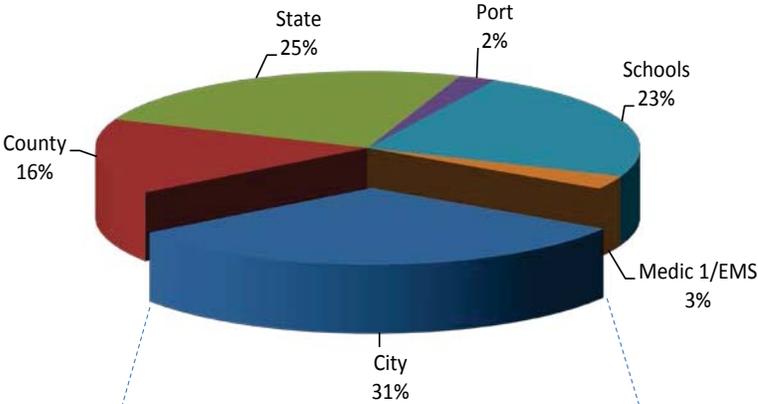
The 2014 Adopted Budget assumes 1% growth plus new construction. The forecast for the 2014 Adopted Budget's General Subfund (General Purpose) portion of the City's property tax is \$216.7 million in 2013 and \$224.2 million in 2014. Additionally the City will levy approximately \$145.4 million for voter-approved lid lifts accounted for in other funds than the City's General Fund and \$17.7 million to pay debt service on voter-approved bond measures. The City's nine-year transportation lid lift will generate approximately \$41.8 million in 2013 and \$42.7 million in 2014. These revenues are accounted for in the Transportation Fund and are discussed later in this section.

Medic 1/Emergency Medical Services. 2013 marks the final year of the current 6-year Medic 1/EMS levy (2008-2013). In November 2007, King County voters approved the current renewal at a maximum rate of \$0.30 per thousand dollars of assessed value (AV). The current levy was projected to generate approximately \$222 million in the City of Seattle between 2008 and 2013, but due to declining AV the rate remained at its authorized limit in 5 of the 6 years, thus not allowing the levy amount to grow at the allowed 1%, and is now projected to generate approximately \$214 million over the full 6 years. 2013 revenues are projected at \$34.65 million, down from the \$34.79 million received in 2012, but up slightly from the \$34.56 million in the 2013 Adopted Budget. The 2014 Adopted Budget assumes the approved renewal of the Medic 1/EMS levy at \$0.335 per \$1,000 of AV. At this rate King County projects revenues over the 6-year life of the levy of \$678 million, approximately \$256 million of which will come to the City of Seattle. The 2014 Adopted Budget projects levy revenues of \$42.5 million in 2014, an increase of \$3.3 million over the 2014 Endorsed Budget projection of 39.2 million. This increase is due to greater than previously forecast AV growth for 2014 tax collections.

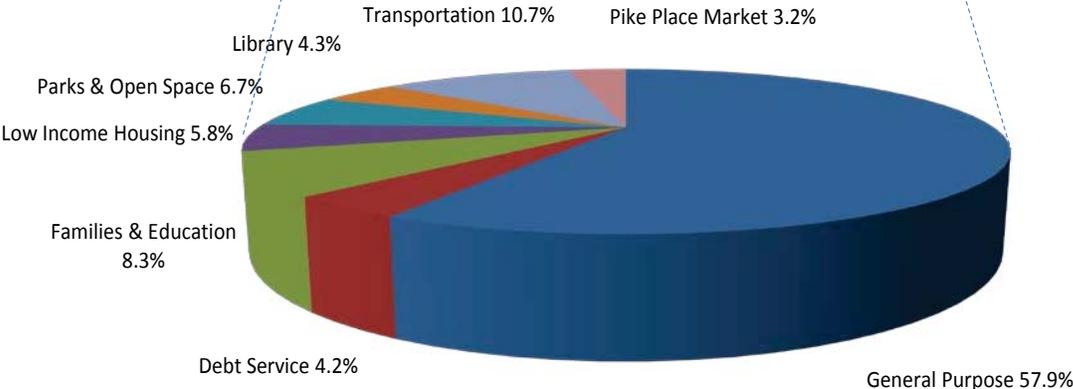
Revenue Overview

Figure 13.

Components of Total Property Tax Levy for 2013
 (tax rate = \$10.51 per \$1,000 assessed value)



Components of City's Property Tax Levy for 2013
 (tax rate = \$3.28 per \$1,000 assessed value)



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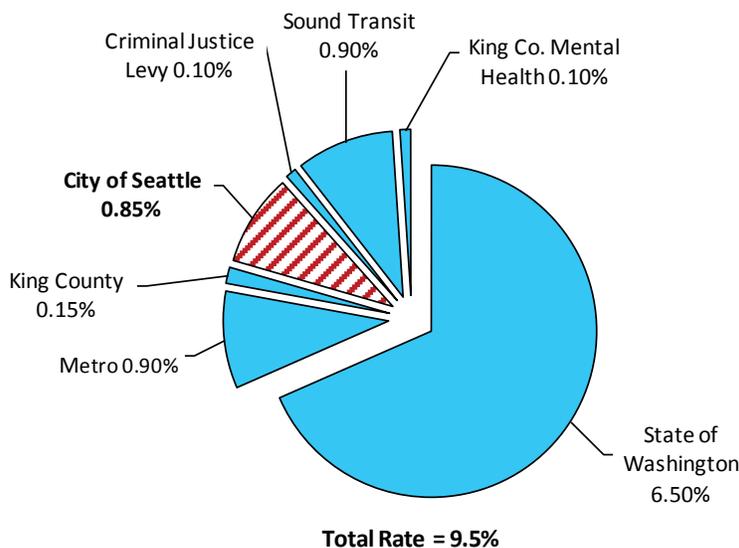
Retail Sales and Use Tax

The retail sales and use tax (sales tax) is imposed on the sale of most goods and certain services in Seattle. The tax is collected from consumers by businesses that, in turn, remit the tax to the state. The state provides the City with its share of this revenue on a monthly basis.

The sales tax rate in Seattle is 9.5% for all taxable transactions. Prior to October 1, 2011, the sales tax rate in Seattle had included an additional 0.5% tax on the sale of food and beverages in restaurants, taverns, and bars. This tax, which was imposed throughout King County in January 1996 to help pay for the construction of a new professional baseball stadium in Seattle, expired because the stadium construction bonds were paid off.

The basic sales tax rate of 9.5% is a composite of separate rates for several jurisdictions as shown in Figure 14. The City of Seattle's portion of the overall rate is 0.85%. In addition, Seattle receives a share of the revenue collected by the King County Criminal Justice Levy.

Figure 14. Sales and Use Tax Rates in Seattle, 2013



Washington State implemented destination based sales taxation on July 1, 2008. On July 1, 2008, Washington brought its sales tax procedures into conformance with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (SSUTA), a cooperative effort of 44 states, the District of Columbia, local governments, and the business community, to develop a uniform set of procedures for sales tax collection and administration that can be implemented by all states. Conformance with SSUTA has had two major impacts on local government sales tax revenue.

- Over 1,000 remote sellers agreed to begin collecting taxes on remote sales made to customers in Washington once the state was in conformance with SSUTA. This has increased both state and local sales tax revenue.
- When a retail sale involves a delivery to a customer, SSUTA requires that the sales tax be paid to the jurisdiction in which the delivery is made. This is called destination based sourcing. Prior to 2008, Washington used origin based sourcing, i.e., allocating the sales tax to the jurisdiction from which the delivery was made. The change from origin based sourcing to destination based sourcing has resulted in a reallocation of sales tax revenue among local jurisdictions

As a result of the changes the state made to comply with SSUTA, Seattle has seen a modest increase in its sales tax revenue according to estimates by the Washington Department of Revenue.

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Sales tax revenue has grown and contracted with the region's economy. Seattle's sales tax base grew rapidly in the late 1990s, driven by a strong national economy, expansion at Boeing in 1996-97, and the stock market and technology booms. Growth began to slow in 2000, when the stock market bubble burst and technology firms began to falter. The slowdown continued into 2001 and 2002, and the year-over-year change in revenue was negative for ten consecutive quarters beginning with first quarter 2001. The economy began to recover in 2004, which was followed by three very strong years (2005-07), during which taxable sales grew at an average annual rate of 9.8%, led by construction's 21.0% growth rate.

With the onset of the national recession, growth began to slow in the first quarter of 2008, continued slowing in the second and third quarters, and then collapsed in the fourth quarter as the financial crisis reached its peak. Seattle's real (inflation adjusted) sales tax base declined by 8.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008, a rate of decline unprecedented during the previous 35 years. The decline continued at a more moderate pace until the fourth quarter of 2009, by which time the tax base had declined by 20.8% in real terms (the nominal peak-to-trough decline was 18.2%).

Construction, which led the pre-recession build-up in the sales tax base, also led the decline. During the four year period 2004 Q1 – 2008 Q1, taxable sales for construction more than doubled (112.2% increase). The following three years erased 79% of that increase. Other industries posting steep declines in taxable sales during the recession were manufacturing, finance and insurance, and building materials & garden supplies.

After hitting bottom in the fourth quarter of 2009, Seattle's sales tax base has grown by 21.5% through 2013 Q1, leaving it just 0.6% short of its 2008 Q3 peak. If the data are adjusted for inflation, the sales tax base in first quarter 2013 is still 9.4% below its peak. Industries leading the upturn include construction, motor vehicle & parts retailing, e-commerce retailing, manufacturing, management, education, and health services, and accommodations. Construction taxable sales have increased by 55.1% since hitting bottom in the second quarter of 2011.

In 2011 sales tax revenue was boosted by the state's amnesty program, which was in effect between February 1 and April 30. The program offered taxpayers a temporary tax amnesty that waived penalty and interest payments on certain unpaid business taxes, including the sales tax. The amnesty program generated an estimated \$2.6 million in additional sales tax revenue as well as approximately \$250,000 in criminal justice sales tax receipts for the City.

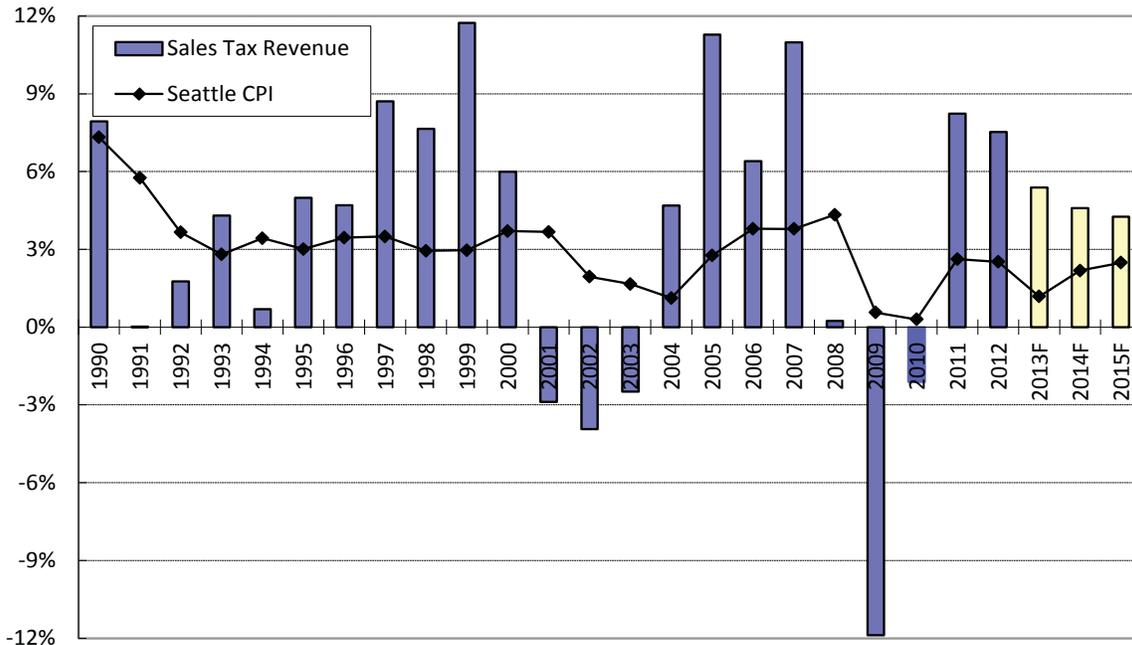
Sales tax revenue growth is expected to slow. Following a 6.6% gain in 2011, the City's sales tax base expanded by 9.0% in 2012, when construction increased by 28.7% while the rest of the tax base expanded by 4.7%. With construction growth having slowed to the 15% range over the past two quarters and expected to continue slowing, taxable sales growth is forecast to drop to 4.9% in 2013 and 4.2% in both 2014 and 2015 (see Figure 15).

Sales tax revenue in 2013 and later years received a boost from HB 1971, passed by Washington State Legislature in 2013, which made a number of changes to the way in which telecommunications services are taxed. The change with the greatest fiscal impact is the repeal of the sales and use tax exemption for local residential land line service. To reflect the impact of this change, which takes effect on approximately October 1, 2013, \$200,000 was added to sales tax forecast for 2013, and \$1.0 and \$1.1 million were added to the forecasts for 2014 and 2015, respectively.

The City Council added \$186,000 to the 2014 forecast to reflect anticipated revenue from the implementation of Initiative 502, which establishes procedures for licensing and regulating marijuana production and distribution.

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Figure 15. Annual Growth of Retail Sales Tax Revenue



Note: All revenue figures reflect current accrual methods. 2013-15 are forecasts.

Business and Occupation Tax

Prior to January 1, 2008, the Business and Occupation (B&O) tax was levied by the City on the gross receipts of most business activity occurring in Seattle. Under some conditions, gross receipts of Seattle businesses were excluded from the tax if the receipts were earned from providing products or services outside of Seattle.

On January 1, 2008, new state mandated procedures for the allocation and apportionment of B&O income took effect. These procedures were expected to reduce Seattle’s B&O tax revenue by \$22.3 million in 2008 according to an analysis prepared by the Washington Department of Revenue. On January 1, 2008, the City imposed a square footage business tax to recoup the \$22.3 million by taxing a portion of the floor area of businesses that received a tax reduction as a result of the new allocation and apportionment procedures. The new tax was structured so that no business would pay more under the new combined gross receipts and square footage business tax than it did under the pre-2008 gross receipts B&O tax.

The City levies the gross receipts portion of the B&O tax at different rates on different types of business activity, as indicated in Figure 20 at the end of this section. Most business activity, including manufacturing, retailing, wholesaling, and printing and publishing, is subject to a tax of 0.215% on gross receipts. Services and transporting freight for hire are taxed at a rate of 0.415%. The square footage business tax also has two tax rates. In 2013, the rate for business floor space, which includes office, retail, and production space, is 43 cents per square foot per quarter. Other floor space, which includes warehouse, dining, and exercise space, is taxed at a rate of 14 cents per square foot per quarter. The floor area tax rates are adjusted annually for inflation. The B&O tax has a small business threshold of \$100,000, which means businesses with taxable gross receipts below \$100,000 are exempt from the tax.

Other things being equal, the B&O tax base is more stable than the retail sales tax base. The B&O base is broader than the sales tax base, which does not cover most services. The B&O tax is less reliant than the sales tax on the relatively volatile construction and retail trade sectors, and it is more dependent upon the relatively stable service sector.

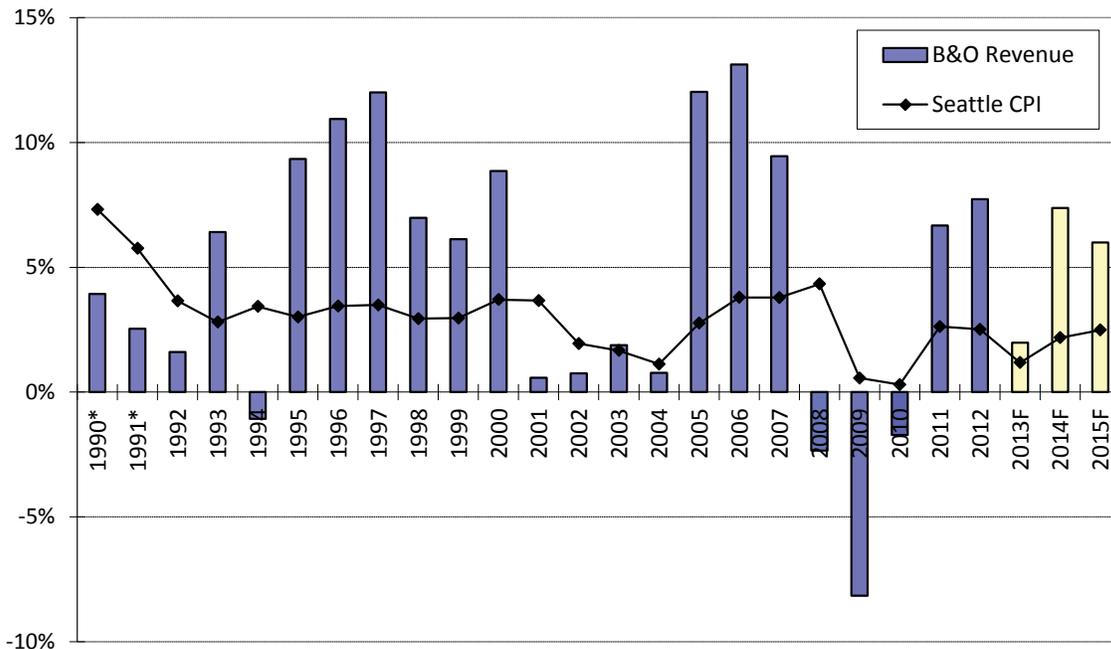
Revenue Overview

Included in the forecast of B&O tax revenue are projections of tax refund and audit payments, and estimates of penalty and interest payments for past-due tax obligations.

B&O revenue surpassed its pre-recession high in 2012. In 1995, the City initiated an effort to administer the B&O tax more efficiently, educate taxpayers, and enforce tax regulations. This resulted in unlicensed businesses being added to the tax rolls, businesses reporting their taxable income more accurately, and a significant increase in audit and delinquency collections – all of which helped to increase B&O receipts beginning in 1996. In 2000, B&O revenue was boosted by changes the state of Washington made in the way it taxes financial institutions. These changes affected the local tax liabilities of financial institutions.

Since the mid-1990s, B&O receipts have fluctuated with the economy’s ups-and-downs, rising rapidly during the late-1990s stock market & dot-com bubbles and the housing bubble of the mid-2000s, but falling sharply during the two major recessions of the last decade. When the region’s economy slipped into recession in early 2001, B&O revenue growth slowed abruptly, and remained below 2% for four successive years (see Figure 16). Revenue growth then accelerated sharply in 2005 and averaged 11.5% over the three year period 2005-07. The upswing was led by strong growth in construction, professional, scientific & technical services, health services, and finance & insurance. The upturn ended abruptly in 2008, which started with a healthy 8.3% year-over-year increase in revenue from current economic activity in the first quarter, and ended with a 7.0% year-over-year decline in the fourth quarter. For the year, revenue was down 2.3% from 2007 levels, but 2009 saw the full force of the recession with revenue dropping 8.2% from 2008. The decline was broad based with no industry untouched, but construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and finance & insurance were particularly hard hit.

Figure 16. Annual Growth of B&O Tax Revenue



*1990 and 1991 figures have been adjusted to remove the effects of tax rate increases.

Note: Revenue figures reflect current accrual methods; 2013-15 are forecasts.

Figures include both gross receipts and square footage tax revenue.

The B&O tax base stopped contracting in the second quarter of 2012, having lost 16.8% of its value. Since then the tax base has experienced a healthy rebound, increasing by 22.0% over the 11 quarters to first quarter 2013 to surpass its pre-recession peak by 1.5%. Leading the rebound have been construction, wholesale trade, finance & insurance, and business & professional services. The bounce-back in health services has been modest, with growth during the past three years running well below historic levels.

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B&O tax revenue, which had declined for three years in a row, returned to growth in 2011, posting a 6.7% gain. Growth in 2011 fell short of the 7.7% increase in the tax base because of a drop in revenue from non-current activity, which includes audit payments, refunds, and penalty & interest payments. 2011 was a record year for refunds. This pattern was reversed in 2012, when 7.7% revenue growth exceeded the 5.7% growth rate of the tax base by 2.0%. 2012 was a record year for revenue from audit payments and for non-current revenue overall.

The B&O forecast anticipates moderate revenue growth will continue. The B&O revenue forecast reflects the expectation that the U.S. economy will slowly improve, but that the recovery will remain relatively weak at both the national and regional levels. The B&O tax base is forecast to grow at an annual rate in the 5½% - 6% range over the next several years. Tax revenue is expected to increase at roughly the same rate as the tax base except in 2013, when 2.0% revenue growth is forecast. Revenue growth will be weak in 2013 because non-current revenue is expected to decline sharply from 2012, reflecting an expected return to more normal levels following 2012's record high.

The forecast for 2013 incorporates an expected revenue gain from the addition of two license and standards inspectors to the Regulatory and Enforcement Unit of the Department of Finance and Administrative Services. A second revenue gain in 2013 results from the freeing-up of some audit and licensing staff time that is currently allocated to taxi regulation. Some of this staff time will now be available for B&O tax enforcement, which will increase B&O revenue in 2013.

The forecast of non-current revenue for 2014 and later years has been reduced to reflect the expectation that the high level of refunds the City has experienced since 2011 will continue. The increase in refunds is due in part to increased taxpayer compliance with the state mandated apportionment and allocation procedures that took effect in 2008. The City Council added \$47,000 to the 2014 forecast to reflect additional revenue anticipated from the implementation of Initiative 502, the marijuana initiative.

Utility Business Tax - Private Utilities

The City levies a tax on the gross income derived from sales of utility services by privately owned utilities within Seattle. These services include telephone, steam, cable communications, natural gas, and refuse collection for businesses.

Natural gas prices are expected to increase, but remain historically low. The City levies a 6% utility business tax on gross sales of natural gas. The bulk of revenue from this tax is received from Puget Sound Energy (PSE). PSE's natural gas rates are approved by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC). Another tax is levied on consumers of gas delivered by private brokers. It is also assessed at 6% on gross sales.

Natural gas prices have been relatively stable of late after reaching a high of \$13 per million British Thermal Units (BTUs) in July 2008. Prices averaged \$2.6/mBTU for 2012 and are expected to average around \$4.5/mBTU from 2013 through 2014. Temperatures play a key role and are inversely related to natural gas usage and subsequent tax receipts.

Telecommunications industry continues to change. The utility business tax is levied on the gross income of telecommunication firms at a rate of 6%. After extraordinary growth over several consecutive years in the late 1990s, telecommunication tax revenue growth halted completely in 2002, and began declining in the fourth quarter of that year. A variety of forces – the lackluster economy, industry restructuring, and heightened competition – all served to force prices downward and reduce gross revenues. Technological changes, particularly Voice-over Internet Protocol (VoIP), which enables local and long-distance calling through broadband Internet connections, contribute to the uncertainties in this revenue stream.

All sectors of the industry have been affected to varying degrees by the recession as well as changes in consumer habits. Wireless revenues have been a source of growth as more and more consumers shift to cellular phones as their primary voice option. This growth has come at the expense of traditional telecom providers, from whom the City has seen steady declines in tax receipts. The recent proliferation of smartphones has been a double-edged sword for the City's tax base. While new smartphone users have added to the wireless tax revenue base, the

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increased use of data and Internet services which are not taxable have caused unexpected declines in the revenue streams. As more and more wireless phone users are using the devices for data transmission instead of voice or text applications, and telecom companies change their rate plans to respond to this consumer behavior, the City will continue to see tax revenue declines. 2011 revenue growth was negative over 2010 (-10.7%) because of artificially high receipts from audit payments and as a result of some wireless companies changing their revenue accounting practices to reflect the increased use of non-taxable data services. These accounting practices continue to evolve, leading to another year of negative growth in 2012 of -3.7%. Non-current revenues, those that are for prior periods stemming from re-filing or audit/refund payments, are expected to average \$825,000 over the current biennium. Because of this positive addition to revenues, 2013 and 2014 growth is expected to be flat.

Cable tax revenues show positive growth. The City has franchise agreements with cable television companies operating in Seattle. Under the current agreements, the City levies a 10% utility tax on the gross subscriber revenues of cable TV operators, which accounts for about 90% of the operators' total revenue. The City also collects B&O taxes on miscellaneous revenues not subject to the utility tax. The imposition of a 4.2% franchise fee makes funds available for cable-related public access purposes. This franchise fee is deposited into the City's Cable TV Franchise Fee Subfund.

Cable revenues have been growing, but with increased competition from satellite and internet television providers, the growth has been somewhat muted. Average annual growth for the 2013 – 2014 period is expected to be 2.3%, just above inflation.

Utility Business Tax - Public Utilities

The City levies a tax on most revenue from retail sales collected by City-owned utilities (Seattle City Light and Seattle Public Utilities). Tax rates range from a State-capped 6% on City Light up to a current 15.54% on the City Water Utility. There are no planned tax rate changes; therefore the revenues from the utilities are projected to remain fairly stable, with the exception of those utilities with changes in rate structure.

New pass-through rates from the Bonneville Power Administration for the current biennium. City Light sells excess power on the wholesale energy market. City Light energy production, almost exclusively hydro power, competes with natural gas in the wholesale market. For the 2010 fiscal year, the City Council authorized the creation of a rate stabilization fund for the utility funded with an as needed surcharge. The rate stabilization surcharge may be triggered during the second half of 2014, but is not assumed in the forecast. Average retail rates for 2013 and 2014 are up by 4.4% and 7.3% respectively over the prior year and new BPA rates charged to City Light which passes on those rates to end users. Tax revenues that accrue to the General Subfund will have annual increases of 3.4% in 2013 and 8.4% in 2014.

Water retail rate increases for 2013 and 2014. Rate increases have already been adopted by Council for the water utility in SPU through 2014. This will lead to tax revenue growth rates of 10.3% in 2013 and 4.7% in 2014.

Drainage and Wastewater rate increases mean higher tax revenue growth. Rates adopted by City Council through 2014 will yield tax receipts from these two utilities that will grow by 8.0% and 2.8% in 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Higher Solid Waste rates mean higher tax revenue growth. The utility tax rate on both City of Seattle and commercial solid waste service is currently 11.5%. Solid Waste rates have been adopted by the City Council through 2016 and along with increased economic activity, will lead to tax revenue growth rates of 7.1% and 3.8% in 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Admission Tax

The City imposes a 5% tax on admission charges to most Seattle entertainment events, the maximum allowed by state statute. This revenue source is highly sensitive to swings in attendance at athletic events. It is also

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dependent on economic conditions, as people's ability and desire to spend money on entertainment is influenced by the general prosperity in the region. Recently, entertainment venues have opened around the City increasing the size of the tax base.

20% of admissions tax revenues, excluding men's professional basketball, were dedicated to programs supported by the Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs (OACA). For 2010, the Mayor and Council agreed to increase this contribution to 75% based on the actual admission tax receipts from two years prior. As a result, OACA is fully funded by the admissions tax, except for money received from the 1% for Arts program. The forecasts in Figure 11 for admissions taxes reflect the full amount of tax revenue. The Office of Arts and Cultural Affairs section of this document provides further detail on the Office's use of Arts Account revenue from the admission tax and the implementation of this change.

Parking Meters/Traffic Permits

In spring 2004, the City of Seattle began replacing traditional parking meters with pay stations in various areas throughout the City. Pay stations are parking payment devices offering the public more convenient payment options, including credit cards and debit cards, for hourly on-street parking. Pay station technology also allows the City to adopt different pricing, time limit and other management parameters on different blocks throughout the city. In the same period, the City has increased the total number of parking spaces in the street right-of-way that are subject to fees and collected more data to measure occupancy, turn over and other characteristics of on-street parking. Now with around 2,200 pay stations controlling approximately 12,500 parking spaces, the overall objective of the program is to provide a more data-driven, outcome based management and price setting approach in pursuit of the expressed policy goals of 1 to 2 open spaces per block-face, reduced congestion, support of business districts and, as a by-product, reduced vehicle emissions and improved air quality.

One element of the performance based parking management program is greater use of the price signal to achieve management objectives. In 2007, SDOT extended pay station control over 2,160 previously non-paid spaces in the South Lake Union area. Under an experimental approach, multiple rates were implemented categorically for these spaces and were to be adjusted periodically to consistently achieve a desired occupancy rate in the area. This approach was extended citywide in 2009 with a three-tiered rate program, with rates varying according to parking demand by area of the city. Accompanying this change in policy, the maximum allowable hourly rate was increased from \$1.50 per hour to \$2.50 per hour to allow for rate setting flexibility.

The 2011 Adopted Budget included a further increase in the maximum allowable hourly rate from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per hour and an extension of paid evening parking hours from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. in 7 neighborhoods with high evening occupancy rates. As implemented in 2011, based on measured occupancy throughout the day, SDOT moved from the 3 tiered rate approach to more finely adapted rates by individual neighborhood. Between January and March 2011, on-street parking rates were increased in 4 neighborhoods and decreased in 11 neighborhoods relative to the 2011 Adopted Budget assumptions. The 2012 Adopted Budget went further, redefining the boundaries of parking areas as needed to set rates by neighborhood and where appropriate by sub-neighborhood areas according to occupancy data. It also adopted changes to time limits (from 2 to 4 hours) in 8 neighborhoods and sub-areas. The 2013 Adopted Budget made no further rate, boundary or time limit changes, but assumed full implementation of a pay-by-phone (PBP) payment program. PBP allows individuals to pay for parking by credit card using a smart phone or other smart device, via an account with the City's contracted PBP vendor. The 2014 Adopted Budget assumes status-quo parking rates throughout the City and one time limit change (from 2 to 4 hours) in the Uptown Core area.

The Department of Transportation's budget section provides further information about the parking management program. Each of the prescribed rate changes implemented in 2011 and 2012, as well as extending evening paid parking hours from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. or increasing time limits from 2 to 4 hours have affected on-street parking revenues. Simultaneously, beginning in October 2011, construction activity related to the Alaskan Way Viaduct replacement project and subsequently the Seawall replacement project began eliminating several blocks of on-street parking in the Pioneer Square and downtown waterfront area. Reconfiguration of the Mercer St. corridor and other road construction projects similarly will continue to reduce or alter, if only temporarily, available on-

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street parking in effected neighborhoods. Altogether, these changes and effects, including general improvement in demand experienced throughout 2012 and 2013, increase 2013 revenues in the 2014 Adopted Budget 7.6% over the 2013 Adopted Budget to \$36.7 million. 2014 revenues are projected to decrease slightly to \$36.4 million due to the loss of spaces along the waterfront.

Street Use and Traffic Permits. Traffic-related permit fees, such as meter hood service, commercial vehicle load zone, truck overload, gross weight and other permits, reversed a downward recessionary trend in 2011, ending 23.3 percent higher at \$2.33 million than 2010 actual revenues of \$1.83 million. 2012 revenues increased 55% to \$3.65 million. This increase is in response to increased economic activity in the service trades for example, but primarily increased construction activity, requiring increased numbers of meter hoods and vehicle overload permits. The 2014 Adopted Budget assumes meter hood and vehicle overload permit volumes stabilizing or declining slightly for 2013 and 2014. 2013 revenues are projected to fall to \$3.36 million and to \$3.17 million in 2014.

Court Fines

Historically, between 70% and 85% of fine revenues collected by the Seattle Municipal Court are from parking citations written by Seattle Police Department parking enforcement and traffic officers. Fines from photo enforcement in selected intersections and school zones now comprise approximately 10-15% of revenues and 10-12% comes from traffic and other tickets. Trends indicated decreases in parking citation volume through 2006. This was in part due to enforcement and compliance changes stemming from the introduction of parking pay station technology beginning in 2004. However, beginning in 2007 citation volume increased, in part due to changes in enforcement technology and strategies, but also to the addition of three Parking Enforcement Officers (PEOs) authorized as part of the South Lake Union parking pay station extension (described above in the Parking Meter section).

Demand for parking enforcement has also grown with changes in neighborhood development, parking design changes and enforcement programs in other parts of the City. The City has established several new Restricted Parking Zones (RPZs), especially around the new light-rail train stations through the Rainier Valley. In response, an additional 8 new PEOs were authorized in 2009, 7 in 2010, and 4 in 2011. Two of the four PEOs in 2011 were dedicated to enforcement activities related to the City's scofflaw boot program, which began July 5, 2011. The boot program utilizes mobile license plate recognition cameras and an immobilizing boot device that is attached to scofflaw vehicles, or those with 4 or more outstanding parking citations in collections.

An additional 8 PEOs were adopted for 2013 to compensate for the additional time anticipated to enforce compliance under the Seattle Department of Transportation's new pay-by-phone (PBP) program (see also descriptions in the Seattle Police Department and Transportation Department sections). The PBP program, allows the public to pay for parking with their cell phones or other mobile device. Absent an issued pay sticker, PBP will require PEOs to verify payment compliance for all vehicles without a pay sticker or with an expired sticker. The 2013 Adopted and 2014 Endorsed Budgets assumed the PEOs would accomplish this with their handheld ticketing devices (HHTs) via a wireless connection to a database on a central server. Due to connectivity issues related to the aging HHTs, this additional enforcement step could add up to 30 seconds on average per checked vehicle to current enforcement practice. SPD will replace the current class of HHTs in 2014, which will improve connectivity and reduce the time to enforce.

The City began PBP service in July 2013 in the downtown core with PEOs using smartphones to verify compliance rather than the existing HHTs. Full city-wide roll out will continue through October 2013, which is several months delayed from original forecast expectations. Altogether, the delay in implementation and using smartphones for enforcement are assumed to lessen the negative effect on enforcement efficiency, assumed in the 2013 Adopted and 2014 Endorsed Budgets.

In 2009, the City received \$27.2 million in court fines and forfeitures, including \$4.7 million from the expanded red light camera enforcement program, which grew from 6 camera locations to 18 in the last quarter of 2008 and to nearly 30 total locations in early 2009. Revenues in 2010 were \$29.8 million with approximately \$4.8 million from

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red light camera enforcement. Revenues in 2011 were \$31.4 million with \$4.53 million from red light cameras. The 2012 Adopted Budget assumed addition of 6 more camera locations and 4 school zone speed camera locations and approximately \$1 million in additional revenues. Installation of the cameras was delayed with the school zone speed cameras becoming operational in December 2012.

The 2014 Adopted Budget projects total camera enforcement revenues at \$9.9 million in 2013 and \$13.3 million in 2014. Of these amounts \$6.2 million in 2013 and \$8.6 million in 2014 are attributable to school zone speed cameras. The 2014 Adopted Budget assumes an increase in the number of school zone speed camera locations from the original 4 locations to a total of 15 locations by the end of 2014. Per Council action beginning in 2014 the school zone camera revenues will be deposited into a separate fund and will no longer appear in the General Subfund table. Total Fines and Forfeitures revenues for 2013 are estimated at \$39.0 million, an increase from \$32.9 million in the 2013 Adopted Budget due largely to the greater than anticipated performance of the school zone cameras, but also to the diminished effects of the PBP program. For 2014, Fine and Forfeiture revenues are projected at \$34.4 million in the 2014 Adopted Budget. The large decrease across years is due to the removal from the General Subfund of school zone camera revenues in 2014.

Interest Income

Through investment of the City's cash pool in accordance with state law and the City's own financial policies, the General Subfund receives interest and investment earnings on cash balances attributable to several of the City's funds or subfunds that are affiliated with general government activities. Many other City funds are independent, retaining their own interest and investment earnings. Interest and investment income to the General Subfund varies widely, subject to significant fluctuations in cash balances and changes in earnings rates dictated by economic and financial market conditions.

As a result of the financial crisis in 2008, borrowing rates have fallen precipitously across the board. These rates remained low in 2009-2012 and the Federal Reserve has committed to keeping interest rates low through 2014. The annual yield for 2013 and 2014 is expected to be 0.71% and 0.85% respectively. Current estimates for General Subfund interest and investment earnings are \$1.5 million in 2013 and \$1.8 million in 2014.

Revenue from Other Public Entities

Washington State shares revenues with Seattle. The State of Washington distributes a portion of tax and fee revenue directly to cities. Specifically, portions of revenues from the State General Fund, liquor receipts (both profits and excise taxes), and motor vehicle fuel excise taxes, are allocated directly to cities. Revenues from motor vehicle fuel excise taxes are dedicated to street maintenance expenditures and are deposited into the City's Transportation Fund. Revenues from the other taxes are deposited into the City's General Subfund.

The State's budget leads to small declines in Criminal Justice revenues. The City receives funding from the State for criminal justice programs. The State provides these distributions out of its General Fund. These revenues are allocated on the basis of population and crime rates relative to statewide averages. For the 2012 and 2013 state budgets, these distributions were cut by 3.4% in each year, leading to small declines in the revenue stream for Seattle.

State budget reduces liquor related revenues to cities. Cities in the state of Washington typically receive two liquor related revenues from the state. One is related to the liquor excise tax on sales of spirits and the other is a share in the State Liquor Board's profits accrued from the operation from their monopoly on spirits sales. The state no longer holds the monopoly in liquor sales in the state due to the passing of Initiative 1183 in November of 2011. The initiative guaranteed the cities would continue to receive distributions in an amount equal to or greater than what they received from liquor board profits prior to the implementation of the initiative as well as an additional \$10 million to be shared annually. There was no guarantee concerning liquor excise taxes. In recent budgets the state has eliminated, on a temporary basis, the sharing of liquor excise taxes. Partial distributions will resume in the 3rd quarter of 2013. The sale of state liquor stores led to a one-time distribution of \$1.3 million to Seattle in

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2012 for an expected total of \$7.6 million. Liquor related revenues for 2013 will be \$5.9 million and \$6.4 million in 2014. The revenues should have stabilized by 2015, barring any additional changes from the state.

Service Charges and Reimbursements

Internal service charges reflect current administrative structure. In 1993, the City Council adopted a resolution directing the City to allocate a portion of central service expenses of the General Subfund to City utilities and certain other departments not supported by the General Subfund. The intent is to allocate a fair share of the costs of centralized general government services to the budgets of departments supported by revenues that are largely self-determined. These allocations are executed in the form of payments to the General Subfund from these independently supported departments. The former Department of Executive Administration (DEA) has merged with the former Fleets & Facilities Department (FFD) into the Department of Finance and Administrative Services (FAS). This means that central service charges that accrued to the General subfund to support the former DEA's work now go directly to FAS's operating fund. More details about these cost allocations and methods are detailed in the Cost Allocation section of this budget.

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers. Occasionally, transfers from departments to the General Subfund take place to pay for specific programs that would ordinarily be executed by a general government department or to capture existing unreserved fund balances. A detailed list of these transfers is included in the General Subfund revenue table found in the Funds, Subfunds, and Other section.

In ratifying the 2014 Budget, it is the intent of the City Council and the Mayor to authorize the transfer of unencumbered, unreserved fund balances from the funds listed in the General Subfund revenue table to the General Subfund.

Revenue Overview

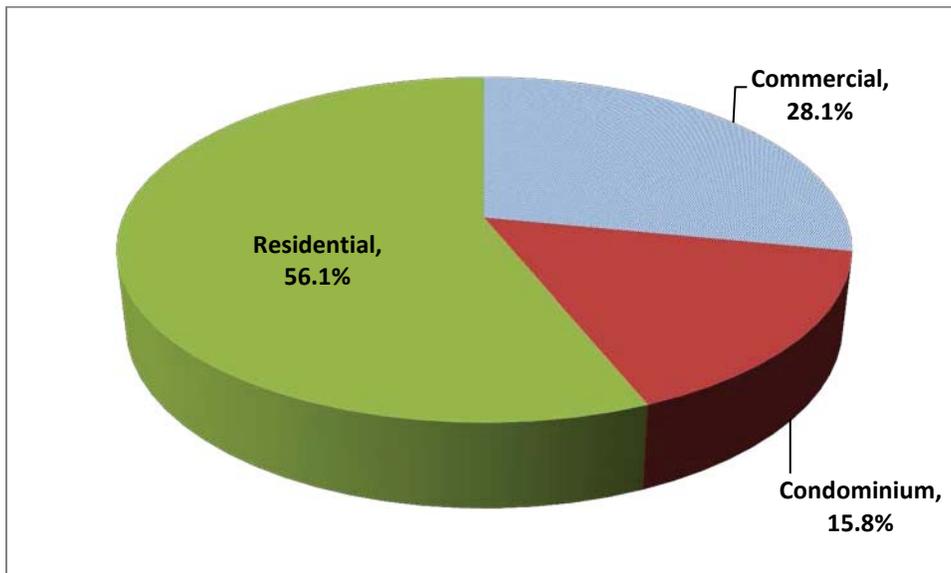
Cumulative Reserve Subfund – Real Estate Excise Tax

The Cumulative Reserve Subfund resources are used primarily for the maintenance and development of City general government capital facilities. These purposes are supported mainly by revenues from the Real Estate Excise Tax (REET), but also, to a lesser degree, by the proceeds from certain property sales and rents, street vacation revenues, General Subfund transfers, and interest earnings on subfund balances.

The REET is levied by the City at a rate of 0.5% on sales of real estate measured by the full selling price. Because the tax is levied on transactions, the amount of revenue that the City receives from REET is determined by both the volume and value of transactions.

Over time, 56.1% of the City's REET tax base has come from the sale of residential properties, which include single-family homes, duplexes, and triplexes. Commercial sales, which include apartments with four units or more, account for 28.1% of the tax base, and condominiums constitute the remaining 15.8% (see Figure 17).

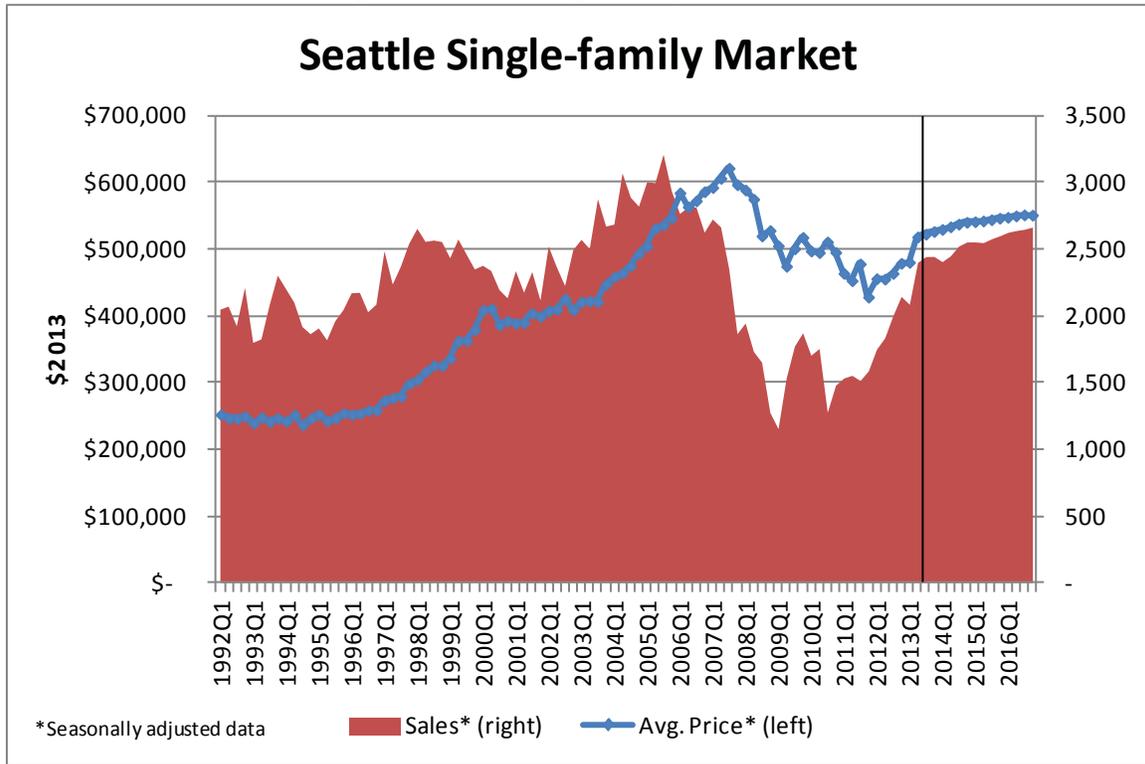
Figure 17. Value of Seattle Real Estate Transactions by Property Type, 1982 - 2012



The residential market has picked up. The value of Seattle real estate transactions (the REET tax base) increased at an average annual rate of 13.1% between 1982 and 2007, a period when Seattle area inflation averaged only 3.4% per year. Growth was particularly strong during the recent boom years, fuelled by low interest rates and a growing economy. 2008 saw the national property bust that started in late 2005 come to Seattle. The REET tax base declined 50.7% from 2007 to 2008, and continued to decline by 23.4% into 2009. The decline was felt across all three real estate categories. 2010 saw small growth of 3.7% over 2009. 2011 had improved numbers especially in the commercial market with a number of large downtown office buildings changing hands. This provided 27.4% growth in REET over 2010. The commercial market continued to expand in 2012 with another significant year of transactions similar to 2007 with sector growth of 142.7% over 2011 with total REET growing by 65.9%. 2013 has so far seen a sharp increase in both the number of single-family homes changing hands and their average prices (see Figure 18). Transaction volumes are at levels not seen since 2007 prior to the downturn. Because commercial activity was so pronounced in 2012, total REET receipts are expected to fall from 2012 by -6.9%. 2014 should see positive growth again of 9.2%.

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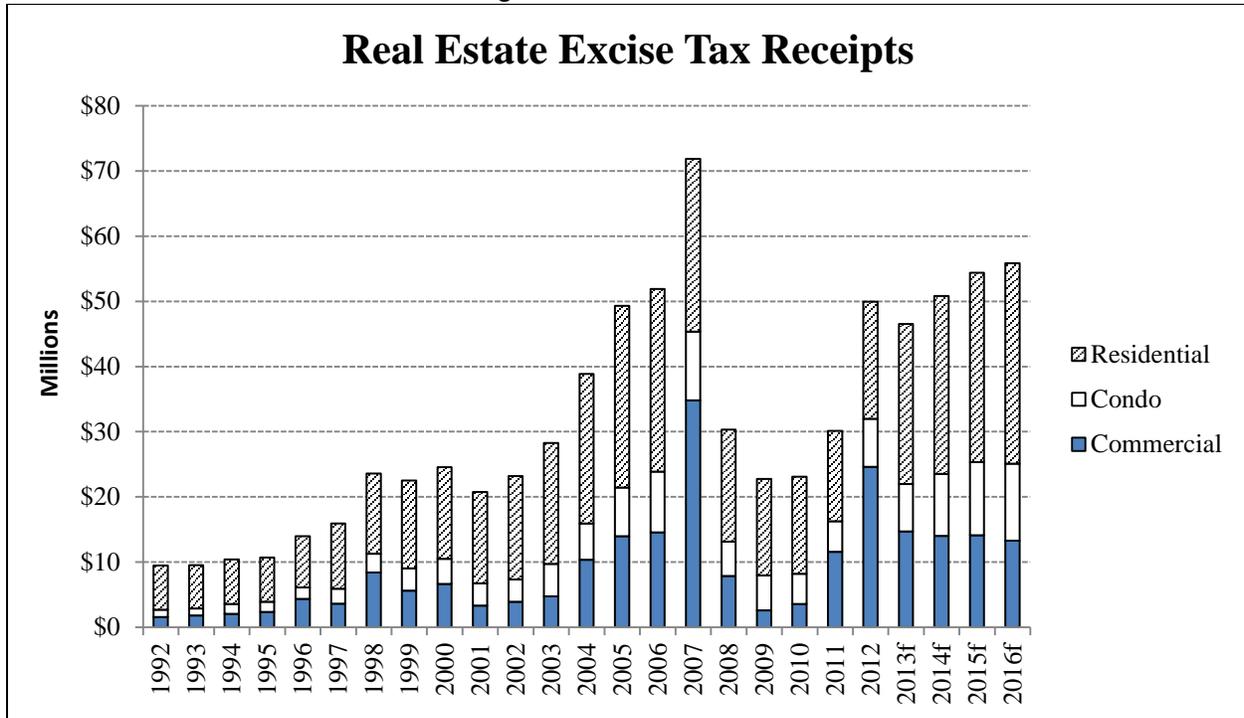
Figure 18. Seattle Single-family Home Sales



The volatility of REET is reflected by the fact that despite a 9.6% average annual growth rate, the REET tax base declined in nine years during the period 1982 – 2012. This volatility is largely the result of changes in sales volumes, which are sensitive to shifts in economic conditions and movements in interest rates; average prices tend to be more stable over time. That price stability was severely compromised in the downturn as Seattle area prices for residential properties fell 31.0% from their peak, according to the Case/Shiller Home Price Index. Commercial activity tends to be more volatile than the residential market, in part because the sale of a handful of expensive properties can result in significant swings in the value of commercial sales from one year to the next, as was seen in 2007 and more recently in 2011 and 2012.

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Figure 19. REET Revenues



Transportation Fund – Bridging the Gap Revenue Sources

The Transportation Fund is the primary operating fund whose resources support the management, maintenance, design, and construction of the City’s transportation infrastructure. The fund receives revenues and resources from a variety of sources: General Subfund transfers, distributions from the State’s Motor Vehicle Fuel tax, state and federal grants, service charges, user fees, bond proceeds, and several other sources more fully presented in the Transportation Department section of this budget document. In September 2006, the City and the voters of Seattle approved the nine-year Phase One of the 20-year Bridging the Gap program aimed at overcoming the City’s maintenance backlog and making improvements to the bicycle, pedestrian, bridge, and roadway infrastructure. The foundation of the program was establishing three additional revenue sources: a levy lid lift (Ordinance 122232), a commercial parking tax (Ordinance 122192), and a business transportation, or employee hours tax (Ordinance 122191).

The transportation lid lift is a nine-year levy authorized under RCW 84.55.050 to be collected from 2007 through 2015. The lid lift provides a stable revenue stream that raised \$40.3 million in 2011 and \$41.0 million in 2012. For 2013 and 2014, the 2014 Adopted Budget includes lid lift revenues of \$41.8 million and \$42.7 million respectively.

The commercial parking tax is a tax on the act or privilege of parking a motor vehicle in a commercial parking lot within the City that is operated by a commercial parking business. The tax rate was initially established at 5% effective July 1, 2007. As approved in the authorizing legislation, the rate increased on July 1, 2008 to 7.5%, and then to 10% on July 1, 2009. The tax yielded \$24.1 million in 2010. The commercial parking tax rate increased to 12.5 percent January 1, 2011 and generated \$28.2 million. The tax raised \$31.2 million in 2012. Commercial Parking Tax revenue is forecast to increase to \$32.7 million in 2013 and \$33.2 million in 2014. As noted, the original 10% commercial parking tax was established as part of the Bridging the Gap transportation program. The additional revenues from the 2.5% increase are authorized to fund a variety of transportation purposes, which are described in the Department of Transportation’s section of this budget.

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The business transportation tax (or employee hours tax) was a tax levied and collected from every firm for the act or privilege of engaging in business activities within the City of Seattle. The amount of the tax was based on the number of hours worked in Seattle or, alternatively, on a full-time equivalent employee basis. The tax rate per hour was \$0.01302, which is equivalent to \$25 per full-time employee working at least 1,920 hours annually. Several exemptions and deductions were provided in the authorizing ordinance. Most notably, a deduction was offered for those employees who regularly commuted to work by means other than driving a motor vehicle alone. The tax raised \$4.8 million in 2008 and \$5.9 million in 2009. The tax was eliminated effective in 2010. This decision was supported by the performance of the commercial parking tax, the difficult economic situation facing businesses, and the costs to businesses and the City of administering the tax.

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Figure 20. Seattle City Tax Rates

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Property Taxes (Dollars per \$1,000 of Assessed Value)					
General Property Tax	\$1.55	\$1.78	\$1.87	\$1.97	\$1.90
Families & Education	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.27	0.27
Parks and Open Space	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20
Low Income Housing	0.03	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17
Fire Facilities	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.06	
Transportation	0.27	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.35
Pike Place Market	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10
Library					0.14
Emergency Medical Services	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Low Income Housing (Special Levy)	0.06				
City Excess GO Bond	0.13	.014	0.15	0.15	0.14
Retail Sales and Use Tax	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%
Business and Occupation Tax					
Retail/Wholesale	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%
Manufacturing/Extracting	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%
Printing/Publishing	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%	0.215%
Service, other	0.415%	0.415%	0.415%	0.415%	0.415%
International Finance	0.415%	0.150%	0.150%	0.150%	0.150%
City of Seattle Public Utility Business Taxes					
City Light	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
City Water	19.87%	19.87%*	15.54%	15.54%	15.54%
City Drainage	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%
City Wastewater	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
City Solid Waste	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%
City of Seattle Private Utility B&O Tax Rates					
Cable Communications (not franchise fee)	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Telephone	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Natural Gas	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Steam	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Commercial Solid Waste	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%
Franchise Fees					
Cable Franchise Fee	4.20%	4.20%	4.40%	4.40%	4.40%
Admission and Gambling Taxes					
Admissions tax	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Amusement Games (less prizes)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Bingo (less prizes)	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Punchcards/Pulltabs	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

*The 19.87% rate was effective March 31, 2009, and includes a temporary surcharge to respond to a court decision. This surcharge expired on December 31, 2010.