



## **Agenda**

**5-5:10pm**: Welcome; Public Comment

**5:10-5:20pm:** Meeting Overview; Questions from the Last Meeting

**5:20-6:00pm**: SDOT Presentation on Levy Portfolio Management

6:00pm-6:50pm: Discussion on Transparency and Accountability

6:50pm-7:00pm: Wrap Up and Look-Ahead to Next Meetings

## **Public Comment**

## **Purpose of Today's Meeting**

 Learn about how SDOT manages and plans for the \$1.55 billion Seattle Transportation Levy portfolio

Understand ways you can learn about levy performance

 Begin to develop shared understanding of transparency and accountability

## What we are hoping you'll do today

•Ask questions!

•In this context, share what transparency and accountability mean to you and how you'd like it to show up in the LOC

 Begin thinking about how you can use this information to fulfill your LOC role

## **City Staff Introductions**

Mayor's Office

Armand Shahbazian



Chief of Staff, Government Relations, Equity, Communications

**Dan Anderson** 

Megan Hoyt



**Chris Godwin** 

**Darby DuComb** 



Joanna Hankamer



## Answering questions from last meeting

 Thank you for filling out the reflection surveys in your onboarding materials!

• If you have not, please fill out by August 31.

• We will aim to answer as many of the questions posed in those surveys as we can, both in this and future meetings.

# How SDOT manages and plans for the \$1.55 billion Seattle Transportation Levy portfolio

Project and Program Delivery



## Reminder: What is the Levy Annual Delivery Plan?





Published January 31, 2025



- ✓ Public document which you reviewed as part of your July onboarding
- ✓ Shows a list of work funded with Seattle Transportation Levy dollars that SDOT expects to progress in that year
- ✓ Includes how much funding is appropriated to each program area

## **Levy Delivery Plan**

#### **Appendix A: Estimated 2025 Levy Investments**

1: Vision Zero, School and Neighborhood Safety: Make targeted and community-requested improvements to streets, sidewalks, intersections, and crossings to reduce traffic collisions, severe injuries, and fatalities. Program Cumulative Estimated Levy Investments 2025 Estimated Levy Investments Vision Zero (1.1) Safety redesign projects on up to 12 (1.1) VISION ZERO CORRIDOR PROJECTS ON HIGH INJURY NETWORKS corridors on the High Injury Network Start Construction: Program 40 high-collision locations S Henderson St Safety Corridor (1.3) Leading pedestrian intervals at 280 intersections Start Design: (1.4) Traffic calming on 50 corridors Rainier Ave S Safety Corridor (North Segment) Renton Ave S Safety Corridor Anticipated initial Vision Zero projects on: Aurora Ave N Start Planning: N/NE 85th St 12th Ave S Safety Corridor Projects S Othello St S Jackson St Safety Corridor N 105th St/Holman Rd NW S Othello St/S Myrtle St Safety Corridor Dexter Ave N Spring St Safety Corridor Lake City Way NE 4th Ave S (1.2) HIGH-COLLISION SAFETY PROJECTS MLK Jr Way S Start Construction: Rainier Ave S 1st Ave S and S Spokane St Lakeside Ave S at Lake Washington 5th Ave and Marion St Blvd 5th Ave and Pike St N/NE 50th St E Marginal Way S and S Dawson St (Phase 1) Other projects as identified in Vision NE Northgate Way and 1st Ave NE Zero work plans Broadway and E Pike St Broadway and E Union St Burke-Gilman Trail and 30th Ave NE Eastlake Ave E and Fuhrman Ave E Harvard Ave and E Pike St

## What informs the Levy Annual Delivery Plan?



 Delivering a Levy-funded project requires constant coordination

 The larger or more complex the project, the more coordination is required and the more risks it faces to its schedule, cost, etc.

## Contractor vs. Crew-Delivered Projects

	Contractor-Delivered	Crew-Delivered
Project cost	\$150,000 or more (legal requirement)	Any maintenance work; new capital projects under \$150,000
Who constructs	Contractors hired by SDOT	SDOT staff
Level and type of community outreach/engagement	Multiyear structured engagement process; multiple opportunities for feedback about project elements in addition to informing during construction	Varies; shorter effort focused on engaging community about the project prior to and during construction
Length of time project takes (from project definition to project completion)	2 to 5+ years (Construction could be several months to 3+ years)	Several months to several years (Construction could be as short as 1 day up to several months)
Complexity	Higher	Lower
Level of risk to project schedule	Higher	Lower
Example of type of projects	Large repaving project Some protected bike lanes	Sidewalk safety repair Neighborhood Greenways

## Levy Delivery - Small Project Example



### **Program: Pothole Repairs**

**Program Area: Street Maintenance and Modernization** 

- Projects identified through customer service requests
- Routine work
- Most filled within 72 hours
- Completed in one day
- Lower cost

## Levy Delivery - Medium Project Example



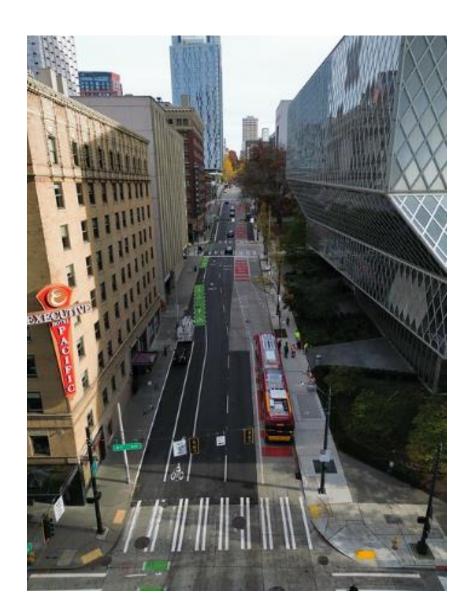


### **Program: Paving Spot Repair**

**Program Area: Street Maintenance and Modernization** 

- Projects identified through known need/street or pavement condition, customer request, known priority due to how street is used (such as for transit or freight vehicles)
- Increased design complexity and coordination
- Projects are planned in a given year to be completed for the following year
- Completed across one or several days

## Levy Delivery - Large Project Example

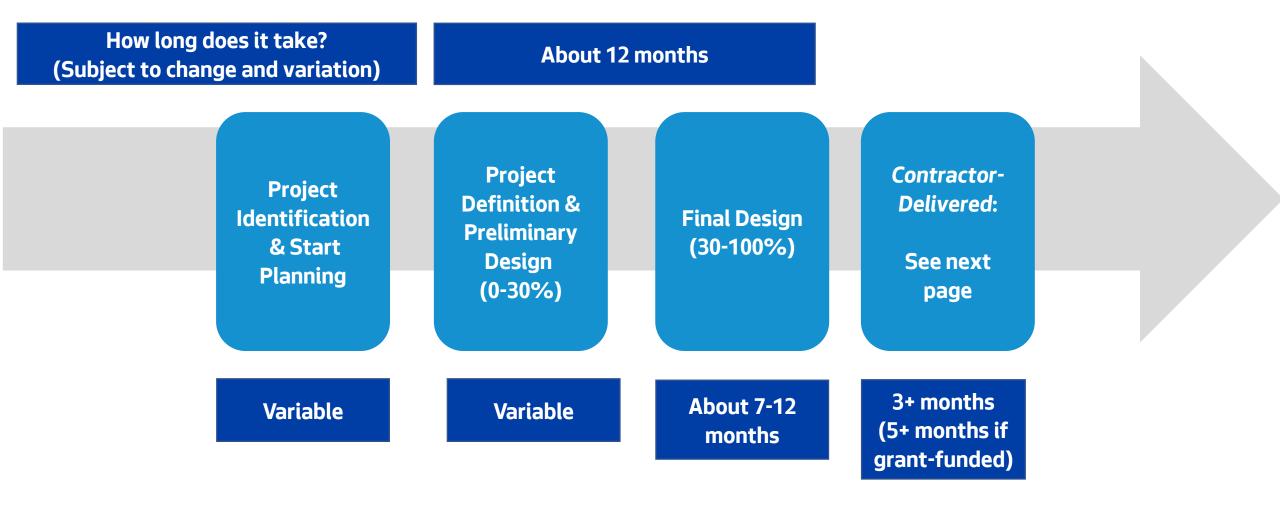


## **Program: Street Repaving and Design**

**Program Area: Street Maintenance and Modernization** 

- Projects identified through Seattle
   Transportation Plan and previously, other master plans; known partnership opportunities
- Projects planned and designed over several years
- Constructed over several years (sometimes over 7 years from project conception to completion)
- To minimize repeated impacts to nearby community, often combined with Seattle Public Utilities and/or Seattle City Light projects such as water main replacement or underground utility work

## **Project Delivery Process**



#### **Contractor-Delivered Project - Advertisement to Construction Start Process**

How long does it take? (Subject to change and variation) **About 4+ months Award** Bid **Execution Opening** Review Advertisement Contract bidder documents Bids opened qualifications & analyzed signed Request to Award Contractor Internal Pre-Construction Speed types submittals construction 3-5 weeks 1 month construction and baseline created kick-off **Start** 2-3 weeks meeting schedule meeting 1 month

## **Questions?**

# How SDOT manages and plans for the \$1.55 billion Seattle Transportation Levy portfolio

Managing Revenues and Spending

## For larger projects, often the budget is not equal to the spending forecast

## Adopted Budget

New appropriation for a program in current year



#### **Carryforward**

Unspent budget from prior year now available in the current year



#### **Revised Budget**

(may contain budget supplements)

Total funding available for a program during the year

Includes **revenues**from Levy property
tax collection, other
local funding, and any
leveraged funds (i.e.
grants)



## **Spending Forecast**

How much of the funding we expect to **spend** in that year

Can be more or less than the **Budget** 

It is normal to not spend the exact amount of the budget in a given year for our larger projects



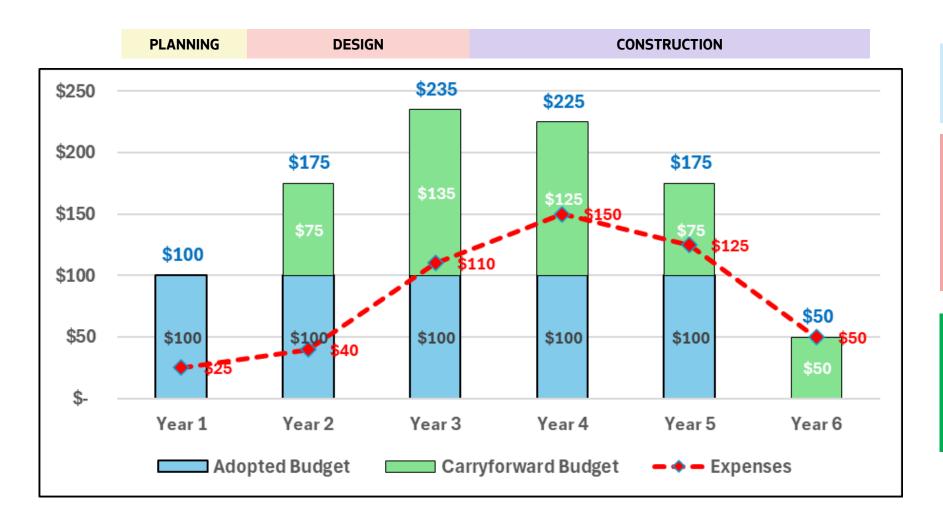
## What types of projects are likely to have differences between revenues and spending?

• We receive funding on a regular schedule - \$190M annually in levy revenues, for example.

- However, project spending varies year to year depending on the current phase (planning/design/construction).
- Projects with higher risks to schedules, such as contractor delivered capital projects, vs. operations/maintenance work (sidewalk repairs, bridge repairs, etc.) are more likely to see variation.

## What if we have budget leftover at the end of the year?

Example of relationship between adopted/carryforward budget in a single project Scenario - Program receives \$500 over 5 years (\$100/year)



Total Annual Budget = Adopted + Carryforward

In years when expenses are **greater** than adopted budget (Years 3-6), carryforward **decreases** the following year.

In years when expenses are **less** than adopted budget (Year 1-2), carryforward **increases** the following year.



## Goals of Managing Levy Project Delivery

We can...



Identify and respond to risks, issues, and changes confidently & quickly



Align incoming Levy revenues with project delivery schedules



Track Levy delivery status and make adjustments as needed



Plan resources efficiently



Improve our processes to better plan and track progress on Levy delivery



Report progress to the public



## In summary, we hope you feel more informed about:

- •How projects get planned for, delivered, and reported on, so you know:
  - How we stay on track and address unexpected issues
  - How we track progress towards commitments to voters

- The varying costs, timelines, and level of risk associated with projects, so you know:
  - Why projects may get delayed or cost more than expected
  - When to be concerned about project delivery, and when changes can be expected

## What questions do you have?

How can you can use this information to fulfill your LOC role?

## Discussion: Transparency and Accountability

Current ways we focus on transparency and accountability

How do we collect data and report on Levy-funded work?

We:

 Collect list of what deliverables were completed each quarter

 Will update reporting dashboard annually with list of deliverables & produce annual reports

(you will learn more about the dashboard in a future meeting)

•Highlight levy achievements across channels including blog posts, email newsletters, social media, and press releases



by Ethan Bancroft on March 13, 2025

East Marginal Way S upgrades include new bike lanes for safer travel, while keeping freight moving - check out our progress

## The Cycle of Levy Delivery & Reporting

**January-March** 

**Develop Levy annual report** for prior year.

in January.

**October-December** 

**Data collection** for prior quarter of Levy delivery.

**Finalize** Levy Delivery Plan for the following year.

April-June

Data collection for prior quarter of Levy delivery.

Begin developing Levy
Delivery Plan for the
following year.

#### Throughout the year, we are always:

 Planning, designing, and constructing Levy-funded projects

(good weather is the height of construction season)

- Tracking status of Levy deliverables
- Collecting data/sharing highlights of what we have completed with Levy dollars

**July-September** 

**Data collection** for prior quarter of Levy delivery.

Continue developing the Levy Delivery Plan for the following year.

# How will we work towards our goal to be transparent with & accountable to the LOC?

Hold regular meetings

Share progress on levy delivery and spending regularly through levy dashboard/ presentations

Host meetings at project sites

Offer support in accessing auditing resources as needed

Introduce you to levy program owners and provide detailed overviews of levy programs in future meetings

Offer support in developing subcommittees, where you can dive deeper on certain topics

Have 1:1 conversations with you as needed



## What is the LOC's auditing function?

**\$1M** available for the 8-year life of levy allocated to provide auditing and professional services support for the Levy Oversight Committee

First step when deciding to audit would be connecting with the Seattle Office of City Auditor

City Auditor may conduct the audit or examination, or may recommend an outside body depending on scope/capacity

#### You as the LOC may want to use a levy-related audit in the future when you:

Identify projects or programs at **highest risk** for not meeting commitments to voters

Need to make a recommendation on usage of levy funds

Need to make a recommendation on **levy performance** at the end of the levy

Feel like you need another layer of analysis on a topic

# What are some other methods of SDOT oversight/communication with public?

Some examples include:

✓ Other Advisory Boards/Committees/Workgroups: Freight, Bicycle, Pedestrian, Transit, School Traffic Safety, Transportation Equity Workgroup.

- √ Financial audits
- ✓ Auditing/reviews we perform on our contractors/consultants
- ✓ Auditing/reviews associated with grants we receive

IMPORTANT! Modal boards and public outreach processes typically focus on scope of individual projects, whereas LOC focuses on the levy portfolio as a whole & legislated commitments to voters

✓ **Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964:** Reporting/compliance on nondiscrimination in programs and activities

## Discussion: Transparency and Accountability

#### 5 minutes:

Reflect/journal on the questions and write your answer on a post-it note. You may have already completed this as part of your onboarding work.

- What does transparency and accountability look like to you?
- What is one way you want to see this show up in the LOC?

Stick post-it note on your table. Feel free to look at others' post-its.

After this exercise, we will ask you to share one reflection with the group.

## Discussion: Transparency and Accountability

What does transparency and accountability look like to you?

What is one way you want to see this show up in the LOC?

Please share one reflection (in reverse alphabetical order by first name)

Zach Burton		
Wes Mills		
Tyler Vasquez		
Steven Pumphrey		
Saroja Reddy		
Nafiso Samatar		
Lynda Firey-Oldroyd		
Lucy Sloman		
Harrison Jerome		
Kaid Ni Ray-Tipton		
Jack Whisner		
Jack Brand		
Geri Poor		
Councilmember Rob Saka		
(delegate Ian Griswold)		
Chase Kitchen		
Alex Hudson		
34 Department of		

## What you can expect over the next few months

(Individual meeting topics may change as needed)

No September meeting
Optional social on September
16 from 4-6pm at Stoup
Brewing in Capitol Hill

Tuesday, October 7
5-7pm
Hybrid Meeting

**Levy Equity Workplan Presentation** 

Tuesday, November 4
5-7pm
Hybrid Meeting

**Levy Reporting** 

Tuesday, December 2
5-7pm
In Person Meeting

**LOC Charter Development** 



## Thank you!