

Introduction

The City of Seattle and its more than 13,000 employees build and maintain infrastructure, provide utility service, support the needs of the city’s residents, and create recreational, cultural, and other enriching opportunities. In providing excellent service, these employees use and maintain dozens of city-owned properties, a fleet of vehicles ranging from fire trucks to golf carts, and equipment and facilities necessary to complete the City’s mission.

Budgeting for a large organization with many functions is a crucial and complex process. A proposed budget requires solid forecasts on items which are constantly changing (such as the price of fuel), economic strength (as it impacts tax revenues, among other budgetary components), and demand for services (from electric and water utility service, to parking meters, and access to parks/library services).

This book is designed to provide clear and accurate information on the budgetary process, estimated revenue streams, and a basic description of departmental needs and spending.

City of Seattle Budget Process

In its simplest terms, the City budget is proposed by the Mayor (Executive), checked for compliance with the law (City Attorney), and amended and passed by the City Council (Legislative) before returning to the Mayor for his or her approval and signature. The budget itself is composed of two main documents: the operating budget and the capital improvement program (CIP) budget. The operating budget is primarily composed of expenditures required by the City to deliver the day-to-day array of City services. The CIP budget consists of large expenditures on infrastructure and other capital projects.

Charts summarizing the City’s budget process and organization can be found at the end of this section.

Budget Preparation

The budgeting process begins early each year as departments assess needs and budget forecasters work to estimate revenues and costs. Operating budget preparation is based on the establishment of a current services or “baseline” budget. Current service levels are analyzed to determine the cost of continuing programs and services the City provided in the previous year, in addition to previous commitments that will affect costs in the next year, such as a voter-approved levy for new park facilities, as well as labor agreements and changes in health care, insurance, and cost-of-living- adjustments for City employees.

During the budget preparation period, the Office of Economic and Revenue Forecasts (OERF), in conjunction with the City Budget Office (CBO) makes two General Fund revenue forecasts, one in April and one in August. Both are used to determine whether the City’s projected revenues are sufficient to meet the projected costs of the current services budget. If revenues are not sufficient to cover the cost of current services, the City must identify changes to close the gap – either through reductions or increased revenues or a combination of both. If the revenue forecast shows that additional resources are available, then the budget process identifies new or expanded programs to meet the evolving demands for City services. Regardless, the City is required by state law to prepare a balanced budget.

In April, departments prepare and submit Budget Memos to CBO for analysis and mayoral consideration. The Mayor’s Office reviews and provides direction to departments on the Budget Memos, giving direction on items they should include in their formal budget submittal. In early June, CBO receives departmental

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operating budget and CIP submittals, including all position (employee) changes. Mayoral review and evaluation of department submittals takes place through the end of August. CBO, in conjunction with individual departments, then finalizes the operating and CIP budgets.

In late September, the Mayor submits the proposed budget and CIP to the City Council. In addition to the budget documents, CBO prepares supporting legislation and other related documents.

The City Council then conducts public hearings and holds committee meetings in open session to discuss budget requests with department representatives and CBO staff. Councilmembers then recommend specific budget actions for consideration by their colleagues.

During the budget review process, the City Council may choose to explain its budget actions further by developing statements of legislative intent and budget guidance statements for future budget action. Intent statements describe the Council's expectations in making budget decisions and generally require affected departments to report back to the City Council on results.

After completing the public hearing and deliberative processes the City Council votes to adopt the budget, incorporating its desired budget changes, in late November. The Mayor can choose to approve the Council's budget, veto it, or let it become law without mayoral signature. The Mayor must veto the entire budget or none of it, as there is no line-item veto in Seattle. Copies of budget documents are available for public inspection at the CBO offices, at the Seattle Public Library, and on the Internet at <http://www.seattle.gov/budget>.

During the year, the City may have a need to change the adopted budget to respond to evolving needs. The City makes such changes through supplemental budget appropriation ordinances. A majority of the City Council may, by ordinance, eliminate, decrease, or re-appropriate any unspent appropriations during the year. The City Council, generally with a three-fourths vote, may also increase appropriations from available money to meet necessary expenditures that were not foreseeable earlier. Additional unforeseeable appropriations related to settlement of claims, emergency conditions, or laws enacted since passage of the annual operating budget ordinance require approval by a two-thirds vote of the City Council. Absent such changes, departments are legally required to stay within their annual budget appropriation.

Reader's Guide

This reader's guide describes the structure of the budget book and outlines its content. The budget book is designed to present budget information in an accessible and transparent manner – the way decision-makers consider the various proposals. It is designed to help residents, media, and City officials more easily understand and participate in the budget deliberations.

A companion document, the 2023-2028 Proposed Capital Improvement Program (CIP), identifies expenditures and fund sources associated with the development and rehabilitation of major City facilities/infrastructure, such as streets, parks, utilities, and buildings over the next six years. The CIP also shows the City's financial contribution to projects owned and operated by other jurisdictions or institutions. The CIP fulfills the budgeting and financial requirements of the Capital Facilities Element of Seattle's Comprehensive Plan by providing detailed information on the capacity impact of new and improved capital facilities.

The 2023-2024 Proposed Budget and 2023-2028 Proposed CIP can also be found online at the City Budget Office's webpage. In addition to PDF files containing the Proposed Budget and Proposed CIP, the site contains department-customized expenditures and revenues.

The 2023-2024 Proposed Budget

This document is a description of the proposed spending plan for 2023. It contains the following elements:

- **Proposed Budget Executive Summary** – A narrative describing the current economy, highlighting key factors relevant in developing the budget document, and how the document addresses the Mayor's priorities;
- **Summary Tables** – a set of tables that inventory and summarize expected revenues and spending for 2023;
- **General Fund Revenue Overview** – a narrative describing the City's General Fund revenues, or those revenues available to support general government purposes, and the factors affecting the level of resources available to support City spending;
- **Selected Financial Policies** – a description of the policies that govern the City's approach to revenue estimation, debt management, expenditure projections, maintenance of fund balances, and other financial responsibilities;
- **Departmental Budgets** – City department-level descriptions of significant policy and program changes from the 2022 Adopted Budget, the services provided, and the spending levels proposed to attain these results;
- **Appendix** – an array of supporting documents including long-range financial plans, summary of cost allocation factors for internal City services; a summary of position changes by department contained in the 2023 Proposed Budget; and a glossary.