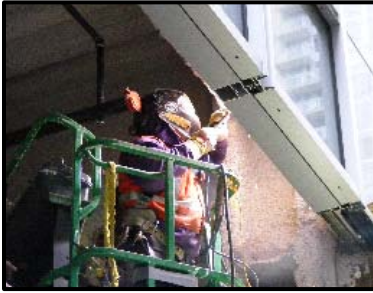




SEATTLE JOBS FORWARD

Putting people to work. Boosting our local economy.



Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels announces **Seattle Jobs Forward**, a package of immediate local action to create more than 1,500 direct jobs and boost Seattle's economy in 2009 and 2010. This package accelerates \$315 million in local projects to put people to work right away.

Mayor Nickels proposes accelerating **transportation and infrastructure** projects, such as paving, sidewalk and utility improvements. The Mayor led the effort to secure funding for fixing **Mercer Street** and widening the **Spokane Street Viaduct**, two projects that will now create immediate construction jobs and improve vital transportation corridors.

In addition, *Seattle Jobs Forward* accelerates projects for **community spaces**, improving parks, trails, Pike Place Market, the Seattle Center and our urban forests.

Mayor Nickels also proposes expanding **business assistance**, announcing steps to help small businesses and encourage more private-sector and institutional investments.

The city's existing 2009-2010 budget for capital improvement projects will put more than \$1 billion into the local economy, creating 5,000 direct jobs. With a solid base of small businesses, industrial manufacturing, green jobs, high-tech, biotech and international trade, Seattle's focus on job creation has positioned the city well to

weather the turmoil of the national economy.



With *Seattle Jobs Forward*, the city is getting people to work, helping put Seattle at the front of our nation's economic recovery.





Overview



In 2009 and 2010, the City of Seattle will do its part to encourage local economic recovery by accelerating many projects that were originally slated for completion over the next several years. While City revenues have declined in recent months, funding for these prioritized projects

has been identified and they can be accelerated without raising taxes or fees. The City Council will be asked to make budget adjustments to create these jobs more quickly.

Accelerated Projects

- **Accelerating Transportation & Basic Infrastructure – \$260 million, ~1,300 jobs**
 - **Major Corridor Projects, \$224 million, 1,164 jobs**
 - Mercer Street improvements
 - Spokane Street Viaduct
 - **Utilities infrastructure, \$21 million, 100 jobs**
 - North downtown environmental remediation
 - Pole replacement program
 - Warren Street Ship Canal distribution line crossing
 - Replace transformers containing PCBs
 - Engineering peak load assistance
 - Transfer station improvements
 - Kent Highlands North Pond Diversion
 - **Sidewalk and pavement projects, \$16 million, 80 jobs**
 - Paving Second and Fourth Avenue South
 - Paving Marion Street
 - Paving Virginia Street
 - Paving Dearborn Street
 - Sidewalk Development Program





Accelerating Community Spaces Projects, \$54 million ~170 jobs

- Pike Place Market
- Seattle Center
- Urban Forest Restoration
- Parks Levy Construction Projects
 - Sportsfields – Miller and Delridge turf conversion
 - Play areas – 5 to 6 to be built, locations to be determined
 - Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center renovation
 - Magnuson Park trail development
 - Queen Anne Boulevard – pedestrian amenities, lighting, landscaping & other elements
 - Play garden project at Colman Playground
 - Jefferson Park project – installing playfield, trail & other amenities over & around buried Beacon reservoir



Business Assistance

The City of Seattle will help small businesses start and expand through a **new \$8 million business loan** fund it has established in conjunction with the National Development Council, the Seattle Foundation and King County. In addition, the City is encouraging private-sector and institutional investment in our local economy in a variety of ways including:

- Working with the Port of Seattle to support development of the Port’s industrially zoned property in Interbay. Through legislation, the City will identify environmental mitigation for future development in accordance with the existing zoning, giving future industrial businesses certainty as they apply for building permits. This legislation will significantly decrease the permitting time for future businesses and make the site more competitive in the region for future job growth. Additionally, the City will also work with the Port to identify sources of infrastructure financing for improvements to the site.
- Extending the life of Master Use Permits and Building Permits to give developers more time to complete their projects without having to resubmit plans, etc.
- Cutting red tape by raising the threshold of when Seattle enacts the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), which directs public agencies to consider environmental information before issuing permits. With Council approval, the threshold changes would apply primarily to development in urban villages. The SEPA process can add months to the review process and is often redundant because the City has revised development regulations to better anticipate environmental issues. Projects would still go through the design review process.



Existing Projects

Seattle's capital improvement program is an economic engine in and of itself. In addition to the projects that are being accelerated, **another \$1.3 billion in projects that will provide approximately 5,000 jobs are planned** over the next two years. These include:

- Reservoir Covering: Maple Leaf and West Seattle, \$68 million
- South Transfer Station Rebuild, \$50 million
- Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement, \$49 million
- Alaskan Way Viaduct Utility Relocations, \$24 million
- Madison Valley flood control, \$23 million
- Alaskan Way Viaduct and Seawall Replacement, \$15 million
- King Street Station, \$15 million
- Lake Union Park Development (phase 2), \$12 million
- Burke-Gilman Missing Link, \$11 million



Job Calculation Notes

Seattle used the 2002 Washington State Input-Output Study¹ to approximate the employment activity from City spending on capital projects. The employment numbers are rough estimates and do not necessarily represent a permanent increase in jobs. Certain industries are more labor intensive than others and certain projects within those industries are more labor intensive than others, so this model represents an average of the economic relationships from 2002.

To determine the number of direct jobs created by the Accelerated Projects, Seattle used "construction" as the input industry and assumed that all construction jobs are direct employment. Every \$1 million spent produces 5.2 construction related jobs. Assuming that all other jobs created are indirect or induced, \$1 million spent creates 6.7 indirect/induced jobs.

(Direct employment changes are those jobs created as a direct result from the increased spending. Indirect employment changes are those jobs created that supply the direct-spending industry. As the direct and indirect new jobs consume more goods and services throughout the economy, this increased spending induces more jobs providing those goods and services.)

To determine the number of jobs created by the Existing Projects, Seattle used a variety of industry categories² as described below:

- For general government projects (e.g., done by Parks and Recreation or Fleets and Facilities), Seattle used the "construction" category, which assumes 5.2 jobs are created for every \$1 million spent.
- For Seattle City Light projects, Seattle used the "electric utilities" category, which assumes 1.3 jobs are created for every \$1 million spent.
- For Seattle Public Utilities water, drainage, sewer and garbage projects, Seattle used the "other utilities" category, which assumes 3.8 jobs are created for every \$1 million spent.
- For Seattle Public Utilities engineering projects, Seattle used the "engineering" category, which assumes 8.8 jobs are created for every \$1 million spent.

¹This is the most current model available, released in spring 2008.

²Seattle used the North American Industrial Classification System definition of industries.