Public Works Department Mid-Year Updates June 2022



Summary of Issues

- Position vacancies and hiring challenges
- Adjusting to rising costs for labor, materials, and services
- Supply chain disruptions
- Growing programs, commitments, and workload
- Waste export services and waste processing disruptions

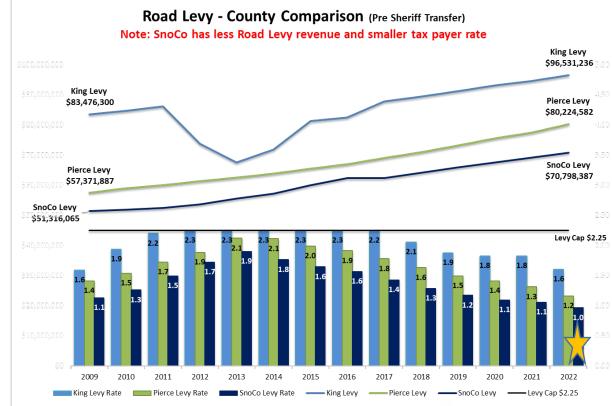




The Good – Public Works

• Road Fund:

- Low road levy rate for property owners
- Pavement preservation among best in region
- High quality emergency response
- Secured grants and other funding for a robust capital program
 - Sufficient local dollars for five-year plan
- Low debt ratio
- Good relationships with contractors & consultants
- Solid Waste Management:
 - Low tip fees (flat since 2008)
 - Deliver essential services despite increased tonnage, staffing shortages, equipment breakdowns, and ongoing problems with waste export services



Road levy rate only \$1 per \$1,000 assessed value (max \$2.25)



Staffing Challenges

• Staffing shortages:

- High vacancies
- Seasonal & temporary worker shortage
- Overtime maxed out
- Common staffing themes:
 - Compensation less competitive
 - Struggling to fill certain critical positions Sr. Engineers!
 - Recently lost key contributors
 - Limited availability of consultants



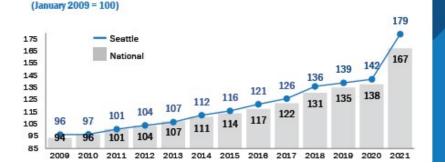


Inflation Impacts

CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX

- Cost inflation:
 - Inflation is impacting bottom line
 - ~\$90 million in combined annual spending for materials, services, and equipment
 - Year-over-Year cost increases
 - 26% increase to Construction Cost Index (CCI) - Seattle
 - 19.6% increase to Producer Price Index (PPI) - National
 - Generally, experiencing 10% 20% cost increases for materials
 - Long-term inflation will create funding gaps in current programs



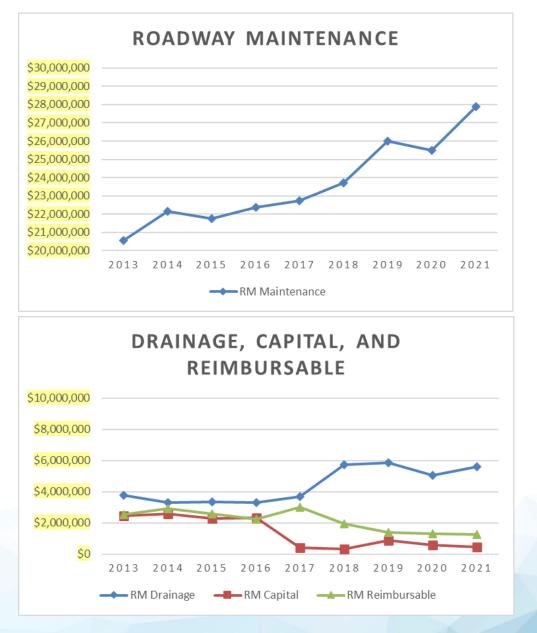


The Mortenson Cost Index is showing a single quarter increase of 2.9% nationally and 4.3% in Seattle. Over the last twelve months, costs increased 21.5% nationally and 26.1% in Seattle.



Road Maintenance Challenges

- Staffing shortages
- Supply chain disruptions
 - Material backlogs and delays (e.g., concrete)
 - 10% 20% year-over-year cost increases:
 - Asphalt, concrete, rebar, excavated materials, steel, and fuel
- Growing workload
 - Road system maintenance backlog
 - Drainage & surface water work on the rise
 - Capital and reimbursable work declining due to staffing limitations
 - Higher costs when contracted out



Roads Capital (ACP/TIP) Challenges

- Staffing shortages
- Supply chain disruptions and rising costs
- Growing workload:
 - Full construction program over next five years
 - Aggressive deadlines for grant funded projects
 - Growth management & concurrency needs
 - Growing County culverts and fish barrier passage program
 - Federal Infrastructure and Investment Program



*Staffing (FTEs, consultants, & interns) fully programmed to deliver construction program. *Red dashed line is projected construction delivery capacity.

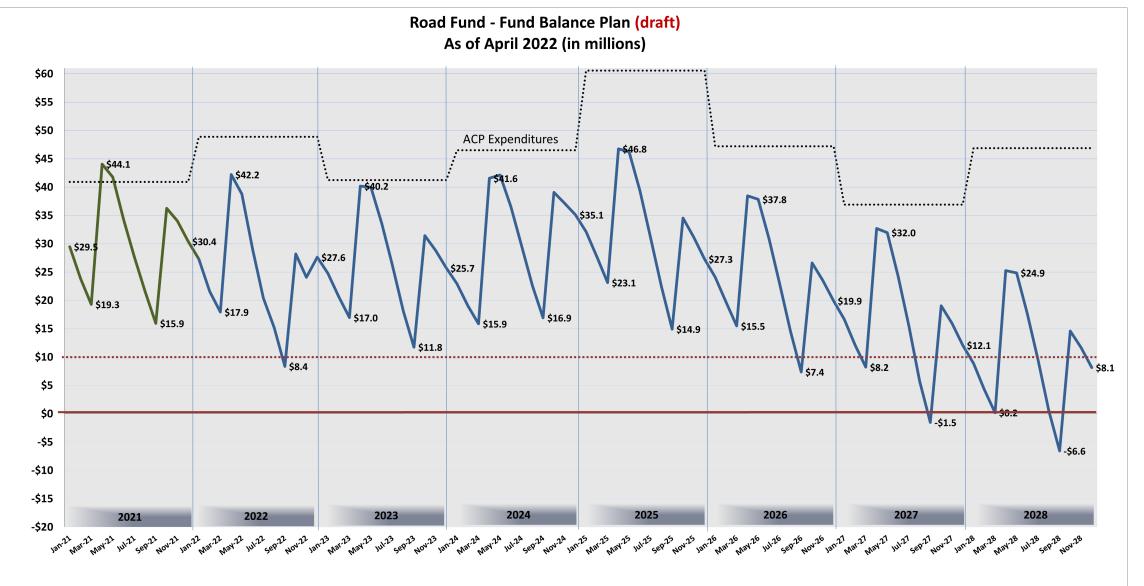


County Culverts and Fish Passage

- County Culverts and Fish Barrier Passage program is growing
 - Road Fund and Surface Water Management
 - More funding available to grow program, but delivery limited by current staffing levels
 - PW/CNR assessing staffing needs for increasing program delivery
 - Need additional project management, engineering, right-of-way, and contracting expertise (hard to find)
 - Other significant challenges include lack of staffing at service agencies and unpredictable permitting processes







-Actual Fund Balance ---- Forecast Fund Balance ---- ACP Expenditures

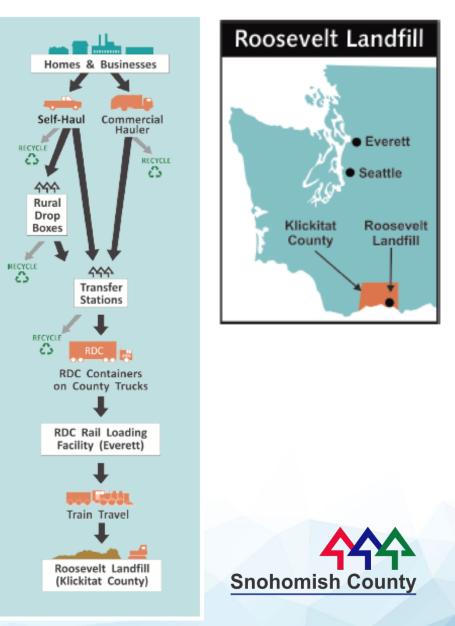
*Road Fund Balance (cash) fully programmed to deliver current six-year TIP.

- *Cash needed to provide necessary match for grants.
- *Need to be cautious with cost inflation uncertainty.



Solid Waste Management Challenges

- Staffing shortages
- Workload and system disruptions:
 - Increasing waste tonnage and customer counts
 - Waste export services' inability to meet County's level of service needs
 - Limitation of containers from Republic and rail export from BNSF
 - Health and safety risk for County
 - High volume of tonnage stressing waste processing staff, facilities, systems, and equipment

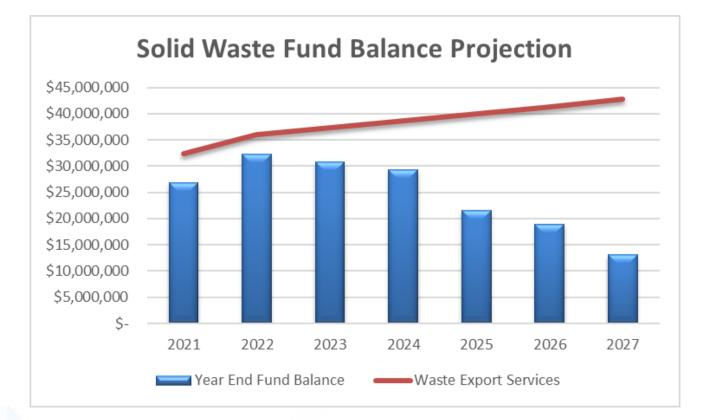


Solid Waste Tonnage (Blue) and Actual Headcount (Grey) 700,000 586,299 600,000 519,887 510,548 500,000 398,546 400,000 300,000 200,000 100,000 ACTUAL HEADCOUNT (Hours: FTE + OT + Temp) / 2080)

- *Tonnage continues to grow at a steady pace (blue line).
- *Actual staffing levels flat since 2018 (grey bar).
- *Added 15 new FTEs in 2022 budget but struggling to fill vacancies.

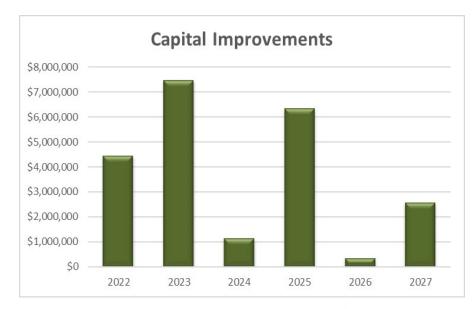


Five Year Outlook - Solid Waste Management



Project highlights:

Scale replacements, tipping floor and lane resurfacing, fleet replacement & electrification, intermodal yard expansion.



*Fund balance boost anticipated in 2022 from sale of Cathcart South property.

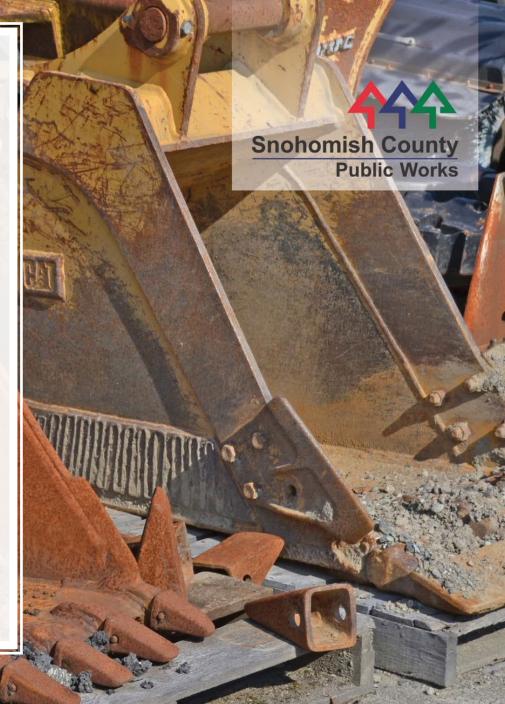
*Fund balance to be spent down year-by-year as capital improvements are made and annual waste export expense grows with CPI increases.

*Forecasts above based on 2022 budget (currently assessing 2023 budget updates).



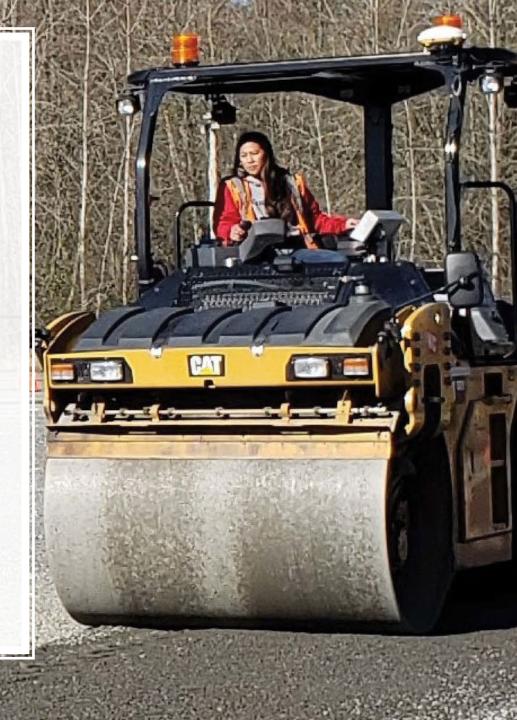
Issues and Outcomes

- Staffing vacancies and hiring
 - Being understaffed puts program & project delivery at risk
 - Falling behind on maintenance will cost more in long run
 - Staff are stretched thin and at higher risk of burnout
- Options
 - Continue making hiring progress to reduce vacancies
 - Implement class and comp changes in a timely manner, especially for critical positions that are difficult to hire
 - Implement incentives to retain employees
 - Identify and delay lower priority work



Issues and Outcomes

- Rising costs for labor, materials, and services
 - Cost inflation and supply chain issues could impact costs and schedules
- Options
 - Long-term cost inflation will require cuts or delays to programs and projects
 - Evaluate level of service and right size delivery to staffing & funding resources
 - Reshuffle the capital program (ACP/TIP/CIP)
 - Manage public expectations
 - Increase revenues to fill funding gaps



Issues and Outcomes

- Waste export services and waste processing disruptions
 - Falling behind on services, staffing, facilities, and equipment
- Options
 - Continue making hiring progress to reduce vacancies
 - Implement incentives to retain employees
 - Long-term solutions with vendor and railroad
 - System improvements to keep up with growth



