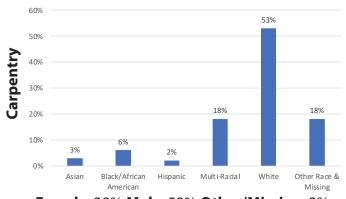
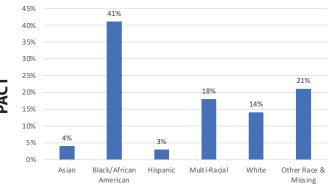


The origins of the Wood Technology Center date back to the early 1900s when Seattle Public Schools strongly promoted trade education. Boat building classes began at Seattle Central's predecessor, Thomas Edison Vocation School in 1936. Carpentry classes began in 1939 and cabinetmaking and millworking classes started in 1946. When Seattle Central Community College was formed in 1966, the college incorporated those programs under the Wood Construction Center before becoming the Wood Technology Center in 2012. Today, the Wood Technology Center continues the long legacy of graduating highly-skilled wood workers. Most students immediately find high-paying work and local industry and businesses continue to hire graduates.

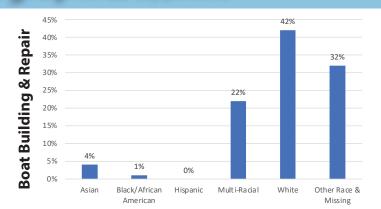
Enrollment demographics (by percent)



Female: 39% Male: 59% Other/Missing: 2%



Female: 18% Male: 77% Other/Missing: 5%



Female: 21% Male: 76% Other/Missing: 4%

270,000: housing shortage of all unit types in Washington state in 2020

100 single family homes: new construction of 100 homes yields \$31.8M in income, \$9.4M in taxes and 343 jobs in the state

650,000: Additional workers (on top of normal hiring) needed in 2022 to meet the demand for construction labor

Critical Asks

Operational Costs

- Funding for specialized equipment including replacement
- Funding for building, grounds, and property; including security, custodial, and maintenance
- Funding for recruiting Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) and women; including nagivation support to enroll students
- Funding for specialized employees, similar to those found on a construction site
- Funding for increased enrollment, when costs to operate increase

Legislative Partnership Support

- Support for authenticating that Wood Technology Center jobs are in "High Demand" as per Washington Educational Service District (ESD)
- Reflect increased costs of delivering career and technical education (CTE) vs transfer and basic skills
- Continued funding that incentivizes increasing full-time faculty.

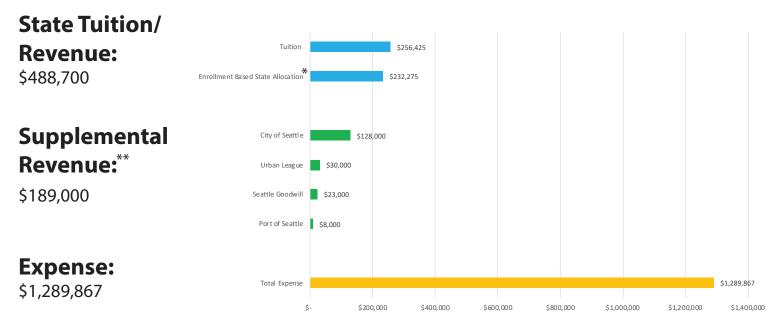
Industry Partnership Support

- · Program development and recruiting
- Additional internship or employment to ensure Wood Technology Center credentials have utility with industry
- Internship opportunities
- Ongoing funding



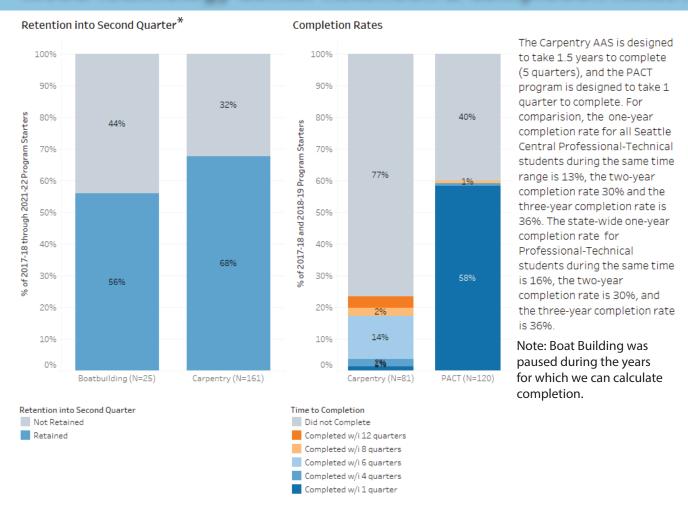


Expense vs Revenue



^{*}Approximately 15 percent of Enrollment Based State Allocation (EBSA) funding is allocated to other operational costs. The EBSA above is best case scenario where 100 percent of the funds go directly to the Wood Technology Center.

Wood Technology Center Retention & Completion Rates (17-22 data)



^{*}Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 retention is an early indication of momentum and progress. Students who leave after one quarter rarely come back, and programs with strong early retention rates tend to have higher completion rates. In this way, Quarter 1 to Quarter 2 is an early indicator of overall completion of a program.

^{**}Supplemental revenue through partnerships is not guaranteed annually and requires staffing in order to maintain.



"Within the first
week, I knew that the
Wood Technology
Center was a perfect
fit for me. I genuinely
feel lucky. I love boats
and every day I wake
up working on boats."

Albert SmallsBoat Building & Repair Graduate
Wood Technology Center









