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6	MANDATORY HOUSING AFFORDABILITY PROGRAM
7	600 Fourth Avenue, Floor 5
8	Seattle, Washington
9	June 29, 2017
10	6:30 p.m.
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12	PUBLIC MEETING
13	Verbatim Transcript of Proceeding
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23	Takan Dafawa:
24	Taken Before:
25	Laura A. Gjuka, CCR #2057 Certified Shorthand Reporter

1		APPEARANCES
2	For the City:	GEOFFREY WENTLANDT
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7	Also Present:	SAM ASSEFA Office of Planning and Community
8		Development
9		SARA MAXANA HALA
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1	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON; JUNE 29, 2017
2	6:30 P.M.
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4	PROCEEDINGS
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б	MR. ASSEFA: Good evening, everyone.
7	Thank you for coming on this beautiful day outside to be
8	here to actually participate in this program. Can you
9	hear me back there?
10	So this evening we're here to listen from you and
11	your comments about the draft environmental impact
12	statement that was prepared for the Mandatory Housing
13	Affordability program. The environmental impact reports
14	evaluates proposed results to implement the MHA or
15	Mandatory Housing Affordability.
16	Before I get into that, I just want to sort of take
17	a step back and talk about why we are doing MHA. It is
18	no secret Seattle has experienced an unprecedented
19	growth over the last few years. If you've looked at
20	today's Seattle Sun Times, the City has, in the last few
21	years, has added more population than King County
22	suburbs all combined. This is a significant rate of
23	growth in the City's history.
24	This is a trend that we see continuing for the
25	foreseeable future and not only because of Seattle's



1 attractiveness, its natural setting, the incredibly
2 strong economy that it has -- that this is a trend
3 nationwide. This is a trend that started taking place
4 at least in the last 20, 25 years. People are moving to
5 center cities as opposed to sprawl.

6 We have now a demographic shift that is taking 7 place. Both baby boomers and millennials significantly 8 are choosing to live in center cities as opposed to 9 sprawl. That is taking place around the country. And 10 we don't see that changing at all through 2030 and 2040 11 if we look at demographics and that trend. So that's 12 one phenomenon.

And, for the most part, I think what Seattle is experiencing has significant benefits. Of course it has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country. It has significant growth in jobs, especially high-tech jobs, high-paying jobs.

18 The growth also has a significant impact on the 19 environment. So the city deliberately took a policy 20 decision, starting in the early '90s, that it is smart 21 to grow in the center rather than sprawl, for economic, 22 environmental, and other reasons. So there are those 23 benefits that the growth rates.

24 But as we can see, and most of us experience, there 25 are also significant challenges that we, as a city here,



1	are experiencing, probably more so. We have had a
2	faster rate than most cities. But this is taking place
3	in many of other cities. And some of the challenges
4	are, obviously, affordability is the biggest challenge.
5	Displacement is the biggest challenge. And, frankly,
б	for the Seattle, at the rates it has been growing, right
7	in front of us, the places that we know people who grew
8	up here, that is a significant jarring change that
9	people are experiencing.

So those are challenging times for us, for all of 10 11 us, to not only recognize, but address. But the 12 specific issues that necessitated the MHA in the city 13 is -- we, unlike most other cities, haven't had a requirement for private development to actually 14 15 contribute towards affordable housing. It's phenomenal 16 that we don't have that as a city, compared to other 17 cities that actually required developments to pay their 18 way or developments pay for affordable housing.

MHA came out of the housing affordability and livability agenda, and actually identified over 60 strategies to address some of the significant challenges that I mentioned. MHA is one piece of that strategy. The idea to create about 6,000 units of housing; 20,000 that are projected through the HALA program over the next ten years.



Just to give you an example, over the last few 1 2 years, actually just since 2014, when we started this 3 discussion about HALA to the beginning of --4 mid-November of 2016, we provided building permits for 5 over 23,000 units of just housing, with zero 6 requirements for affordable housing. So if MHA was in 7 place in 2014, we would have captured just with a similar program about 1,600 units of affordable housing. 8 9 That's just without the commercial requirements.

10 So one of the reasons that I think it is really 11 important, as much as, you know, we have differences about whether we have it perfect or should it be better 12 or is it worse, you know, there are opinions on all 13 14 sides. But the fact that almost in 20 years, for the 15 first time, the City of Seattle is getting to the point 16 of having mandatory requirements, that in itself is a 17 significant progress and why, you know, in these 18 challenging facts, it's important to address affordability through MHA. 19

20 So this evening, we want to hear from you. And 21 because of some of the challenges we are facing, I know 22 we all have different opinions, and there is no shortage 23 of that here in Seattle, that's what makes the city one 24 of the greatest cities as well. People are passionate 25 about the place they want to live in and the place they



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1	want to be.
2	And there are many opinions, differing opinions.
3	And as we've done for many meetings, we want to hear
4	from everybody. And I hope you'll recognize other
5	opinions and proceed with civility, so that we have
6	enough people participating, so that we can hear from
7	all of you.
8	So with that, I'm going to ask Geoff Wentlandt of my
9	staff
10	Excuse me, sir.
11	MR. ASSEFA to walk you through each
12	we'll have time.
13	No, no, no. One question. Why don't
14	present (inaudible) why is this first meeting you have
15	for three years? People in Seattle cannot see this.
16	This is a private business. I checked with him. He is
17	at KOMO. KOMO will not show everything. One second.
18	Why you don't doing this? Why you don't doing this?
19	Why?
20	MR. ASSEFA: Thank you. So with that,
21	I'll ask Geoff to walk you through what the draft
22	environment impact statement comments entail so that we
23	have an effective response from you. Most of it is
24	based on what is in the document and what to hear
25	from you what we're missing and what is not covered.



1 MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. That was Sam Assefa, director of our Office of Planning and 2 3 Community Development. Thank you very much, Sam. 4 So I'm just going to say a couple of words before we 5 start the hearing about making an effective draft EIS 6 comment. My name, by the way, is Geoff Wentlandt. I'm 7 a senior planner here at the Office of Planning and 8 Community Development. 9 So the purpose of the environmental impact statement 10 is to provide impartial discussion of environmental 11 impacts. And I've identified reasonable alternatives 12 and mitigation measures to avoid impacts. 13 So we're at the draft EIS stage of the process. And 14 the draft EIS provides an opportunity for you, the 15 public, and agencies to review the analysis and make a 16 comment about how it can be improved for adequacy and 17 completeness. I want to emphasize that there is no 18 final proposal at this time. And the final proposal 19 could include a mix of all the best ideas that have been 20 studied so far. 21 A final EIS will be prepared later this fall, and it 2.2 will include a preferred alternative, and that will be 23 similar to what we send to the city council for their 24 review as legislation. The final EIS will also include

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a direct response to all of your substantive comments

1 that address the environmental analysis.

So what makes an effective substantive comment for you tonight? It should address the draft EIS and focus on the environmental impact statement. This is not the ideal time to comment on things that you care about that are outside of this proposal or to kind of express your general opposition or support for MHA. It's time to comment on the environmental information.

9 I want to emphasize your written comments carry just 10 the same weight as verbal comment you might make here 11 tonight. So consider making a written comment. It 12 would be in your own words, it could be as detailed as 13 you want it to be, and you have more than three more 14 weeks to formulate that comment.

So I just want to also note that there has been extensive communication to date about HALA and MHA, over 18 months' worth, hundreds of meetings. And so all of that input that some of you may have been involved in, to date, will be considered as what's put forward as the preferred alternative, alongside this environmental information.

The city council makes the final decision, and there will be additional chances for you to give input to the council. Expect it to take several months to review your comments before making a vote around the spring of

1 next year. 2 So tonight we're going to be allowing for two 3 minutes of comment for each of you. I had everyone sign 4 up on a list. You'll see the clock start when you begin 5 your comments. And we'll be calling two folks up at a There are two microphones, one on each side. 6 time. So 7 when I call your name, just come on up to the microphone and you can begin your comment. Thank you. 8 The first 9 two commenters are Ira Appelman and Alex Zimmerman. 10 MR. ZIMMERMAN: You want this microphone? 11 MR. APPELMAN: I want this, too. 12 MR. APPELMAN: Okay. I'm concerned about Appelman 13 the parking issues, and I don't think parking is treated 14 in the DEIS in an impartial discussion of environmental 15 impacts. For example, the City admits that parking is 16 very difficult in many neighborhoods. For example, it 17 says on 3213, "With the increasing development expected 18 under alternatives 2 and 3, particularly in urban 19 villages, which already tend to have high on-street 20 parking utilization, parking demand will be higher than the no-action alternative. Therefore, significant 21 22 adverse parking impacts are expected under alternatives 23 2 and 3." And the City admits in a different part that, 24 right now, some neighborhoods are over 100 percent parking required, so you can't find parking there at 25



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1 all.

2	Then in talking about mitigations, one of the
3	mitigations that is indicated, "Parking maximums would
4	limit the number of parking spaces which can be built
5	with new development." So a mitigation, according to
6	the City, is to limit the number of parking spaces in
7	new developments. Not to increase the number; to limit.
8	How that is a mitigation is hard for me to understand.
9	And then, in the end, the City claims in terms of
10	impacts the City says, "The parking impacts are
11	anticipated to be brought to a less-than-significant
12	level by implementing a range of possible mitigation
13	strategies." None of these strategies the City talks
14	about are going to bring parking into any reasonable
15	situation.
16	I am also concerned about the piecemeal way the City
17	is doing this. Eastlake is having trouble I'm from
18	Eastlake Fair Growth Ira Appelman, Eastlake Fair
19	Growth. According to the City, based on their corridor
20	study, there is going to be a loss of another 300
21	
	parking spaces on Eastlake Avenue East. And because of
22	parking spaces on Eastlake Avenue East. And because of the piecemeal approach, the University District
22 23	
	the piecemeal approach, the University District

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	1	from this EIS, DEIS, and they should have been included
	2	in the DEIS so that we would see the parking issues
	3	throughout City of Seattle. Thank you
	4	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Ira. The next
	5	is Alex Zimmerman and then Deb Jacquith.
Zimmerman	6	MR. ZIMMERMAN: I'm Alex Zimmerman. It's
1	7	not my first election. Look what has happened in HALA.
	8	HALA study (inaudible)
	9	COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. I can't hear
	10	you.
	11	MR. ZIMMERMAN: HALA is in the recent week
	12	which was, per, you know. You cannot blame your
	13	council. You can blame HALA. Who is HALA? It's a
	14	group, number one. And I count him a Nazi. A Nazi, a
	15	Nazi social Democrat, it's progressive is exactly what
	16	is happened.
	17	So look, it's 2014, first meeting for three years.
	18	No cover. All meeting supposed to be in Seattle
	19	channel. Why? It is clear they don't want to do it
	20	because they don't want talking about this group. What
	21	this group did is idiotic situation. We have a hundred
	22	thousand family who need support. We have 12,000 homes
	23	that need support. When you need money, (inaudible) to
	24	the money give to everybody.
	25	I can fix this problem very easy with how to pay

enough people money. It is very simple. This is for
three-year number make meeting places. When you see
this, my proposition very simple. (Inaudible) supposed
to come to this room, start talking about problem, what
is we have. But this group not doing this. This
exactly what has happened.
This group said another 30 or 50 commission what we
have in Seattle. Because it control same kinds of
people. This group need to be moved out. Without this,
nothing will be changed. So when you don't doing this,
nobody will doing this. So stop acting like an idiot
and start understand there is a problem.
MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Alex. So Deb,
followed by Ratna Waraouw.
MS. JAQUITH: Hi, I'm Deb Jaquith, chair
for the Crown Hill Urban Village Committee for Smart
Growth. Crown Hill has been clear about our support for
smart growth. We believe growth is inevitable. If we
work together, we really believe we can mitigate the
impacts of expected growth while creating more
affordable housing, and hopefully more livable
communities in Seattle. To us, the idea is win-win.
That said, the DEIS does not adequately address the
size and scope of the investments required to create the
density proposed in either alternative 2 or 3. The need

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1	for critically necessary infrastructure investments such
2	as transit, policing, public services and utilities,
3	does not have adequate review. Many of the mitigation
4	suggested in the EIS have been notoriously difficult to
5	fund and achieve in the past.
6	The DEIS also does not consider development that is
7	currently planned in its growth projections,
8	significantly lowballing the growth estimates needed for
9	adequate assessment of impacts.
10	COURT REPORTER: Can you slow down just a
11	little bit?
12	MS. JAQUITH: Are you kidding? My time is
13	almost up.
14	In CHUV, for example, we have 21 projects and 650
15	new housing units in the development pipeline today.
16	This is only 50 units less than the 700 units the City
17	projects to be built by 2035 under the "Alt 1 - No
18	Action." The 700 projected unit by 2035 is not remotely
19	realistic for the real likely growth in our community.
20	We request that the DEIS, for all UVs, include the
21	development currently in the permitting process,
22	particularly in considering for expansions and
23	significant new growth in Alt 2 and 3.
24	Crown Hill Urban Village committee for Smart Growth
25	believes that the Alternative 2 maps more closely
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1	address the demands of growth, that growth is placing on
2	our city and our community. Alternative 2 also reflects
3	many of the principles expressed by neighbors in CHUV
4	for smart growth in our neighborhood by maximizing
5	opportunity for redevelopment of underutilized big box
б	stores and parking lots in the urban village center
7	along arterials. Alt 2 also minimizes growth in areas
8	of the community that have neither infrastructure nor
9	viable options to move should displacement occur.
10	Without the critical infrastructure required to support
11	larger growth large-scale growth in much of Crown
12	Hill Alternative 3 places undue burdens on the
13	community without providing any tangible increase in
14	affordable housing. Thank you.
15	MS. MAXANA: Just to let everyone know
16	I'm Sara Maxana, I'm the citywide project manager for
17	HALA and we are joined here at the table by a
18	stenographer who is taking recording of all of the
19	comments that we receive today. Because they're entered
20	into the formal record for the EIS, we do have to
21	respond to them through the EIS process. And so she is
22	helping us out by recording your comments and typing
23	them up.
24	If you speak really fast, especially with acronyms,

25 it is harder for her to get them down and record. So if



	1	you could try to slow down a little bit, we would
	2	appreciate it.
	3	MR. ZIMMERMAN: That's why we
	4	would should have had the Seattle channel here.
	5	MR. WENTLANDT: Radna Warouw is next,
	6	followed by MaryAnne Prussing.
Warouw	7	MS. WAROUW: Hi. My name is Ratna Warouw.
	8	I'm with the Crown Hill urban village Committee for
	9	Smart Growth. We believe the draft EIS does not
	10	adequately evaluate and inform the environmental impacts
	11	and mitigations needed.
	12	An analysis of the UVs, like Crown Hill Urban
	13	Village, that have lagged behind in basic infrastructure
	14	and planning investments from the City, particularly is
	15	missing the following three items.
1	16	Item No. 1: Safe pedestrian mobility. There is a
	17	big difference in walkability between UVs that have
	18	sidewalks and those who do not. There is no
	19	acknowledgement of this in the EIS. In mitigation,
	20	there is no commitment to utilizing existing projects to
	21	address pedestrian safety on streets without sidewalks.
2	22	No. 2: Transit. Comparing the four expansion UVs
	23	not getting light rail with the ones who do, does not
	24	establish the true costs of supplemental transit to
	25	compensate for mobility.

1	No. 3: Storm water flooding and drainage. In UVs
2	with open culverts and a history of flooding,
3	specifically in UVs that will experience a large
4	expansion into current single-family areas, we will lose
5	permeable surfaces and tree canopy.
6	General statement: We feel that there needs to be
7	more time for online public comment.
8	Then, the final EIS should also address the
9	following two items. Item No. 1: Compare smaller
10	groups of UVs with more similar, relevant infrastructure
11	and environmental traits. No. 2: It should fit the
12	real impacts on livability and better predict the
13	investments needed to prepare UVs to accept coming
14	growth.
15	In closing, the neighborhoods that have historically
16	lagged behind on infrastructure investments,
17	particularly in the far north and far south of Seattle,
18	also tend to be some of the most affordable and
19	historically neglected areas. Please don't perpetuate
20	the problem. Thank you.
21	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. You had
22	20 seconds to spare there.
23	Just a reminder too, that if you're not able to get
24	through your complete comment, please submit that via
25	email or in an online comment form. That's just as good



Prussing

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as your verbal comment. So next is MaryAnne Prussing. 1 2 MS. PRUSSING: I am here -- my name is 3 MaryAnne Prussing. I'm here to give a face to those 4 that are being displaced. I would like to address two issues: 5 1. 6 Affordability; No. 2. Traffic. Affordability: I have 7 lived in one apartment for 27 years now, and I call it In the building, others have lived there --8 my home. 9 excuse me -- for 10 to 15 years. We are teachers, 10 firefighters, store clerks, secretaries, musicians, 11 among other professions. 12 We all make far less than the published 80,000 13 minimum income for Seattle. What was once affordable 14 rent, has suddenly skyrocketed throughout the 15 neighborhood and seems to have happened overnight. Now 16 with a projection of more increases are on the way, I 17 feel the large in-come of new buildings, HALA included, 18 have impacted the area, even though they are not built. 19 All people have the right, the earned right to live 20 in affordable housing. Since my housing is about the 30,000 income, I will not qualify for HALA low-income 21 housing. So then, what will affordable housing look 2.2 23 like for those far below the 80,000 but above the 24 30,000? And what will developers do after their 25 12 years?

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2	1	No. 2: Traffic on North 45th and North 50th
	2	directed towards east and west is already seriously
	3	impacted throughout the day, especially during commuter
	4	hours. How will more HALA apartments impact an already
	5	complicated road system? Thank you.
	6	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, MaryAnne. Next
	7	is Megan Brodder, followed by Garrett McCulloch.
Brookler	8	MS. BROOKLER: Hi. I am Megan Brookler.
	9	I'm overwhelmed here. Definitely thank you so much for
	10	your heartfelt that was incredible.
	11	So I'm Megan Brookler. I rent a home. I'm a single
	12	mom of two kids. I definitely live in panic about
	13	getting a call that my rent is going to go up and where
	14	would I go? I've never I'm divorced I've never
	15	been in this situation before. It's very scary.
	16	Crown Hill is a neighborhood that the DEIS
	17	references as a UV that has some of the City's most
	18	affordable rents, interestingly. There are wide swaths
	19	of our UV where people pay a high percentage of their
	20	income for housing costs, and the census indicates our
	21	community is growing racially diverse.
	22	Many of our neighbors work in regular jobs and make
	23	the city run day-to-day people who want to live in
	24	the city limits. We want to stay here. Teachers,
	25	firefighters, small business owners, and bus drivers

1 live on these streets.

The City's DEIS displacement assessment and conclusions in Appendix I point to the higher displacement risks in high-opportunity neighborhoods experiencing rapid change. Rapid change may influence housing demand, drive up housing costs, and create displacement as the neighborhood becomes more desirable. Happening right now. Already happening.

9 In an article published in "Next City" on June 23rd, 10 a city planner said, "We actually found that the 11 displacement of low income households correlated more 12 strongly with high opportunity areas than it did with 13 high-risk displacement areas."

14 Crown Hill Village is one of those neighborhoods.
15 Draft EIS findings indicate our community would suffer
16 from higher displacement because of rapid change and
17 increased demand.

18 The goal of Mandatory Housing Affordability is to 19 secure affordable housing. I am absolutely with you. 20 CHUV requests that the final EIS evaluate displacement 21 in neighborhoods like ours which are rapidly changing 22 and have been for months and two years.

Please consider developing incentives for areas in the UVs that will minimize displacement. In our neighborhood, that means incentivizing development where

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1	we currently have large big-box stores and empty parking
2	lots, which can be redeveloped into five-story
3	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Megan.
4	Garrett McCulloch followed by Brent Koltreit.
5	MR. MCCULLOCH: Hi there. My name is
6	Garrett McCulloch. I live in the Crown Hill area. I'm
7	actually one of the areas proposed to be added to the
8	urban village. And I want to start by saying I think,
9	while I have not read all 400 and et cetera pages of
10	this, from what I have looked at, it looks like this is
11	a good start and I really appreciate the depth that
12	you've gone into.
13	A couple questions I had is, what is going to be the
14	effect of I don't know if this was explicitly
15	addressed but what's going effective on the different
16	housing types that are likely to be built? Because I've
17	noticed that the most new development I see is one- and
18	two-bedroom apartments at most; and I think there really
19	is a need for additional larger family-sized housing
20	that might actually be higher density than the current
21	single-family home, and what effect either alternative
22	will have on the different housing types.
23	In general, though, I think this does make clear
24	that the either of the two alternatives, while they
25	might not get to the level of housing we're going to



McCulloch

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2	1	need 20, 30 years from now, are definitely it makes
	2	it clear that they definitely do more to approach those
	3	goals than the no-action alternative. So thanks.
	4	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Garrett. We
	5	can follow up and try to get you some information.
	6	Berit, followed by Janine Rees.
Koltreit	7	MS. KOLTREIT: Hi, my name is
	8	Berit Koltreit. I'm a resident of the Morgan Street
	9	junction since 1988, before the words urban village
	10	extended beyond Greenwich Village. I just bought this
	11	house. I'm not here as a speculator or anything else; I
	12	have a homeowner perspective.
	13	I want to call out Sam. I felt that was the first
	14	time I was spoken to as somebody on a human level,
	15	trying to capture the full picture. Prior to this, I
	16	have felt that there has been an air of indifference and
	17	disregard for my experience. And I want to thank Sam
	18	for spinning it and showing it is not just about how I
	19	feel about things. So it's a good reminder, but
	20	something long overdue.
	21	What brought me here, what brought me here was an
	22	article in June. "City studies impact noise and zoning
1	23	changes. So an otherwise relaxing Saturday morning.
	24	Changing more than area character, "But they wouldn't
	25	have significant negative impact on elements of city

1	life, such as," another print inch of goods.
2	I am sorry, but whose definition I take that as
3	quality of life whose definition of quality of life
4	is that? Especially if it is defining what I deem to be
5	quality of life. So I would like, I don't feel as
б	though I have been sucked in on this part of the chapter
7	or this questioning. So I would like to be asked what
8	defines quality of life for me. Ironically enough, I'm
9	a house a stone's throw off of California, so there is a
10	difference in zoning between me and my new neighbor. It
11	just sold; family had lived there for decades. I'm
12	happy for them. It has housed their family. Within one
13	week of the sale being finalized, the permit was posted
14	on a West, Seattle blog. "News in West Seattle: One
15	unit is becoming a seven row house." That cannot be
16	quality of life. I will never see daylight again in my
17	home.
18	What's with 2 percent for developing fee in
19	South Lake Union? It's going to need more
20	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you.
21	MS. KOLTREIT: It is impossible not to
22	feel the deck has been stacked.
23	MR. WENTLANDT: Janine Rees followed by
24	Benjamin Anderson.
25	MS. REES: 32 days is not enough. Extend

Rees



the review period to 90 days. You don't want reviews 1 2 because you can't provide us enough adequate time to 3 review an 800-page, including appendices, environmental 4 impact statement, that by reference, incorporates the 5 EIS of the 2035 comp plan, which we also have to read. 6 So it's really not 800-page environmental impact 7 statement. You know, you schedule this release at the 8 beginning of summer travel. Bad timing.

9 Additionally, the comp plan EIS was not done for the 10 same stated purpose, nor does it address some of the 11 impacts. And how you can bootstrap that, an earlier and 12 different EIS, into this EIS without any discussion of 13 the obvious specific differences defies logic and 14 accepted EIS protocol.

For police, fire, emergency, and schools, my initial review of the EIS flabbergasts me. The response is pretty much, Don't worry, they will figure out something. And that's pretty much what it says. They will cope.

20 Question: When would the EIS initially start? Our 21 review of some of the data in it shows very old and very 22 outdated statements, such as, Fairmount Elementary 23 School, which was opened three years ago, and several 24 other schools that it makes it sound like we're in the 25 pipeline but actually aren't.



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	1	And for final EIS, how long are you going to give us
	2	to review it? Are you going to delegate or designate
	3	within that EIS the differences between the draft EIS
	4	and the final EIS so we can figure out what has changed?
	5	We don't want to have to do a side-by-side comparison
	6	with two separate computer screens up in order to figure
	7	out what you changed between two documents that are
	8	massive.
erson	9	MR. WENTLANDT: Benjamin Anderson followed
	10	by Marguerite Richard.
	11	MR. ANDERSON: Thank for allowing me to
	12	speak. I'm Ben Anderson is that better?
	13	Okay. I'm Ben Anderson. I'm with
	14	Welcoming Wallingford. All of my comments today are my
	15	own.
	16	First thing, thanks for having this open house.
	17	Thanks for the extending the 45-day comment period on
	18	this. The study is long, but that's quite a bit of
	19	time. Also thanks to all of the city's employees who
	20	answered my questions here today. It was very helpful.
	21	Finally, I support the goal of Alternative 3 to
	22	provide more housing and growth in areas with higher
	23	opportunity and lower displacement risk. That makes
	24	sense. I would ask the City to study whether the zone
	25	can be used as a tool to provide additional opportunity

Anders

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1	in areas that aren't, especially when we're dealing with
2	local community developments, to try to study impact
3	that could have, especially if we can have M1 or M2 tier
4	changes in those neighborhoods. In addition to
5	providing more affordable units, those rents in those
6	neighborhoods are already lower and will get lower.
7	Rent marketplace in that kind of neighborhood as well.
8	Thanks for coming.
9	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Benjamin.
10	Marguerite Richard, followed by Philip Klatte.
11	MS. RICHARD: Hello. I just wanted to
12	make sure you could hear. Anyway, I wanted to say that
13	I'm holding a guide to housing options. And I it
14	reads something that says that it would include
15	affordable homes for low income families or make
16	payments to the Office of Housing to fund affordable
17	housing. And that's the scary part. I mean, it's like
18	the song "God Bless the Child That's Got His Own." And
19	as God shall get. Wouldn't you say that Paul Allen has
20	that?
21	And so the lower people on the totem pole this is
22	scary for me because I was born and raised in
23	Seattle. And I don't understand this. I mean, you say,
24	Well, go back to school and get a Ph.D. and maybe you
25	can understand it. I just don't feel comfortable with



1	anything that's attached to saying affordable. When I
2	hear all the people they call them whiners that
3	come to the council meetings and say there is no such
4	thing because people are being priced out. Are they
5	liars, or are they telling the truth?
б	I'm really getting fixated on this stuff. And it's
7	causing me trauma because I'm black and I know a lot of
8	black people happened to like the woman was saying
9	displaced. African town. I mean, where is it? They
10	say it's all there, but I'm running out of time, as
11	usual. Two minutes, then we get told what to say.
12	That's not fair, either.
13	But I'm saying there needs to be some more
14	discussion about this because this is scaring the heck
15	out of me. And I'm saying for those that don't have a
16	Ph.D. They probably are in their homes right now
17	bouncing off the walls, if we could put a camera up in
18	there and see what's going on up in there.
19	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Marguerite.
20	Philip Klatte followed by Bonnie Williams.
21	MR. KLATTE: Hi, my name my Philip Klatte.
22	I grew up in the Roosevelt neighborhood and I live
23	currently in Wallingford. First I want to thank you
24	guys. I understand your end of the table is a difficult
25	place to be sometimes in public meetings.

Klatte

First, I want to say that the comment period on this EIS is entirely inadequate. As she pointed out, this is a hugely complex document. I have barely gotten into one section of it, much less the appendices. And if you're looking for gaps, you need to actually be looking at materials outside of it.

7 The fact that this is the last oral comment period, 8 and we only have three more weeks to do written, when we 9 need to be learning from each other, even just what to 10 focus on in terms of discussing the EIS, is shocking. 11 And it's wholly inadequate. The people who wrote it had 12 a full-time job and could do it during the time. The 13 people that are reading it are trying to do it at night.

14 Secondly, the EIS really has no meaningful 15 alternatives. It has the grand bargain and the grand 16 There are some fundamental misunderstandings bargain. 17 about Seattle in terms of the entire government thinks 18 that single-family housing is single families. I grew 19 up in a house where we rented rooms in our house. There 20 were more people not part of our family living in it 21 than there were people in our family.

Our current block in Wallingford has more places with rental space in them than not. The people who are working at the day cares in our area are people who are renting rooms in these houses.

Page 28

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Williams

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1	The analysis of the single the proper analysis of
2	single-family houses and their ability to be a sponge to
3	soak up more people, including with grandmother or
4	mother-in-law apartments, et cetera, is not analyzed.
5	Transportation. Lower-income people need to worry more
б	about being in the gig economy and having cars to do
7	insta-cars, having ride shares, ride share companies
8	have people circling around on the streets so there is
9	actually more people driving on the streets when you
10	restrict parking and have people using ride share.
11	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Philip.
12	Bonnie Williams followed by David Ward.
13	MS. WILLIAMS: Hi. Good evening. I have
14	been following this process very closely and Geoff has
15	joked with me because I'm down here all the time and
16	never was before.
17	But I agree that the EIS draft needs to have more
18	time for people to look at it. I don't think it is a
19	good thing to be looking at it in isolation. We have
20	tried to form a group in our neighborhood to study it
21	together because it's really hard to understand this
22	much very quickly. And when you talk about things and
23	understand them better, somebody might clarify for you
24	or vice-versa.
25	Anyway, of the three alternatives, which that part

I 've read, I think that Alternative 1 actually is the best because there are 224,000 existing -- space for housing in Seattle. It doesn't mean that growth stops because you use this. Growth continues. No one thinks that growth is going to stop.

6 The upzones are a giveaway in the grand bargain. Ι 7 have never supported the grand bargain. I think of 8 backroom deals. When you are mayor of Seattle, you have 9 no business setting up something that can be challenged 10 in court, and that this program can fall apart if it is 11 challenged in court. And what do they do with the 12 upzones if it's already gone into play? It's very unfair to be in that situation. It also costs money to 13 14 go to court to fight. And who pays for that but the 15 public?

Alternatively, the giveaways in the grand bargain are upzones, greater height, bulk, FAR, covering more ground. We lose setbacks. We lose yards. We lose trees. We lose family housing because what's being built right now is small one-bedrooms, not so many three bedrooms. People still want that.

Single-family homes have stood the test of time.
They have stabilized neighborhoods. They have kept the crime rates down. They should not be eliminated. I
think that that is a big mistake for Seattle --

Page 30

Page 31

1	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Bonnie.
2	MS. WILLIAMS: market in the country.
3	We don't need to incentivize market rate housing.
4	MR. WENTLANDT: David Ward followed by
5	Natalie Williams.
6	MR. WARD: It is critical to extend the
7	time to respond to the EIS. I take this stupid book
8	with me everywhere. This doesn't even include the
9	appendices. There is also 81 additional references,
10	which are an additional thousands of pages. A couple of
11	us met with Geoff Wentlandt who is the coordinator for
12	the MHA environmental impact statement. And a lot of
13	the things that we asked for were not included in the
14	DEIS.
15	Broader action and no action alternatives: The City
16	is only considering two action alternatives, both in
17	which include the upzones with proposed increase in
18	height and floor areas. None of the alternatives
19	reflected the growth proposals of the neighborhood plans
20	in any urban village.
21	We requested that you use alternatives that use
22	15 percent, 20 percent, 25, and 30 percent affordable
23	housing. You rejected 25 percent and you have not done
24	any of the others.
25	We suggested that you use policy solutions suggested

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Ward

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in solutions to Seattle's housing emergency. Those were 1 2 not included and there are over 50 recommendations in 3 there that should be included that would help 4 affordability tremendously. 5 Include all the projects that were currently in the 6 pipeline where the projected plans are permitted. I have examined the City's SDCI records and have found 7 over 80,000 units that fit these stated categories, and 8 9 an additional 5,000 in single-family units. That's 10 90 percent. That's more than the Alternative 1 and 11 90 percent of the Alternatives 2 and 3. 12 The current situation for a baseline in the 13 following issues: Affordability, transportation, 14 environment, and public services. Without a full 15 accounting of the current situation, it's difficult to 16 look at the future. And include the impacts of 17 institutional overlays. 18 And then since the DEIS has been issued, 90 percent of the units built recently have been luxury units. 19 20 What's the impact on the cost of housing and economic 21 racial equity of having all these luxury units built. 2.2 The DEIS does not assess the impacts outside of 23 urban villages. And a large portion of the affordable 24 housing currently, and in the future, will be 25 multifamily tax exemption, which expire for each project

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after 12 years. What's the economic impact on housing 1 2 prices and displacement once those expire? Williams 3 MR. WENTLANDT: Natalie Williams followed 4 by Deb Barker. 5 MS. WILLIAMS: My name is Natalie 6 Williams. I'm an engineer at the Boeing Company and my comment addresses how we can focus to improve the 7 8 analysis in the CIS. 9 My reading of this document found no comparative 10 analysis presented. I believe comparative analysis 11 presents the existing situation versus the resulting 12 proposal. 13 An appropriate assessment would document the 14 existing public views, sunlight, direct sunlight to the 15 sidewalk, existing shadow effects, and then assess and 16 present the loss of public use, the loss of direct 17 sunlight to the sidewalk, measured at the same place on 18 the same date. And that can all be simulated. And it 19 would show the increased shadow to all impacted public 20 spaces, including as much as two blocks away for these 21 new high rise MF and NC proposals that we're seeing for 2.2 the first time in this DEIS. 23 This is not presented in the DEIS and therefore this 24 assessment is inadequate. On page 1.23, in the same 25 section, I think it's 3.3 aesthetics, there is



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discussions of hypothetical measures that could be implemented. There is no quantitative analytical plan for adopting these measures. Therefore, this program shall fall short of an assessment which would include this.

6 These topics have been included in neighborhood 7 guidelines in urban village plans, and not incorporated 8 into these proposals.

9 These heights are in violation of the neighborhood 10 plan and they are now more so in more violation with 11 these newly introduced heights that were undiscussed and 12 previously undisclosed. For the assessment to introduce 13 a concept of working with neighborhood roofs, and then 14 not include a strategy that includes a schedule to 15 reconcile the neighborhood plans, is not an assessment. 16 MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Natalie. Deb 17 Barker followed by Brooke Best.

18 I'm commenting as president MS. BARKER: 19 of the Morgan Community Association, which represents 20 the Morgan Junction urban village. No. 1, extend the 21 DEIS comment period by no less than 45 days. This is 22 critical since the DEIS proposes height increases much 23 larger than those depicted in the MHA documents for 24 Morgan Junction urban village, and Morgan Junction needs 25 more time to analyze -- analyze -- this anomaly.



Barker

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1	Two, we commented about the portions of the pre-EIS
2	that are in conflict with the Morgan Junction
3	neighborhood plan. And our neighborhood plan, which
4	actually created the urban village, was developed with
5	extensive public outreach and neighborhood
6	participation. We requested that the City address these
7	comments rather these conflicts at the
8	neighborhood planning level to no avail.
9	My question is: How will the EIS reconcile the fact
10	that Alt 2 and Alt 3 are in conflict with the existing
11	urban village neighborhood plan.
12	No. 3, the DEIS assigns Morgan Junction tall and
13	taller alternatives to its affordable housing goals with
14	no guarantee that our community will ever see any of
15	that affordable housing.
16	Residents of Morgan Junction have alternatives that
17	don't fit into the one-size-fits-all urban village
18	formula, because we do want affordable housing in our
19	community. Why weren't our alternatives incorporated
20	into the DEIS?
21	Lastly, on a personal note, I personally support
22	Alt 1 for the Morgan Junction urban village. Thank you.
23	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Deb.
24	Brooke Best next and then Velma.
25	MS. BEST: I'm Brooke Best, and I'm here

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Best

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1	on behalf of Historic Seattle. Historic Seattle, since
2	1974, has advocating for thoughtful and meaningful
3	preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings,
4	and as our mission states, the creation of a more
5	livable environment
6	We brought back life to threatened and neglected
7	historic properties throughout Seattle, several of which
8	provide affordable housing. Bell Boy, Vic Row,
9	Heg/Phillips are some of our properties.
10	Historic Seattle shares the City's concern about the
11	lack of affordable housing. We have done a number of
12	events to address the issue of affordable housing and
13	historic preservation, including a community forum with
14	the city staff.
15	Here are some ways that historic preservation and
16	affordability intersect: Older buildings provide a
17	diversity of housing types. Research has shown they
18	perform better in terms of environmental, economic, and
19	social metrics. Older, smaller buildings tend to
20	provide more units of affordable rental housing than
21	taller newer developments.
22	Older neighborhoods, as you heard in other public
23	comments, contain hidden density from Boston's north end
24	to Miami's Little Havana. It has been demonstrated
25	human scale neighborhoods with older fabric are the



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missing middle of cities and can achieve surprisingly
 high population densities.

3 I'm going to jump to the DEIS now and just make it 4 really simple. Historic resources analysis is woefully 5 inadequate and does not include any actual analysis or 6 details, and it does not address potential impacts to 7 historic resources. The EIS must be comprehensive, 8 thorough, and accurate. The mitigation measures that 9 are included are not mitigation measures. It only 10 includes what's already in place, such as comp plan 11 policies, landmarks process, survey, and inventory 12 efforts. A lot more needs to be done. It should 13 include an examination of the neighborhoods --14 MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Brooke. 15 MS. BEST: Thank you. 16 MR. WENTLANDT: Velma Henry, followed by 17 Toby Fremont. 18 My name is Velma Henry. I've MS. HENRY: 19 lived in the Othello Brighton neighborhood for over 20 50 years. And when I moved there, there were no 21 sidewalks, no paved streets. But we moved there because 22 of the space where our children could grow up and be 23 safe and have a place to play outdoors instead of 24 crowded apartments. 25 And that was back in the day, but now we are modern





neighborhoods. We are changing rapidly. Sometimes I
 think it might be too rapid, but we are changing. We
 are a compact neighborhood.

We've had a change with the light rail, which was scheduled to go down Rainier Avenue, changed to Martin Luther King. And we fought to have it put underground, but the decision was to put it at ground level. As many of you have read in the paper and saw in the news, there have been many accidents, with many loss of lives since the light rail has come down MLK.

And now we come to the upzone. There are many of us older citizens who have worked to make this a good community, where we can live and raise our families and our grandchildren can play outside in safety. And we have come to the upzone, and there is a chance that our property will be taken away and we will be displaced.

17 So we think, at this point in time, this is progress 18 and we agree with progress. We are called a diverse 19 neighborhood, and this is good also. Of the three plans you have presented, 1, 2 -- and 2, and have a great high 20 21 risk of many displacements. So at this time, I would 22 ask you to consider taking the Othello neighborhood to 23 the least displacement alternative which is Alternative 24 Thank you for your attention and listening to this 3. 25 matter.

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1	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Velma. Toby
2	Fremont followed by Myani Guetta.
3	MR. FREMONT: I believe this hearing is
4	happening because the SEPA rules require it. Notice who
5	is no longer here; neither the SEPA responsible
6	official, I think he left, nor any of the council have
7	bothered to show up and listen. So for those few people
8	in the future listening to the recording of this
9	transcript: Hello. The June 8th, 2017, DEIS for the
10	MHA citywide urban village upzones is not an impartial
11	discussion of environmental impacts. The premise
12	underlying the City's proposed action is false: By
13	giving the development interest a large gift of
14	increased development capacity in exchange for a
15	relative pittance for construction of subsidized housing
16	in different neighborhoods will provide a net increase
17	in affordable housing.
18	The DEIS has not adequately supported how it will
19	actually improve the housing affordability situation for
20	middle income people in Seattle. That's not even
21	getting to the impacts on livability. Extensive
22	community engagement was not used to inform the DEIS.
23	Neighborhood planning was abandoned for a focus group
24	process with all city-selected participants. Focus
25	groups cannot possibly provide the neighborhood specific

input required for authentic community engagement
 required by the GMA and the impact analysis required by
 SEPA.

4 A specific: Despite repeated requests of the focus 5 groups for many people, the problems caused by the 2010 6 shift from unit-count limits to FAR in the lowrise 7 multifamily zone has not been corrected. The impacts of 8 the baseline petition are not stated and neither of the 9 two alternatives includes a significant fix. The DEIS 10 analysis of impacts is deficient in numerous areas, more 11 subject areas than I can touch on in two minutes and 12 five seconds or three more weeks. So we need an 13 extension, please. And I request that every comment be 14 printed in full and that you include specific comments 15 to each -- responses to each comment. 16 MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Toby. 17 Myani Guetta followed by Guilia Pasciuto. 18 MS. GUETTA: Hello, my name is 19 Myani Guetta, and I'm here representing Puget Sound 20 Sage. Sage has been working ten years, working on

inclusionary zoning programs like MHA, and in principle, supports MHA. We also believe that we won't truly solve our housing crisis unless we both center outcomes on displacement and ensure that communities most impacted by displacement are actually ones driving the policy



Guetta

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solutions, so communities of color and low income
 communities.

We organize the SouthCORE coalition, which is comprised of over 20 community groups in the Rainier Valley, organizing a shared vision of a community-controlled and inspired development. Since 2013, SouthCORE has worked to ensure that land use policies and public investment directly benefit communities of color and low-income communities.

10 We have seen that the impact of speculative real 11 estate due to the light rail investment in the 12 Rainier Valley has disproportionately displaced 13 communities of color which is why we are quite dismayed 14 by the draft EIS's failure to recognize the full impact, 15 the very much racialized impact of displacement. And 16 therefore, on a fundamental level, any conclusion based 17 on the document's current analysis will certainly 18 further uphold systemic and institutionalized racism.

As a multi-issue organization, we draw the connection between displacement, good jobs, and climate change resiliency. We are also deeply concerned about the lack of analysis of the impacts of the draft EIS on cultural displacement. Cultural institutions play a vital role for a community in crisis, whether it's a climate event, community trauma, or an economic crisis,

1	these institutions serve as the glue that help
2	communities thrive in place. So without fully
3	documenting the potential for culture displacement, this
4	analysis fails to fully account for the displacement
5	impacts of the proposed plan.
6	Please look out for a letter from Puget Sound Sage
7	detailing our analysis and feedback on the DEIS. We
8	hope you'll consider the critical racial equity pieces
9	that are currently missing from the document. Thank
10	you.
11	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. Guilia
12	Pasciuto followed by Amanda Sawyer.
13	MS. PASCIUTO: Good evening. My name is
14	Guilia Pasciuto, and I'm also here representing
15	Puget Sound Sage. Like Myani said, we worked for the
16	last year to help pass a mentoring program here in
17	Seattle, as a tool to capture the value of increased
18	property values and growth.
19	We're still working on our analysis of the DEIS,
20	alongside our community partners, but we already
21	recognize several key gaps in the analysis, one of which
22	Myani spoke to. We believe that limiting growth in
23	areas of high displacement risk does not, in and of
24	itself, mitigate displacement risk.
25	Over the course of the last year, we have repeatedly

Pasciuto

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provided requested feedback to OPCD on how to incorporate the anti-displacement framework into the MHA rezones, the citywide rezones, but the EIS doesn't reflect this feedback.

5 We believe that growth framework that says either we 6 do grow places with high displacement risk or we don't is too limited. Communities of color and low-income 7 communities deserve to be invested in, as long as it's 8 9 not at their own expense. We urge OPCD to expand Alternative 3 or create a new alternative. What would 10 11 it look like to reexpand the rezone boundaries, but 12 limit tight increases? What would it look like to 13 increase the percentages marginally in neighborhoods 14 with high-displacement risk? We will be sending a 15 letter and hope to be talking with you. Thank you. 16 MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Giulia. 17 Amanda Sawyer followed by Susan Ward. 18 MS. SAWYER: Hi, I'm Amanda Sawyer from the West Seattle Junction JuNO Association. I also

19 the West Seattle Junction JuNO Association. I also 20 support an extended comment period for the draft and 21 final EIS. I feel each section leads you down a rabbit 22 hole of comp plans and regulations. I'm learning way 23 more than I thought I would.

I also believe that having 20-plus urban villages evaluated in a single draft EIS is not sufficient,

Sawyer

one-size-fits-all solution for each unique urban
 village, with their unique issues and traffic,
 topography, you know. One-size-fits-all isn't the right
 approach.

5 I would also like to point out that mitigation often 6 doesn't seem achievable or even based in reality. For 7 example, design review in the land use section is noted 8 as a tool for mitigation. And the design review process 9 is being changed to exclude a lot of LR projects from 10 design review or community input. So that, as a 11 mitigation tool for the community, isn't relevant.

Open space mitigation is to ask developers to impose impact fees, asking them to put public open spaces on their development projects. And these are the same developers that don't have enough money to provide more than 2 or 7 or 9 percent of affordable units. So I don't think that that's really plausible they are going to put public open space on their projects.

And affordable units in our urban villages have been throughout mitigation, and there is no guarantee that affordable units will remain in the urban village, and to me that isn't a community.

Please do look at individual urban villages and their unique issues. Please come up with real mitigation solutions. After all, real people live in these urban villages; not hypothetical ones. Thank you.
 MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. Susan Wards
 followed by Jennifer Scarlet.

MS. WARDS: The draft EIS acknowledges that among the changes proposed, upzoning single-family residence streets to Lowrise 2 would have, quote, "most severe impacts." However, a few pages later, it finds that the impact on the one and only street in the Northgate urban village that is in this situation would only be moderate. That's the street we live on.

11 There is nothing moderate about upzoning one side of 12 a residential street to LR2. The population increased 13 400 percent. There is no room for even 12 more vehicles 14 to park and traffic and parking problems on this narrow 15 street would increase exponentially. But no data appear 16 in the EIS for street parking in the Northgate urban 17 village. Most of the residents on the upzone side of my 18 street are renters, and all would likely be displaced because of their affordable housing would disappear. 19 20 Over half of these renters are people of color.

One of MHA-HALA's guiding principles is to provide transitions between vastly different sizes and uses of buildings. Currently our street provides this transition. Both sides of the street are houses with yards. Directly behind us to the east are lowrise and



Ward

1	highrise apartment buildings and condos with commercial
2	buildings east of them. Between these multiplex
3	buildings and the single-family houses are backyards, a
4	greenbelt of trees and a green space. This transition
5	would be destroyed by rezoning. Instead of
6	40-foot-high, four-story boxes, would be completely full
7	lots, facing alongside houses. The effect is neither
8	gradual nor moderate; it would be abrupt and severe.
9	The EIS says a possible mitigation, that is, to
10	amend zoning regulations in urban villages to explicitly
11	address transitions to surrounding areas, particularly
12	single-family residential areas adjacent to urban
13	village boundaries.
14	And then the DEIS, to reflect the severity of
15	changes, proposed to streets like mine, half on the
16	inside edge of urban village and half outside. The
17	eastern half of the neutral territory north should not
18	be rezoned. Keep it single-family housing or zone it as
19	a residential small lot, just as HALA did on First
20	Street northeast edge of Northgate. Thank you.
21	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Susan.
22	Jennifer Scarlett.
23	MS. SCARLETT: Hi, my name is
24	Jennifer Scarlett. I own a house in South Park. And
25	we've never gotten notice that we're being rezoned in
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Scarlett

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1	our neighborhood. And we've never had a meeting from
2	HALA in our neighborhood. We organized ourselves. I
3	only found out five months ago this was happening from a
4	neighbor and a lot of people found out from me.
5	The Hispanic community is having a meeting tonight
6	to organize about this because they just found out. And
7	we need to extend the comment period on the EIS because
8	they don't know and they have the right to give input.
9	I think it's very important.
10	I have an issue with the study used to gauge
11	displacement that uses the tenants relocation assistance
12	ordinance. A lot of people do not qualify for that.
13	And they are being displaced, and they are not going on
14	record. So using those numbers is not adequate. We
15	need a better study.
16	The study on apartment buildings adding
17	affordability of apartment buildings over 20 units
18	doesn't apply to South Park. We don't have any
19	apartment buildings that big in our neighborhood.
20	Design and review Lowrise 1 and Lowrise 2 won't
21	qualify for design review, and that's the main
22	mitigating factor in the EIS. And it will no longer
23	qualify after the amendment. So, I also feel like any
24	proposed mitigating factors need to be removed from the
25	final EIS because it is proposed; that's not a reality.

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	1	That's a dream. It needs to be rule of law when it
	2	happens, when it's voted on.
4	3	I would also like to know why I will have 11 percent
	4	MHA requirement on my property in South Park when
	5	South Lake Union has a 2 percent MHA. 1 and 2
	6	alternatives are too similar. I think they are the
	7	same. There needs to be an actual alternative that does
	8	not include an actual upzone, possibly a real estate
	9	investors' tax to reduce speculation.
	10	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. Penni Cocking
	11	followed by Das Oberg.
Cocking	12	MS. COCKING: Hello. This is
	13	Penni Cocking from South Park. I live in South Park and
	14	I have a standing there because my home is there. I am
	15	also the president of the Duwamish Valley Neighborhood
	16	Preservation Coalition, which is a nonprofit
	17	organization from 1992 to protect the neighborhoods
	18	along the Duwamish River. So, we also have standing if
	19	there is any possible legal action there.
	20	I want to talk about the EIS, the environmental part
	21	of the EIS. And I also want to talk to you about
	22	South Park and what has happened in South Park. We have
	23	not grown as other neighborhoods have because of our
	24	environmental impacts there. We are surrounded by
	25	industrial toxicity and we have lost lots of homes.



Therefore, we have lost population there. So we really 1 2 shouldn't be planned for. 3 And the problem is that we are going to be losing 4 our single-family zoning with this proposal. And that, 5 strangely enough, as you people should know, is what has 6 protected us all these years. And we fought hard to keep our single-family zoning there. And that is why we 7 8 have yards and trees and mitigating things to keep the 9 Duwamish Valley cleaner. This is a Superfund site. It's a critical area. It's a historical neighborhood. 10 11 It was the first town on the river. 12 So I really think you should relook at what you're 13 doing to South Park and we choose Alternative 1, which is not to do anything at all. 14 15 Thank you. Das, followed MR. WENTLANDT: 16 by Andrew Kirsh. The last name is clearly Oberg. I'm 17 having trouble with the first name. No? Okav. 18 Let's go on to Andrew Kirsh, followed by Ron Momoda. 19 MR. KIRSH: Good evening. My comments are 20 about the -- so, my comments are going to be about the 21 tree populations in the biological resource section. 2.2 So currently it's a city goal to preserve and 23 increase tree canopy in the city. There are a number of 24 what I think are truly false assumptions made in the 25 DEIS that affect the assessment impact of how it will be



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Kirsh

1 on tree canopy loss.

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First of all, there is an explicit assumption, that the tree canopy zones that are not upzoned will remain the same. The zone that provides the most tree canopy is private property zones of the city, the single-family residential.

7 Also in the DEIS, it's stated that about 30 percent of demolitions in Seattle are now in single-family 8 9 zones. Because these are generally projects where a 10 very large house replaces a small house, you have 11 permanent removal of potential canopy replacement space. 12 Second, the lowrise canopy or all the canopy zone 13 calculations for existing canopy were made using LiDAR 14 and are averages over entire zones. This is highly 15 misleading. So, I live on Capitol Hill. The lowrise 16 zone on Capitol Hill still consists, to a very 17 significant percentage, of single-family houses that 18 provide a lot of tree canopy.

19 So if you calculate, if you use that lowrise zone as 20 representative of lowrise canopy, it's obviously an 21 overestimation because there is a very significant 22 single-family component there and all the trees that go 23 with it.

Another assumption that's made is that old lowrise development, as you see on Capitol Hill, which consists



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1	of apartment buildings that have setbacks that are large
2	enough to contain significant trees or courtyards
3	containing trees, are representative of the current and
4	future lowrise development and that is not true at all.
5	So we now have row houses on Capitol Hill, which
6	provide variable setback, not enough for significant
7	trees, and obviously no space in between.
8	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Andrew. Ron
9	Momoda followed by Deborah Drugosch.
10	MR. MOMODA: My name is Ron Momoda. I am
11	very concerned about the proposed rezones and impacts
12	that we will have citywide. I feel, however,
13	Alternative 3 can best address these concerns; this is
14	because it specifically looks at Alternative 3,
15	specifically takes into account a number of risk factors
16	citywide and the risk of displacement is one of the
17	bases for lowering the zoning at a site.
18	I live at the Othello urban village, and the risk
19	for displacement has been determined to be very high.
20	And this applies to me as well. I am very likely to be
21	displaced.
22	The largely immigrant community will be the hardest
23	hit because homes at Othello are already valued far less
24	than any other part of the city. They will have no
25	other place that they can afford to go. This includes

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1	also lower income, non-English speaking skills, less
2	education will mean making it anywhere else will be an
3	extreme hardship.
4	I do agree with, again, Alternative 3, that does
5	recommend, because of the risk for displacement,
6	downsizing the expansion area. The MHA suggests LR1,
7	and the Alternative 3 reduces it to RSL. The expansion
8	was further east of 46th, but according to
9	Alternative 3, it is limited at 46th. Also on 44th the
10	RSL goes one-half block west.
11	I strongly encourage the City to select Alternative
12	3 as the preferred alternative. I appreciate the City's
13	effort to reduce the risk for displacement when
14	determining how zoning is to be applied. Thank you very
15	much for your consideration.
16	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. Deborah
17	followed by AJ Honore.
18	MS. DRUGOSCH: Hi. So, my comment is also
19	about the tree canopy. There are a lot of assumptions
20	going into the estimates for tree canopy loss that just
21	seem very implausible to me. For instance, for
22	Alternative 2 in the DEIS, the study says that when
23	single-family home housing is reduced to lowrise, the
24	tree canopy cover will only be decreased by 2 percentage
25	points. So it says that single-family homes tend to



Dlugosch

1	have 25 percent canopy and lowrise tends to have 23. So
2	it's only decreased by 2.
3	This is not how it's going to be. When I see
4	lowrises built around the City, obviously usually the
5	buildings use up most of the lot space. They use
6	basically the space they are allowed to. And there
7	really is not room for any large trees to be planted
8	around these buildings. So because of this, the tree
9	canopy is going to decrease a lot more than the
10	environmental statement says it will. I think the
11	estimates are just are incorrect. I know they are based
12	on the LiDAR, where they are looking from above and
13	estimating from satellite data or plane data. I'm not
14	sure. Anyway, it's just assuming way more tree canopy
15	for the larger buildings than is actually going to
16	happen, which is a problem. That's all.
17	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. AJ Honore
18	followed by Tim Trohimovich.
19	MR. HONORE: Thank you for the opportunity
20	to speak. My name is AJ Honore from District 7 here in
21	Seattle, Washington, USA. Thanks everybody for coming.
22	I would like to reiterate a few points. One is, we
23	need more time to discuss this. It seems like this
24	whole timeline is something of a foregone conclusion.
25	And one thing that I'm sitting here listening to folks,



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1	I'm hearing a lot of pissed-off people. And the more
2	I don't want to put words in your mouth but the more
3	I learned personally about the so-called grand bargain
4	the more pissed off I get. P-i-s-s-e-d.
5	Grand giveaway is what I hear especially when an
6	official or somebody who works for the City the grand
7	bargain. No, the grand giveaway, if you please.
8	Here is a question: Where are our officials?
9	Somebody said that before. We've got some city
10	employees here, I don't see the mayor, I don't see
11	anybody from Districts 1 through 9 here. Maybe they are
12	hiding in the back because they are afraid of Alex. He
13	is not here anymore.
14	With regard to the environment, we've had some
15	comments about the tree cover. Clearly, the 25 to
16	23 percent change, that's garbage. That's a lie. We
17	all know that. Development is inherently
18	anti-environment, if you're looking at the environment
19	as something we would like to not pollute. Some of us
20	live on Superfund sites. For instance, there is a
21	market rate development going up where I live in
22	Belltown. It sits atop what would be classified in some
23	states as a Superfund site. There was a tiny sign that
24	said that. It said, Don't eat the dirt. It's
25	poisonous.
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1	So that extends all over the place, right? Any time
2	we are building a new building, how much in the way of
3	fossil fuels are we burning? How much in the way of
4	materials are we bringing in from out of state, out of
5	country and so on and so forth? This new development on
6	its face is anti-environment. I don't have enough time
7	to say everything, but I would like to reemphasize those
8	comments with regard to lack of cultural environment.
9	Where does the cultural environment go with these
10	alternatives that you placed before us? Thank you.
11	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, AJ. Tim
12	Trohimovich followed by Tawny Bates.
13	MR. TROHIMOVICH: Tim Trohimovich. I'm
14	the director of planning and law for Futurerwide. We
15	are a statewide non-profit organization that works to
16	make cities and towns great places to live and to
17	protect our farms and forests for this and future
18	generations. Thank you for the opportunity to comment
19	on the draft EIS. We will be preparing written comments
20	in more detail.
21	Tonight I want to speak to the preferred
22	alternative. We strongly recommend that the preferred
23	alternative include all areas within a ten-minute walk
24	shed within urban villages. The investments that we
25	have made and are making in transit are very significant



Trohomovich

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	1	and have the potential to reduce greenhouse gas
	2	pollutions, to increase housing affordability, and to
	3	increase people's ability to live in areas where they
	4	can easily access jobs. So again, we would recommend
	5	that the preferred alternative include all areas within
	6	a ten-minute walk shed. And as I said before, we are
	7	going to provide more details later. Thank you for the
	8	opportunity to comment.
	9	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you Tim.
	10	Tawny Bates followed by Kim Barnes.
	11	MS. BATES: Hi. I would like to request
	12	more time. I've looked through the documents as best I
	13	can after work but feel like you need to extend the time
	14	deadline by two to three months at least.
	15	I feel like the EIS needs to look more closely at
	16	the impact on each urban village. They are all very
	17	different. To be equitable, urban villages receiving
	18	significant development need to receive far more
	19	attention in an environmental impact statement. I don't
	20	think they should all be lumped into one environmental
	21	impact statement when they are so different.
	22	And the EIS presumes in many places that the change
	23	is gradual. It states there will be moderate impact
	24	because the change will be gradual. We see whole blocks
	25	going down at this same time. There is no evidence that



- Bates
- 2

the change will be gradual. The EIS needs to address 1 directly the pace of this change and how this affects 2 3 the actual impact on these neighborhoods. The 4 evaluation needs to include a high, medium, and low pace, in terms of time, so that it properly reflects 5 6 what's actually going on. So long as you have speculative developers out there and the kind of profit 7 margins they are making, you can anticipate that pace 8 9 will make for a severe impact.

10 Another thing I think is a flaw in the environmental 11 impact statement is it relies on existing codes, 12 ordinances and procedures to mitigate impacts and protect people of Seattle from the severe impacts. 13 14 These ordinances are in many cases ineffective, they are 15 antiquated, and they have needed revision for many 16 decades, some of them. Tree protection is one example. 17 The noise ordinance is another example.

18 There is also oversights in the EIS. I looked for 19 what the energy impact of focused development like 20 you've got would be. I found only two short paragraphs 21 which are listed as mitigation. There wasn't anything 22 on actual impact.

The mitigation said we have a program called benchmarking, which is basically an information documentation program. It's nothing to do with impact.



1	We have energy codes for new construction and that is
2	what was listed for emergency impact.
3	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you.
4	MS. BATES: There is also other impacts,
5	toxics released when you tear up old houses. The
6	development next to me will release 15,000 cubic feet of
7	soil contaminated with benzine that will have to be
8	hauled out. When you do that, and you do that in three
9	or four buildings along the same block, you've got
10	significant impact due to the effect of putting all
11	development in one place.
12	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Tawny.
13	Kim Barnes, followed by Susanna Lin.
14	MS. BARNES: Hi, my name is Kim Barnes and
15	I live in the Westwood-Highland Park urban village in
16	southwest Seattle. I haven't read the entire DEIS. I
17	would request that the comment period be extended, to
18	concur with many people in this group.
19	One of the things that I wanted to speak informally
20	about is reading the Alternative 2 and 3 impacts, or
21	analysis breakdowns, the thing that immediately struck
22	me is that there seems to be an unintended consequence
23	of pitting high displacement/low access opportunity
24	urban villages against low displacement/high access
25	opportunity urban villages by the way the actual zoning



1 maps are constructed.

Alternative 2 wants to put more density in the high 2 displacement/low access opportunities; and Alternative 3 3 4 actually pushes it onto the low displacement/high access 5 opportunities. I would like there to be a consideration 6 for how are we setting up the social discourse between 7 these urban villages that are in the EIS and how they 8 are weighing up the alternatives for who is going to get 9 the density and who isn't.

As a resident of Westwood-Highland park, I can tell you we're on the south margin of the city. And the urban villages that live on the south margin and the north margin are being composed in Alternative 2 to take high density; but at the same time, we're not getting the infrastructure investment.

We haven't had capital investments for 20 years in our area. How are we going to take that type of high density when we don't have the sidewalks and also the other infrastructures that we need to be able to deal with that density?

21 So I just wanted to put it out there. There is 22 unintended consequences that are rising with 23 Alternative 2 and 3 that cannot be resolved. I say we 24 go with Alternative 1. Thank you.

MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. Susanna Lin



1 followed by Chris Leman.

2 MS. LIN: Hi, my name is Susanna Lin. I'm 3 speaking on behalf of the Seattle Displacement 4 Coalition. We will be submitting more detailed written 5 statements soon. But today we want to make it very clear how extraordinarily disappointed we are with the 6 7 lack of quality and the lack of adequate or accurate information contained in the draft environmental impact 8 9 study. It does not offer a true alternative, just MHA 10 this way or MHA that way. There should be a true 11 alternative to MHA that limits or manages growth. 12 For example, a true Alternative 1 idea could be you 13 could down-zone downtown, so the base height is two

14 stories. If the developer wants to build 50 stories, 15 they would have to participate in a voluntary zoning

16 area and you could require affordable housing be built

17 on site. Developers can't sue if it's voluntary.

18 Downzones could be justified by our runaway growth and 19 lack of infrastructure.

If you insist on MHA, why not study a 25 percent affordable housing set-aside? Other cities require 10 to 30 percent. In addition, this document downplays the amount of affordable housing that will be lost, especially in the supply of unsubsidized, naturally occurring affordable housing. It looks at income



Page 60

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Leman

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1	according to household income so that shared rentals,		
2	such as single-family homes, are all ignored in the		
3	count of the loss to affordable units.		
4	Even though sharing a home can be the cheapest rent		
5	available, it fails to adequately measure the effects of		
6	upzones and displacement on a growing homeless epidemic.		
7	The mitigation strategies are minimal. It should		
8	include one-for-one displacement and establishing a fund		
9	to buy at-risk affordable buildings.		
10	Alternative 2 and 3 pit neighborhood against		
11	neighborhood. It is not an objective, honest look at		
12	the impacts upzones will have on culture displacement,		
13	the unique historical, social, and culture character of		
14	our communities. Thank you.		
15	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Susanna. Chris		
16	followed by Kim England.		
17	MR. LEMAN: It's been said that you're		
18	entitled to your own opinion but you're not entitled to		
19	your own facts. And, unfortunately and also by the		
20	way, you're not entitled to your own process this		
21	process has been warped and it's been basically secret		
22	since it begun. When many of you were signed onto the		
23	grand bargain, which was done in secret without any		
24	notice or involvement, you know, the deck is stacked,		
25	unfortunately.		



And what we heard earlier about this was not 1 2 acknowledging that if, you know, it's kind of like a 3 statistician who drowned in a lake that was three inches 4 deep on the average. The failure is to differentiate 5 the analysis by neighborhood, by neighborhoods. 6 And I happen to be from Eastlake. Eastlake is found 7 to have the greatest amount of the demolition, one of the five neighborhoods that would have the greatest 8 amount of demolition and new building. 9 10 And, unfortunately, you have not taken our advice, and it's really -- what you should be doing is 11 differentiating it. That's the whole idea of 12 neighborhood planning. Neighborhood planning is being 13 14 basically trumped by this MHA process, and I use that 15 word advisedly. Neighborhood planning is how it should 16 be done. This EIS is completely the opposite. And if you do look carefully at what is happening in each 17 18 neighborhood, and it's going to be a very different 19 result.

And I'll just give you a couple quick examples. I mean, HALA is referring to affordability, but it's not really affordability. It's affordability to people who are at the lowest level of income. The middle class is being devastated in our city, and especially in our neighborhood and a number of the others. There is

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1	nothing in this analysis that really acknowledges that	
2	and deals with it. And, you know, you have to go back	
3	and take another look at it.	
4	And finally, in terms of livability, HALA the "L"	
5	in HALA means livability. There is nothing to improve	
6	livability in this. If anything, the DEIS documents	
7	this: Start over and make HALA be truly equivalent in	
8	which affordability is concerned for all people and	
9	livability is concerned.	
10	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Chris.	
11	MR. LEMAN: You're ignoring both. Thank	
12	you.	
13	MR. WENTLANDT: Kim England followed by	
14	Miranda Berner.	
15	MS. ENGLAND: I'm Kim England. Can you	
16	hear me? I always wanted to pretend I was a musician	
17	and sing on stage. I'm just making a snide comment,	
18	which is going to be followed by other snide comments.	
19	My comments are about the analysis, particularly of	
20	the census data, but also some of the other sources of	
21	data we use in the document. I feel that the document	
22	downplays the displacement effect, particularly for	
23	low-income groups.	
24	Some of the comments I'm about to make have actually	
25	been said by people in a particular neighborhood. I	

England

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1	think it's quite nice because it will give some meaning
2	and bones in the sense I'm laying out here. I feel like
3	the analysis, to the extent I was able to look at it
4	because I didn't feel like I had a lot of time to look
5	at it, did not accurately or adequately break out and
б	study what specifically happened to very low-income
7	households. In the high-growth census tracts, those
8	earning 30 percent of the median or 20 percent of the
9	median, they looked like they were being lumped together
10	with those earning 50 percent of the median level. So
11	this ignores factors that are causing a change
12	specifically in the supply of unsubsidized low-income
13	rentals in high-growth areas. And it doesn't really
14	look at what percent of a low and very low-income
15	household income would go towards housing, the housing

I think that one of the issues here is also that the analysis doesn't look at increased speculative activity in high-growth areas, such as the rapid turnover in increased sales and resale of existing affordable older apartments.

And I think an inventory of existing stock and doing a susceptibility-to-change analysis would be very revealing. I'm a little puzzled why it wasn't in here given it was something that was done in the U District. Г

Berner

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Gould

1	I also think that the document downplays the impact
2	of demolitions, renovation, and acquisition in causing
3	displacement. And I'm troubled, as the South Park
4	people are, at using the tenant relocation assistance
5	ordinance to do this. There are other data you can use.
6	And I am out of time. Thank you.
7	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you. Miranda,
8	followed by Tim Gould.
9	MS. BERNER: Hi there. I would like to
10	request that we have more time to review this. It's
11	over 800 pages. I'm a working parent. I haven't even
12	had time to see Wonder Woman. Come on, we need more
13	time on this. That's my request. Thank you.
14	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Miranda. Tim.
15	MR. GOULD: Hi, my name is Tim Gould. I'm
16	here speaking as a resident in Wallingford. A lot of
17	people, I'm afraid, would basically like to freeze
18	Seattle after they buy in. And I find that very
19	disturbing because we can't really shut the door and not
20	let other people come here.
21	And one thing that I think this particular analysis
22	needs to look at, not just policies in Seattle, but the
23	greater regional context. Certainly, when it comes to
24	transportation, greenhouse gas emissions, and so forth,
25	having denser development in Seattle will ultimately be



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1	a lot better than allowing more and more managing		
2	subdivisions to go up the foothills of the Cascades.		
3	And then when it comes to looking at the access to		
4	opportunity, it's one of the factors in determining what		
5	kind of zoning increases in different neighborhoods, I		
6	think you also need to look at what would be possible in		
7	the way of citywide investments to increase access to		
8	opportunity for those areas that have been identified		
9	where it's low. Without improving access to		
10	opportunity, I'm not so sure those areas would be as		
11	good for having large upzones. Thank you.		
12	MR. WENTLANDT: Thank you, Tim. That's		
13	the last name on the list here. Are there, is there		
14	anyone else who would like to comment verbally? Seeing		
15	none		
16	MR. APPELMAN: Is the transcript going to		
17	be online?		
18	MR. WENTLANDT: The transcript will be in		
19	the final environmental impact statement, and all the		
20	comments you've made here tonight are carefully		
21	recorded, and each one will be responded to directly.		
22	MR. APPELMAN: They won't be posted		
23	online?		
24	MR. WENTLANDT: Not until the document is,		
25	the final document is published. But there will be		

2

1	actually a formal part of that document.
2	The other thing is, anyone who filled out a written
3	comment tonight, make sure you turn it into city staff.
4	And I want to remind you that your comments via email or
5	using the online comment form are just as good as your
б	verbal comment and submit those as well.
7	MR. KLATTE: On those written comments, I
8	was intending to break down ones on subjects and
9	different subjects into specific separate emails. Is
10	that a good idea so that they are identifiable as being
11	on this subject or that subject?
12	MR. WENTLANDT: Really, however you want
13	to do it. I would recommend using the online comment
14	form, which already breaks it down into the different
15	elements in
16	MR. KLATTE: Do we get a record of that?
17	Do I get a CC email? Otherwise, if it doesn't show up
18	in the EIS, I can't say I submitted it because I just
19	submitted it to a web form. Whereas, if I send you an
20	email and I CC myself, I've got a record of it.
21	MR. WENTLANDT: I can tell you we are
22	keeping records of all comments, so there would be a
23	record of it. If you want it for that reason, submit it
24	by email. That's just fine.
25	MS. BARKER: Geoff, who is making the call

Central Court Reporting 800.442.3376

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     on an extension?
 2
                   MR. WENTLANDT: Well, the SEPA responsible
 3
     official, who is our director Sam Assefa, would make
 4
     that call. And we have heard numerous requests and at
 5
     this time expect to keep the deadline but we are
 6
     listening to those requests and it's being considered.
 7
                   MS. BARKER: Thank you.
                                   That was Deb Barker.
 8
                   MR. WENTLANDT:
                                                          So
 9
     thank you all for being here. Lots of really good
10
     comments. And we looking forward to addressing them.
11
               (Proceedings concluded at 8:08 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE		
2	I, Laura Gjuka, a Certified Court Reporter in		
3	and for the State of Washington, residing at		
4	University Place, Washington, authorized to administer		
5	oaths and affirmations pursuant to RCW 5.28.010, do		
6	hereby certify;		
7	That the foregoing Verbatim Report of Proceedings		
8	was taken stenographically before me and transcribed		
9	under my direction; that the transcript is a full, true		
10	and complete transcript of the proceedings, including		
11	all questions, objections, motions and exceptions;		
12	That I am not a relative, employee, attorney or		
13	counsel of any party to this action or relative or		
14	employee of any such attorney or counsel, and that I am		
15	not financially interested in the said action or the		
16	outcome thereof;		
17	That upon completion of signature, if required, the		
18	original transcript will be securely sealed and the same		
19	served upon the appropriate party.		
20	IN WITNESS HEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this		
21	18th day of July, 2017.		
22	L. C		
23	- KAR		
24	OQ)		
25	Laura Gjuka, CCR No. 2057		

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Initial Analysis of MHA DEIS

David Ward

June 29, 2017

Below is an initial analysis of the problems I have found with the DEIS (so far and to the extent that I've examined it—I still have plenty more to go).

I would appreciate any feedback on this, whether it's to contradict any of the information, to clarify it, or to confirm it.

David

What Is Not Addressed in the DEIS

Requested Prior to DEIS Release

A couple of us met with Geoff Wendtlandt, the person in charge of the MHA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), three times and presented what we felt should be included in the EIS. Below are some items we requested be analyzed in the EIS which were not included.

- Broader "Action" and "No Action" alternatives—The City is considering only two Action alternatives, both of which include the upzones with their proposed increase in height and floor area and only one No Action alternative. None of these alternatives reflected the growth proposals of the Neighborhood Plans in any Urban Village.
- Use alternatives that use 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% affordable housing in their analysis. [Page 2.48 says that a 25 percent MHA requirement was considered but not included because the City said that another report showed that 25% affordable housing wasn't feasible.]
- Policy solutions suggested in Solutions to Seattle's Housing Emergency
 <u>https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/1687633/community-housing-caucus-report.pdf</u>
 There are over 50 recommendations [the DEIS included some of their own recommendations, some positive, some benefitting developers more than renters]. Some examples include:
 - o \$500 million Housing Bond program
 - Growth Related Housing Fund
 - o Acquisition of significant units
 - Bridge financing
 - o Private sector initiative to end homelessness
 - o One for one replacement of affordable units
 - o Preserve subsidized units
 - o Rent stabilization
 - o Amend the MFTE
 - City authority over SHA (Seattle Housing Authority)
 - o Use undeveloped public land for affordable housing
 - Set aside land for encampments
 - Set annual low-income housing targets
 - o Address student housing needs
 - Principal reduction program (for those near foreclosure)
 - o Expand funding for homeless families and homeless youth
 - o Small houses

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- Include all projects currently in the pipeline whether projected, planned or permitted. I have examined the City's SDCI records and have found over 80,000 units that fit these stated categories in multi-family projects and an additional 5,000+ in single family units. These units far exceed the 70,000 units the City says are needed by 2035 and approaches the 95,000 units under Alternatives 2 and 3. The DEIS says that 53% of the units will come in the first 10 years, yet current projects are already close to 90% of the 95,000 units—and that's without any upzones.
 - Determine the current situation for a baseline in the following issues: affordability (displacement, homelessness, gentrification), transportation (traffic, congestion, parking), environment (open space, tree canopy, utilities), public services (schools, community services, public safety). Without a full accounting for the current situation, it's not possible to get a full understanding of the changes caused by the alternatives.
 - Include the impacts of institutional overlays. [The DEIS says that modeling and analysis of these zones will be provided (appendix F, page 76), but they are not being provided now, so they can't be examined and analyzed].

What's Missing in the DEIS Since It's Been Issued

- 90%+ of the units built recently are luxury units—and this is very likely to continue. What is the impact on the cost of housing and economic/racial equity of having nearly all luxury units built.
- The DEIS does not assess the impacts outside Urban Villages, though developments in Urban Villages will have significant impacts outside those villages.
- A large portion of the "affordable housing" currently and in the future will use MFTE (MultiFamily Tax Exemption), which expire for each project within 12 years. What are the economic effects of housing prices and displacement once those expire?
- Transportation impacts such as congestion, pollution, travel time, fuel, etc. for those forced to
 live outside of Seattle due to the high prices. See Seattle Times, June 16, 2017,
 http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/data/seattles-mega-commuters-we-are-spending-more-time-than-ever-traveling-to-work/ for the increasing number of people driving 90 minutes
 or more each way to work as an example.
- Full analysis of tree canopy loss from development. The 2016 Seattle Tree Canopy Assessment (page 14) <u>http://www.seattle.gov/trees/docs/Seattle2016CCAFinalReportFINAL.pdf</u> shows a 30% loss of tree canopy from development using the USDA's Forest Service i-Tree Canopy protocols. The i-Tree Canopy website says 500-1,000 measurements should be taken, but Seattle only did 80. The City also did measurements from 2007 to 2015, rather than going back to 2001.

Incomplete Analysis

• Many graphics use data from the 2010 Census rather than from 2009-2013 ACS or 2011-2015 ACS (ACS: American Community Survey, is a part of the Census. It's a survey done every year that asks more detailed questions than the decennial Census of a sample of people in each Census tract.)

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