

Welcome to Key Directions!

What is Seattle 2035?

Seattle 2035 is a citywide conversation about how Seattle grows over the next 20 years. The City is updating Seattle's Comprehensive Plan to shape growth in a way that builds on our strength and character as a city.

What's happening tonight?

Over the past months, we've heard about issues important to you and ideas you want us to consider. Tonight builds on and continues this important collaboration. Staff has begun to draft changes to our current Comprehensive Plan, and **we have a few questions for you.**

At each station, we have background information about the elements within the Plan and a few questions for you to think about, and react to. Don't be shy about asking us questions—we love to talk about planning. Your input will help us figure out the key directions and solutions we need to incorporate into the plan.

Let's get started...

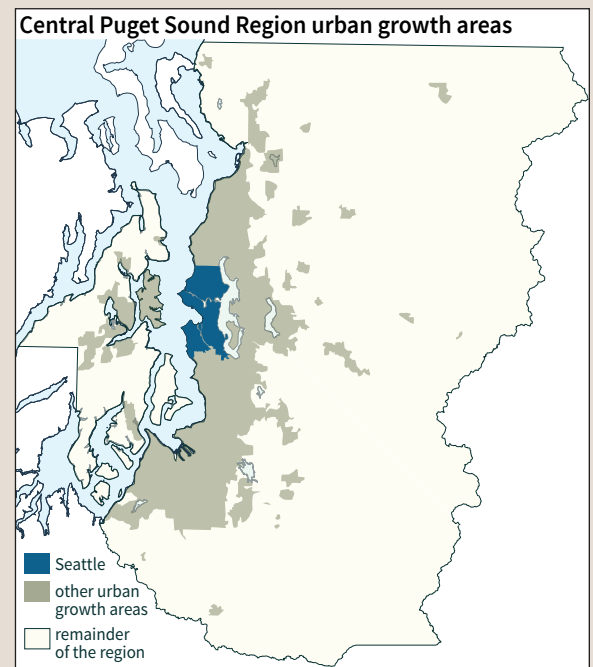
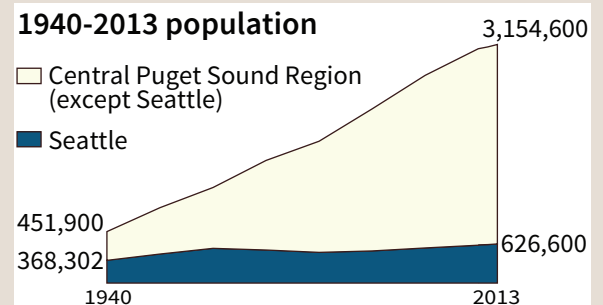
- 1 Sign in, tell us where you live, and get a comment card
- 2 Check to see if you've won a prize for just showing up!
- 3 Visit some stations
- 4 Take a break — food trucks are here!
- 5 Visit more stations
- 6 Fill out and return your comment card to get your free EMP ticket!

What is Seattle's Comprehensive Plan?

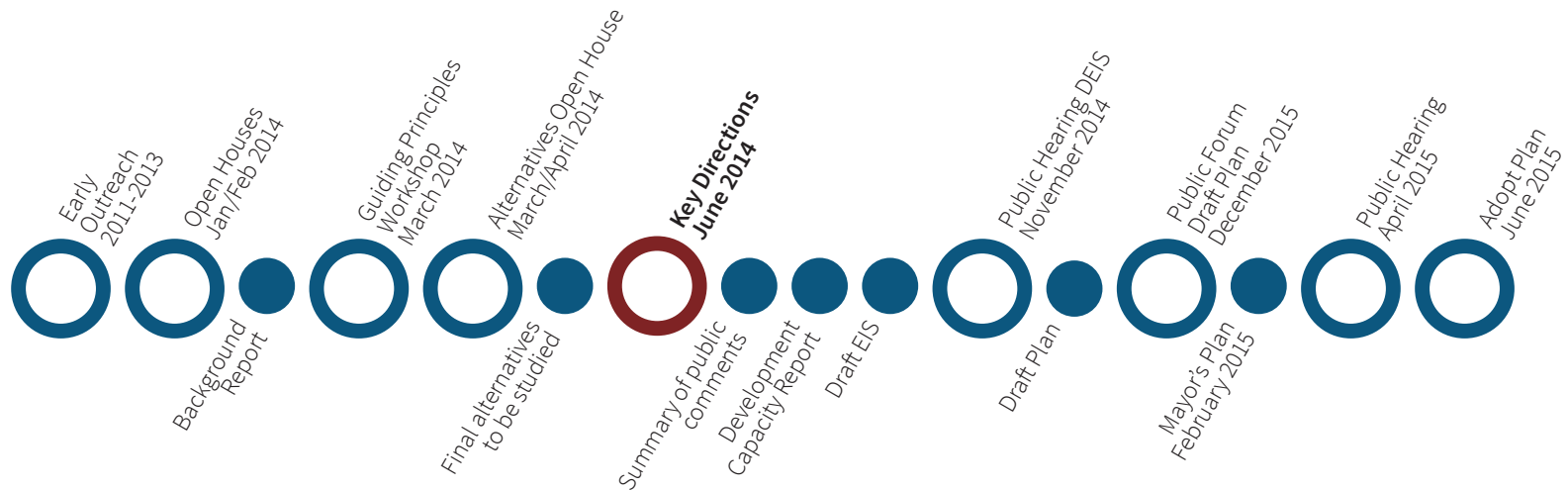
Our Comprehensive Plan is a 20-year vision and handbook for Seattle's future. It guides decisions that influence how Seattle grows and welcomes 120,000 more people and 115,000 jobs.

- First adopted in 1994 and last updated in 2004
- Part of a regional planning strategy guided by the 1990 Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA)
- Developed after years of analysis and community participation
- Provides guidance on:
 - Improvements to our transportation system: infrastructure to improve safety and make it easier for pedestrians, bicycles, transit, cars, and trucks to move around the city
 - Investments in utilities, parks, libraries, and other services and urban amenities
 - Where changes or more planning may be needed to improve our zoning and other development policies

While Seattle has grown a lot, the rest of our region has grown even more



What's next?



Eight Ways to Help Shape the Future of Seattle

1. SIGN UP

Sign up for our listserv, follow us on Facebook or Twitter.

2. GET EDUCATED

Visit 2035.seattle.gov to learn more about the update to our Comprehensive Plan, trends, EIS process and alternatives under study.

3. CONNECT

Contact us to see how you can be a Seattle 2035 Connector and help spread the word about Seattle 2035 to your organization.

4. MEET UP

Host your own meeting for friends and colleagues about the Comprehensive Plan. Planning Alternatives are the hot topic right now.

5. INVITE US

If you have an eager audience, we have speakers ready to present.

6. BE SOCIAL

Share, post, re-tweet news related to the Comprehensive Plan to your social circle and network.

7. SHOW UP

Come on down to a citywide meeting. Hear from us and from neighbors across Seattle. Better yet, bring a group of people. Key Directions coming up in June.

8. TALK ABOUT IT

If you can't make it to a meeting, let's talk online. Presentations, materials, and questions from every meeting will be posted on line waiting for your comments. No time to comment? Simply like the comments you agree with.

Urban Village Strategy

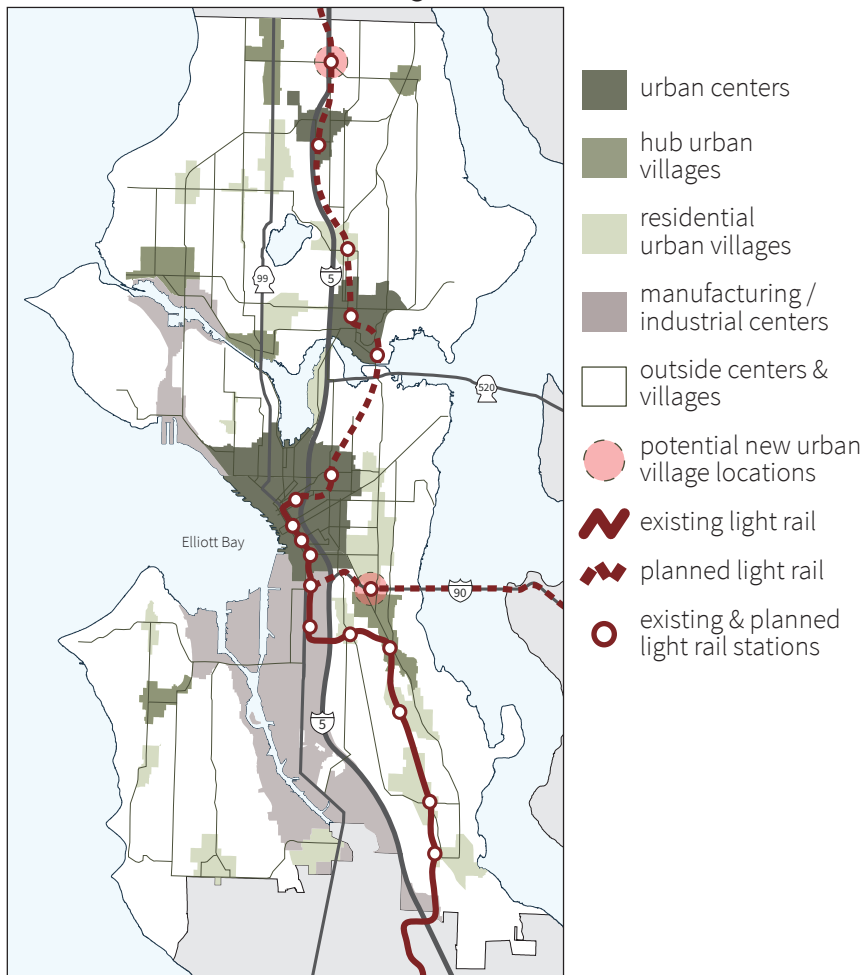
Aldea urbana • Xaafad Magaalo • 도시마을 • 城中村
• Đô Thị Xóm Làng • Ganda Magaala Keessa

Explains the City's strategy for organizing growth, which is to direct most new jobs and households into regionally designated urban centers, manufacturing/industrial centers, and locally designated urban villages. Topics include:

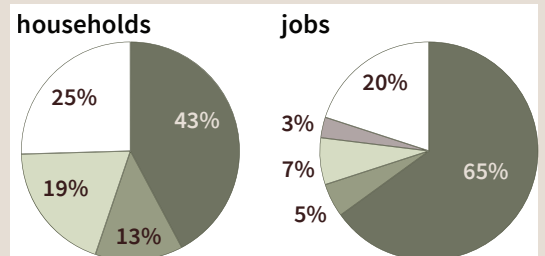
- Urban Village Strategy: policies address categories of centers/villages and areas outside of centers/villages
- Open Space Network: policies focus on provision of open space in/near urban villages
- Annexation

I agree with the principle of keeping our farmlands intact, and building up the core as we grow. How we do this is the difference between delightful, merely livable, and ugly.

Seattle's urban centers/villages



We have grown by more than 59,000 households and 56,000 jobs since the Plan was adopted in 1994. These charts show how growth has been distributed over the past twenty years.



Urban Village Strategy

KEY DIRECTIONS

The update will reflect our assessment and your input. Some questions being considered for the Urban Village Strategy:

We should all be able to walk to the grocery store no matter where you live.

The City should encourage growth throughout city, not just in a few neighborhoods.

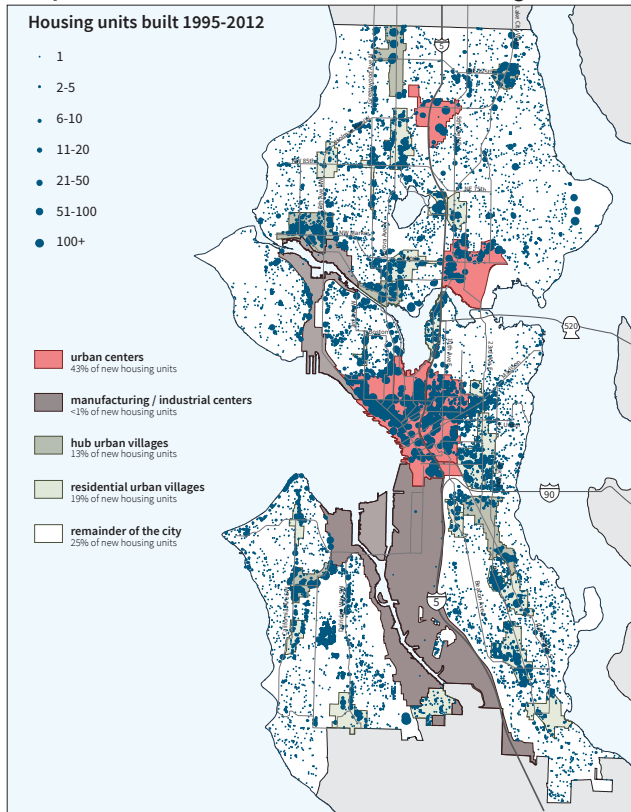
Building height should be no higher than 6 stories in urban villages.

It's not necessary to concentrate all growth in urban villages.

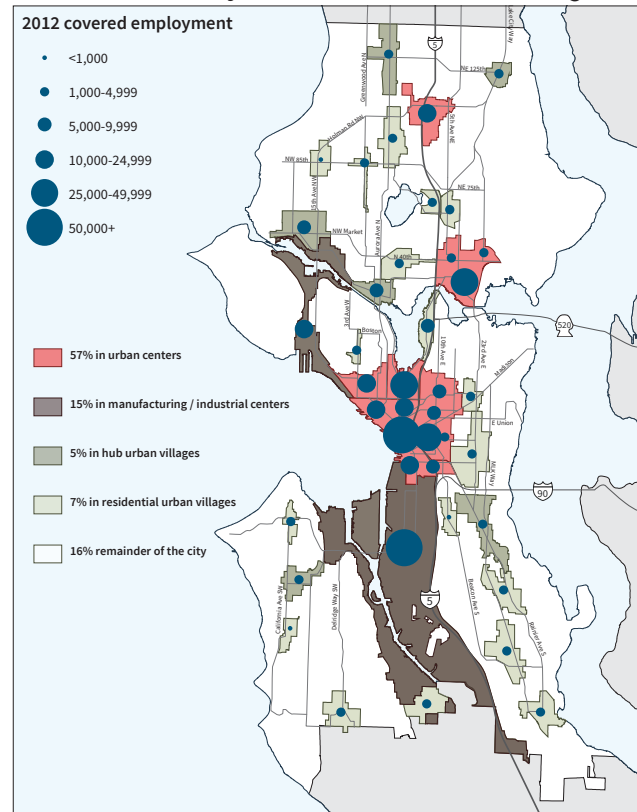
The urban village strategy was a compromise between growth and no-growth advocates.

- Should we move goals and policies related to urban design — how to enhance Seattle's character and sense of place — to this element?
- Should we eliminate growth targets for individual urban villages?
- How can we minimize displacement of residents and small businesses?
- How can we support and strengthen existing cultural networks?

75% of housing built since the Plan was first adopted has been within our centers/villages



More than 80% of jobs are within centers/villages



Land Use

Uso de la tierra • Isticmaalka Dhulka • 토지 이용 • 土地使用
• Đất quy hoạch • Fayyadama Lafaa

Provides policy guidance for how the City regulates the use of land. Policies help achieve a development pattern consistent with the Urban Village Strategy, while maintaining environmental qualities and accommodating other city objectives. Topics include:

- Citywide Land Use Direction: location of zones, uses, public facilities & small institutions; telecommunications facilities; general development standards; parking; design review; planned development.
- Land Use Categories: single-family areas; multifamily residential areas; mixed-use commercial areas; industrial areas; downtown areas.
- Location-Specific Land Use Controls: Major Institutions; Historic Districts & Landmarks; Environmentally Critical Areas; Shorelines; Cultural Overlay Districts.



photo by Benjamin Benschneider
courtesy of Weber Thompson

Land Use

KEY DIRECTIONS

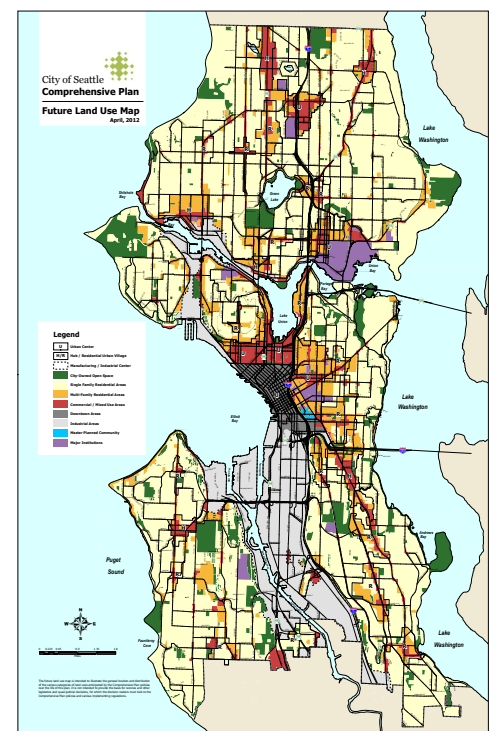
The update will reflect our assessment and your input. Some questions being considered for the Land Use element:

- How do policies for single-family zones affect equity and affordability?
- How can we encourage the development of more housing for families with children?
- Should we simplify the Future Land Use Map (FLUM)?
- Should we add urban design rationale for development standards?
- Should we consolidate policies about development standards in one section and remove related policies from individual land use types?
- Should we add Incentive zoning policy?
- Should we add a new goal for multifamily areas?

Limit growth in areas that have exceeded their growth targets.

To get to carbon neutral will have to provide more services in single-family areas.

current FLUM



Describes how the City will meet the mobility and access needs of the people and businesses who live, work, and operate here. Identifies goals and policies for the city's transportation system. Articulates how transportation will serve urban centers and villages, manufacturing/industrial centers, and the remainder of Seattle. Topics include:

- Land Use and Transportation Integration
- Travel Options and Demand Management
- Supporting Economic Development
- Connecting to the Region
- Safety
- Right-of-Way Allocation
- Funding

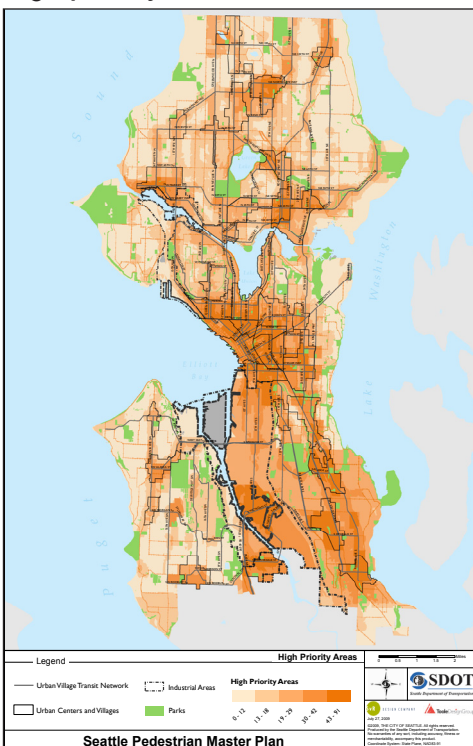
Provide transit connections to growing places in Seattle: Ballard and West Seattle.

Make more neighborhoods that are walkable. Walkability is really important.

Keeping cyclists separated from traffic will increase the flow of traffic and decrease cyclist on motorist accidents per year.

Bike lanes may be good for bikers but they're catastrophic for the rest of us who don't and never will bike for transportation.

Pedestrian Master Plan high-priority areas



Bicycle Master Plan recommended network map



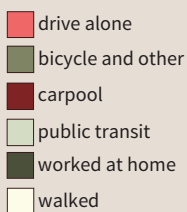
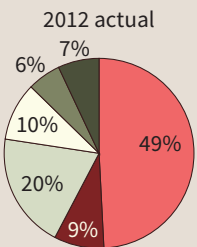
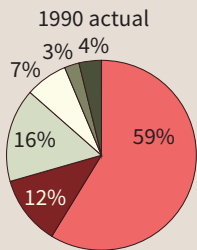
Transit Master Plan priority corridors for capital investments



Transportation

KEY DIRECTIONS

how Seattle residents commute to work

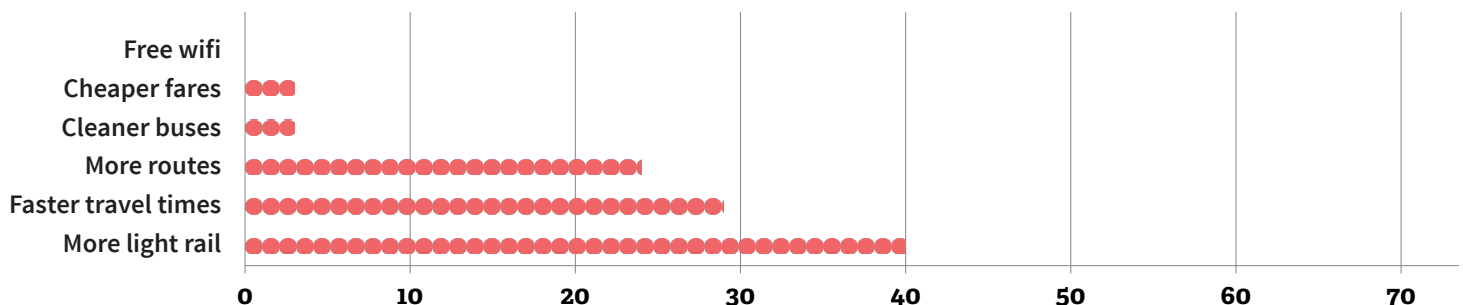


The update will reflect our assessment and your input. Some questions being considered for the Transportation element:

- How can we reach our goals for reducing the percentage of trips by people who drive alone?
- How should light rail, regional buses, local buses, and the streetcar network work in concert to connect people to major destinations and neighborhoods?
- Seattle's major streets are increasingly asked to meet multiple demands: transit, general purpose traffic, freight movement, bicycle facilities, sidewalks, and on-street parking. What factors should SDOT consider when trying to make streets work for multiple users?
- Given the vision future growth urban centers and villages, how do we balance the need for transportation infrastructure in growing areas as well as outside urban villages?
- How do we ensure our transportation investments result in a connected, multimodal transportation system?

Each additional bike commuter is one less car causing congestion. Same for transit. Both occupy less road space than cars.

Continue the instant poll we started online!
The one thing that would make me take public transit more would be...



Establishes goals and policies for preservation, improvement and development of housing. Promotes equal housing opportunities for all households. Addresses the need for safe, affordable housing for low-income households. Topics include:

- Net Housing Growth
- Equal Housing Opportunities
- Providing Housing Affordable to Low-Income Households
- Publicly Subsidized Low-Income Housing

Many single family areas are good candidates to become lowrise zones.

More flexibility for housing types in SF zones.

Provide more family-size multifamily housing especially in growing areas.

Hello Neighbor

Childcare Worker & Home Care Aide, one child



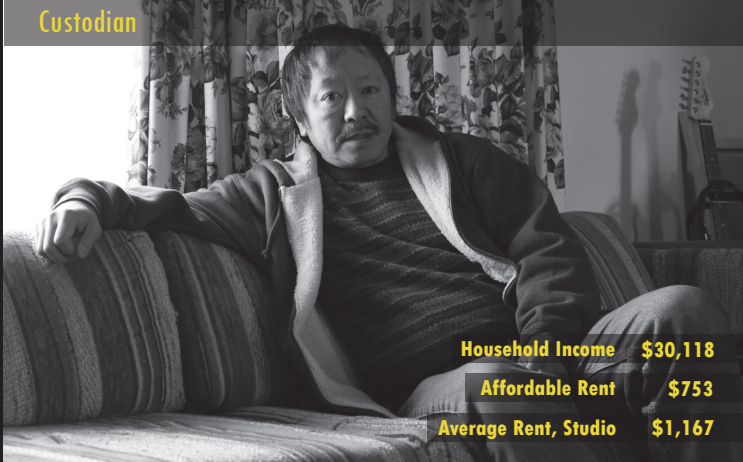
Household Income \$48,360

Affordable Rent \$1,209

Average Rent, 2 Bedroom/1 Bath \$1,457

Hello Neighbor

Custodian



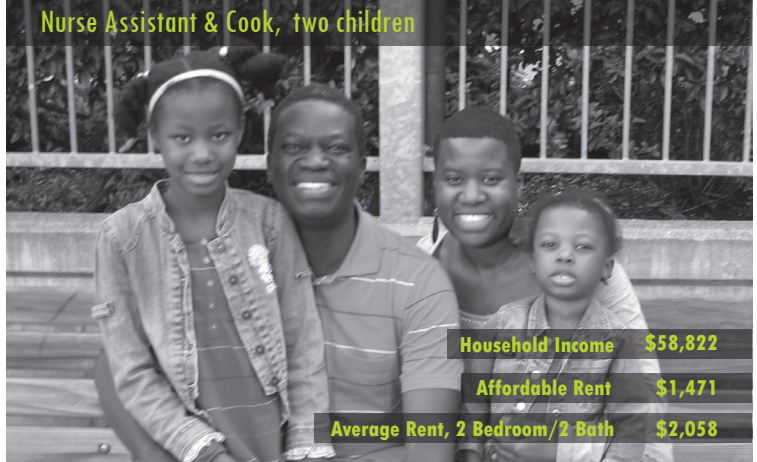
Household Income \$30,118

Affordable Rent \$753

Average Rent, Studio \$1,167

Hello Neighbor

Nurse Assistant & Cook, two children



Household Income \$58,822

Affordable Rent \$1,471

Average Rent, 2 Bedroom/2 Bath \$2,058

Housing

KEY DIRECTIONS

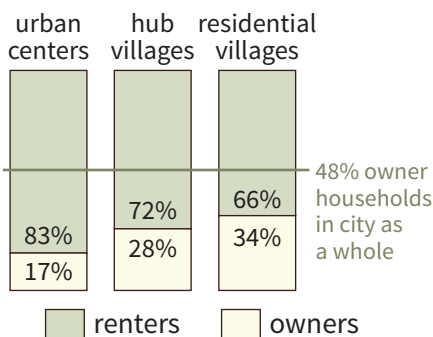
The update will reflect our assessment and your input.
Some questions being considered for the Housing element:

- How can we promote equitable development and support fair housing throughout Seattle?
- As historically disinvested communities see new development and investment, what strategies and policies can prevent the involuntary displacement of existing residents while welcoming new ones?
- How do we provide housing opportunities near high-capacity transit for all households and income levels?
- What tools are most effective for ensuring enough housing is available to very low-, low- and moderate-income households?

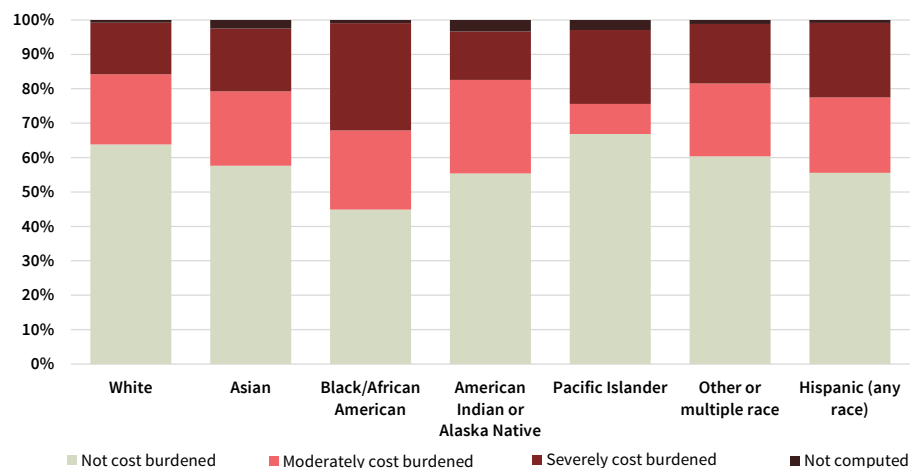
Every time we restrict multifamily housing from a specific area, we miss out on more potential customers for our beloved neighborhood retail stores that are now under more pressure than ever.

Allow duplex/triplex in single-family neighborhoods.

Renter & owner households



Seattle Households: Housing Cost Burden by Race and Ethnicity of Householder



Economic Development

Desarrollo económico • Horumar Dhaqaale • 경제 개발 • 經濟發展
• Phát Triển Kinh Tế • Guddina Diinagde

Promotes the idea of directing most new jobs into centers /villages and recognizes the importance of high-wage jobs. Establishes local goals, policies, objectives, and provisions for economic growth and vitality and a high quality of life. Topics include:

*I want more jobs
throughout the city.*

- Economic Development and the Urban Village Strategy
- Clusters
- Workforce Education, Development & Training
- Downtown & Neighborhood Business Districts

*Low-interest loans for small
businesses in growing areas.*

*Encourage small urban
manufacturing,
the way San Francisco does.*

only in seattle.
INITIATIVE



Photo courtesy of Top Pot Doughnuts



Photo by Z T Jackson

- What economic development policies could help transform low-opportunity areas into community anchors?
- Should the key industry clusters that are Seattle's strength be recognized?
- Should a clearer definition and stronger emphasis for living wage jobs be included?
- Should small businesses, startups, and entrepreneurial activity be emphasized?
- Should growing more a local talent for fast growing sectors be a higher priority?

Intensive commercial development near transit maximizes employment growth without maximizing traffic growth.

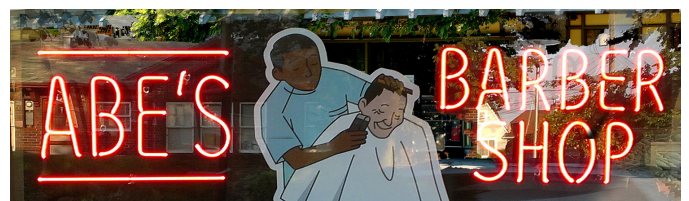


- 1 Bus Transit Center
2 Light Rail Station

Community Institutions

- A Oromo Cultural Center**
B Paradise Baptist Church
C Cornerstone Baptist Church
D Elks Cascade Lodge
E Catholic Community Services

Interim parking could be provided on Sound Transit sites to the south



Provides general guidance to other elements regarding how the City can be a steward of the natural environment, while accommodating more households and jobs. Topics include:

More bioswales, plant native species.

How can the plan elevate climate issues?

- Overarching Goals & Policies
- Land: urban forestry, landscaping, green stormwater infrastructure, pervious surfaces
- Water (Restore our Waters strategy)
- Air & Climate (Climate Action Plan goals & policies)

We need stronger tree policies because developers come in and remove everything on site.

If Seattle likes trees so much, why is new housing construction permitted to build out to lot lines and not leave any green space?



Environmentally Critical Areas

What are ECAs?

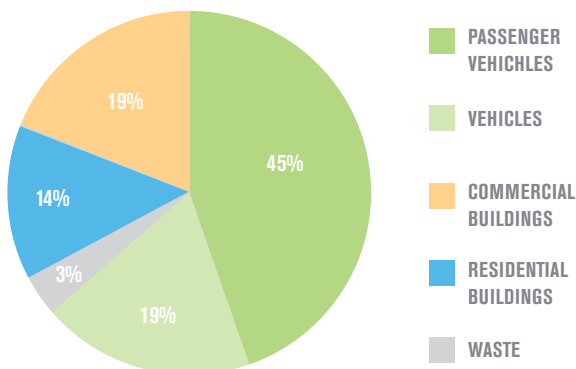
Environmentally critical areas (ECAs) include wetlands, flood-prone areas, abandoned landfills, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, and steep slopes and other geologic hazard areas.

Where do the Environmentally Critical Areas regulations apply?

Throughout the city, in all areas that meet the definition of a "critical area" in Seattle Municipal Code Section 25.09.020, Environmentally critical areas definitions. In the Shoreline District, environmentally critical areas regulations are applied through the Shoreline Master Program.

Why is Seattle revising its ECA regulations? The Washington State Legislature requires local jurisdictions to review and revise ECA regulations pursuant WAC 365-196-610 by June 30, 2015.

SEATTLE'S 2012 CORE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS*



* Seattle's core emissions are those the City can most directly affect - Transportation, Building Energy, and Waste.

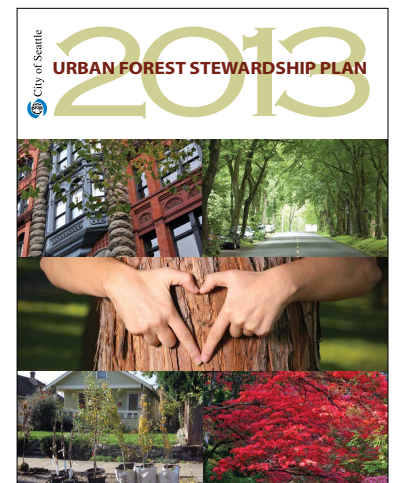


Environment

KEY DIRECTIONS

The update will reflect our assessment and your input. Some questions being considered for the Environment element:

- Should we address climate change adaptation more thoroughly?
- What direction should the Plan give for reducing carbon production in the city?
- How can the City manage storm runoff to prevent flooding and improve water quality?
- What should be the City's goals for the urban forestry?



Because most of the city is already developed, a lot of facilities and infrastructure (libraries, parks, police and fire stations, roads, utilities, etc.) are already in place. Beyond these basics are other needs to sustain and enrich lives. The goals and policies related to various kinds of Community Infrastructure are designed to:

- Maintain or add services and facilities where needed to support growth, or help attract growth to places that may lag behind
- Encourage more efficient use of water and electricity to satisfy growing demand.
- Provide services for those most in need.
- Promote lifelong learning.
- Ensure a healthy population.
- Promote an appreciation of our diversity.
- Ensure arts and culture is a part of every community.
- Protect buildings and places important to Seattle's history and heritage.

Find a stable source for funding park maintenance that doesn't rely on property taxes. Look at impact fees and taxes on take-out containers.

Bury I-5 through downtown and put a linear park and affordable housing on top of it.

Look for opportunities in unused or underutilized rights-of-way.



Photo courtesy of Miller Hull.



Photo by cashgroves.

Community Investments

KEY DIRECTIONS

**The update will reflect our assessment and your input.
Some questions being considered for these elements:**

Capital Facilities & Utilities

- How can recently adopted citywide plans (Climate Action Plan, Parks Legacy Plan, Sustainable Buildings and Sites Policy, Property Reuse and Disposal Policy) be integrated?
- Should the Plan encourage emerging opportunities for the smaller scale systems to provide energy, water and other utility services?

Cultural Resource

- Should we expand policies about cultural spaces, cultural districts, and introduce policies about creative placemaking?
- Are new policies needed for special buildings and unique places that don't meet the rigorous standard for historic landmarks and districts?

Human Development

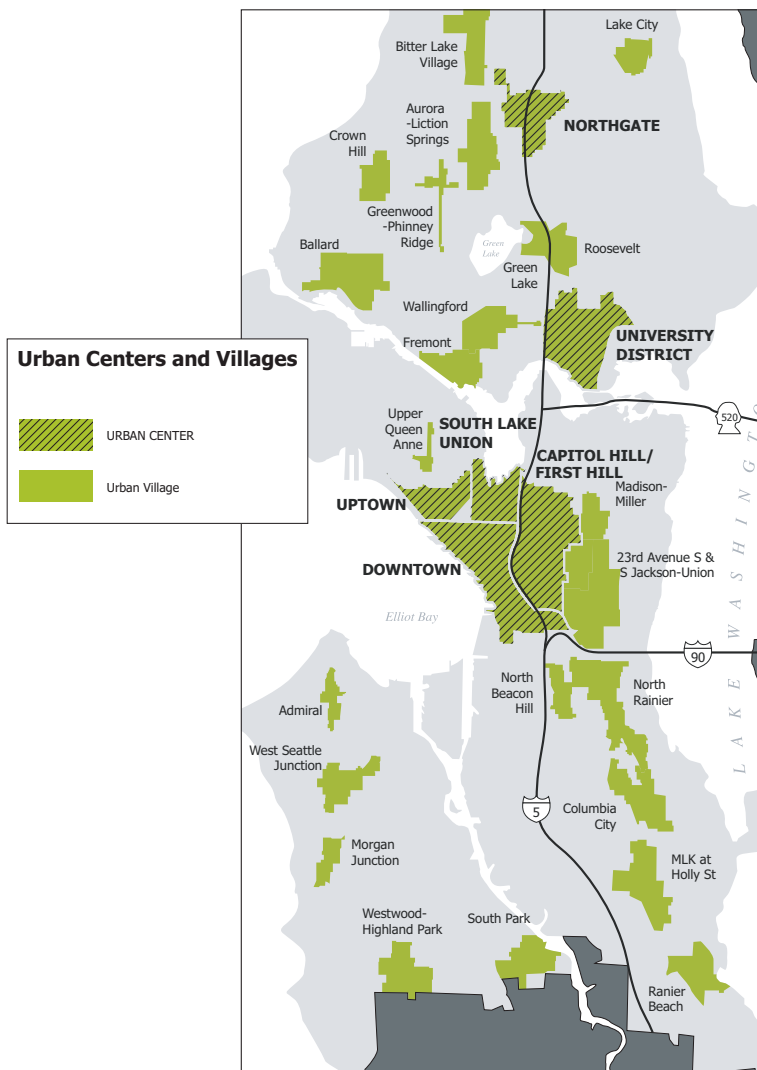
- Should we call it Human Services to align more closely with policies about the delivery of those services to our most vulnerable populations?

Neighborhood Planning

Planificación de barrio • Qorsheynta Xaafadaha • 지역 계획 • 鄰里
• Karoora Gandoota

Defines the role of neighborhood planning in the City's growth management schemes. Also contains all of the City's adopted neighborhood plans. Topics include:

- introduction to Neighborhood Planning: includes policies related to implementation of neighborhood plans
- the adopted goals and policies for 38 neighborhood plans



Community members discuss the Lake City neighborhood plan.



Community members update the Othello neighborhood plan.

Neighborhood Planning

KEY DIRECTIONS

Neighborhood plans are embodied in the goals and policies presented in the Neighborhood Planning element of the Comprehensive Plan. Many different kinds of planning processes may result in changes to these goals and policies over time. We are considering the following questions:

- How do we make sure all neighbors have a voice in neighborhood plan goals and policies as they are revised over time? This may include everyone who lives in, works in, runs a business in, or visits a neighborhood.
- How can the Comprehensive Plan present neighborhood plan goals and policies so they are easily understood by all?
- Today's planning looks at short-term implementation in addition to longer-term visioning for neighborhoods. Is this important? How should implementation be reflected in the Comprehensive Plan?



Town Center

2035





2014



These graphics were prepared by GGLO & Studio 316 to illustrate the types of changes we'd need to see in our neighborhoods in order to meet our goal of becoming a net carbon neutral city by 2050.

Please place a sticker show...

-  I like the change
-  I do not like the change

What do you like or dislike about how the neighborhood changes?

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1 More public transportation choices makes it easier and faster to get around. | 5 Central gathering place that incorporates art and a farmers' market replaces surface parking and gas station. | 8 Trees and plants at sidewalks absorb rainwater so it doesn't flood streets or pollute water while making a more attractive place. |
| 2 Dedicated bicycle lanes improve safety. | 6 New offices buildings and shops bring more local jobs to the neighborhood. | 9 New awnings over sidewalks protect people from rain and wider sidewalks improve the pedestrian experience. |
| 3 Marked pedestrian crossing makes it safer to cross the street. | 7 Mixed use buildings (housing and retail) overlooking the central gathering space replace single story retail buildings and provide more shopping and community services. | 10 Additional people living and working here help a local cafe renovate and expand. |
| 4 Wider curbs narrow the street and makes it shorter to cross. | | |

Multifamily area

2035





2014



These graphics were prepared by GGLO & Studio 316 to illustrate the types of changes we'd need to see in our neighborhoods in order to meet our goal of becoming a net carbon neutral city by 2050.

Please place a sticker show...

-  I like the change
-  I do not like the change

What do you like or dislike about how the neighborhood changes?

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 Planted area separates bicycle lanes from cars lanes and make it very safe. | 5 Changes to the building save energy. | 9 Trees and plants at sidewalks absorb rainwater so it doesn't flood streets or pollute water while making a more attractive place. |
| 2 Dedicated bicycle track connects riders to public transportation station at town center fast. | 6 Redesigned front yards make the street more attractive and safer. | 10 Sidewalk improvements increase safe routes to school. |
| 3 Elementary school becomes a resource for the whole community – programs for different age groups and interests. | 7 New housing development preserves an older house as a community gathering place. | 11 Additional people living and working create enough demand to support a local grocery store. |
| 4 Some dwelling places have the option to become businesses from home. | 8 Mixed use buildings (housing and retail) replace single story retail buildings and surface parking lots. | |

Single-family area

2035





2014



These graphics were prepared by GGLO & Studio 316 to illustrate the types of changes we'd need to see in our neighborhoods in order to meet our goal of becoming a net carbon neutral city by 2050.

Please place a sticker show...

-  I like the change
-  I do not like the change

What do you like or dislike about how the neighborhood changes?

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 Narrowed street slows traffic and is safer for pedestrians and bicyclists. | 5 More plants in the alley make cars drive slowly; it can now be used as a nice path for kids and others in the neighborhood. | 9 A new apartment is built in back of a large house with independent access off the alley. |
| 2 Fewer cars parked on the street; people can walk or bike to the town center and catch the fast public transportation. | 6 Solar panels provide clean electricity from the sun's energy. | 10 Accessibility improvements allow an elderly couple to remain in their home by dividing it into a single level home with a new rentable apartment above. |
| 3 Trees and plants at the sidewalks absorb rainwater so it doesn't flood streets or pollute water way while making a more attractive place. | 7 A large house is divided into two homes for two different families. These homes will be more affordable than the single large house. | |
| 4 A vacant lot becomes a community food garden. | 8 A backyard garage becomes a home. | |

Prioritizing Community Investments

The City is required to provide essential services (police, fire, and utilities) to all residents. But other features and services may vary by location, and all vary in cost.

Tell us your priorities: What are most important services, facilities, and amenities needed to support existing and new residents in growing urban villages?



Bicycle infrastructure



Playground



Plaza or square



Farmers Market



More transit service



Sidewalk / streetscape upgrades



Cultural spaces



Public art



Community center

Key Industry Clusters

The following sectors have been identified as Key Industry Clusters for Seattle. Which three do you think are the most important to our city’s future?



Manufacturing



Maritime



Life Sciences



Information and
Communications Technology



Global Health/Healthcare



Clean Technology



Film and Music



Tourism

How should the City prepare for and respond to global climate change?

Which of the four Climate Action Plan recommendations are you most likely to do?



IN YOUR HOME

Is your home an energy hog costing you money? Simple changes can save money, increase comfort, and reduce your home’s GHG impact.



GETTING AROUND

Mix use of bike, walking, and transit to save money on gas, reduce your GHG footprint, and live a healthier life.



EATING

Eating a healthy diet rich in fruits and vegetables will improve your and your family’s health and reduce your impact on the planet.



BUYING STUFF

When buying new things, consider how long they will last. The things we buy and throw away carry a big GHG footprint.

In 2035, where will our children live in Seattle?

The transit-oriented development map below shows different types of land uses. Place a dot where you think each housing type belongs.

accessory dwelling unit or backyard cottage



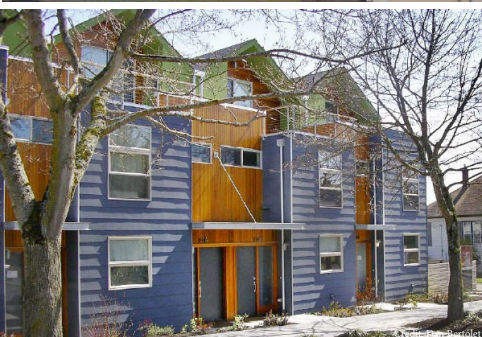
cottage housing



duplex/triplex



3-4 story apartment



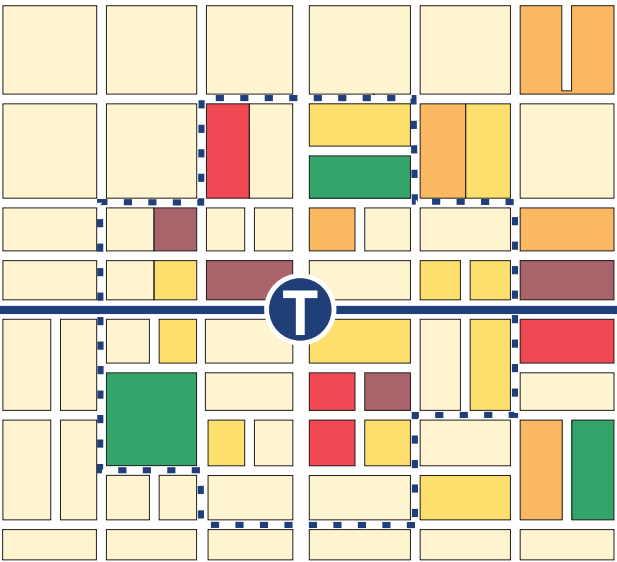
midrise apartment



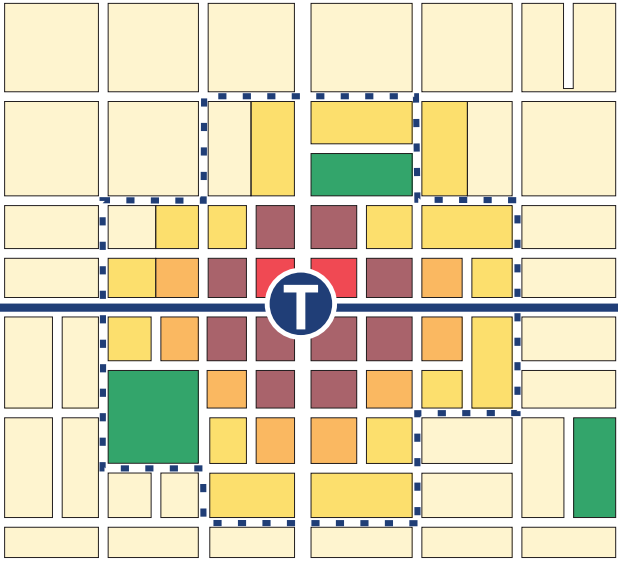
mixed-use building



low density residential	medium density residential	high density residential	mixed use



Non-Transit Oriented Development
land uses not organized around transit

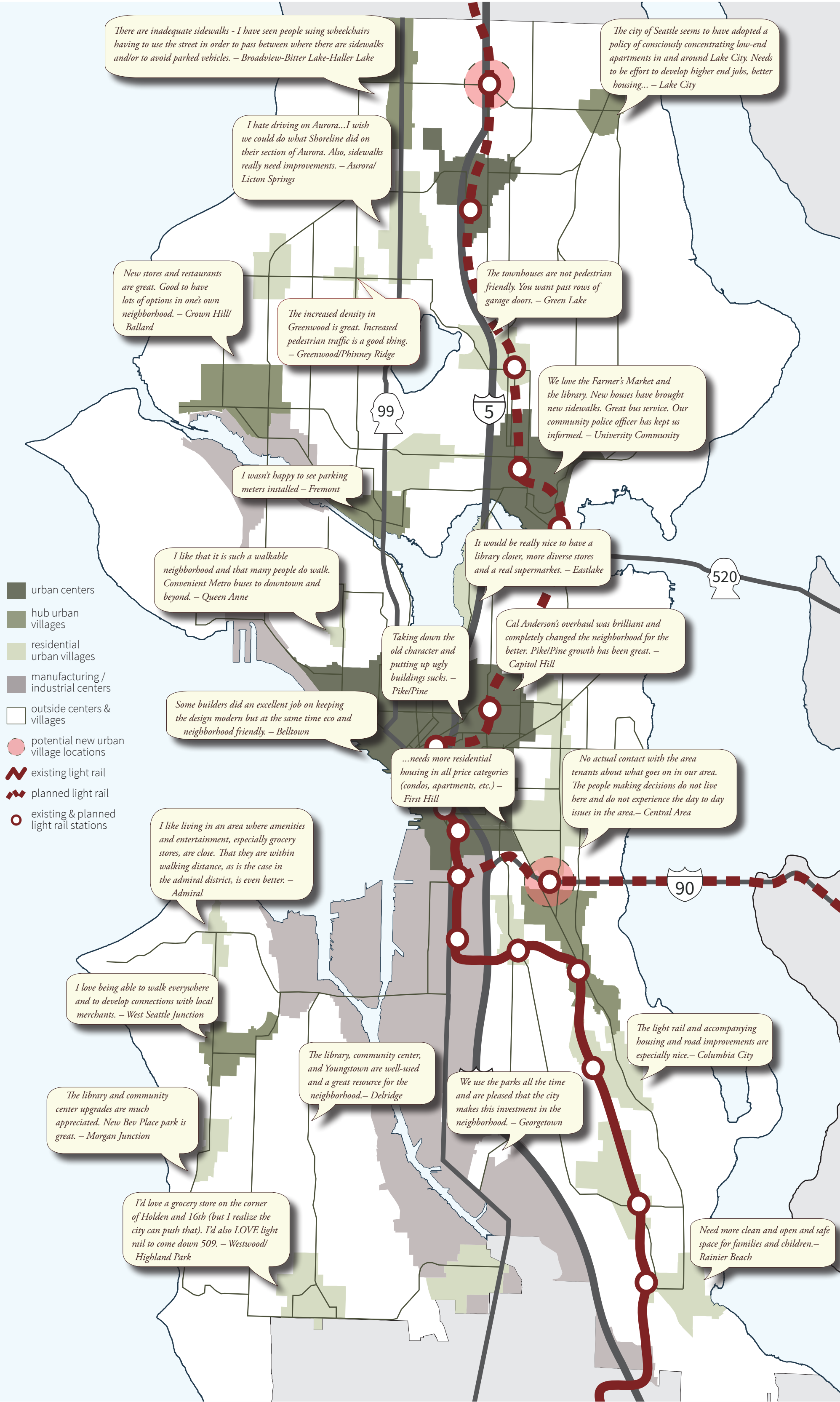


Transit Oriented Development
land uses organized around transit

- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Commercial
- Mixed Use
- Park
- T Transit Stop
- Transit Route
- 10 minute walk

What do you like about your neighborhood?

What services or amenities are missing?



Right-of-Way Allocation

As the city grows, competing demands for space in the street right-of-way are increasing. Arterial streets often need to accommodate general purpose traffic, transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, on-street parking, and other needs.

Our Comprehensive Plan could include a **decision framework** to help resolve difficult transportation priority conflicts within streets.

Do you believe this would be helpful?

What organizing principles are important to include?

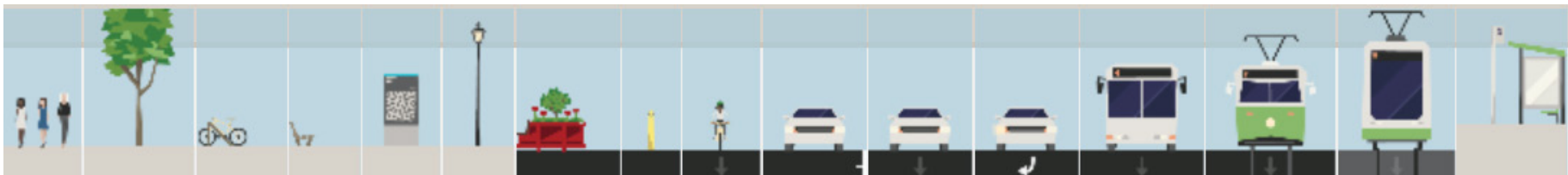
- Needs of adjoining land uses (urban centers or urban villages could be treated differently than other parts of the city)
- Sustainability (non-polluting transportation modes could have priority)
- Safety
- Total people-moving capacity
- Curb space needs for access to properties and activation
- Other?

Streetmix

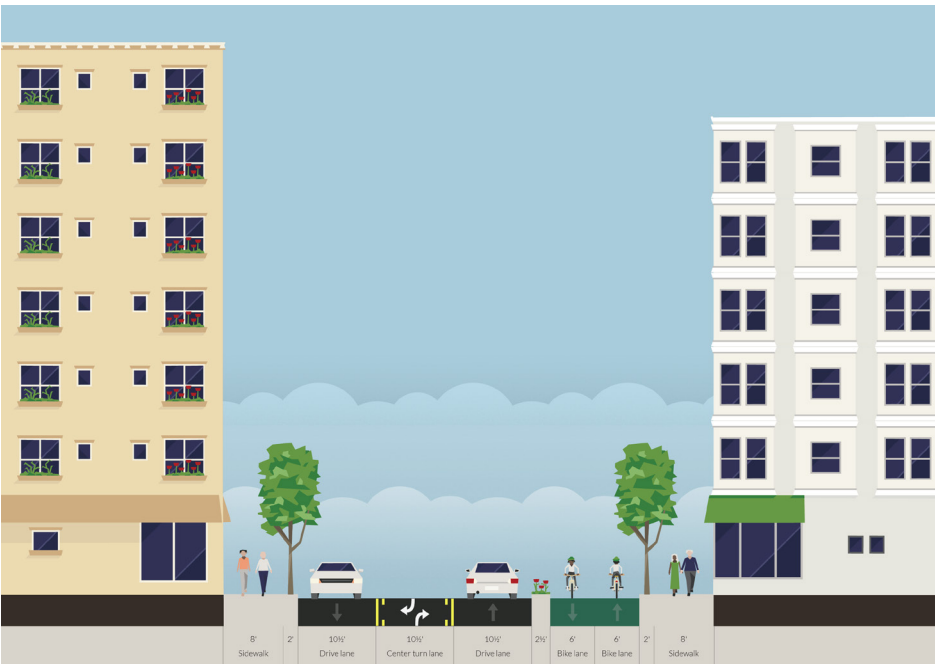
Use the laptop station to design a street section! Share with us how you would prioritize different modes on a Seattle arterial.

Instructions

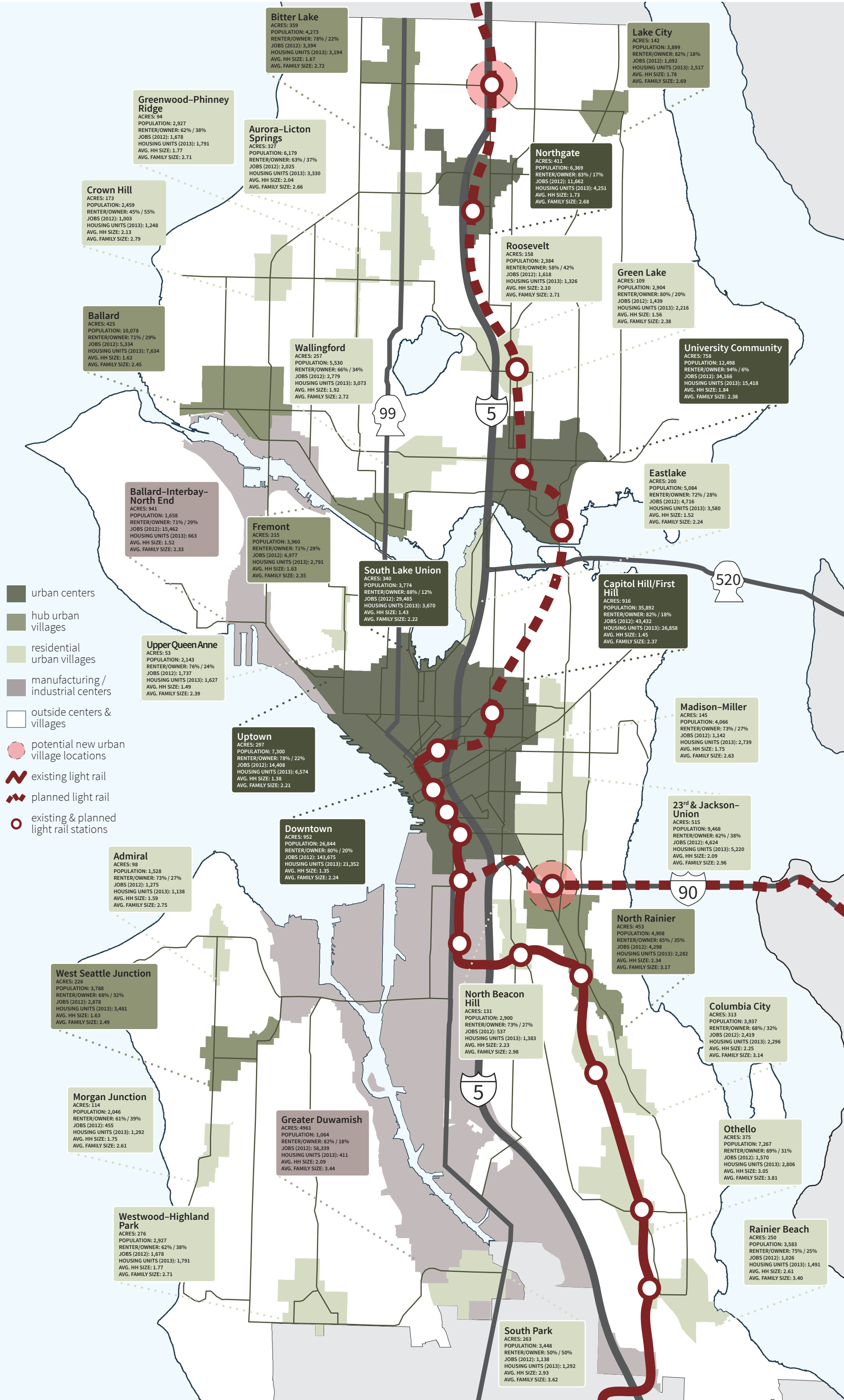
- Add or delete street elements like a cycle track, bus lane, or street furniture.



- Make sure you have enough space!
46 feet curb-to-curb is the average for principal arterials in Seattle
- Save your design



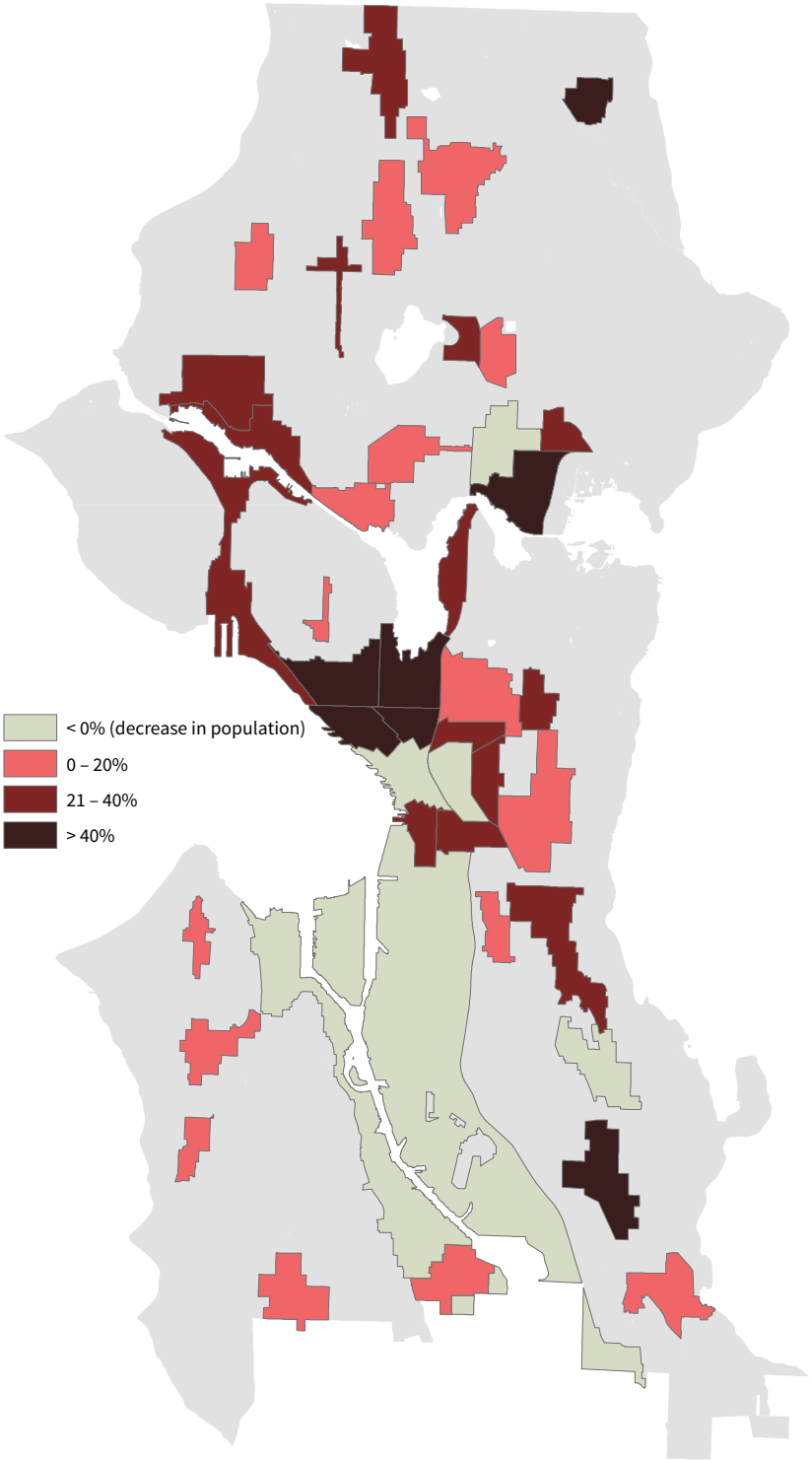
Where should new housing and jobs go over the next 20 years?



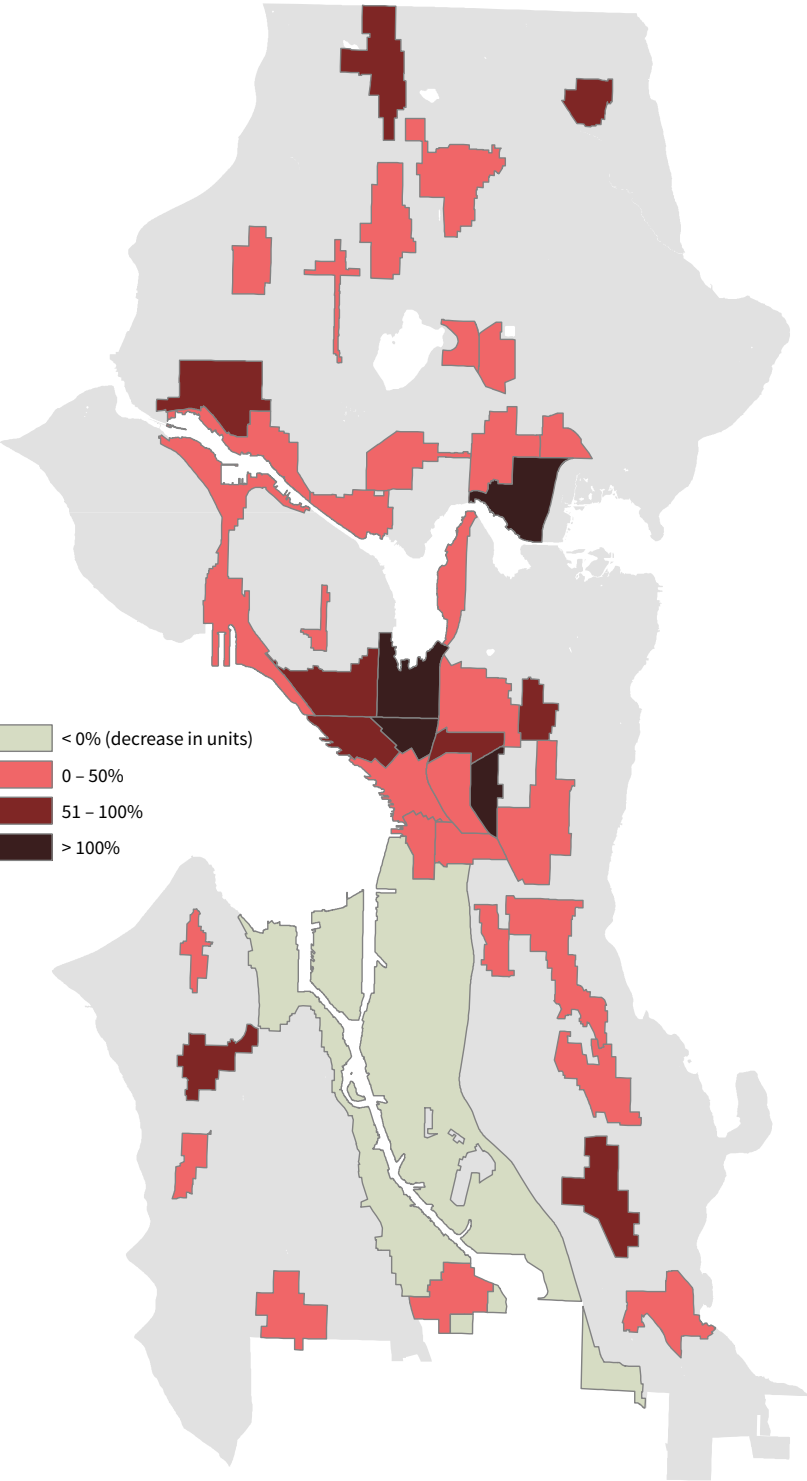
How should we measure a growing city?

We can measure growth in several ways, each with different results. These five maps illustrate a few of them. Which do you think best reflects what’s going on in your neighborhood?

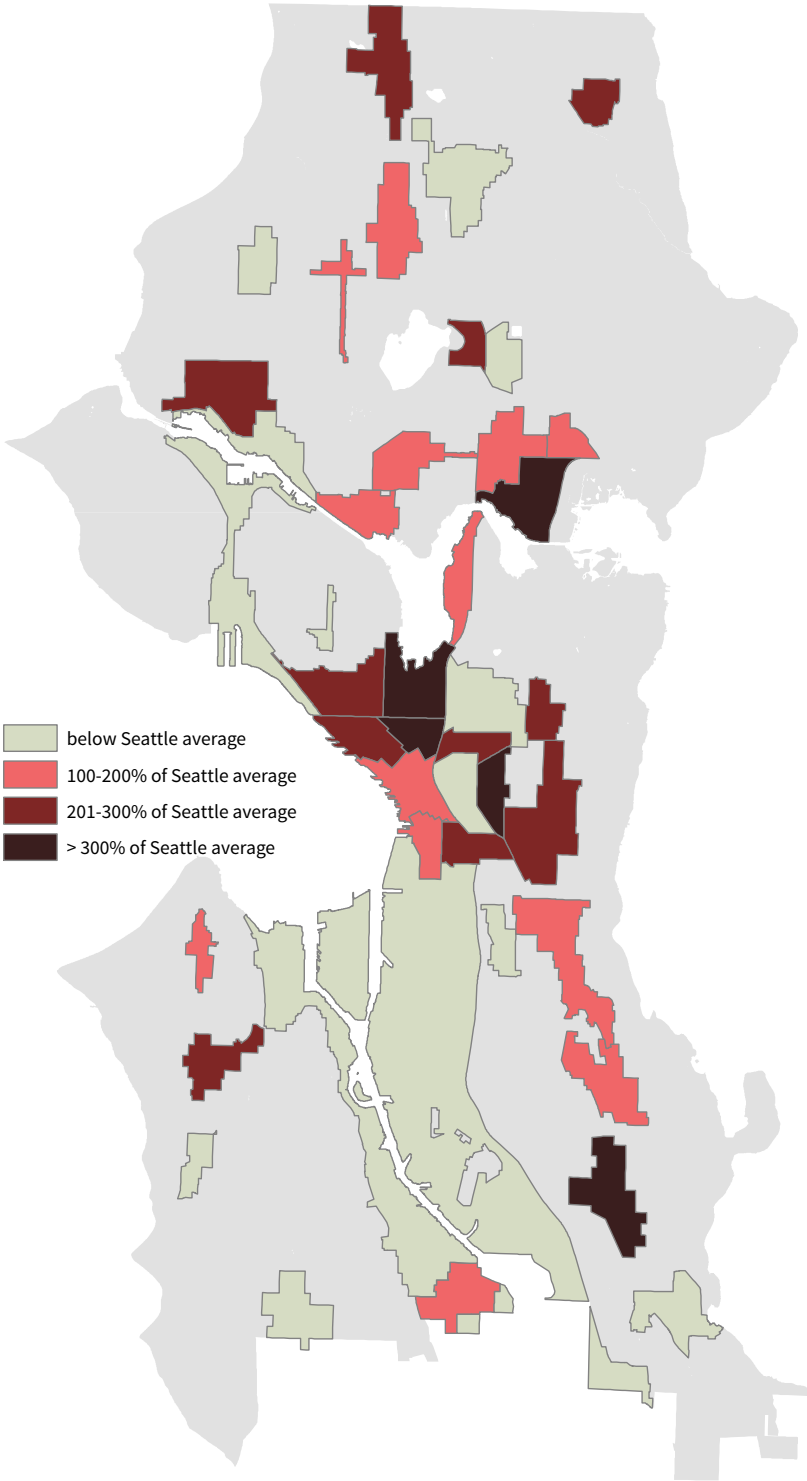
Percentage increase in population
2000-2010



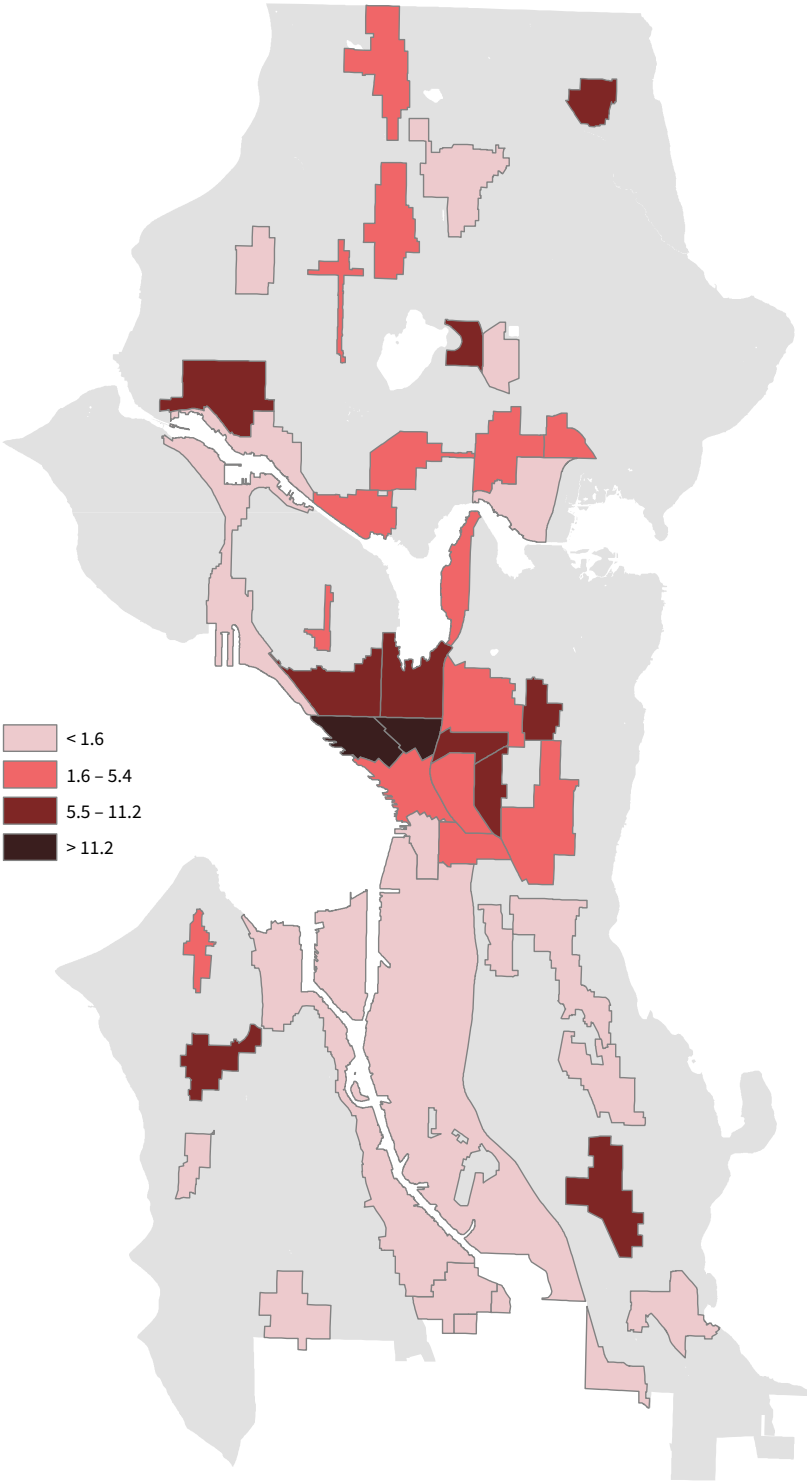
Percentage increase in housing units
2000-2013



Percentage change in housing units relative to Seattle average (22%), 2000-2013



New housing units / acre
2000-2013



Job growth
2000-2012

