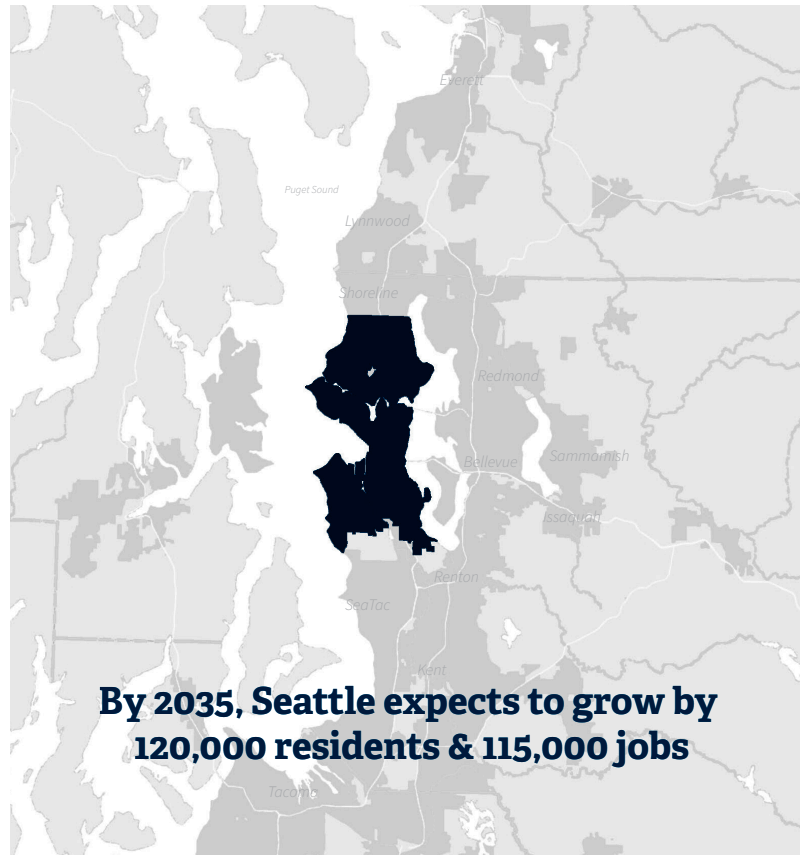




Seattle is at the center of a dynamic and growing region.

The population of the Puget Sound region is expected to exceed 5 million by 2040. Over the next 20 years, Seattle expects to welcome a significant share of the region’s growth.

Seattle’s Comprehensive Plan contains goals and policies to guide future growth and decisions in a manner that reflects the City’s core values and enhances the quality of life for all.



The State Growth Management Act (GMA) requires cities and counties to prepare Comprehensive Plans and update them regularly. The GMA’s goals include reducing sprawl, protecting our agricultural and natural lands, and directing growth to areas that already have urban services.



The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) is the regional growth management organization. Vision 2040, PSRC’s growth management strategy, calls for concentrating population and job growth in designated centers and for using high-capacity transit to connect these centers. This framework is reflected in this Draft Plan.



King County’s Growth Management Planning Council develops the twenty-year housing and job-growth targets for all King County jurisdictions. These policies address the need for affordable housing, local action to address climate change, and growing in ways that contributes to positive health impacts for residents.

10 Key Proposals



The Draft Plan contains hundreds of policies. Over the last year, people have suggested bigger changes in some directions of planning for our city. The Draft Plan is an opportunity to discuss the pros and cons of these directions, and determine if they make sense for Seattle over the coming twenty years.



GROWTH STRATEGY

Guide more growth to areas within a 10-minute walk of frequent transit.



GROWTH STRATEGY

Estimate, monitor and report on growth and change citywide and in urban villages.



LAND USE

Create a Future Land Use Map that clearly communicates future development in urban villages, and provides more flexibility in changing between commercial, mixed-use, and residential development activities with urban villages.



LAND USE & HOUSING

Increase the diversity of housing types in lower density residential zones, including single family zones.



LAND USE

Designate a Stadium District on the Future Land Use Map, an area around the professional stadiums, where housing and hotels would be permitted while protecting freight mobility.



HOUSING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Minimize displacement of marginalized populations as Seattle grows.



TRANSPORTATION

Move towards transportation service standards that consider all travel modes, including pedestrians, bicycles, cars, trucks, and transit.



PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Set goals for parks and open space that focus on quality, equity, and proximity to jobs and residences.



NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING

Update citywide neighborhood planning policies to reflect current practices.



COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

Plan for and locate schools to better serve Seattle's growing population.



Talk about these proposals
online <http://2035.seattle.gov/>

Four Core Values



We envision Seattle as a city where growth benefits and increases opportunities for all residents while offering ways to enhance and preserve our natural environment. Four core values guide the goals and policies in the Draft Plan.

1. Race and Social Equity

We need to address displacement and the unequal distribution of opportunities to sustain a diverse Seattle. The Draft Plan promotes equitable access to housing, jobs, education, parks, community centers, and healthy food.

2. Environmental Stewardship

Seattle protects rural areas, forests, and green spaces in the city by taking on a significant share of the region’s growth and concentrating that growth in urban villages. The City is committed to become carbon neutral by 2050. The Draft Plan calls for development that makes biking, walking, and transit viable options, so people can be less car reliant.

3. Economic Opportunity and Security

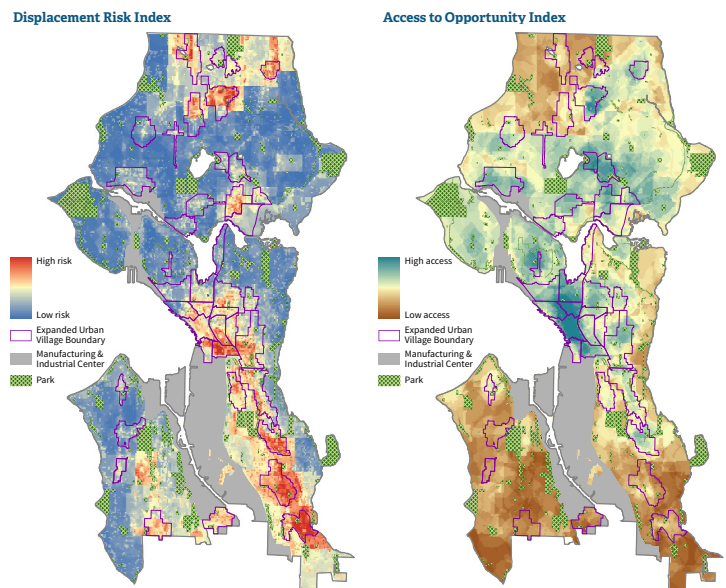
Jobs and livable wages create opportunity and stability in Seattle’s communities. The Draft Plan includes policies that help the City accommodate and direct employment growth. It also addresses the education and skills residents need to fill the new jobs in Seattle.

4. Community

As Seattle grows and becomes more diverse, the Draft Plan encourages more public participation in decisions affecting all aspects of City policies.

Is Seattle Equitable Today?

DPD examined demographic, economic, and physical factors to understand current displacement risk and access to opportunity. The findings, expressed as the Displacement Risk Index and the Access to Opportunity Index, show that disparities exist, leaving many marginalized populations at risk of displacement and without the means to succeed and thrive.



Urban Village Strategy



The foundation of Seattle's Comprehensive Plan is the Urban Village Strategy.

The Urban Village Strategy encourages most future job and housing growth to specific areas in the city that are best able to absorb and capitalize on that growth, while providing essential public services and making amenities available to residents.

These areas include urban centers, hub urban villages, residential urban villages, and manufacturing and industrial centers.

Urban Centers (UCs) Urban Centers contain the highest density of jobs and housing. They are regional centers and neighborhoods, such as Downtown, Uptown, South Lake Union, University Community, First Hill/Capitol Hill and Northgate.

Manufacturing/Industrial Centers (MICs)

These are the two well-established regional centers for retaining and attracting jobs in a diversified economy.

Hub Urban Villages (HUVs)

Hub Urban Villages offer a balance of housing and employment. They provide a mix of goods, services, and employment for their residents and surrounding neighborhoods.

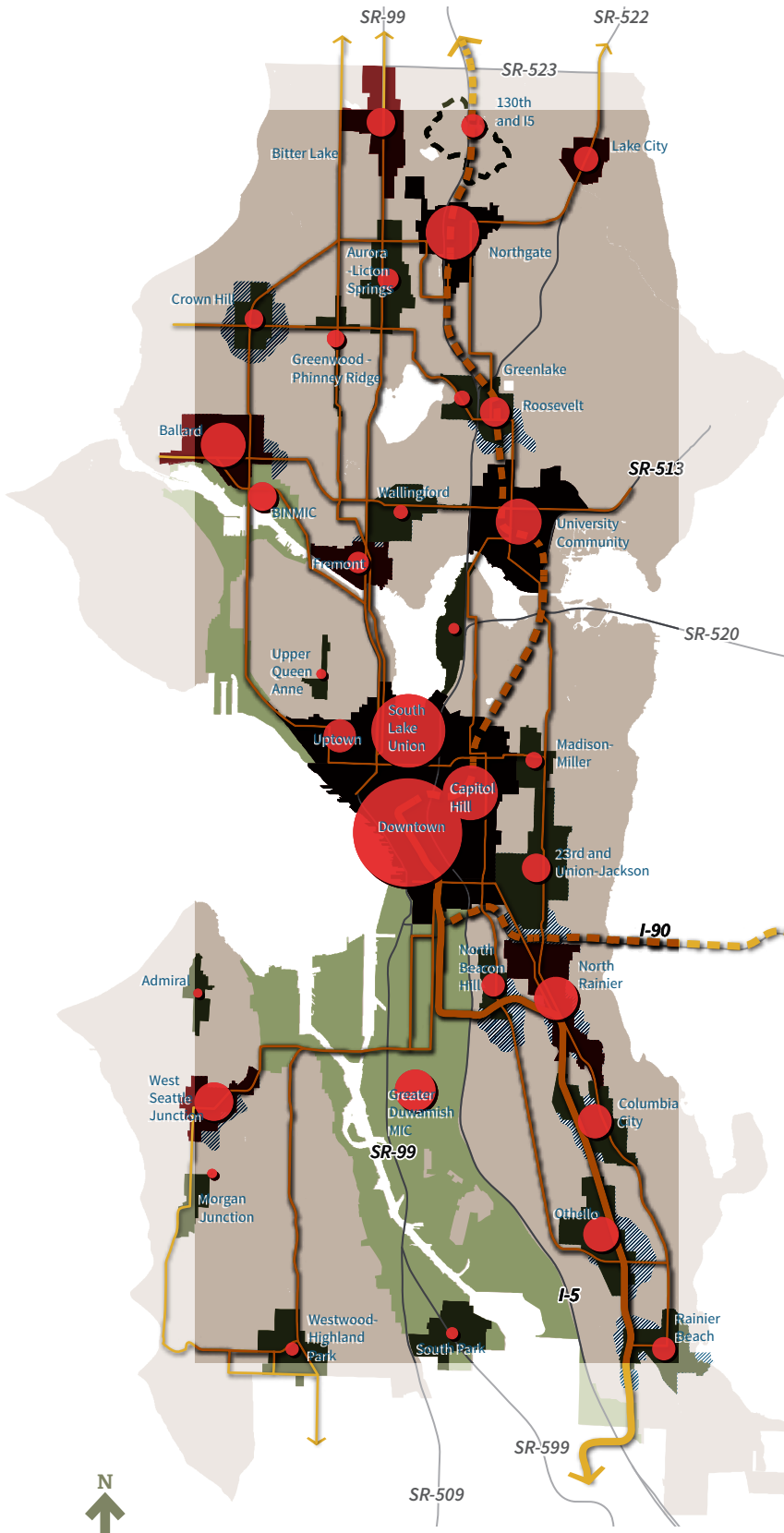
Residential Urban Villages (RUVs) Residential Urban Villages provide goods and services for residents and surrounding communities, but generally there isn't a concentration of employment.

The Urban Village Strategy:

- + Accommodates Seattle's expected growth in an orderly and predictable way.
- + Strengthens existing business districts.
- + Encourages more walking, bicycling, and transit use in the city.
- + Promotes the most efficient use of public investments, now and in the future.
- + Helps retain the character of the less dense neighborhoods outside urban villages.



Distributing Growth



UV/UCs will absorb **over 80%** of job and housing growth.

UV/UCs make up **17%** of Seattle's total land area.

-  Indicates the proportionate quantity of new jobs and housing.*
-  The largest amount of residential and job growth is expected to occur in urban centers.
-  There will be job growth and a significant share of residential growth in hub urban villages.
-  A new residential urban village is proposed around the North Link 130th Street Station.
-  Hub and residential urban villages will see increased growth and possible boundary changes to capture 10-minute walksheds in areas with light rail or frequent bus service.
-  Industrial job growth will continue to take place mostly within the manufacturing/industrial centers.
-  There will be continued residential growth in the residential urban villages.
-  More modest growth at lower densities will be dispersed outside centers and villages, including along arterials, where current zoning allows multifamily and commercial uses.
-  Existing Light Rail.
-  Planned Light Rail.
-  Priority Bus Corridors.

* Does not indicate a specific location within the urban village.

The following elements contain our goals and policies for an equitable, environmentally responsible, and economically strong Seattle.



Land Use. Choices for how we plan and use Seattle's limited supply of land are identified in this element. As Seattle grows and changes, goals, and policies in the Land Use element provide broad direction for these decisions.



Transportation. Transportation systems will respond to travel demands, economic needs, development patterns, and changing lifestyles. Seattle will continue to work with regional transportation agencies to move people within the city and the region.



Housing. Our goals and policies support creating housing choices to meet a diversity of needs at various affordability levels. They support the local character of residential neighborhoods even while the city grows and changes.



Capital Facilities. City government investments are an expression of our common priorities. Goals and policies provide direction toward managing capital resources to serve our growing population.



Utilities. Our utility infrastructure must keep pace with development to serve the needs of residences, businesses, and all of the activities that take place in our city. Goals and policies focus on service delivery, resource management, facility siting and design, right-of-way coordination and relationships with other public and private utilities.



Economic Development. Economic goals and policies aim to strengthen local business districts within the regional economy, attract new businesses, create a climate that is friendly to workforce development, and support new economic sectors at all scales.



Environment. Seattle is part of a larger environmental ecosystem and all our choices for public and private land and activities affect the environment. Goals and policies are intended to protect and improve the function of our natural environment and address global environmental challenges.



Parks and Open Space. Seattle's parks system is one of the best in the nation. Our city is growing within a limited geography, so we must find new ways to create public spaces and serve the recreation needs for our changing population.



Arts and Culture. Part of what makes Seattle great is our appreciation for arts and culture. These goals and strategies support the expansion of cultural venues, activities, and the arts as Seattle expands.



Community Well-being. Seattle is an interconnected web of communities, cultures, organizations, and activities. Goals and policies focus on human relationships, educational opportunities, health care, public safety, and cultural diversity.



Neighborhood Planning. Neighborhood planning is a way to make the Comprehensive Plan relevant at a local level and to reflect the history, character, and vision of the local community. Changes to citywide neighborhood goals and policies focus on planning priorities, community outreach, consistency with citywide policy, and using plans to guide City investments. No changes are proposed to specific neighborhood plans.

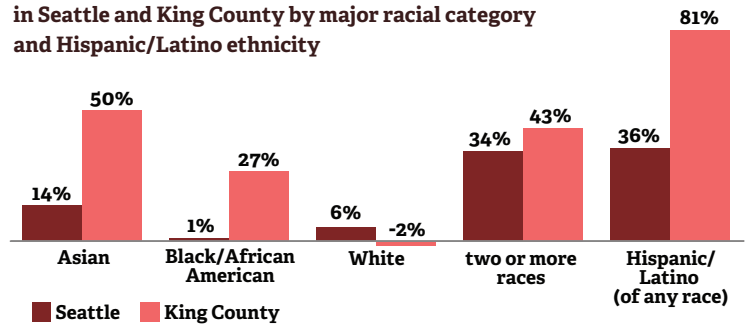
Who are we planning for?



When the Plan was initially adopted in 1994, we expected that Seattle's population would become more diverse, get older, and include fewer families with children.

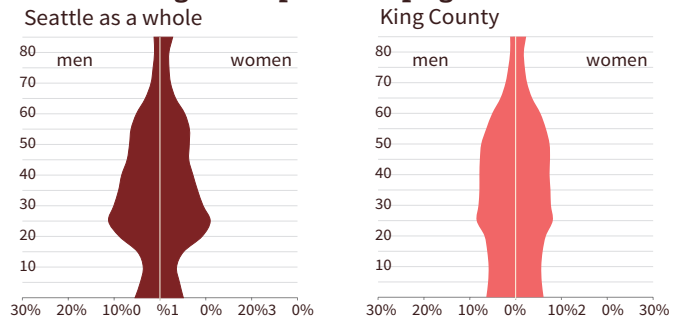
The city's population is becoming more diverse, but not as quickly as the rest of King County.

Percent increase in population from 2000 to 2010 in Seattle and King County by major racial category and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity

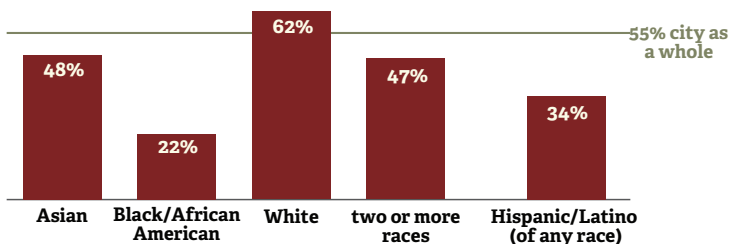


Our population is relatively young. More people in their 20s and 30s live in Seattle than King County or the country as a whole.

2010 Percentages of Population by Age and Gender



2011 percent of population over 24 with bachelor's degree or higher by major racial category and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity



Seattle is generally well-educated, but there are significant education disparities among people of different races and ethnicities.



Measuring progress on the Comprehensive Plan goals.

The following list of possible indicators will provide insight into the movement on issues the Plan addresses. The City will report regularly on these indicators to help the public and elected officials judge the effectiveness of the Plan and its implementation.

Housing and job growth: By urban center and urban village.

Income Equity: Gap between persons of color and overall population.

High School Graduation: Rates by race.

Housing Affordability: Focus on cost-burdened renter households.

Crime Rate

Childhood Obesity

Transportation Choices: Trips by walking, biking and transit.

Recreational Opportunities: Households with access to usable open space.

Displacement: Development activity in areas with high potential for displacement.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Compared to 2008 levels.

Recycling: Percentage waste recycled or composted.



Tell us what you think of the Seattle 2035 comprehensive plan.

Talk about the Key Proposals online. Visit: <http://2035.seattle.gov/>
Email: 2035@seattle.gov