

1. Socially responsible development: Seattle takes a strong stance in favor of environmentally sustainable development. Do you believe that Seattle also encourages socially responsible development? What does socially responsible development mean to you, and in the absence of any policy incentives, how does it come about? How can the City Council encourage it with policy?

Seattle has a poor social justice record. While we have 10,000 people homeless every single night, we build arenas for billionaires. While we see 50,000 people asking for financial assistance to pay their rent, Seattle Housing Authority pays its director \$200,000 a year (which violates federal law and moral responsibility). Our elected officials do a great job of ceremoniously supporting the poor and working class but a horrible job of actually doing it.

We need to stop Sally Bagshaw from destroying what we have built, our city. It is her committee that is in charge of the Parks Department that threatened a church with fines if they continued to feed homeless in the parks. She did not StandUP to this abuse and instead wrote a letter to the Mayor to remove a homeless encampment, with no plan to provide alternate housing.

The only way to develop our beautiful city in a socially responsible way is to include the citizens into the discussions. The problem is that, while we slave away at our jobs to make this city what it is, the council regularly holds its council meetings during work hours, 930am and 2pm. These times allow the large developers the ability to shape and manipulate the dialogue in their favor. Stop the corruption and vote for Sam Bellomio!

2. Negative outcomes: What trends accompanying growth and development in other cities, or in Seattle's history, do you hope Seattle will avoid in future development cycles? What brought you to live in Seattle? What aspects of growth do you believe bring about fear of loss? How can Seattle avoid negative outcomes?

I moved to Seattle at a very young age due to joining the Army at age 17. After receiving an Honorable Discharge, I attended North Seattle Community College and Seattle University where I received my Civil Engineering degree.

I grow up into adulthood in Seattle. This is my culture, this is my community, this is my identity. And because of this, I can see that the 'growth' that Seattle has is not shared evenly across the city. The average citizen is not seeing the benefits and has to deal with the few that are. This is what we need to avoid in the future growth of our community.

Your question implies that this cannot be achieved by using the word 'hope'. I don't 'hope' Seattle will avoid the loss of community- I will fight to make sure it does not happen. I will stop the city from selling public land, such as Yesler Terrace, to private companies so that they may build expensive housing that pushes the working class out of the city. This is our land, this is our city not the corporations or elite's playground. How do we solve these issues? The answer to the problem can be found in the question- by solving them. The only reason we have a problem with growth in our city is because our elected officials are not listening to the neighborhoods are only catering to the interest of big business. Let's engage the problem and actualize the solution! Join www.StandUP-America.us to work towards a community powered city!

3. Process: How do you rate Seattle's speed in response to demand for housing? How can Seattle improve upon existing planning policy and process (Comprehensive Plan; Design Review; Planning Commission; etc.)? What are the benefits and shortcomings of the "Seattle process"? If you would modify the planning or permitting process in any way, please cite

positive and/or negative examples from other cities, or proposals envisioned by current and past council members. Are there any specific precedents from Seattle or other cities that you view as a model of civic and private partnership in the built environment?

Seattle's demand for housing is being met for out of State young business professional that moves here for work and can afford \$1400 a month rent in downtown and surrounding neighborhoods. It is also being met for the young professionals that cannot afford this price but are willing to live in tiny Apodments. BUT, the demand is not being met for the families of Seattle that need more than 200 sqft to live. Our families are being forced out at an alarming rate and the city council ignores the problem to save face. Yes, our economy is growing but not equally.

The Seattle Process is a failure. The process takes in the economic benefits the developers receive and not the societal damage that is done. The city continually talks about how our unemployment rate is falling. But our elected officials don't acknowledge that the growing rent prices that push out the unemployed and low wage workers. This is a false positive. We should not be rejoicing in destruction of the working class family here in Seattle.

The city needs to do what Richmond, CA is doing and use its eminent domain powers on behalf of the citizens. Richmond is taking foreclosed homes away from the banks and allowing the citizen to pay the city back. Profit over people must stop! Seattle City Council should also support S.A.F.E. (Seattle Against Foreclosure and Eviction- safeinseattle.org). It is community organizations such as this that work to protect the rights of citizens and our elected officials should be more involved in supporting them.

4. Built Form: What do you believe is the right mix of parking and building typologies in Seattle in the next 10 years? If you anticipate reduced car ownership and/or increased density, please discuss potential changes in how Seattleites access nature and the outdoors. Examples of building typologies include:

The communities should decide on what 'look' they want and how they will handle the growing population. We know it is coming but we don't know what it is going to look like so there is no 'right mix'. The future typologies will be decided by the communities that are impacted.

Also, we do not have enough transit to support a carless city. Therefore, parking will depend on if Seattle can get mass transit moving or not.

5. Affordability: How do you define affordability, and in which neighborhoods and what mix should affordability be found? Please also discuss strategies you believe are effective at reaching affordability targets in these areas, and those you believe are ineffective. Please cite specific examples from other cities. Example strategies include:

I can speak to the declining affordability directly. 2 years ago I rented an apartment in Capitol Hill for \$1150 a month. The next year it went up to \$1250. Now, the rent for the same apartment is \$1400 and I had to move. This is not something that our elected officials have to worry about.

Each council member makes \$120,000 per year. This is 3 times higher than the average citizen. They do not feel the impacts of the average citizen because they are at the top 5% of wage

earners. Their friends are the developers, the businessmen and the people making all the money.

It is the poorer, less connected citizens that are feeling the impacts. The poor and working class families are being forced into the south end of Seattle while downtown is being created for single, higher income citizens.

Micro housing is not a solution for families, zoning and tax exemptions only encourage corruption and the selling of our public land to corporations is the nail in the proverbial coffin. Each options has its place but the first thing we must focus on is community control of our public lands. We must stop the selling of our public land, such as Yesler Terrace and parts of South Lake Union, and using them for the public good. It is the banks and developers that benefit from the sale, not the citizens. We can, as a community, create the spaces that our citizens need. The answer is simple. How do we create affordable housing? By doing it.