

APPENDICES



BACKGROUND

LAKE CITY

The Lake City neighborhood is located in northeast Seattle and is made up of seven King County, Washington census tracts. Lake City's boundaries are approximately NE 145th to the north and NE 95th to the south and Lake Washington to the east and 5th NE to the west.

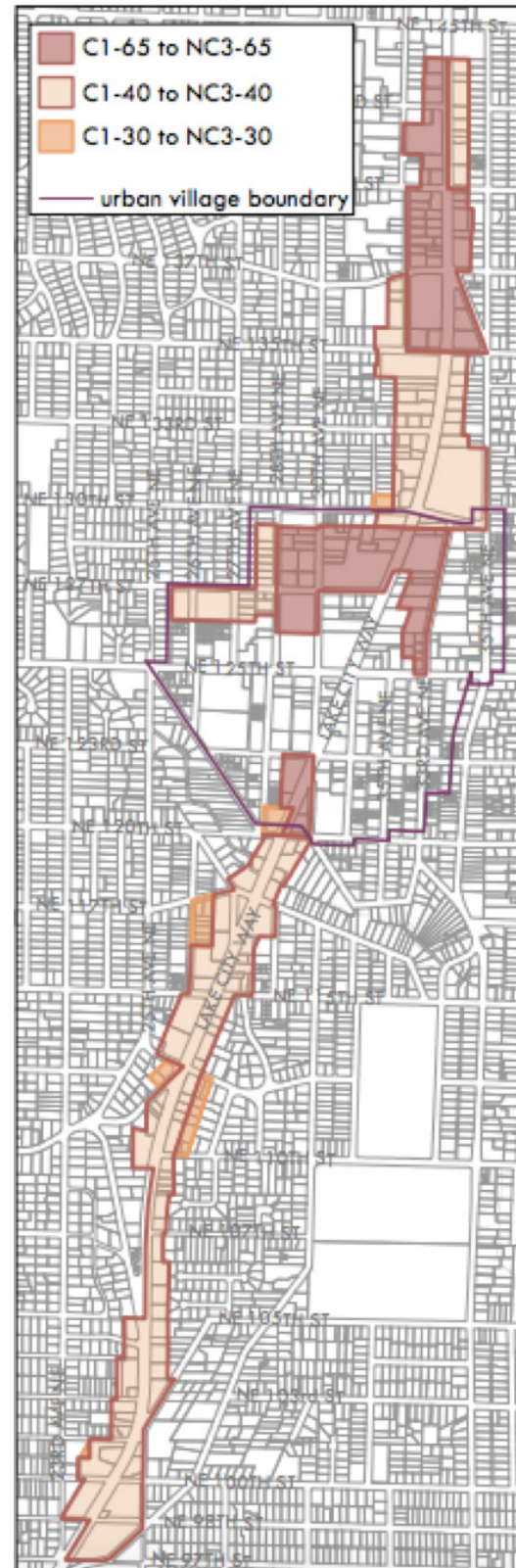
This vision plan focuses on the Lake City Hub Urban Village (HUV) and the neighboring Little Brook community. The Lake City HUV borders are NE 135th (north) to NE 117th (south) on both sides of Lake City Way NE, extending east to 35th Ave NE and west to 25th Ave NE. The Little Brook community borders are NE 145th St to NE 135th St, and Lake City Way NE to 30th Ave NE. This target neighborhood focuses on Lake City Way as the commercial core and the link to the two very dense, low-income and diverse communities of the HUV and Little Brook. Lake City Way is a state highway, SR522, that bisects the Lake City neighborhood.

There is substantial variation in use, form and demographics across the Lake City area, and major physical divisions that accentuate differences. Lake City Way acts as both a spine and a barrier that prevents the area from feeling like a single, unified neighborhood. Residential uses are concentrated in the north and the south. Between these two primarily residential areas is a significant commercial hub centered on 125th Street. This area is designated as an "urban village" by the City of Seattle, and is currently undergoing a zoning revision through an urban design framework process (which was one of the catalysts for Imagine Lake City Together).

As noted by the City of Seattle's Department of Planning & Community Development:

Lake City is a neighborhood that is diverse and energetic, facing its own real challenges. Residents talk about walkability, public safety, access to recreation, and neighborhood character as important priorities. Bisected by a state highway, the neighborhood has struggled to support local, walkable businesses and services, and to create a community sense of place. Residents hope to see growth and investment, but they also worry about displacing current residents and businesses.

Note: Much of the information in the following sections is drawn from "Children's Home Society Pre-Planning Memo," prepared for this project by Reinvestment Fund and funded by Wells Fargo Bank, October 3, 2016. These findings were reviewed by the project Steering Committee, and a summary of their feedback follows.



Lake City Urban Village with currently proposed zoning changes

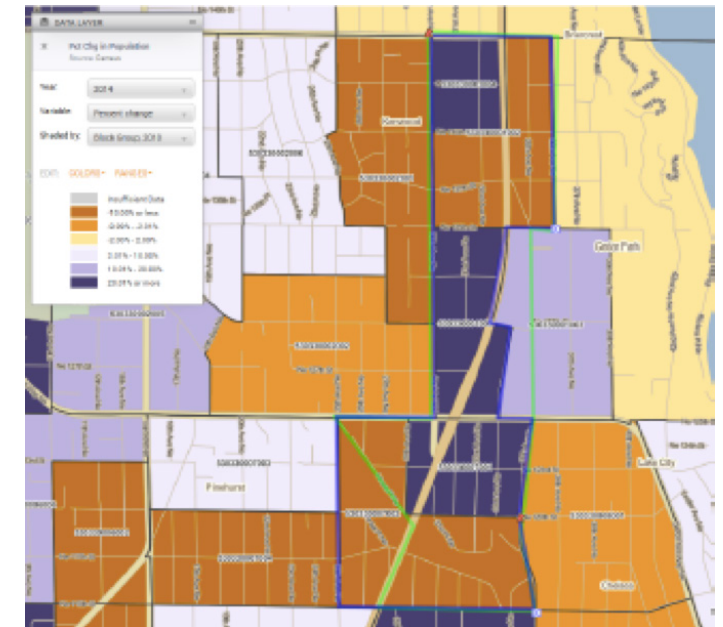
DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION GAIN

Overall, the number of residents living in the focus area increased substantially from 2000 to 2010 and appears to have continued growing. The focus area grew by 18.5% since 2000 (nearly 1,000 residents), a notably higher growth rate than Seattle as a whole, which grew 8% between 2000 and 2010.

However, this headline figure hides variation within the focus area. Block groups in the center and in the far north of the focus area (deep purple) experienced population growth of more than 20%, while other block groups experienced small declines or no change.

The most recent estimates from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) reinforced this pattern of growth at the center and northern end of the focus area and losses elsewhere.



Percent change in number of people, 2000-2014

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC

Although Caucasian residents still made up the largest group in the focus area, the neighborhood became slightly more diverse over time. In 2010, Caucasian residents made up just under half (47.7%) of the neighborhood, down 6.7 percentage points since 2000, and the percentage of Hispanic/Latino residents and Asian-American residents also increased (up 1.3 percentage points and 1.4 percentage points, respectively). The African American and African population share also increased. Over a quarter of the neighborhood was foreign-born, a higher percentage than in the city at large. (Table 1)

	2000 Estimate	2005-2009 Estimate	Change 2000 to 2005-09	2010-2014 Estimate	Change 2005-09 to 2010-14
Focus Area	22.4%	29.0%	+6.5%	26.3%	-2.6%
Seattle Overall	16.9%	16.8%	-0.0%	18.0%	+1.1%
Washington	10.4%	11.7%	+1.2%	13.3%	+1.7%

Table 1: Residents born outside the United States. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Decennial Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Note: 2000 figures are estimates based on the population, household, and housing unit distribution in 2010.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Between 2000 and 2010, family households increased in the neighborhood at a slower rate than non-family households: overall, the number of households in the neighborhood increased by 25.6%, while the number of family households increased by 16.2%. The 2010-2014 ACS showed this trend continuing with non-family households on the rise while family households remained steady or declined slightly. There were more young adults in the neighborhood than in Seattle overall: almost 40% of residents were between the ages of 18 and 34, compared to 33% citywide.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Lake City had a higher percentage of households making below \$50,000 a year than the city as a whole. According to ACS estimates, in 2009 63% of households made less than \$50,000 compared to 43% of Seattle households. Household incomes grew modestly in the northern part of the focus area, and by bigger margins in the southern end.

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall	Washington
% of Residents in Poverty	19.8%	14.0%	13.5%
% of Residents in Poverty Under 18	29.6%	16.6%	30.9%
% of Residents in Poverty 65 or Older	7.5%	10.5%	7.8%

Table 2: Poverty 2010-14 estimate – Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey

JOBS

Available sources provide employment data about both focus area residents, wherever they work, and about focus area jobs, whether they are held by focus area residents or by others. In 2014 more than half of employed residents worked in one of four sectors, indicating that these sectors were relatively robust sources of employment for focus area residents: Health Care & Social Assistance (19.2%), Educational Services (13.7%), Accommodation & Food Services (11.3%), and Retail Trade (9.3%). Just two industries accounted for more than half jobs located in the neighborhood, retail (33.7%) and Health Care & Social Assistance (19.5%).

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall	Washington
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.2%	14.2%	14.7%
Educational Services	13.7%	10.0%	8.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	11.3%	9.2%	8.1%
Retail Trade	9.3%	10.2%	11.2%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	8.4%	11.1%	6.1%
Administrative, Support & Waste Management and Remediation Services	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%
Other Services	4.9%	3.9%	3.1%
Manufacturing	4.4%	6.0%	9.6%
Information	4.3%	7.2%	4.1%
Finance & Insurance	3.1%	4.2%	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	3.1%	3.7%	4.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	2.4%	3.1%	3.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%
Public Administration	2.0%	2.4%	4.5%
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.8%	2.3%	1.5%

Table 3: Employment of Area Residents by Industry (Share of Jobs) in 2014. Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics.

HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

The vast majority of residents (79.6%) rented their homes (Table 4). Three quarters of housing units are in apartment buildings rather than single-family homes compared to just under half of units citywide (Table 5). Although there are apartment buildings scattered along the length of Lake City Way, the majority are surrounded by large parking areas and disconnected from one another.

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall	Washington
% Households that Rent Their Homes	79.6%	53.8%	37.3%
% Renters Cost-Burdened	50.2%	44.6%	47.7%
% Renters Extremely Cost-Burdened	26.8%	20.6%	22.9%
% Households that Own Their Homes	20.4%	46.2%	62.7%
% Owners Cost-Burdened	43.5%	29.9%	29.6%
% Owners Extremely Cost-Burdened	21.7%	11.1%	10.9%

Table 4: Renters and Homeowners (2010-2014 Estimates) Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall
Single-Family Detached	16.9%	44.2%
Single-Family Attached	5.0%	4.4%
2-Units/Duplexes	1.9%	3.1%
Small Apartment Buildings	29.2%	18.9%
Large Apartment Buildings	46.1%	29.0%

Table 5: Housing Stock (2010-2014 Estimate). Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

RENTERS

Half (50.2%) of the neighborhood’s renter households are burdened by housing costs that consume more than one third of their incomes; about a quarter (26.8%) pay more than half of their incomes in rent. The northern tract had relatively large presence of subsidized housing units (16%). In all 316 households were reported to be in subsidized housing (173 using housing choice vouchers and the rest in location based projects). HUD reported 51 households using housing choice vouchers in the focus area’s southern tract. As housing values and rents increase, these voucher holders may have a difficult time remaining.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS



BARRIERS

Lake City Way is a wide and busy thoroughfare that is full of car dealerships and other automobile-related uses. As such, it makes the area highly accessible by car, but difficult to navigate as a pedestrian. Making the area more “pedestrian friendly” is the focus of much community process in Lake City, including this effort. The area is also short of parks and public open space.

IMAGINE LAKE CITY TOGETHER "GROUND TRUTHING"

The Steering Committee reviewed and discussed the data-rich Wells Fargo Reinvestment Fund memo at length. The group agreed with many of the findings, and learned a few things about their own neighborhood. They also had a lot to say about local characteristics that don't show up from these national data sources. Their comments are summarized in this graphic recording of their discussion below and in the paragraphs that follow.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Steering Committee members agreed with many of the memo's findings in this section, in particular they affirmed that the community has experienced: rapid population growth, an increase in diversity of its residents, a wealth of foreign-born community-members.

Steering Committee members also had concerns with the data presented, which fell into three areas issue groups pertaining to the data collection and analysis: the geographic boundary used, the time frame captured, and the need for additional data points. Steering Committee members felt that the geographic boundary used skews the data toward a younger demographic. Many Steering Committee members worried about the inability of

decennial census data to cover trends in Lake City since 2010, such as a perceived increase in family-oriented households, which directly contradicts trends identified by the memo. Lastly, a need for additional data and detail — such as how the foreign-born population breaks out along racial and ethnic lines, and any information about homeless in Lake City — was a primary concern to Steering Committee members.

ECONOMICS

Steering Committee members affirmed several important issues identified in the memo: firstly, that income and poverty are unevenly distributed throughout Lake City and that children living in poverty is a major concern. Furthermore, with respect to employment, Steering Committee members concurred that job opportunities are concentrated in only a few sectors (Retail and Social/Health Services), that the number of businesses appear to be declining, and that Lake City is still a place where the vast majority of residents leave the community to work.

Steering Committee members' concerns with the memo had primarily to do with missing data. The biggest concern is a lack of information about un-

der- and unemployment in Lake City, with Steering Committee members especially interested in the number of dual-worker households and individuals working two or even three jobs. Other concerns for Steering Committee members not included in the data are the characteristics and quantity of new commercial development — specifically, the glut of new, large, and expensive retail space that is unaffordable to local businesses, the kinds of employment opportunities offered by chain businesses, and the impact of zoning changes.

Additionally, Steering Committee members noted the importance of data from the schools on free and reduced lunch participation. A follow-up with Seattle Public Schools revealed dramatic differences within Lake City. At 36%, Seattle Schools have a lower participation in free or reduced-price meals than the statewide rate of 44%, but Lake City's elementary schools vary greatly. John Rogers Elementary is to the south and east of Lake City, and has 40.2% free or reduced-price meals participation, while Olympic Hills is to the north and west of Lake City and has 74.6% participation. (Current Cedar Park data is unavailable, as the school is closed for remodel this year.) Lake City's upper-level schools are both below the City and State participation rates, with Jane Addams Middle School at 28.5% and Nathan Hale High School at 31%. (2017 Data from State of Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction).

HOUSING

Steering Committee members validated the memo's findings that Lake City: is a community primarily composed of renters, contains a high proportion of cost-burdened and government-assisted households, and exhibits a very low vacancy rate. Steering Committee members hope to augment the housing data from the pre-planning memo with information about the rapid-increases in housing costs for homeowners, the location and

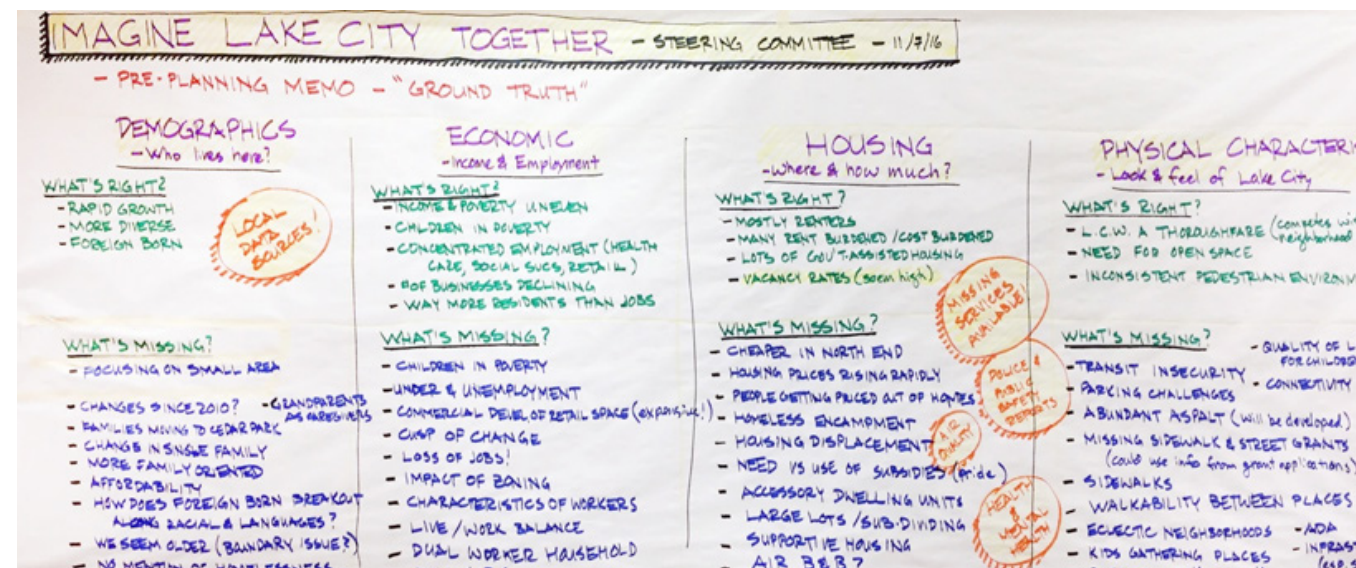


displacement of homeless encampments, and the demand for supportive housing units in Lake City. Steering Committee members suggested that attention should be directed toward the possibility of large lot subdivision and accessory dwelling unit regulation as possible avenues toward alleviating the growing housing demand. Lastly, many Steering Committee members agreed that there seems to be a widening gulf between the growing number of residents who qualify for housing assistance and the number who actual utilize available subsidies.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Steering Committee members found this section of the pre-planning memo least informative, though they agreed with the baselines conditions identified by the analysis: Lake City Way is a thoroughfare that often competes with neighborhood character; there is a critical need for open space; and the pedestrian experience is inconsistent.

Steering Committee members are interested in augmenting these findings with richer information about missing or incomplete sidewalks, the future of surface parking that is destined for new development, and more local input about what kinds of physical connections are needed between social gathering places and spaces in Lake City. A variety of environmental conditions were also important to Steering Committee members, such as how Lake City protects its watershed and air quality, and deals with flooding and storm water infrastructure needs in the community. These missing data issues were addressed through the Parcel Survey.



OTHER ISSUES

Steering Committee members also identified a variety of issues that cannot be incorporated into the four categories used by the pre-planning memo. There was agreement that the most critical of these is the physical and mental health of Lake City residents, and that this characteristic of the community should be tracked in parallel with the other four categories. On a related note, Steering Committee members felt more information is needed about the wealth of human services that are available within the community, which was in interesting contrast to the Resident Survey finding that most residents don't know very much about the services available.

URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK & REZONING

Beginning before and continuing through the Imagine Lake City Together effort, the City of Seattle developed an Urban Design Framework for the area, and is currently considering several zoning changes. The City did extensive outreach, and heard from many Lake City residents who dream

of a more pedestrian-friendly neighborhood. The City is proposing new zoning changes and design elements to reflect their feedback. In many areas, Commercial (C) zoning allows very auto-oriented development with large parking lots in front of buildings. OPCD proposes rezones to Neighborhood Commercial (NC) zones and development standards that will support the community's vision for the future of Lake City. These changes are proposed in coordination with other planning efforts and projects underway.

The proposed zoning changes would:

- » Rezone all C1 to NC3 from NE 97th Street to NE 145th Street;
- » Rezone multifamily to NC2 for a small area within the urban village;
- » Expand the Pedestrian designation in the urban village;
- » Allow more flexibility for uses at the street outside of Pedestrian designations in the urban village; and
- » Establish new development standards for large lots.

The proposed zoning changes will not increase height limits or development capacity or change the amount of required parking.

LESSONS FROM PREVIOUS PLANNING EFFORTS

Several individuals on the Imagine Lake City Together Steering Committee are also highly involved in the Urban Design Framework effort. This reinforced the importance of the Urban Village area as a focus for the Vision, Values, Strategic Directions, and Transformative Project described in this report.

Lake City has a rich history of community planning efforts stretching over the last 25 years. These plans have responded to their contemporary issues, but some broad themes are still priorities in Lake City today. These include:

- » Pedestrian scale (sidewalks, mid-blocks, cross-walks, setbacks, beautification)
- » Massing buildings for increased height and density (infill, setbacks, mixed use)
- » Connectivity (parks & trails, residential access to commercial/business, TOD, bikeability)
- » Reduce auto-centrism (reduce surface parking, decongestion, Pierre properties)
- » Protect natural features (reduce impermeable surfaces, storm water features, vegetation planning, highlighting Lake Washington & Thornton Creek)





WHAT WE LEARNED

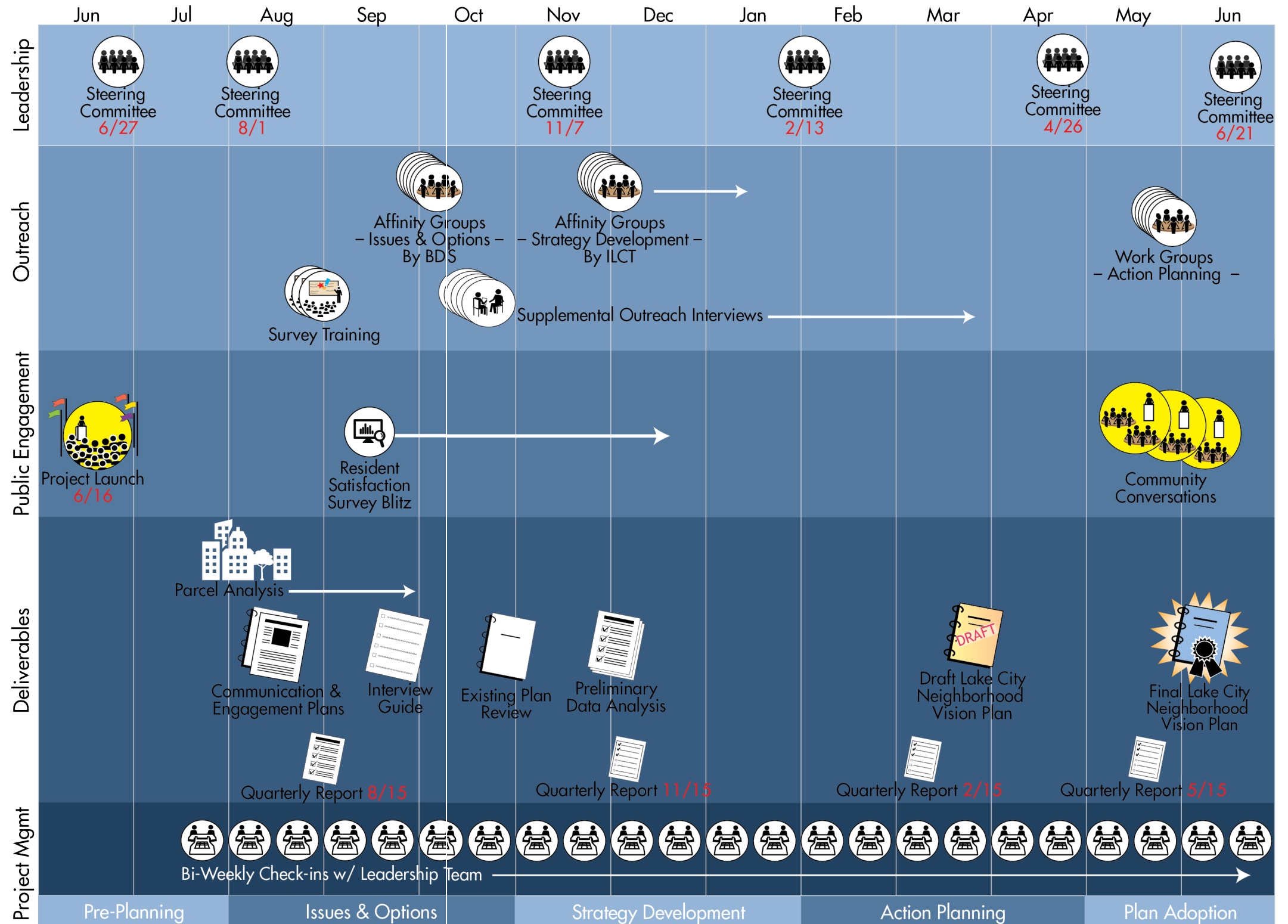
The Leadership Team composed of Children's Home Society of Washington, Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, and Lake City Future First convened a 29-member Steering Committee representing residents, key Lake City neighborhood groups, local institutions, businesses, City and Council representatives, park advocates, educators, faith leaders, and service providers. The committee provided critical oversight to this process and served as a sounding board for preliminary analysis of data, findings from engagement, and drafts of the plan.

Imagine Lake City Together is the product of a broad, inclusive, and representative collection of community voices. In addition to the Steering Committee, a randomly selected resident survey helped to reach deeper into the community and find new planning ideas held by very different cross-sections of the community. A parcel survey conducted by volunteers analyzed the physical condition of Lake City, block-by-block.

Analysis of all of this engagement helped to inform the Steering Committee in the creation of a clear, community-held vision for Lake City, as well as a set of commonly held values. After reaching group consensus on four overarching strategic directions to support the achievement of this vision, the Steering Committee formed work groups to develop actions and activities for each. Finally, the Leadership Team conducted a series of Community Conversations to review the draft plan with Lake City residents.

PROJECT PROCESS

The Steering Committee met six times between June 2016 and June 2017. This group guided each phase of the project, from pre-planning, through issues & options, strategy development, action planning, and plan adoption. Targeted Outreach activities included eleven affinity group discussions, and additional interviews with individuals with keen insight into the neighborhood, and its economic and political issues. Public engagement included a resident satisfaction survey that was completed by 190 community residents, as well as several community events. Many behind-the-scenes activities included the parcel-by-parcel analysis of the state of Lake City properties, and demographic and socio-economic analysis discussed in Chapter 1, as well as background work by the project's organizers and consultants.



ENGAGEMENT PROCESS



STEERING COMMITTEE + LEADERSHIP

The Steering Committee had a number of robust conversations as a group. Key themes of agreement that developed across steering committee meetings, project brainstorming, and Leadership Team workshops included:

- » Human Services are available; but not universally known throughout Lake City
- » Issue of perceived public safety versus actual crime
- » Desire for community gathering space accessible to all
- » Need for better walkability between places and spaces
- » Need for a focus on health and mental health issues in Lake City
- » Desire for strong organizational partnerships
- » Action plan should use a strengths-based approach (leverage what we have)
- » Build on existing planning work
- » Seek tangible success to build momentum



RESIDENT SURVEY

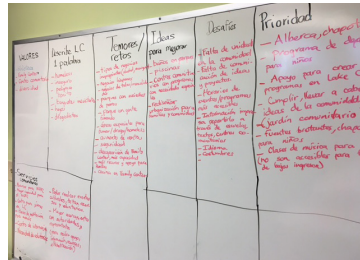
During the Imagine Lake City Together process, 174 randomly selected residents completed a 40-question, in-person and mail-in survey. The survey gathered baseline information about the respondent (such as their race or ethnicity, tenure in the community, etc.) and asked them to evaluate Lake City in a variety of ways.

The analysis of the survey data highlighted some of the following key findings:

- » **Community Satisfaction.** 83% were “Satisfied” or “Very Satisfied” with Lake City; 69% would move there today if given the choice.
- » **Public Awareness of Services.** For 14 out of 18 specific community services or programs (e.g. early learning, child care, senior activities), more than half of respondents were not aware of them in Lake City.
- » **Accessible.** Lake City’s accessibility to freeways and public transportation got the highest marks among community attributes
- » **Perceived Safety.** One in three survey respondents described the safety of the community as “Poor” or “Very Poor;” especially at night: 57% described it as “Somewhat” or “Very” unsafe.
- » **Affordability.** The affordability of housing was the overwhelming reason for respondents choosing to move to Lake City (47%), and the most common reason given for possible decline in the next three years (loss of affordability).
- » **Pedestrian Experience.** Lack of and condition of sidewalks and dangerous crossings/fast traffic were a common complaint.
- » **Trash.** Litter and other garbage were cited as a common occurrence on the street.

A summary of the findings from the resident survey is included in the appendices.

ENGAGEMENT PROCESS



AFFINITY GROUPS

The Leadership Team and consultants conducted eleven affinity groups with different cross-sections of Lake City to delve deeper into the issues raised by the resident survey. These included groups of: residents, seniors, Spanish-speakers, youth, young families, English language learners, businesses, and people experiencing homelessness. These groups were facilitated to elicit participants' specific values, fears, and priorities for Lake City today and in the future.



Eleven affinity groups engaged more than 100 people over several months. Considering areas of agreement held by each group, revealed the following across groups:

» Areas of agreement across all affinity groups:

- Sense of fear about crime and personal safety is an issue
- Need targeted help for people experiencing homelessness

» Priorities for most affinity groups (mentioned by at least 8 out of 11)

- More (affordable) activities for children and teens
- Improving pedestrian experience
- Community gathering space
- Housing Affordability



A matrix summary of the findings from all affinity groups is included in the appendices.

PARCEL SURVEY

During this planning process over 1,400 individual Lake City land parcels were surveyed by dozens of volunteers. The Parcel Survey asks the survey-taker to assess the physical and land use characteristics of various elements of a parcel of land, recording things like occupancy type, property condition, and sale status. We customized this survey for Lake City by adding a question about the presence of a sidewalk for each parcel.

The Imagine Lake City Together parcel survey documented that properties in Lake City may or may not be in good repair, but few if any of them pose a significant threat to surrounding properties or exhibit overt signs of blight. Additionally, the parcel survey reinforced the long-held opinions about challenges with pedestrian connectivity in the Lake City neighborhood. In short, Lake City is not a blighted neighborhood by most definitions, but it does have a number of issues with pedestrian circulation, the quality of the public realm, and connectivity between various parts of the neighborhood.

Specifically:

- » Investment in the Civic Core: Of the 33 properties classified as "New Construction / Improvements in Progress," 20 or (60%) are located in the civic core of Lake City (within a 2.5 block square of the intersection of 125th and Lake City Way)
- » Sidewalk Infrastructure: The parcel survey validates Lake City's well-documented need for pedestrian infrastructure. 59% of parcels surveyed in the study area did not have a sidewalk.

A synopsis of the parcel survey is included in the appendices.



COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS

In addition to affinity groups and randomized surveys, three Community Conversations were hosted and facilitated in the Spring of 2017 to collect more ideas from the community and to vet the draft plan. The Conversations were hosted and facilitated by Lake City Future First, Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, Children's Home Society of Washington and the consultants. Each conversation drew more than 50 participants and allowed us to engage the broader community in discussion. Interpreters were also available as needed. In addition to the Community Conversations, public feedback was gathered in July at the Lake City Farmer's Market and at a "Live in D5" City Council outdoor neighborhood event. Many of the ideas collected were incorporated into the revised plan and shared through enjoylakecity.org.

ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

SUMMARY

Together, the inputs from the steering committee, leadership team, resident survey, affinity groups, parcel survey, and community conversations guided development of the vision & values, strategic directions, proposed actions, and transformative project described in this plan. This evolution in thinking is described in the following diagram:



OUR VISION



Imagine Lake City Together grew out of many years of individual and collective work toward Lake City's future.

OUR VISION

Each of the organizations comprising the Leadership Team had its own mission and goals. The Children’s Home Society of Washington moved its headquarters to Lake City in 2014, and its strategic plan calls for creating one of its statewide holistic service hubs in Lake City to focus on supporting all phases of a child’s life from birth to age 12. Lake City Future First’s strategic plan envisions a dynamic and safe Lake City business district, with Lake City Future First as an accessible and sustainably funded nonprofit organization that delivers engagement opportunities and resources for businesses and residents within the Lake City community. Lake City Neighborhood Alliance priorities include: envisioning a future Lake City; advocating for a new, full-service Community Center; ensuring pedestrian safety; and updating the Seattle Sign Code.

Many earlier efforts in the neighborhood also provided a foundation for this effort as described in Chapter 1. Especially important among these are the City of Seattle’s work on an Urban Design Framework and rezoning for many Lake City areas, as well as the City’s Office of Economic Development’s support for organizational development and targeted actions by Lake City Future First, and ongoing support for various projects from the City’s Department of Neighborhoods.

All of these efforts coalesced into the application for funding for Imaging Lake City Together from Wells Fargo Bank. With Wells Fargo’s generous support, the Leadership Group recruited a Steering Committee to guide the process. Over the course of its first two meetings, the Steering Committee reviewed background material from Reinvestment Fund and earlier efforts in Lake City. They also shaped the process for and reviewed the results of the Parcel Survey, Resident Survey, and Affinity Groups. The third Steering Committee meeting, in February 2017, was dedicated to Vision and Values for Imagine Lake City Together.

As adopted by the Steering Committee, these are:

VISION

We imagine Lake City energized by the strength of its increasingly diverse and committed residents, businesses, community groups, and institutions—together we are becoming an ever safer, more beautiful, healthy, and connected community.

Steering Committee members agree that Lake City’s diversity is its strength. The neighborhood is among the most diverse in Seattle, and already supports many ethnic businesses. It also enjoys proximity to major employers like the University

of Washington and Children’s Hospital so it is a convenient and affordable residential choice for many people with stable employment. Capitalizing on the neighborhood’s diversity as a differentiator, as well as addressing perception challenges with safety and aesthetics, become key strategies in Lake City’s future.

VALUES

EQUITY:

We value a more welcoming place for all to live, work, learn, and play—this means staying community-driven and advocating for new comers and existing residents who are at greatest risk of displacement such as low- and moderate-income children and families, people of color, older adults, immigrants, and others.

With Seattle’s booming economy and population growth, Lake City’s Steering Committee members can easily see that even with current issues related to poverty, public health, and community services, Lake City’s accessibility and affordability could quickly make it into a “hot” new destination. This could bring on economic displacement, which would undermine the very qualities that the current residents love.

CONTINUITY & CHANGE:

We value embracing change that builds on our community’s strengths and resources, including the wealth of past planning efforts.

Steering committee members do worry about displacement, but they do not resist change. Everyone agrees that recent planning efforts and zoning changes that are underway are good for the community. The group agrees that opportunities for mixed-uses, greater density, and a diversity of businesses will strengthen the neighborhood if these changes respect neighborhood traditions as expressed in previous planning efforts.

ENVIRONMENTAL CARE:

We value our natural environment and believe that efforts to restore and care for it can improve any strategy.

Lake City residents are passionate about the environment, and believe it needs help in their neighborhood. Efforts to restore the health of Thornton Creek and to increase green space are priorities. Opportunities for more landscaping along the area’s thoroughfares and side streets are also important, as are more parks and open space.

PARTNERSHIP:

We value strong partnerships for implementation—both between local groups and with City and State, and County government—and seek to be active champions for any efforts in support of the Vision.

Everyone agrees that Lake City needs to work together internally and with many external stakeholders to make this plan a reality. Partnerships are the key to the exciting Lake City Civic Hub described in this plan as a transformative project.



Steering Committee brainstorm on Vision & Values. February 13, 2017.

4 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Assemble
Connect
Promote
Serve

ASSEMBLE

LAKE CITY

ACTION PLAN

1 NEW COMMUNITY CENTER

Organizational Lead: Lake City Neighborhood Alliance; Seattle Parks Foundation

Justification from Engagement: More Gathering Spaces; More Community Classes and Activities; Racial and Social Equity, Build Neighborhood Assets and Cohesion

Action Description

Obtain support, commitment, and funding for a new, full-service, Parks-operated and maintained Lake City Community Center, with across-the-life-span programming within the Civic Hub. Community stakeholders would collaborate with Parks on community center design, program planning, and programming.

Areas of focus will be:

- » Obtain support for a new, full-service, Seattle Parks & Recreation-operated and maintained community center
- » Build a new community center that will welcome all residents within Lake City.
- » Identify across-the-lifespan programming that address a variety of needs for residents.
- » Community stakeholders will collaborate with Parks on Community center design, program planning and program delivery.

Having a community gathering place accessible to all was a key theme that emerged from resident surveys, affinity groups and the Steering Committee. Built in 1957, the Lake City Community Center was expanded in 1965

and 1975, but across-the-lifespan programming has not been provided due to building issues. Seattle Parks and Recreation's "2016 Community Center Strategic Plan" recommended that the current Lake City Community Center be replaced rather than renovated, but this project was not funded. At the end of 2017, the contract for the current center operator will end, allowing for community and Seattle Parks & Recreation to collaborate on program planning and design.

An urban village in Seattle's North End mosaic of neighborhoods, Lake City is comprised of under-served groups—immigrants, refugees, low income, people of color, people with disabilities, seniors, and socially isolated individuals and families—and long-time residents who are homeowners. As a growing and diverse community, Lake City would benefit from having a community center that is the focal point of the neighborhood and serves as the place where people can connect, build relationships, engage in their community and enhance their well-being.

Across-the-life-span programming will be an important factor for everyone by providing spaces for physical activities and exercise, helping students stay in school, promoting lifetime learning for seniors, and offering cultural programming venues.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION:

ASSEMBLE

ASSEMBLE LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN

2 MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING PUBLIC OPEN & PARKS SPACE & PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Organizational Lead: Lake City Neighborhood Alliance; Seattle Parks Foundation; Lake City Future First; Lake City Greenways; Thornton Creek Alliance

Justification from Engagement: Park and Street Safety; Improve Pedestrian Experience

Action Description

Lake City will focus on improving its existing open space assets in the following ways:

- » New programming at Virgil Flaim, Little Brook, Albert Davis, Mini-Park, 33rd Ave NE, and NE 130th Street Beach Parks (LCNA + LCFF)
- » Visioning for environmentally responsible improvements to Little Brook Creek (Seattle Parks Foundation + LCNA + Thornton Creek Alliance + LCFF)
- » Identify unused public right-of-way for neighborhood pocket parks (alleys, unfinished street ends) for neighborhood grant and community building opportunities. (Greenways)
- » Develop a pedestrian grid in and around the Lake City Core consisting of Safe Routes to School, Greenways, sidewalks, alternative sidewalks, Festival Streets, crosswalks, and pedestrian amenities for urban walkability for people of all ages. (LCFF Planning and Development, Greenways)

Areas of focus will be:

- » Identify new programming for parks within Lake City
- » Invest in protecting the natural features of Little Brook Creek.
- » Create pocket parks from unused public right-of-way such as alleys and unfinished street ends
- » Focus on creating a pedestrian grid around Lake City core

In the resident surveys, affinity groups and the Steering Committee, pedestrian experience and perceived viewpoints on safety in the neighborhood were significant areas of concerns. We plan to address this issue by focusing on the walkability between places and spaces as well as providing safe public open and parks spaces that increase the feeling of safety and security of the neighborhood. Lake City has a small number of parks, green spaces, and open spaces for the number of people who live in the community. In addition, many have few amenities such as children's play areas, basketball courts and skate areas.



... CONTINUED

2 MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING PUBLIC OPEN & PARKS SPACE & PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY

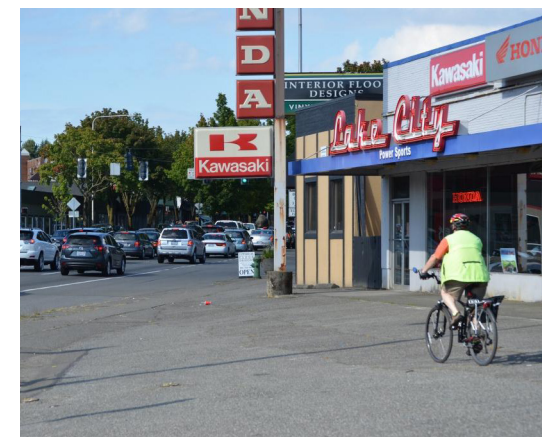
Lake City Neighborhood Alliance and Lake City Future First will work to engage our residents in local Lake City parks by identifying new or continuing programming. Examples of programming include music events planned around age groups, cultures, or holidays; art; world dances; movie nights; and potlucks.

- » Previous community planning efforts have highlighted the need to protect Lake City's natural features. Little Brook Creek is a Thornton Creek tributary that flows through Lake City, partly through pipes and culverts behind apartment buildings, under parking lots, and under Lake City Way Northeast. Little Brook has significant amounts of trash and its eroded banks need extensive restoration and management. Seattle Parks Foundation has recently invested in an environmental assessment of Little Brook Creek to identify opportunities for restoration and creation of beautiful green spaces to serve the surrounding park-poor neighborhood. In addition, the Little Brook Youth Corps pilot project is underway with recruitment of Lake City youth who will learn and apply



restoration techniques to the deteriorated habitat surrounding Little Brook Creek in Little Brook Park.

- » Lake City Greenways, in partnership with Seattle Parks Foundation, transformed a City-owned street end at Northeast 133rd Street between 27th and 28th Avenues Northeast into the Olympic Hills Pocket Park. Lake City Greenways will use this model in identifying other unused street ends and creating more pocket parks in Lake City.
- » With resident surveys, affinity groups and parcel surveys, the lack of walkable areas and condition of sidewalks was a significant issue. For pedestrian safety and walkability, a pedestrian grid is needed to connect gathering places with residential and business areas. Lake City Future First Planning and Development along with Seattle Greenways will collaborate to develop a pedestrian grid in and around the Lake City core consisting of safe routes to schools, sidewalks, alternative sidewalks, festival streets, crosswalks and pedestrian amenities for urban walkability for people of all ages and people using wheelchairs or other mobility aids.



ASSEMBLE LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN

3 SYNTHESIZE AND BUILD ON EXISTING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE URBAN DESIGN PLANS AND PLANNING PROPOSALS

Organizational Lead: Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, Lake City Future First

Justification from Engagement: Build on the work and value of current and previous neighborhood plans which still address the priorities of today. Build neighborhood assets and cohesion.

Action Description

Create a sense of place that reflects this community's diverse socio-cultural, economic, and geographic attributes.

Areas of focus will be:

» Utilize and build upon previous planning and visioning projects where data and information is still valid.

The Lake City community has participated in five recent public urban design efforts since the mid-1990s. There are community members who have been participants in, and in some cases consultants for, planning and visioning projects who are still actively involved today. We plan to utilize and building from these previous plans that will be made for public access. In addition, we will support ongoing community conversation meetings with Lake City Future First that will involve public review of these previous plans and participation in planning, proposed development proposal review, and establishing a community resource network.

The five most recent public urban design efforts include:

» **Seattle 1994 Comprehensive Growth Management Plan:** The plan was inclusive of land-use, transportation, housing, capital facilities, utilities, economic development, neighborhood planning, human development, cultural resources, and the environment.



- » **North District Seattle Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan:** Adopted by the City of Seattle, the plan received financial and staff support for professional planning and engaging neighborhoods. ISD, a local design firm, was selected.
- » **Pierre Visioning Project – Lake City:** Pierre Enterprises funded a design charrette facilitated by the University of Washington Urban Planning department and its students with participation by Lake City residents and organizations
- » **Urban Design Framework – Lake City:** The plan included a vision for Lake City as well as the establishment of key urban design concepts, implementation strategies, and identification of key public and private partnerships.
- » **Mayors Shared Vision for Lake City initiative:** In February of 2016, Mayor Ed Murray selected the Lake City neighborhood as its partner in creating a new paradigm of planning which would:
 - Support a vibrant neighborhood center with healthy businesses
 - Respond to the need for community services that promote public health
 - Advance public safety through safe streets and community policing
 - Connect parks, transit and schools through a network of sidewalks
 - Create affordable homes, child care and services for families
 - Create great community places for recreation and community events
 - This collaboration has been ongoing since its inception.

4 STRENGTHEN CURRENT AND DEVELOP NEW ORGANIZATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS THAT ARE INCLUSIVE TO ALL

Organizational Lead: Seattle Parks Foundation; Children's Home Society of Washington; Lake City Neighborhood Alliance; Lake City Future First

Justification from Engagement: Public Safety, Affordable Housing, Pedestrian and Traffic Safety, Children and Families

Action Description

Focus on new and existing partnerships with governmental agencies, funders and community organizations engaged in preventing crime and enhancing public safety; providing housing for the previously homeless and developing affordable housing; providing needed services to children and families, and planning and implementing strategies to enhance pedestrian and traffic safety; and ensuring racial and social equity and inclusive of our entire community.

Public-private partnerships will be critical in meeting Imagine Lake City Together's goal of improving the quality of life of children and families in low income neighborhoods, and our aims to develop a plan to a) Improve housing quality and affordability; b) Strengthen local business economies and access to employment; c) Build neighborhood assets and cohesion; and d) Provide needed services to children, families, and seniors. Having consultations and developing partnerships with agencies such as Capitol Hill Housing are already underway.



CONNECT LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN

1 STRENGTHEN ENJOYLAKECITY.ORG AS A CENTRAL ON-LINE COMMUNITY SPACE

Organizational Lead: Lake City Future First

Justification from Engagement: Awareness and Utilization of Services

Action Description

Use EnjoyLakeCity.org as a central community website with a robust schedule of updates and information in multiple languages. Using LCFF's mission to provide the site as a community asset and work with partner organizations to ensure that content is included.

Three focus areas will be:

- » A comprehensive set of community services and local events maintained in coordination with the Lake City Branch of the Seattle Public Library, community organizations and service providers.
- » A new original content series featuring local Lake City voices.
- » Local business promotion and opportunities to connect businesses to each other and the community.

The goal of a comprehensive community website was identified as a primary need to connect, inform and share issues across our broad Lake City community several years ago. Thanks to a City of Seattle Department of Neighborhoods grant, EnjoyLakeCity.org was created to provide an on-line community space reflective of Lake City. This work needs to expand to include more events and opportunities open to Lake City residents to create awareness about their community.

Lake City has a multitude of events, opportunities and "need to share" information so that a comprehensive site will require coordination across the community with public agencies, community groups and service providers. The EnjoyLakeCity.org website can serve this purpose with the intent of keeping the calendar comprehensive and consistently up to date and to dedicate areas of the site to main interest areas for our diverse community. Relationships with organizations like the Children's Home Society of Washington and Literacy Source serving English language learners, along with support from City of Seattle departments, will provide content in major languages represented in Lake City.

To connect our community and share our experiences both unique and collective, we would dedicate a section of EnjoyLakeCity.org to contributors across the broad spectrum of our increasingly economic and culturally diverse neighborhood. Providing content on our experiences as individuals in Lake City will help to bring more understanding, identification of commonalities and educate each other on what it means to live in and be part of this community. This series can include multiple types of content using photography, writing and video and writing to communicate to the neighborhood.

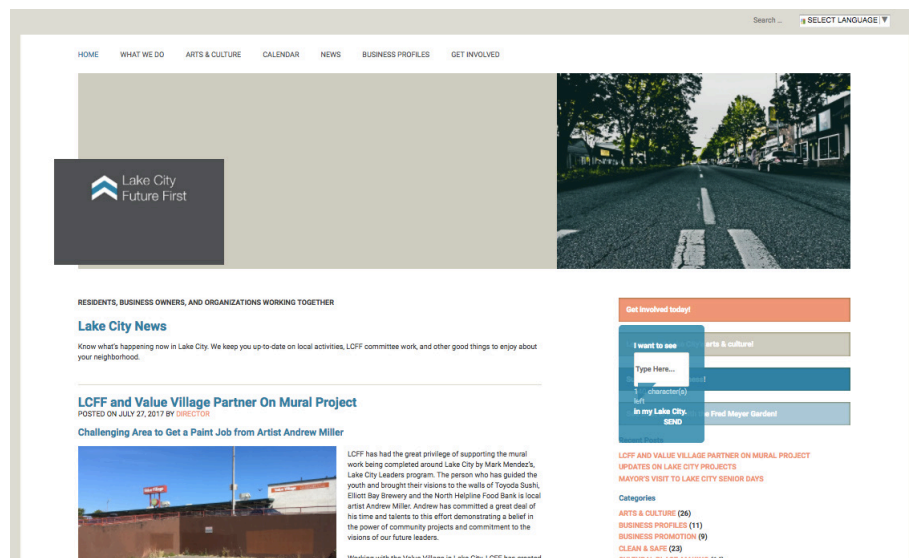
STRATEGIC DIRECTION:
CONNECT

CONNECT LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN

... CONTINUED

1 STRENGTHEN ENJOYLAKECITY.ORG AS A CENTRAL ON-LINE COMMUNITY SPACE

In addition to information and community sharing, EnjoyLakeCity.org provides an opportunity to promote and re-brand the community through positive happenings in a community that currently suffers from perception issues. We also see EnjoyLakeCity.org acquainting potential visitors and people from other parts of the City of Seattle to experience our business, parks and other offerings. Many of our local businesses identify marketing as an issue that prevents them from increasing clientele and EnjoyLakeCity.org will use its visibility to promote small business, through on-line coupons, business profiles and opportunities for sponsorships. We see EnjoyLakeCity.org as serving the need for positive messaging within and beyond the neighborhood. The website will be a crucial component of our overall plan especially in terms of our "Neighborhood Branding" effort within the "Promote" section of our action plan.



2 ESTABLISH YOUTH ADVISORY BOARD

Organizational Lead: Mark Mendez, Diana Quintero, Children's Home Society of Washington

Justification from Engagement: Affordable Activities for Youth

Action Description

Establish an ongoing advisory board to empower Lake City Youth and bring their voices to future community planning work in an organized way.

- » Work with professional video services to create a series of short videos that highlight and promote the neighborhood. Concentration would be on both businesses and residents that are building community and "making a difference."
- » Create a Lake City Pop-up Theater through use of available spaces in Lake City, including the original Lake City Theater, to create "pop-up" theatrical performances and movie showings.

Throughout our planning process, we learned from affinity groups and surveys that community residents need more affordable activities for youth. To meet this need and create activities that are designed by and with input from youth, a Lake City youth advisory board is needed to empower under-served youth in the Lake City neighborhood with leadership and civic participation skills and 21st century soft skills. Many



under-served youth do not feel that they can make a difference or have much power over their lives.

A high proportion of youth in the Lake City neighborhood come from very diverse backgrounds and speak multiple languages. For example, the Lake City neighborhood has one of the highest proportions of East African youth and families in the City. These youth are the translators for their family members and friends who do not speak English. By supporting and empowering these teens with leadership and civic participation skills and 21st century soft skills, youth can support activities and programs that can reach their families and friends, building a stronger and diverse community in Lake City.

In addition, youth have innovative ideas and solutions for their local neighborhood challenges that have not been identified by adults and seniors in the community. By including the youth in multiple service learning projects and asking their opinions on multiple neighborhood challenges, we can help better solve our neighborhood challenges while building the next generation of leadership in the neighborhood.

Examples of service learning projects that address community challenges are *creating community murals*, providing support at North Helpline's Lake City Food Bank, helping to plan multiple community building events like the Lake City World Dance Party and the Taste of Lake City, and creating a relaunched Lake City theater at its current location. Teens will be given support as needed from adult mentors as they learn to plan, design and implement a variety of community events in their neighborhood.

PROMOTE LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN

1 NEW NEIGHBORHOOD BRANDING

Organizational Lead: Lake City Future First

Justification from Engagement: Raise Community Profile Citywide

Action Description:

Working with Community and a professional graphic designer to include a tag-line and image to positively brand the neighborhood and celebrate its diversity. The branding can be used by neighborhood organizations and businesses to bring Lake City closer together as well as advertise.

Areas of focus will be:

- » Launch branding effort that highlights changing neighborhood and encourages commuters to enjoy what Lake City offers
- » Tell Lake City's new story through a cohesive message that is inclusive of all residents, business and organizations

Through our responses from the resident survey, Lake City suffered from perception issues around cleanliness, crime and safety. The effort to brand the neighborhood has been set in motion to some degree by launching Imagine Lake City Together. Additional neighborhood branding will help to communicate the collective goals of Lake City and provide imagery and a sense of place that will help to build community among our diverse residents, organizations and business. A branding effort helping to communicate our changing neighborhood will be extremely valuable as we try and encourage

the thousands of commuters who pass along our business corridor and through our civic core each day to stop and enjoy what our community offers.

The telling of Lake City's new story is needed to foster our collective sense of place and work toward a cohesive message that is inclusive of all those who make up our unique neighborhood. Our community's diversity is an asset and primary reason for neighborhood pride. We have also found that people are becoming more increasingly aware of the existence and importance of our Thornton Creek Watershed that works its way throughout our community. Lake City will benefit from a solid branding identity where we can create efficiency and cohesion within our launching efforts around wayfinding, information signs, community events and social media tools.

Creating a cohesive neighborhood brand will require 10-12 months to hold a robust and inclusive community process, work with volunteers and a graphic design consultant, produce materials and update web and social media sites. This includes conducting a robust outreach process with residents and business to have a palette of ideas and use the work of Imagine Lake City Together and passed planning efforts to inform the process. This branding will be utilized on the EnjoyLakeCity.org website.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION:

PROMOTE

PROMOTE LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN

2 LAKE CITY WAY BEAUTIFICATION

Organizational Lead: Greenways, Lions Club, Lake City Future First

Justification from Engagement: Build Local Pride of Place

Action Description:

Conduct simple facade improvements to storefronts, maintain and increase the amount of planters, work with SDOT on a maintenance plan for medians along the Lake City Way corridor, murals and clean ups.

Areas of focus will be:

- » Explore partnerships along with Seattle Department of Transportation to improve maintenance median and public right-of-ways
- » Continue efforts to improve storefronts along Lake City Way to make area more inviting to commuters and residents
- » Explore private capital as an opportunity for reinvestment in the neighborhood

Lake City Way is State Route 522 and serves as a four-lane primary connector for more 35,000 vehicles daily. It links northeast Seattle neighborhoods to downtown Seattle via Interstate 5 and is a historic connector to towns northward into the Cascade Mountains. It serves as the Lake City Neighborhood's "Main Street" with a reduced speed limit for the urban hub village shopping district where pedestrians and vehicles share the street at intersections and mid-block pedestrian crossings.

While the Lake City neighborhood is strongly identified as a commuter corridor, it is a budding, vibrant economic and cultural center surrounded by family neighborhoods in Seattle's largest creek watershed. As the main through-way struggles with empty storefronts, beautifi-

cation is ongoing with family-owned restaurants and small businesses currently operating along Lake City Way. By taking small, incremental steps to beautifying the neighborhood and incubating new businesses, Lake City can invite commuters to explore the business district and create interest in the growing cultural, craft brewing and food scene of the corridor. To support this effort, identifying private funders will be key as well as support from the City of Seattle Office of Economic Development and local business owners.

Part of this beautification effort also includes completing ongoing maintenance of the median and public right-of-ways along Lake City Way. Rapid city-wide development is competing with maintenance man-hours for routine weeding and cleanup. With the Seattle Department of Transportation, Lake City Future First is exploring possible partnerships or private investments to augment the labor not fully funded by the city. Other efforts include painting neglected facades at no cost to businesses through Lake City Future First project funds and plantings and the addition of planters along the Lake City Way corridor.



3 EMPTY STOREFRONT ACTIVATION

Organizational Lead: Lake City Future First

Justification from Engagement: Affordable Activities for Youth; Community Events

Action Description:

Work with leasing agents and property owners to occupy empty storefronts with business incubators, makers-spaces, temporary art installations and one off events. This would create opportunities for startup efforts, give youth an opportunity to learn business related skills and increase the likelihood of more permanent occupation of the space.

Areas of focus will be:

- » Launching of a retail attraction strategy that focuses on the businesses that residents would like to visit in Lake City
- » Build relationships with leasing agents and property owners through demonstration of the public and private partnerships
- » Conduct a robust store front activation strategy that includes art installations and low-income retail spaces

Lake City has a great deal of unleased and neglected storefronts along our commercial corri-

dor. Creating working relationships with leasing companies and property owners will allow us the opportunity to demonstrate the potential value of public and private partnerships that can meet the goals of both the community and the property owners.

Lake City Future First has been encouraged by the handful of property owners and management companies that have a willingness to work with community and see value in being responsive to neighborhood needs. In addition, Lake City Future First has already begun outreach to identify the types of businesses residents would like to see in the neighborhood that are not currently here. Through resources and partnerships with the City of Seattle Office of Economic Development, we are working on retail attraction efforts based on our findings. Our ability to work across the broad community for these efforts will increase opportunities for youth, artists, home-based businesses looking to expand and start up efforts.

PROMOTE LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN



... CONTINUED

One of Lake City's biggest challenges is the lack of gathering space and the lack of spaces for artists to express themselves and for those interested in starting a business or learning economic development skills to make a move forward. A robust store front activation strategy will help Lake City to mitigate the effect of empty store fronts that line our commercial corridor while providing a myriad of opportunities for many looking for opportunities within Lake City.

We see this as an ongoing opportunity with the hope of filling the spaces with viable business models and other programs and partnerships. Working with local artists and leasing agents, art installations in windows will draw attention to the space, encouraging people to think about the possibilities within the space and increase pedestrian traffic around the location thereby within our business district. We will also engage the City of Seattle on around subsidies for developers and work with low-income housing developers to create low-income retail space within their new housing projects. We are also exploring "maker's spaces" and start-up opportunities as well as shared office space concepts with local entrepreneurs and resources through the Office of Economic Development, who can provide access to lenders and technical assistance.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION:
SERVE

SERVE LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN

1 COMMUNITY NAVIGATORS, PEER ADVOCATES & INTERPRETER PROGRAM

Organizational Lead: Children's Home Society of Washington, North Helpline
Justification from Engagement: Awareness and Utilization of Services

Action Description:

Develop an integrated system of access to community and social service programs to serve all residents. Using community navigators, peer advocates and interpreters, the program will assist people in navigating services in Lake City and beyond. Key elements include developing programs and systems using a racial and social equity lens, providing culturally appropriate service delivery and creation of a single intake form for use by multiple agencies.

Areas of focus will be:

- » Establish community navigator position that will work with families to connect them to services and resources
- » Recruit community members for community volunteer liaison position to support work of community navigator
- » Engage with peer advocates who have navigated complex social systems to act as support network

Information gathered in the planning process, showed that more than 50 percent of residents were not aware of the social and community services available to them in Lake City. In affinity groups, we learned that residents were also unaware or unable to access services that exist only outside of Lake City. To strengthening partnerships and support navigation of community and social services, community navigator positions will be a pivotal piece of the capacity building effort.

The community navigators will work one-on-one with families to help with various challenges. The community navigator will assess the needs of individuals when they come to the Civic Hub and connect them to services. He or she will work with individuals by offering culturally sensitive assessment and individualized coaching, connecting to resources and following up with the individual as well as their family. Assessments may include toxic stress assessment of children and determining the resiliency and strengths of the individuals and families. Once the assessment is complete, the navigator will connect families to services and follow-up to determine the services provided and effectiveness.

In addition to the community navigator, volunteers will be recruited from within the community, called community volunteer liaisons, that keep updated on community referrals, assist individuals with form completion, provide transportation to providers and other supports needed by individuals to receive services. These volunteer positions will also allow for community members to support and generate connections with those from various backgrounds, creating more robust and stronger community.

Peer advocates will also be a key element and the program will have an emphasis on recruiting advocates who have been through the child welfare, housing and mental health systems as well as individuals who have experienced the process of immigration and refugee resettlement. These advocates will act as coaches, mentors and navigators to individuals now facing the same challenges.

SERVE LAKE CITY ACTION PLAN

2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS FOR NEW AFFORDABLE INTERGENERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Organizational Lead: Children's Home Society of Washington, Sound Generations
Justification from Engagement: Increase intergenerational programming including parent/child activities, multicultural events, early learning programs and senior/youth mentoring programs.

Action Description:

Create increased opportunities for residents of all ages to engage in meaningful activities that foster health and wellness, personal growth, creative expression and community connection. Ensure that activities are accessible to the community by developing and building on existing programming that is: free and/or low cost, culturally and linguistically inclusive, accessible for different ability levels, inclusive of different age groups and people experiencing homelessness. This will be done through coordinated partnership efforts of non-profit organizations, city agencies, local groups, businesses and individuals and will be informed by initial and ongoing community engagement.

Area of focus will be:

- » Provide meaningful activities that foster health and wellness, personal growth, creative expression and community connection

- » Address significant needs of families with young children and seniors who need specialized programming

The goal is to develop meaningful activities that foster health and wellness, personal growth, creative expression and community connection. We also want to ensure that activities are accessible to the community by developing and building on existing programming that is: free and/or low cost, culturally and linguistically inclusive, accessible for different ability levels, inclusive of different age groups and people experiencing homelessness. We plan to work closely with those developing the Civic Hub to incorporate accessible intergenerational programming.

A number of partners have come together to support intergenerational programming in Lake City: Sea Mar Community Health Centers; Chinese Information Service Center; Hunger Intervention Program, Literacy Source; Lifetime





... CONTINUED

Learning Center; Two Dog Yoga; Children's Home Society of Washington; Lake City Library; Neighborcare Health – Lake City Clinic; Silver Kite Community Arts; Lifelong Recreation - Seattle Parks & Recreation 50+ Programming; Lake City House Resident Council; Pinehurst Court Resident Council; Seattle Housing Authority – Community Builders; Senior Housing Assistance Group; and Lake City Youth Leaders - Seattle Parks & Recreation.

One area of significant need has been among the seniors who comprised 19 percent of Lake City's population. With increasing ethnic and language diversity amongst seniors and many people being low or very low income, there is a need for free and low-cost meals, accessible services and programming for older adults and people with disabilities in the area. Lake City Seniors offers senior center programming, including social work, health and wellness services and opportunities for lifelong learning and recreation. Other programming has been offered through various partners, including Hunger Intervention Program and Sea Mar Community Health Centers. Many groups of seniors are still not connecting to the program and there are challenges around providing culturally and linguistically inclusive programming and meals. To determine the wellness of seniors in the community, we will be working alongside de Tornay

Center for Healthy Aging at the UW School of Nursing, which will be launching a data-driven approach focused on aging well. A pilot study will launch in fall 2017 that will identify wellness programs for older adults and inform communities, organizations and policy makers about the older individuals they serve.

Another area of concern that came up in affinity groups and surveys has been the limited options around affordable early learning in Lake City. Children's Home Society of Washington, an early learning provider for 25 years, has been serving families through home visiting programs in Lake City and family support services, such as parent/child activities and parenting education classes. Current home visiting programs include Early Head Start and Parent/Child Home Program (PCHP). Children's Home Society of Washington is exploring the option of offering more home-based services as well as providing child care services that are center-based. In addition, affinity groups stated that more affordable activities are needed for children and teens. Currently, Children's Home Society of Washington offers a variety of free play-and-learn groups, family fun nights, youth programming and cultural events and will collaborate alongside local families and other non-profits to identify and host more free or low-cost activities.

2

Quality early childhood programs are needed in Lake City. To meet this need, we plan to develop a high quality early learning center, operated by CHSW, and serving 50 to 100 children. This center would complement the only other early learning center in Lake City, which is currently under construction. That preschool would accommodate 70 to 80 children and would be operated by the Refugee Women's Alliance (a partner of CHSW), while the apartments would be reserved for households earning no more than 60 percent of the area median income. The site is located at 30th Avenue Northeast and Northeast 127th Street, near the Lake City Branch library.

CHSW has a long history of offering high quality preschool and early learning services to children and families in King County. We were initially funded to provide center-based services in South King County by the Office of Head Start in 1989 and have provided those services ever since. In 2013, we received Head Start funding to open the Genesee Early Learning Center in southeast Seattle and that center recently was approved to participate in the Seattle Preschool Program.

Currently, 95% of the children CHSW currently serves in our Early Learning Centers come from poor families making less than the Federal Poverty Line. These low income families often have other unmet needs, such as mental health issues or lack of adequate nutrition. Homeless families receive priority in enrollment, as do children involved in the child welfare system. At least 10% of the children enrolled in our centers have diagnosed disabilities or delays. We are also committed to providing mixed income classrooms, shown through research to maximize development opportunities for all children, regardless of their socio-economic status.

Children and families enrolled in early learning programs in Lake City would easily access the host of supports and services offered through CHSW's North Seattle Family Center – co-located in the Civic Hub. Through the family center, we offer parenting classes, parent support groups, a computer lab and instruction, ESL classes, a WIC clinic and access to emergency food baskets, and other supports to ensure that families have the resources they need to provide for their children. Staff and volunteers assist families in



accessing health insurance coverage and health care services and other public assistance programs such as Maternity Support Services, child care subsidies, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF.) During holiday times, many families receive food baskets and holiday gifts for their children and the Center also provides school supplies and weekend food backpacks for children from very low-income families.

3 CRISIS INTERVENTION

Organizational Lead: North Helpline

Justification from Engagement: Targeted Help for People Experiencing Homelessness

Action Description:

Help all of our community reach their full potential by connecting those in crisis to the resources they need to stabilize and achieve self-sufficiency. Provide assistance with housing applications, utility support, transportation assistance, etc. for vulnerable Lake City residents, including those at imminent risk of homelessness.

Areas of focus will be:

- » Connect individuals in crisis with Community Connector program that has professionals with knowledge in providing social and community connections.
- » Provide access and information to holistic service that help address a variety of challenges facing individuals in crisis.

The Community Connector program based at North Helpline builds upon the trust the food bank has with the diverse communities served in Lake City and addresses the multiple challenges individuals may face before reaching homelessness.

Food banks are uniquely aware of the barriers clients face in attempting to access resources that are not available in our neighborhood. With limited time and transportation costs, clients may have to choose one service and meeting food needs comes first. The Community Connector program based at the North Helpline addresses this issue by providing clients access to a holistic menu of services and provid-

ers, such as enrolling in Basic Food, applying for public housing, signing up for health insurance, and addressing a host of other client needs. The Community Connector will begin their work at North Helpline in August 2017. This will be an ongoing program that will work to meet the needs of the most vulnerable in our community.

Community Connectors will have extensive professional experience providing social and community connections to a diverse community, possess comprehensive knowledge and exercise culturally sensitive engagement skills. Specifically, Community Connectors will:

- » Assist clients who are unable to access referral and application processes for services or benefit programs such as Apple Health (also known as Medicaid), nutrition, child care, utility discount, housing and other programs by meeting them at the food bank.
- » Work with volunteers and staff to identify clients to enroll in the Community Connector program.
- » Assist clients in accessing job readiness, job search or volunteer opportunities.
- » Collect and track data on client service access and enrollment rates.
- » Receive ongoing training regarding social service programs and best practices.
- » Plan and coordinate training and resource fairs for food bank clients.
- » Foster partnerships and connections with other organizations to meet clients' needs.

4 EXPANDED DAY CENTER HOURS

Organizational Lead: Lake City Partners Ending Homelessness

Justification from Engagement: Targeted Help for People Experiencing Homelessness

Action Description: Explore opportunities and seek commitment for expanded hours at God's Li'l Acre Day Center, including linkages to coordinated entry for housing, mental health resources, wellness checks, primary care and access to move-in costs.

Areas of focus will be:

- » Expand hours to emphasize day-time shelter that provides safe space from the streets in Lake City and surrounding Seattle area.
- » Provide additional access to services that support successful transition into permanent housing for people experiencing homelessness.

Through our planning process, we learned that 100 percent of the participants in our affinity groups agreed that Lake City needs targeted help for people experiencing homelessness. With the significant economic growth in the Seattle area, more individuals are experiencing homelessness and need access to safe spaces and transitional housing to move toward permanent housing.

Lake City's homeless population receives support from God's Li'l Acre (GLA), a drop-in day center operated by the Seattle Mennonite Church and the Lake City Task Force on Homelessness. Currently, the center is open only for limited hours from 9 a.m. to noon Monday through Friday. We are exploring opportunities for increasing to eight hours of operation per day with an emphasis on day-time shelter from the streets and expanding access to services that support successful transition into permanent housing. This would be potentially be supported financially by the City of Seattle with a start

day of early 2018 if funding is received.

Typical persons who might use the services are chronically homeless adult men and women living in a vehicle or on the street. Staff and volunteers seek to create a place of welcome and hospitality, where people are known by name and experience community as relationships are built. Values of the program include self-restraint, self-respect, volunteerism, active participation in community, mutual assistance, care for property, and tolerance and respect for everyone.

In addition to providing clothing, hygiene supplies, showers, laundry, storage lockers, kitchen facilities and bus tickets for interviews and appointments, staff provide referrals to counseling, housing, case management and medical resources in the community as well as coordinating the services of providers who come to the center periodically to provide services on-site to guests. We would like to expand these services that address many challenges and barriers for individuals experiencing homelessness and support their path toward permanent housing.



**TRANSFORMATIVE
PROJECT**

TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECT: PURSUE DEVELOPMENT OF A LAKE CITY "CIVIC HUB"

The Lake City "Civic Hub" embodies the vision and values of this plan, and addresses all of the plan's Strategic Directions. It will enable residents from diverse communities and incomes to access gathering spaces, social services, early learning, multicultural activities, jobs programs, youth and senior programming, as well as city services. The services within this hub will meet the diverse needs of many residents, often struggling to find the basic necessities of life. The Hub will be open to all and residents, who will be met by volunteers and staff who will help them connect to the services and support they are seeking.



IDENTIFYING THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY
Throughout the planning process, the need to develop a Lake City "Civic Hub" emerged as an over-arching, top priority from the resident surveys, community conversations, affinity groups and parcel surveys.

Community gathering space was named as a top priority by most of the affinity groups that were held. In addition, the Steering Committee identified as a key area of agreement the need for a community gathering space accessible to all with services developed and delivered through a racial equity lens. The Steering and sub-committees stressed the importance of creating community by providing Lake City residents and workers with places and forums to come together and affect positive change in their community. Gathering spaces, including a new community center, would address the need for programming across the life span.

We see the development of the Civic Hub as a significant opportunity to prioritize and help mitigate emerging quality of life issues that converge in Lake City as Seattle

experiences major metropolitan growth. As a place for all community members, our goal is to help prevent inequities from further devolving, stabilize the community with appropriate services to children, families and businesses, and address displacement of affordable housing and cultural resources.

BUILDING COMMUNITY THROUGH COMMON SPACE
Lake City—just 10 miles north of downtown Seattle—is one of the few remaining Seattle neighborhoods that has not yet been completely transformed in the wake of substantial economic growth. An urban village in Seattle's North End mosaic of neighborhoods, Lake City is comprised of under-served groups—immigrants, refugees, low income, people of color, people with disabilities, seniors, and socially isolated individuals and families—and long-time residents who are homeowners.

Social connections are pivotal to linking together under-served individuals and communities where they live. First, social connections create a bonding function that strengthens the values, cultures and homogeneity of the community, creating better opportunities for connections with

under-served populations. Second, social connections create a bridging function by providing individuals important links to services and supports outside their own community. Individuals who are immigrants, refugees, low income, people of color and people with disabilities oftentimes lack relationships with networks beyond their own community that can provide access to information and opportunities to improve their quality of life.

As an urban village, Lake City is home for individuals from various income levels. Discussions around mixed-income communities assume that social mix creates better social opportunities for all residents. However, this assumes that social interactions will occur in mixed-income neighborhoods and communities and that social interactions will directly lead to social and economic benefits for under-served residents. Research shows mixed-income residents do not even form relationships when they are neighbors in mixed-income buildings.

While proximity alone between mixed-income residents may not promote social interactions, a common facility, such as



a Civic Hub, that provides a space for repeated informal social interactions helps build relationships between residents of various backgrounds and a stronger and engaged community. The Civic Hub would provide space that would bring together all residents of diverse income levels and promote meaningful interactions that benefit the community as well as those in under-served populations.

CONNECTING RESIDENTS TO CRITICAL RESOURCES
The Civic Hub will also address another significant issue in the Lake City community: the struggle to access critical social and community services. Typically, human service and community providers specialize in one or two service areas or do not offer integrated care within their own programs. This is usually because the provider specializes in only one area of service or because of limitations set by private and public funders that support a specific service.

Most providers also lack strong partnerships to create an umbrella of services where individuals can go to meet all of their needs. Individuals consequently struggle to find supports among programs with different structures, regulations, and policies. This lack of an integrated and comprehensive system of services is compromising the ability of individuals to select the "best fit" services

TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECT: PURSUE DEVELOPMENT OF A LAKE CITY “CIVIC HUB”

and receive appropriate referrals, while also hindering providers in making more significant progress for individuals who experiencing multiple challenges.

In addition to these challenges, Lake City residents also struggle with knowing the resources available to them in their



community. From the planning process, more than half of survey respondents were unaware of the majority of social and community services available to them within Lake City, including services such as early learning programs, child care facilities, behavioral health, adoption/foster care support, senior and youth activities, basic needs, and information and assistance with such areas as employment, housing and physical and dental health. Many of these services already exist in Lake City, but operate with limited capacity.

The creation of a Civic Hub will build collaborations among agencies and create a coordinated system of social and community services providing streamlined, integrated, culturally relevant and comprehensive services that will meet the needs of community residents. It will also minimize the duplication of services, allowing for less competition for limited resources.

To reduce the barriers that residents face when trying to access needed services, CHSW will collaborate with other agencies to provide access to services such as basic needs, emergency support, housing assistance, financial literacy, employment and assistance accessing physical, mental and dental health services. CHSW, as the anchor program of the human and social services element of the hub, will provide space for use by other partner organizations, including:

- » Hunger Intervention Program
- » Sound Generations
- » Lake City Taskforce on Homelessness
- » Consejo Counseling and Referral Service
- » Mother Africa
- » Seattle Housing Authority Lake City House Resident Council
- » Literacy Source
- » Lake City Neighborhood Alliance
- » Lake City Future First
- » Community Service Officers
- » Other interested organizations

In addition to these partner organizations supporting this effort, an advisory council of residents and providers will be established to provide overall guidance around the changing needs of the community. The advisory council will be responsible for listening to and understanding the community’s voice and providing a consistent feedback loop between residents and providers, so new challenges are addressed appropriately and in a timely fashion. This will make residents feel empowered to share their concerns, challenges and successes and feel a greater sense of community.

CHSW leadership and program staff understand the importance of establishing and maintaining strong connections with other social service agencies, faith communities, local businesses, medical care providers, and public services such as libraries and recreational facilities to provide the most comprehensive and holistic service possible to the community being served. Through collaborative partnerships over the past 25 years in Lake City, CHSW will be able to successfully help lead efforts with this project and continue to form new partnerships with providers and partners to provide the best services to Lake City residents.

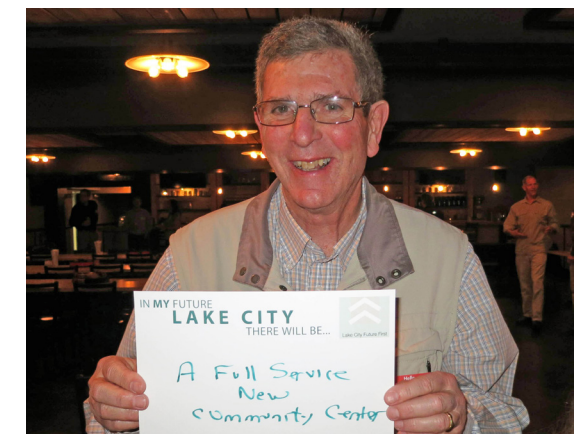
STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS AND SUPPORTING NAVIGATION OF SERVICES

Strengthening of these partnerships and creating the hub will require continuous time and resources from all partners involved. To help with this process, a community navigator position will be a pivotal piece of the capacity building effort. The community navigator would build partnerships to bring agencies together to determine the most appropriate implementation of the Civic Hub for the community. This would be accomplished by supporting the evolution of the current Steering Committee into an implementation committee who would promote the development of the Civic Hub. Steering committee members could continue to be involved and help move the project forward.

The community navigator will also work one-on-one with families to help with various challenges. The community navigator will assess the needs of individuals when they come to CHSW and connect them to internal services as well as community resources. He or she will work

with individuals by offering culturally sensitive assessment and individualized coaching, connecting to resources and following up with the individual as well as their family. Assessments may include toxic stress assessment of children and determining the resiliency and strengths of the individuals and families. Once the assessment is complete, the navigator will connect families to services and follow-up to determine the services provided and effectiveness.

In addition to the community navigator, volunteers will be recruited from within the community, called community volunteer liaisons, that keep updated on community referrals, assist individuals with form completion, provide transportation to providers and other supports needed by individuals to receive services. These volunteer positions will also allow for community members to support and generate connections with those from various backgrounds, creating more robust and stronger community.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: AFFINITY GROUP RESULTS



Affinity Group	Values	Priorities	Lake City in a Single Word	Fears	Issues/Challenges	Other Ideas
Businesses #1 <i>Bold = Item of broader group agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse population Anchors (autos) Less each day Development opportunity Childhood memories Proximity to Seattle Community (diverse customers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill the retail vacancies Building improvements Police presence Find owner-occupiers Transit hub Expedited government processes Physical improvements to public areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalk repair Walkability Crosswalk at 133rd and Lake City Way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home Opportunity Diverse Tired Depressed Highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime, drug-use, homelessness Business flight & mass vacancy Pigeon-holed as “low-income” Social service “dumping ground” Economic displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about safe injection site Affordability, especially for workers Zoning – overbuilt retail Where is the business corridor? Slow permit process 	
Businesses #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density Parking ease – on street Access to necessities/shopping Unique Motivated people Improved community Residential community involvement/support Diversity of business – small Ethnic diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing crime-documentation Fill businesses & activation Welcoming to businesses Connecting groups – past and present resources Establishing political clout Being recognized by the City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eclectic Diverse Dynamic Outcast Potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Not being taken care of by the City Overlooked (City) Small business won’t back it Empty spaces 		
Businesses #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity & Uniqueness of businesses Sense of community Positive growth in businesses, culture, etc. Positive Energy in organizing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased police presence Address issue with needles Address mail theft Shelter and housing for all Attracting a more diverse, family friendly business mix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ice cream Theater Family Dining Addressing negative perceptions about the business district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity Unique Growth Energy Community potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in less family friendly businesses Lack of good business mix Exclusion of marginalized people/groups Displacement Crime/theft Drug and gang activity Customer fear of crime/safety Businesses feeling unsupported by the City 		

APPENDIX 1: AFFINITY GROUP RESULTS



Affinity Group	Values	Priorities	Lake City in a Single Word	Fears	Issues/Challenges	Other Ideas
Businesses #1 <i>Bold = Item of broader group agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse population Anchors (autos) Less each day Development opportunity Childhood memories Proximity to Seattle Community (diverse customers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill the retail vacancies Building improvements Police presence Find owner-occupiers Transit hub Expedited government processes Physical improvements to public areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalk repair Walkability Crosswalk at 133rd and Lake City Way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home Opportunity Diverse Tired Depressed Highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime, drug-use, homelessness Business flight & mass vacancy Pigeon-holed as “low-income” Social service “dumping ground” Economic displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about safe injection site Affordability, especially for workers Zoning – overbuilt retail Where is the business corridor? Slow permit process 	
Businesses #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density Parking ease – on street Access to necessities/shopping Unique Motivated people Improved community Residential community involvement/support Diversity of business – small Ethnic diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing crime-documentation Fill businesses & activation Welcoming to businesses Connecting groups – past and present resources Establishing political clout Being recognized by the City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eclectic Diverse Dynamic Outcast Potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime Not being taken care of by the City Overlooked (City) Small business won’t back it Empty spaces 		
Businesses #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity & Uniqueness of businesses Sense of community Positive growth in businesses, culture, etc. Positive Energy in organizing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased police presence Address issue with needles Address mail theft Shelter and housing for all Attracting a more diverse, family friendly business mix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ice cream Theater Family Dining Addressing negative perceptions about the business district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity Unique Growth Energy Community potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in less family friendly businesses Lack of good business mix Exclusion of marginalized people/groups Displacement Crime/theft Drug and gang activity Customer fear of crime/safety Businesses feeling unsupported by the City 		

APPENDIX 1



<p>Seniors</p> <p><i>Bold = Item of broader group agreement</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shopping People Small, but big city feeling Diversity: ethnically, economically, socially Local shopping Lake City is Seattle! Community Center Multiculturalism and interdenominational Friendly & things to do Relatively affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massive social change Public safety Community Center Accessible doors/architecture throughout Parking/park & ride Reconciliation within Lake City Affordable housing Safe street for everyone Wayfinding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic Nice place to live Rainbow-world Transportation Walkable Transportation-less Not walkable Evolving Home/I love it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic Nice place to live Rainbow-world Transportation Walkable Transportation-less Not walkable Evolving Home/I love it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrible parking Losing small town identity – six story buildings Loss of affordable homes Economic displacement, gentrification Safety Water quality Potholes on the street Traffic and pedestrian safety Crime (to property) Not enough outlets for youth Community used to be working class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior activities Youth activities parking Concerts Street improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic calming Enforcement Off-street parking Sidewalks Public safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid car IV drug use bikes on the sidewalk Support the churches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with homeless Food/health, language education 	
<p>Spanish-Language</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake City Library Community Center Diversity Family Program Space Community Neighborhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pool, paddling pool for children Affordable sports programs for teens Family and community based programming Action-based strategies actually be implemented Community Garden Music and Art Classes Affordable Housing Solution to Homelessness Sidewalks Reduction in Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homelessness Unsafe Dangerous Beautiful Not-pedestrian friendly Pothole-filled Drug Addicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homelessness Unsafe Dangerous Beautiful Not-pedestrian friendly Pothole-filled Drug Addicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disappearing businesses that cater to Latino needs Growth of inappropriate businesses (i.e. marijuana stores, liquor stores) Non-usable open space Growth of homelessness Rising rents Continued lack of safety Loss of family, neighborhood centers Loss of resources for childcare spaces, family programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of unity among community Lack of communication or inadequate methods of reaching families Programs/Events are not accessible for Latinos No sidewalks or consistently accessible open space Attraction and retention of diverse businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usable Public Bathrooms Pools for Children/Teen New Community Center that is welcoming to all Programs for special need families and children Programs for low income families Urban growth planning and design that prioritizes families and diverse community Parent/Family Engagement through schools Art/Music Courses
<p>Youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small businesses Diversity and involvement People Quiet How it looks – buildings, lights, 125th and Lake City Way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More teen activities Better teen center nearby Better future for young people Eco-friendly Better park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful Boring Vibrant Smell Gray Interesting Simple Involvement Fun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peaceful Boring Vibrant Smell Gray Interesting Simple Involvement Fun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change No improvements Losing diversity More guns No help for homeless More homeless No community center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeing police officers (just being here) More security at schools Jobs for teens Lack of teen activities or places to go Too many homeless Music programs Low cost movie theatre (or discount) No funding for projects Drug problems Meadowbrook Community Center is a different place/culture Language barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art Help for the homeless Summer activities Clothes shops Gun control Low cost theatre outside Video arcade Dances/ Sports Swimming pool Bounce house Bowling alley Go-carts Better community center Post high school support Life skills classes without parents Place to go without fear Seattle center playgrounds Splash park Gym More kids in the park Homework support More variety in businesses Ice or roller-skating rink

APPENDIX 1



<p>Early Learning & Family Support</p> <p><i>Bold = Item of broader group agreement</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suburban, yet urban – the best of both Library – storytime and activities North Seattle Family Resource Center – activities, Family Fun Nights, Field trips Parks Play and Learn groups Diversity in languages, ages, culture and income Spirit of coming together – creativity and collaboration Restaurants and business owners are strongly interested in the community Centrally located Strong education values Being connected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More play and learn groups Community center with more programs Affordable childcare for middle income families More activities for children and youth of all ages Extended hours of childcare Underserved/unserved number of families for childcare is high A Early Head Start center A Head Start Center Library and Family center need bigger rooms, more space for activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worldly Perfect Global Good Getting better Diversity Growing Vibrant Not too bad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety – crime, drugs in parks, homeless Transportation limitations Growing need for services Community center does not have enough activities for children and families Outreach, relaying information to all residents Need to reach new residents re: what is available here Equitable access Infant and toddler services (beyond home-based services) for 0 - 3 Lack of affordable housing Subsidized childcare has declined Childcare for children with special needs Income eligibility guidelines – working families left out High cost of childcare Parenting classes and education, including for new parents Dance, art activities, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seattle Preschool program will expand number of classes in north end, but only one will be in Lake City area – based at Olympic Hills School. Others are out of community at Northgate and Carkeek. New preschool classrooms will serve families of all income levels New LIHI building will have preschool Opportunity to do shared programming with Concordia Lutheran preschool
<p>English Language Learners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Are Safe Literacy Source x5 Bus What you need is here Services are good and connected to each other Traffic is okay (1 - many disagreed) Access to the beach Library Food Bank Convenient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting Expensive to live here/affordability Need more days, hours and opportunities for learning (adult and English language) Update Community Center + needs activities More funding for services Address issues in the parks Need kids programming across ages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse Busy Educational Family Food Bank Easy Place Friendly Nice Normal Expensive Library Busy Okay Good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Safety Crime Condition of buildings Pot Shops (especially impact on kids) Homeless Runaways Need more focus on children Traffic Safety at night with kids Too Messy Worried about kids and opportunities for them Traffic Park Safety Drunk Driving and Texting Need more funding for NSFRC Smoking in parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

APPENDIX 1



<p>Resident Group #1</p> <p>Bold = Item of broader group agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sense of Community · Topography/Natural Enviro · Easy Access · Social Openness · Racial Diversity in Schools · Neighborhood (Off of Commercial Corridor) · Convenient-walk to what you need · "15 minutes to everywhere" · Relatively safe (free of violent crime) · Diversity (in schools!) · Business Engagement w/ Community · Grass Roots organizers · Wins under the belt · Down to Earth · Shops/Parks/Res. Areas Mix · Livable Res/Commercial/Family Inclusive · Easy access to products and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Better business mix (Bookstore) · Gathering Spaces · Events (music)- space venue · Year round market (more options/variety) · Community Gardens · Opportunities for Youth Infant-teens · Affordability · Branding Neighborhood · Tracking Development · Development through Vision · Walking area · Green places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Opportunity · Discovered · Family-oriented · Open · Accessible · Options (commercial) · Quirky · Home · Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Density · Traffic Safety · Pot Shops/Beer places · Seattle will force us to be dumping ground · Inequity · Priced Out/Gentrification · Community voice not heard by City/Developers · Crime increasing · Loss of Enviro amenities · Don't see youth/nothing for them to do · Gridlock · Parking
<p>Resident Group #2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Diversity · Elliot Bay/Hellbent Brewery/Kaffeek lasch · Walkability · Meadowbrook CC · Active Community Members · School Communities · Services are good (need more capacity) · Thornton Creek Watershed · Trees · Good diverse restaurant mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pre-K Daycare · Multi-generational Community Center · Police presence/facility · Strong social services · Better strategies for addressing homelessness · Night time services · Community Spaces (Gardens, outdoor, greenspace) · Family-friendly businesses · Enhanced walkability · Senior programs · Supporting Schools · Environmental stewardship · More Arts · Before and after school childcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Turmoil · Up+Coming · Potential · Diverse · Overlooked · Feisty · BillPierreFord · Gritty · PassThrough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Drugs (needles) · Not Feeling Safe in some areas · Not meeting needs of all · Lack social service funding · Dark (lack of good lighting) · Collision of needs w/ families + people in crisis · Property crimes · Concentration of low income housing · Not enough for people to do · Recreation



<p>Experiencing Homeless</p> <p>Bold = Item of broader group agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Family spirit · Close nit community of people in the homeless community · Social services available · Small town feel · Community of friends through God's Lil Acre · More accepting & welcoming community · Less hostile than other areas · VA Clinic · Close to Home Depot for Day Labor opps · Access to Lake for people of all incomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · All - year round shelter · All - affordable housing · Police ourselves and live up to our responsibility · Don't let development push out services and people · Day labor opportunities and a way to organize people who want to work · Ways for GLA members to communicate our needs to one another and the neighborhood. We can offer services and have skills to offer. We are not just a liability. · Job Training · More services at the Community Center · Affordable housing with landlord partnerships - shared housing with people in the same situation and landlords who will partner to give them a chance (get past background checks and credit reports for housing) · Helping those who have money and income that can't get past background checks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Family · Better (than other parts of Seattle) · Walk-able · Close (to service) · Community · Great · Work · Acceptance · Welcoming · Home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · We will live like this forever · GLA will shut down · No one wants to live like this forever · Community torn apart by crime and addiction related trouble · Development means less places to hide and out of view · Being pushed into the open and impacting the "welcome spirit" · Fear of needing resources a lot longer · Questions about development planning - are the services for the local community? · (tension around vying for services with people already here and those coming in) · Over-development
---	--	--	--	--

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY RESPONSES

3. Subsection of neighborhood, if appropriate

	Number of Responses	Percentage
	1	3%
Cedar Park	18	46%
Jackson	2	5%
Jackson Park Village	2	5%
Little Brook	9	23%
Meadowbrook	2	5%
Olympic	1	3%
Olympic Hills	2	5%
Victoria Heights	1	3%
Victory Heights	1	3%
Total Responses	39	100%

5. Do not ask this question; answers will be categorized during data entry. How long have you lived in this community?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Less than 1 year	14	9%
1-5 years	72	44%
6-10 years	36	22%
11-20 years	17	10%
21-30 years	11	7%
More than 30 years	14	9%
Total Responses	164	100%

6. Which of these was the Major reason you decided to live in this community?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
To live near family or friends	24	15%
To be close to work	15	9%
Accessibility of amenities, such as community centers and stores	7	4%
Proximity to public transportation	12	7%
Schools for my children	4	2%
Access to job opportunities	0	0%
Safety in the community	0	0%
Affordability of housing	78	47%
Born here	1	1%
No choice/nowhere else to go	7	4%
3 bedroom apartment	17	10%
Total Responses	165	100%

APPENDIX 2

7. Overall, considering everything, how satisfied would you say you are living in this community?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Very satisfied	32	20%
Satisfied	104	63%
Dissatisfied	23	14%
Very dissatisfied	5	3%
Total Responses	164	100%

8. Right now, how likely are you to recommend this community to someone else as a good place to live?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Definitely would recommend	46	28%
Probably would recommend	79	48%
Probably would not recommend	32	19%
Definitely would not recommend	8	5%
Total Responses	165	100%

9. If you had the choice, would you continue to live in this community?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Yes	111	69%
No	49	31%
Total Responses	160	100%

13. If something is wrong in my neighborhood, I know that the people who live here will try to fix it.

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Strongly agree	26	16%
Agree	63	39%
Neither agree/disagree	46	28%
Disagree	22	13%
Strongly disagree	6	4%
Total Responses	163	100%

14. How much of a positive difference do you feel that you, yourself, can make in your community?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
A great deal	24	15%
A fair amount	53	32%
Some	59	36%
A little or none	28	17%
Total Responses	164	100%

APPENDIX 2

17. If you know a program or service is available in Lake City, please also indicate whether you or someone in your household has used it during the past 12 months.

	Yes		No		Total Number of Responses
	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	
Early learning programs (e.g., Early Head Start, Head Start, pre-school)	10	7%	129	93%	139
Child care services (e.g., day care center, in-home day care)	12	9%	127	91%	139
School-age youth programs (e.g., after-school activities, recreation, tutoring)	16	11%	124	89%	140
Home visiting programs (e.g., Parent Child Home Program, Parents as Teachers)	6	4%	130	96%	136
Seniors programs	22	16%	117	84%	139
English Language Learning (ELL) programs	7	5%	128	95%	135
Job training or employment programs	11	8%	126	92%	137
Computer literacy programs	15	11%	121	89%	136
Financial literacy programs (e.g., saving, budgeting, credit)	7	5%	125	95%	132
Life skills programs (e.g., health, nutrition, cooking, CPR)	18	13%	116	87%	134
Food resources (e.g., foodbanks, food cupboards, meal programs)	47	33%	97	67%	144
Basic needs (e.g., clothing, diapers, bus tickets, back to school supplies, emergency)	25	18%	114	82%	139
Behavioral health services (e.g., substance abuse treatment, mental health)	15	11%	121	89%	136
Family support services (e.g., parenting classes, parent/child groups)	6	4%	128	96%	134
Immigrant and/or refugee services	2	2%	131	98%	133
Adult education (e.g., high school completion, literacy tutoring, continuing ed)	14	10%	121	90%	135
Community center	74	49%	78	51%	152
Parks and open space	109	71%	44	29%	153

APPENDIX 2

20. How safe would you say you feel walking in the community during the day time?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Very safe	82	51%
Somewhat safe	64	40%
Somewhat unsafe	15	9%
Very unsafe	1	1%
Total Responses	162	100%

21. How safe would you say you feel walking in the community at night?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Very safe	11	7%
Somewhat safe	59	37%
Somewhat unsafe	53	33%
Very unsafe	38	24%
Total Responses	161	100%

22. Compared to three years ago, how has this community changed overall?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Improved a lot	11	8%
Improved some	46	33%
Stayed about the same	45	32%
Declined some	29	21%
Declined a lot	10	7%

APPENDIX 2

Total Responses	141	100%
------------------------	-----	------

24. Thinking about *the next three years*, how would you say your community is likely to change?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
This community will stay about the same	39	25%
This community will decline some	18	12%
This community will decline a lot	8	5%
This community will improve a lot	23	15%
This community will improve some	65	42%
Total Responses	153	100%

27. Do you currently rent your home, own your home, or something else?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Rent	107	66%
Own	48	30%
I live with family or friends.	2	1%
Apt. manager--housing provided	4	2%
Total Responses	161	100%

28. Would you consider buying a home in this community?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Yes	45	41%
No	65	59%
Total Responses	110	100%

29. Which of these factors are reasons you have not yet bought a home in this community? Check all that apply.

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Houses that are available in the community	11	15%
Physical conditions in the community	2	3%
Crime or other safety issues	2	3%
Quality of public services and/or schools	0	0%
Convenience to work, school, and/or shopping	3	4%
My personal financial situation	41	55%
State of the economy	7	9%
Happy renting	8	11%
Total Responses	74	100%

APPENDIX 2

30. Of the factors you have chosen, which one would you say is the primary reason you have not yet bought a home in this community?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Houses that are available in this community	3	7%
Physical conditions in this community	1	2%
Crime or other safety issues	0	0%
Quality of public services and/or schools	0	0%
Convenience to work, school, and/or shopping	1	2%
My personal financial situation	28	64%
State of the economy	3	7%
Can't afford any	8	18%
Total Responses	44	100%

31. Which of the factors are reasons you would not consider buying a home in this community? Check all that apply.

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Houses that are available in the community	8	6%
Physical conditions in the community	21	16%
Crime or other safety issues	27	21%
Quality of public services and/or schools	7	5%
Convenience to work, school, and/or shopping	6	5%
My personal financial situation	41	32%
State of the economy	10	8%
am single	10	8%
Total Responses	130	100%

APPENDIX 2

32. Of the factors you have chosen, which one would you say is the primary reason you would not consider buying a home in this community?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Houses that are available in this community	0	0%
Physical conditions in the community	4	7%
Crime or other safety issues	11	18%
Quality of public services and/or schools	2	3%
Convenience to work, school, and/or shopping	1	2%
My personal financial situation	35	57%
State of the economy	0	0%
Close to nature	8	13%
Total Responses	61	100%

34. Do not ask this question; answers should be marked later during data entry based on the answer to question 29. What is your age?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
18-24	9	6%
25-34	32	20%
35-44	24	15%
45-54	16	10%
55-64	33	21%
65 or older	43	27%
Total Responses	157	100%

35. What is your gender? This question should be asked as an open ended question and then categorized by the data collector.

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Male	66	41%
Female	96	59%
Other	0	0%
Total Responses	162	100%

36. Including you, how many people 18 years of age or older live in your household?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
0	1	1%
1	78	48%
2	60	37%
3	17	11%
4	4	2%
6	1	1%
Total Responses	161	100%

APPENDIX 2

37. How many children under 18 years of age live in your household?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
0	123	77%
1	19	12%
2	12	8%
3	4	3%
6	1	1%
7	1	1%
Total Responses	160	100%

38. Is there more than one family living in your household?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Yes	13	8%
No	149	92%
Total Responses	162	100%

39. What is your race?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Black/African American	19	12%
Caucasian/White	97	63%
American Indian/Aleut/Esquimo/Alaska Native	5	3%
Asian	18	12%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	1%
Mixed race	13	8%
Total Responses	154	100%

40. Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic, Latino, or Latina?

	Number of Responses	Percentage
Yes, Hispanic/Latino/Latina	12	8%
No, not Hispanic/Latino/Latina	132	92%
Total Responses	144	100%

APPENDIX 2

15. How would you rate each of the following aspects of this community?

	Very good		Good		Fair		Poor		Very poor		Total Number of Responses
	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	
Cleanliness of the community	10	6%	46	28%	58	35%	42	26%	8	5%	164
Physical condition of homes in	8	5%	63	39%	76	47%	13	8%	1	1%	161
Physical condition of streets,	5	3%	38	23%	62	38%	42	26%	17	10%	164
Safety in the community	5	3%	48	29%	62	38%	37	23%	12	7%	164
Friendliness of neighbors in the	23	14%	75	46%	56	34%	6	4%	4	2%	164
Quality of public services in the	20	13%	82	54%	40	26%	8	5%	3	2%	153
Variety of goods and services	44	27%	76	46%	34	21%	9	5%	2	1%	165
Access to transportation	85	53%	66	41%	9	6%	1	1%	0	0%	161
Access to employment centers	15	12%	43	33%	42	33%	23	18%	6	5%	129
Affordability of homes or	13	8%	39	24%	62	39%	34	21%	13	8%	161

16. Thinking about Lake City, please indicate whether you are aware of any of the following programs or services.

	Yes		No		Don't know		Total Number of Responses
	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	
Early learning programs (e.g.,	49	31%	11	7%	99	62%	159
Child care services (e.g., day	66	41%	11	7%	83	52%	160
School-age youth programs	66	41%	8	5%	86	54%	160
Home visiting programs (e.g.,	18	11%	20	12%	123	76%	161
Seniors programs	64	40%	14	9%	82	51%	160
English Language Learning	54	34%	14	9%	93	58%	161
Job training or employment	36	22%	22	14%	103	64%	161
Computer literacy programs	53	33%	12	8%	95	59%	160
Financial literacy programs	24	15%	25	16%	111	69%	160
Life skills programs (e.g.,	38	23%	20	12%	104	64%	162
Food resources (e.g.,	109	67%	4	2%	50	31%	163
Basic needs (e.g., clothing,	77	47%	13	8%	73	45%	163
Behavioral health services	53	33%	17	11%	90	56%	160
Family support services (e.g.,	31	19%	19	12%	110	69%	160
Immigrant and/or refugee	33	21%	22	14%	105	66%	160
Adult education (e.g., high	53	33%	17	11%	90	56%	160
Community center	134	84%	4	3%	21	13%	159
Parks and open space	132	83%	11	7%	16	10%	159

11. During the past year did you participate in the following community activities?

	Yes		No		Not applicable		Total Number of Responses
	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	
Participated in a community,	42	26%	107	66%	14	9%	163
Volunteered to help others in	59	36%	102	62%	3	2%	164
Participated in a community	34	21%	124	76%	6	4%	164
Supported local business	98	60%	58	35%	8	5%	164
Participated in an organized	83	52%	71	44%	7	4%	161
Supported a local political	51	32%	102	63%	8	5%	161
Participated in an advocacy	26	16%	126	78%	9	6%	161
Personally took action to	79	48%	79	48%	5	3%	163

12. How likely do you think it is that people in this community would help out in the following situations?

	Very likely		Likely		Somewhat likely		Not very likely		Not at all likely		Total Number of Responses
	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	
You needed a ride somewhere	31	20%	34	22%	40	25%	37	23%	16	10%	158
You needed a favor, such as	57	36%	40	25%	35	22%	19	12%	9	6%	160
An elderly neighbor needed	51	32%	56	35%	27	17%	17	11%	8	5%	159
A neighbor needed someone to	47	31%	41	27%	34	23%	18	12%	10	7%	150

APPENDIX 3: PARCEL SURVEY

The **IMAGINE LAKE CITY TOGETHER** planning effort was rooted in an accurate and detailed understanding of Lake City's physical conditions.

Methodology

As part of this, dozens of project volunteers completed an observational survey of the more than 1,400 parcels in the project's study boundary (see map). A "parcel" is a building and/or the land it sits on, and may consist of single-family homes and yards, multi-family buildings and parking, commercial or Institutional buildings, and vacant properties or lots.

This was done to inform future strategies, to allow for tracking changes in the neighborhood over time, to communicate about neighborhood change, and to replace perceptions of the neighborhood with specific evidence.

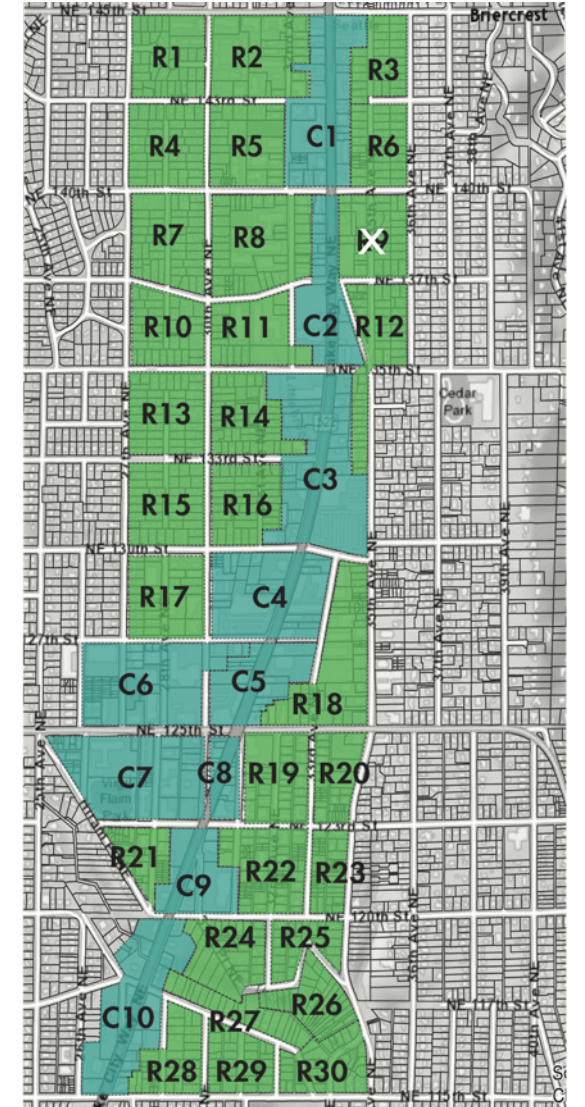
Volunteers visited every parcel in the study area and completed a "survey tool" to help them inventory the property's existing conditions. The volunteers recorded the building's address; the building's occupancy and physical condition; its use; business name(s) if applicable; whether there was a sidewalk; whether the property was for sale or lease; and made comments about any extraordinary circumstances.

Findings

Considerable effort went into this parcel survey, which produced a number of useful findings. The Imagine Lake City Together parcel survey documented that properties in Lake City may or may not be in good repair, but few if any of them pose a significant threat to surrounding properties or exhibit overt signs of blight. Additionally, the parcel survey reinforced the long-held opinions about challenges with pedestrian connectivity in the Lake City neighborhood. In short, Lake City is not a blighted neighborhood by most definitions, but it does have a number of issues with pedestrian circulation, the quality of the public realm, and connectivity between various parts of the neighborhood. Specifically:

- » Investment in the Civic Core: Of the 33 properties classified as "New Construction / Improvements in Progress," 20 or (60%) are located in the civic core of Lake City (within a 2.5 block square of the intersection of 125th and Lake City Way)
- » Sidewalk Infrastructure: The parcel survey validates Lake City's well-documented need for pedestrian infrastructure. 59% of parcels surveyed in the study area did not have a sidewalk.

PARCEL SURVEY GROUPS



APPENDIX 4: IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

Transformative Project: Establish a Lake City “Civic Hub”

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Create a place, or a connected series of places, within Lake City’s civic core that will be a venue for the community to Assemble and Connect with one another; a point of local pride to Promote the district; and above all else, a place to deliver critical social and community Services.	3 years	Hunger Intervention Program, Sound Generations, Capitol Hill Housing, Seattle Parks Foundation, Lake City Taskforce on Homelessness, Consejo Counseling and Referral Service, Mother Africa, the Seattle Housing Authority Lake City House Resident Council, Literacy Source, Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, Lake City Future First.	Estimated cost of existing and new programming : \$2.5M to \$3 million; Estimated cost of facility TBD	Private and public current and prospective funders include United Way; local businesses; Seattle Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, Murdock Trust, Group Health Community Foundation, Norcliffe Foundation, City of Seattle, State of Washington, Seattle/King County Public Health, Seattle Parks and Recreation, HUD and other federal programs.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS: Assemble, Connect, Promote & Serve

1. ASSEMBLE LAKE CITY TOGETHER: Creating community by providing Lake City residents and workers with places and forums to come together and affect positive change in their community

1A. NEW COMMUNITY CENTER

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Obtain support, commitment, and funding for a new, full-service, Parks-operated and maintained Lake City Community Center, with across-the-life-span programming within the Civic Hub. Community Stakeholders will collaborate with Parks on community center design, program planning and programming.	End of 2017 to obtain commitment.	Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, Seattle Parks Foundation	Design and Construction, \$16.5 million; Annual staffing, \$350,000	Seattle Park District; Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation; Seattle Office of Housing; Seattle Housing Authority; Low-Income Housing Institute; Washington State Legislature; King County Council; others to be identified.

1B. MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING PUBLIC OPEN AND PARKS SPACE AND PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Improve existing open space assets: New programming at local parks; Visioning for environmentally responsive improvements to Little Brook Creek; Identify unused public right-of-way for neighborhood, develop a pedestrian grid in and around the Lake City Core neighborhood pocket parks.	Little Brook Youth Core project already in progress;	Organizational Leads: Lake City Neighborhood Alliance; Seattle Parks Foundation; Lake City Future First; Lake City Greenways; Thornton Creek Alliance	\$500,000	Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation; Seattle Department of Neighborhoods; Seattle Parks Foundation; Kaiser Permanente; Thornton Creek Alliance.

1C. STRENGTHEN CURRENT AND DEVELOP NEW ORGANIZATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS THAT ARE INCLUSIVE TO ALL.

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Develop and strengthen public-private partnerships to help improve the quality of life of children and families in low income neighborhoods. Develop a plan to a) Improve housing quality and affordability; b) Strengthen local business economies and access to employment; c) Build neighborhood assets and cohesion; and d) Provide needed services to children, families, and seniors.	1 year to develop plan	Organizational Leads: Seattle Parks Foundation; Children’s Home Society of Washington; Lake City Neighborhood Alliance; Lake City Future First; Workforce Development Council; (Potential Partner – Capital Hill Housing)	\$200,000	City, state and county agencies. Private dollars.
Develop new and strengthen existing partnerships with governmental agencies, funders and community organizations engaged in preventing crime and enhancing public safety.	1 year	Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, Lake City Future First, Children’s Home Society of Washington, Seattle Parks Foundation	\$5,000	
Plan and implement strategies to enhance pedestrian and traffic safety	2 years	Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, Lake City Future First, Children’s Home Society of Washington, Seattle Parks Foundation	Costs will vary with types of improvements	
Ensure racial and social equity and inclusivity of our entire community.	Ongoing	Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, Lake City Future First, Children’s Home Society of Washington, Seattle Parks Foundation	Necessary steps will be identified and costs will be determined in implementation planning process.	

APPENDIX 4

2. CONNECT LAKE CITY TOGETHER:

Developing and improving tangible and intangible connections between Lake City people, places and resources

2A. STRENGTHEN ENJOYLAKECITY.ORG AS A CENTRAL ONLINE COMMUNITY SPACE

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Use Enjoylakecity.org as a central community website with a robust schedule of updates and information in multiple languages. Create a Comprehensive set of Community Services and Local Events, original content featuring local Lake City voices and local business promotion and opportunities to connect businesses to each other and the Community.	Ongoing	Lake Project Lead: Lake City Future First; University of Washington Communications Department; The Lake City Branch of the Seattle Public Library; Children's Home Society/North Seattle Family Resource Center; City of Seattle's Department of Neighborhoods, Office of Economic Development and the Office of Community Planning and Development; Lake City Young Leaders Program	\$7 – 10,000 per year	City of Seattle's Department of Neighborhoods City of Seattle's Technology Matching Fund

2B. ESTABLISH YOUTH ADVISORY BOARD

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Establish an ongoing advisory board to empower Lake City Youth and bring their voices to future community planning work in an organized way.	4 months to build on established youth program.	Seattle Parks and Rec; Lake City Leaders, Children's Home Society of Washington, Lake City Future First, Lake City Neighborhood Alliance, , North Helpline, Hunger Intervention Program, North Seattle College Worksource, Seattle Public Library Lake City, and the Meadowbrook Teen Center.	\$38,000	City of Seattle, Seattle Parks Foundation, yearly fundraisers. Others private and public funders.
Work with professional video services to create a series of short videos that highlight and promote the neighborhood, including both businesses and residents that are building community and "making a difference."		Seattle Parks and Rec, Lake City Leaders youth program, Children's Home Society of Washington	See above	
Create a Lake City Pop-Up Theater through use of available spaces.		Seattle Parks and Rec, Lake City Leaders youth program, Children's Home Society of Washington	See above	

APPENDIX 4

3. PROMOTE LAKE CITY TOGETHER:

Asserting a positive image of Lake City to foster citywide recognition and local pride

3A. NEW NEIGHBORHOOD BRANDING

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Working with Community and a professional graphic designer to include a tagline and image to positively brand the neighborhood and celebrate its diversity.	1 year	Lake City Future First Lake City Neighborhood Alliance; Seattle Department of Economic Development; Organizations serving traditionally under represented populations in Lake City	\$15,000	City of Seattle Office of Economic Development Private Businesses in Lake City

3B. LAKE CITY WAY BEAUTIFICATION

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Conduct simple façade improvements to storefronts	1 – 5 years	Lake City Future First	Cost varies with number and type of improvements	
Maintain and Increase the amount of planters	2 years	Lake City Future First	Cost varies with number and type of improvements	
Work with SDOT on a maintenance plan for medians along the Lake City Way corridor	1 year	Lake City Future First	Cost varies with number and type of improvements	City and State funds

3C. EMPTY STOREFRONT ACTIVATION

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Work with leasing agents and property owners to occupy empty storefronts with business incubators, maker-spaces, temporary art installations and one-off events	Ongoing	Lake City Future First Local Property Mgmt. Companies and Owners; Lake City Young Leaders program; Local Artists in various mediums; Office of Arts and Culture; Office of Economic Development	\$12 - \$15,000 per year	Office of Arts and Culture; 4Cultrre Arts Grants; * King County

APPENDIX 4

4. SERVE LAKE CITY TOGETHER:

Developing resources tailored for vulnerable groups to improve the well-being of our community as a whole

4A. COMMUNITY NAVIGATORS, PEER ADVOCATES & INTERPRETER PROGRAM

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Develop an integrated system of access and navigation to community and social service programs to serve all residents through the use of community navigators, peer advocates, and interpreters.	2 years	Children's Home Society of Washington, North Helpline	\$200,000	Public and private funding
Create a single intake form for use by multiple agencies.	2 years	Children's Home Society of Washington, North Helpline	\$5,000	Public and private funding
Develop programs and systems and provide professional development trainings using a racial and social equity lens, providing culturally appropriate service delivery.	Ongoing	Children's Home Society of Washington, North Helpline	\$70,000	Public and private funding

4B. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS FOR NEW AFFORDABLE INTERGENERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Create increased opportunities for residents of all ages to engage in meaningful activities that foster health and wellness, personal growth, creative expression and community connection	1 year	Sound Generation, de Tornyay Center for Healthy Again at UW School of Nursing, Children's Home Society of Washington	\$144,000 already secured; \$150,000 to create and sustain additional needed service	Private and public funding
Ensure that activities are accessible to the community by developing and building on existing programming that is: free and/or low cost, culturally and linguistically inclusive, accessible for different ability levels, inclusive of different age groups and people experiencing homelessness.	1 year	Sound Generation, de Tornyay Center for Healthy Again at UW School of Nursing	Costs will vary as programs are determined	University of Washington
Create new and expand existing programming for seniors.	1 year	Sound Generations	Costs will vary as programs are determined	City of Seattle
Create new and expand existing programming for children and youth.	1 – 3 years	Children's Home Society of Washington	Costs will vary as programs are determined	City of Seattle, County, United Way,

4C. CRISIS INTERVENTION

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Help all of our community reach their full potential by connecting those in crisis to the resources they need to stabilize and achieve self-sufficiency. Provide assistance with housing applications, utility support, transportation assistance, etc. for vulnerable Lake City residents.	Ongoing beginning in 2017	North Helpline, North Seattle College, NeighborCare Health, Valley Cities Mental Health, United Health Care, Ocra Lift (bus pass), City of Seattle, Literacy Source, Lake City Partners Ending Homelessness, Hunger Intervention Program, Children's Home Society/North Seattle Family Center, Solid Ground, AARP Senior Community Service Employment Program, Seattle Public Library.	\$70,000	City of Seattle

4D. EXPANDED DAY CENTER HOURS

Recommendation	Timeframe	Organizational Lead(s) & Partners	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds
Explore opportunities and seek commitment for expanded hours at center, including linkages to coordinated entry for housing, mental health resources, wellness check/primary care, and access to move-in costs	10 months if funding is secured	Lake City Taskforce on Homelessness/God's Little Acre; United Way; Valley Cities Mental Health; VA; Seattle University School of Nursing; Literacy Source local restaurants; Valor Apartment Associates; Seattle Public Library; local churches; North Helpline	If hours are expanded, cost would be \$355,000	United Way, Seattle Mennonite Church, Raynier Institute, King County Metro and individual donors. Potential: RFP in Sept. 2017: City of Seattle

APPENDIX 5: WELLS FARGO REINVESTMENT FUND MEMO



REINVESTMENT FUND

To: Children's Home Society; Lois Greco, Wells Fargo Regional Foundation

From: Al Parker and Emily Dowdall, Reinvestment Fund

Date: October 3, 2016

Regarding: Children's Home Society Pre-Planning Memo

The goal of this memo is to highlight issues for Children's Home Society (CHS) and its partners to consider during their community planning process. These observations are based on a survey of demographic, economic, and real estate market information pertinent to the CHS focus area, the neighborhood's assets and potential barriers to development, as well as on Reinvestment Fund's experience providing technical assistance to other groups working in similar communities. CHS can use this information in their plan document to provide context for resident input and to explain why the plan's recommendations are relevant, at appropriate scales, and in the right places.

All data presented here, and much more, is available at Reinvestment Fund's PolicyMap.com. Reinvestment Fund and PolicyMap staff will remain available throughout the planning process to assist in using data to identify opportunities and challenges, and to develop strategies to meet them.

This memo is organized as follows: *(Sections A-E each conclude with considerations for planning)*

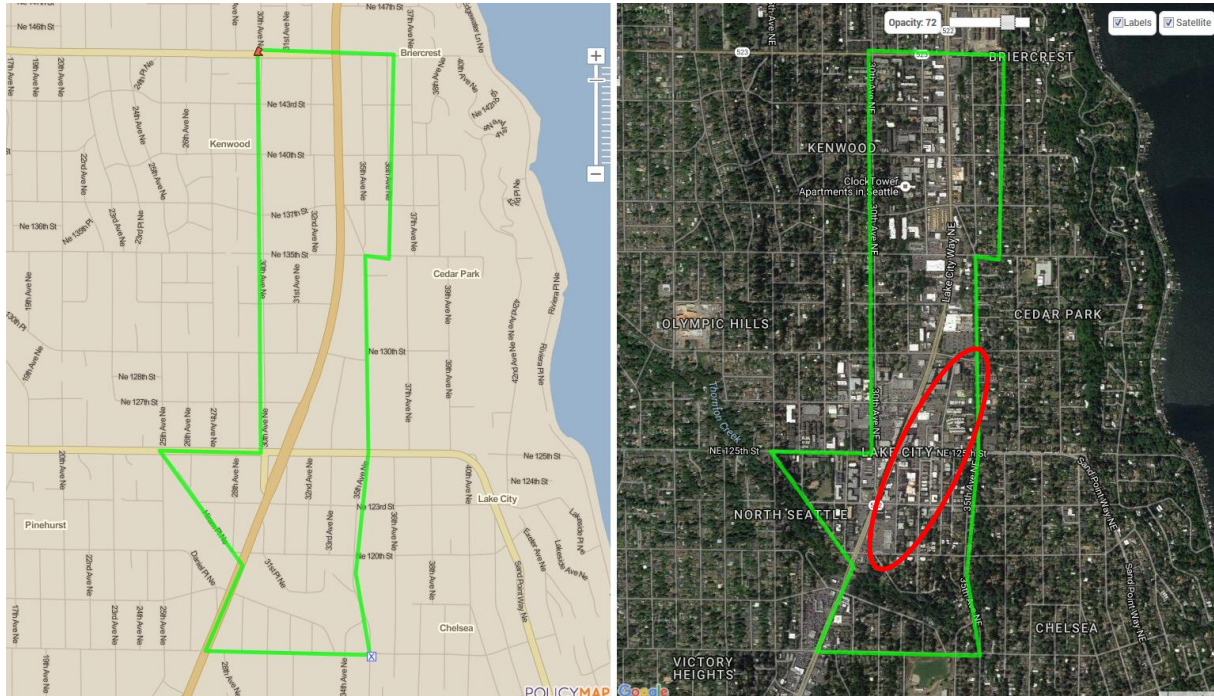
- A. Focus Area Introduction
 - B. Demographic Characteristics
 - C. Economic Characteristics
 - D. Housing and Real Estate Market Characteristics
 - E. Physical Characteristics
- Appendix I—Focus Area Notes*
Appendix II—Data Source Notes
Appendix III—Tables
Appendix IV—Maps

A. Focus Area Introduction

The CHS focus area, which we'll refer to as "Lake City," is located in northern Seattle, and centered on Lake City Way NE, adjacent to Cedar Park. It is generally bound by NE 145th Street to the north, 36th Ave NE to the east, NE 115th St to the south, and 30th Ave NE to the west (see Map 1 on page 2). This area includes part of two 2010 Census tracts—as well as all or part of 5 of those tracts' constituent block groups. Because area boundaries do not match Census geography, there is an even greater importance in completing and learning from the resident survey, vacant land study, and community meetings. See Appendix I for more information on Census geographies.

There is substantial variation in use, form and demographics across the Lake City area, and major physical divisions that accentuate differences. Lake City Way acts as both a spine and a barrier that prevents the area from feeling like a single, unified neighborhood. Residential uses are concentrated in

the north and the south, with these two ends of the neighborhood separated by a significant commercial/non-residential zone, centered on 125th St.



Map 1: Study area (green lines), highlighting area shown in Photo 1 (red circle)

Considerations for Planning:

- In any focus area larger than a few blocks, there may be notable variation across different “sub-areas” that is important to understand in order to prioritize and target actions and investments appropriately (for example, concentrations of new construction or vacancy, of multifamily buildings or single-family homes), and this appears to be the case in Lake City. CHS can use the tract and block group-level analysis in this memo along with additional data on PolicyMap.com to develop sub-area planning approaches and implementation strategies.

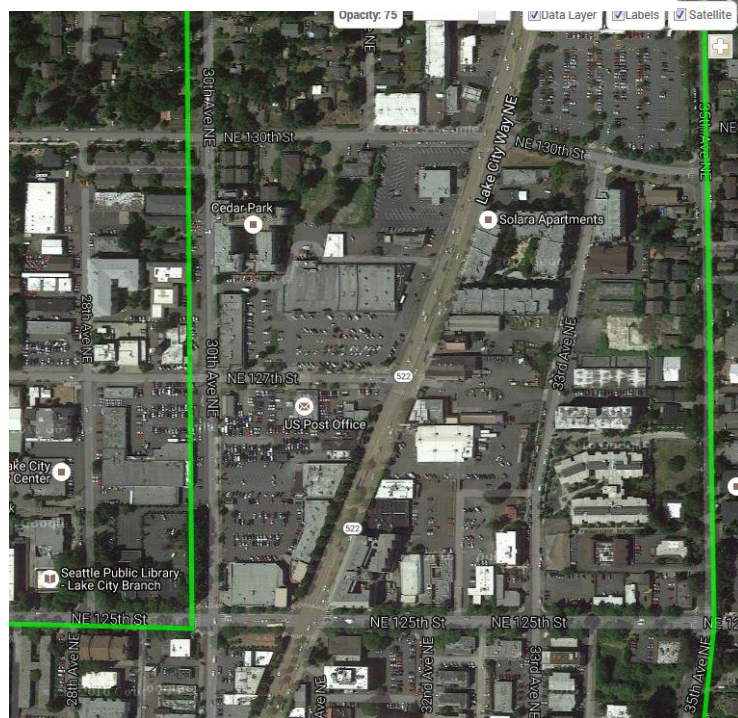


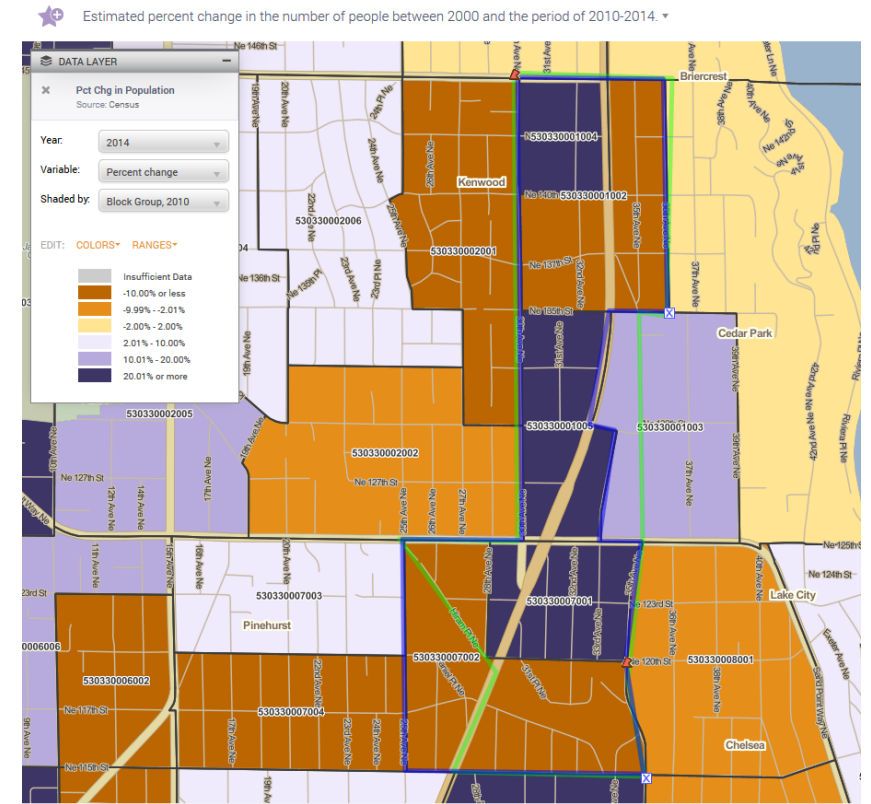
Photo 1: Non-residential uses and parking near Lake City Way and 125th St.

B. Demographic Characteristics

Population gain. Overall, the number of residents living in the focus area increased substantially from 2000 to 2010 and appears to have continued growing. The focus area grew by 18.5% since 2000 (nearly 1,000 residents), a notably higher growth rate than Seattle as a whole, which grew 8% between 2000 and 2010.¹

However, this headline figure hides variation within the focus area. Block groups in the center and in the far north of the focus area (deep purple) experienced population growth of more than 20%, while other block groups experienced small declines or no change.

The most recent estimates from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) reinforced this pattern of growth at the center and northern end of the focus area and losses elsewhere. (For more information on the ACS and other data sources used in this memo, please see Appendix II).



Map 2

Changing demographics. Although white residents still made up the largest group in the focus area, the neighborhood became slightly more diverse over time. In 2010, white residents made up just under half (47.7%) of the neighborhood, down 6.7 percentage points since 2000, and the percentage of Hispanic/Latino residents and Asian-American residents also increased (up 1.3 percentage points and 1.4 percentage points, respectively). The African American population share also increased.² Over a quarter of the neighborhood was foreign-born, a higher percentage than in the city at large (See Table 3).

Table 1: Residents Born Outside the United States

	2000 Estimate	2005-2009 Estimate	Change 2000 to 2005-09	2010-2014 Estimate	Change 2005-09 to 2010-14
Focus Area	22.4%	29.0%	+6.5%	26.3%	-2.6%
Seattle Overall	16.9%	16.8%	-0.0%	18.0%	+1.1%
Washington	10.4%	11.7%	+1.2%	13.3%	+1.7%

¹ See Table 6 in Appendix III

² See Table 7, Appendix III

Children and families. Between 2000 and 2010, family households³ increased in the neighborhood at a slower rate than non-family households: overall, the number of households in the neighborhood increased by 25.6%, while the number of family households increased by 16.2%. The 2010-2014 ACS showed this trend continuing with non-family households on the rise while family households remained steady or declined slightly. There were more young adults in the neighborhood than in Seattle overall: almost 40% of residents were between the ages of 18 and 34, compared to 33% citywide.⁴

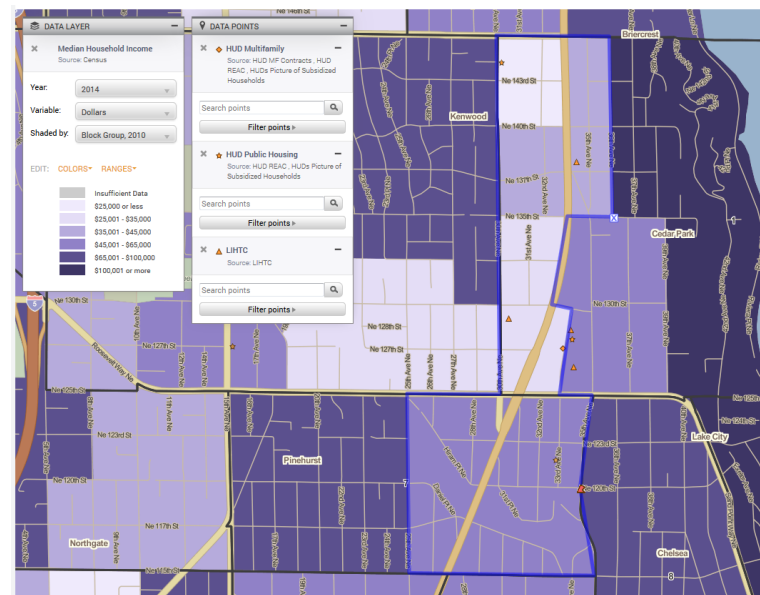
Considerations for Planning:

- The population increase was concentrated in the center and northwestern corner of the neighborhood. What has driven these changes? How likely is it that they will spill into other parts of the neighborhood?
- Population growth may increase vitality and represent growing interest and investment in the neighborhood. It can also strain existing community facilities and resources, and impact housing costs and conditions. As part of their plan, CHS and its partners should think about these different impacts, seeking to build on what makes the neighborhood attractive, while minimizing any negative impacts or “growing pains.”
- How has the shift toward more non-family households affected the neighborhood? What are the demands of the growing share of young adults in the area? How can their needs be balanced with those of other age groups?
- Are there particular challenges and opportunities associated with the large foreign-born population? Are there adequate services available for English Language Learners?

C. Economic Characteristics

Income and poverty. Lake City had a higher percentage of households making below \$50,000 a year than the city as a whole. According to ACS estimates, in 2009 63% of households made less than \$50,000 compared to 43% of Seattle households. Household incomes grew modestly in the northern part of the focus area, and by bigger margins in the southern end.

The ability to describe the poverty rate in the focus area is hampered by the Census boundaries. The poverty data is only available at the Census tract geography and the focus area includes parts of two tracts. The poverty rate



Map 3

³ The Census Bureau defines a family household as two or more people living together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

⁴ See Tables 8 and 9 in Appendix III

for those two tracts differed significantly from the city and from each other, with the northern tract at 26.1%, significantly above the city rate of 14.0%, while the southern tract was at just 10.4%. Household income data helps to illustrate how income (and therefore poverty) is unevenly distributed throughout the tracts. The block groups in the focus area are the lowest income areas of both tracts.

Table 2: Poverty (2010-2014 Estimate)

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall	Washington
% of Residents in Poverty	19.8%	14.0%	13.5%
% of Residents in Poverty Under 18	29.6%	16.6%	30.9%
% of Residents in Poverty 65 or Older	7.5%	10.5%	7.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Jobs. Available sources provide employment data about both focus area residents, wherever they work, and about focus area jobs, whether they are held by focus area residents or by others. In 2014 more than half of employed residents worked in one of four sectors, indicating that these sectors were relatively robust sources of employment for focus area residents: Health Care & Social Assistance (19.2%), Educational Services (13.7%), Accommodation & Food Services (11.3%), and Retail Trade (9.3%) (Table 3). Just two industries accounted for more than half jobs located in the neighborhood, retail (33.7%) and Health Care & Social Assistance (19.5%).⁵

Table 3: Employment of Area Residents by Industry (Share of Jobs) in 2014

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall	Washington
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.2%	14.2%	14.7%
Educational Services	13.7%	10.0%	8.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	11.3%	9.2%	8.1%
Retail Trade	9.3%	10.2%	11.2%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	8.4%	11.1%	6.1%
Administrative, Support & Waste Management and Remediation Services	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%
Other Services	4.9%	3.9%	3.1%
Manufacturing	4.4%	6.0%	9.6%
Information	4.3%	7.2%	4.1%
Finance & Insurance	3.1%	4.2%	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	3.1%	3.7%	4.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	2.4%	3.1%	3.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%
Public Administration	2.0%	2.4%	4.5%
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.8%	2.3%	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Note: Individual industry percentages do not add up to 100% because industries with very limited employment were omitted from the table.

⁵ See Table 12, Appendix III

Considerations for planning:

- Neighborhood income levels rise in two main ways: either individual households begin earning more, or there is some mix of low-income households leaving and high-income households arriving. CHS and its partners may consider strategies that raise the income prospects of individual households through education or job training, as well as approaches to keeping low-income families in place as high-income residents move in.
- Low-income individuals and families may not be accessing all the services available at the local, city, state, and federal levels. Education and outreach can help residents receive crucial benefits.
- Are there any job-training or employment services in or close to the focus area? How can CHS work with such providers?

D. Housing and Real Estate Market Characteristics

The vast majority of residents (79.6%) rented their homes (Table 4). Three quarters of housing units are in apartment buildings rather than single-family homes compared to just under half of units citywide. (Table 5). Although there are apartment buildings scattered along the length of Lake City Way, the majority appear to be surrounded by large parking areas and disconnected from one another.

Table 4: Renters and Homeowners (2010-2014 Estimates)

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall	Washington
% Households that Rent Their Homes	79.6%	53.8%	37.3%
% Renters Cost-Burdened	50.2%	44.6%	47.7%
% Renters Extremely Cost-Burdened	26.8%	20.6%	22.9%
% Households that Own Their Homes	20.4%	46.2%	62.7%
% Owners Cost-Burdened	43.5%	29.9%	29.6%
% Owners Extremely Cost-Burdened	21.7%	11.1%	10.9%

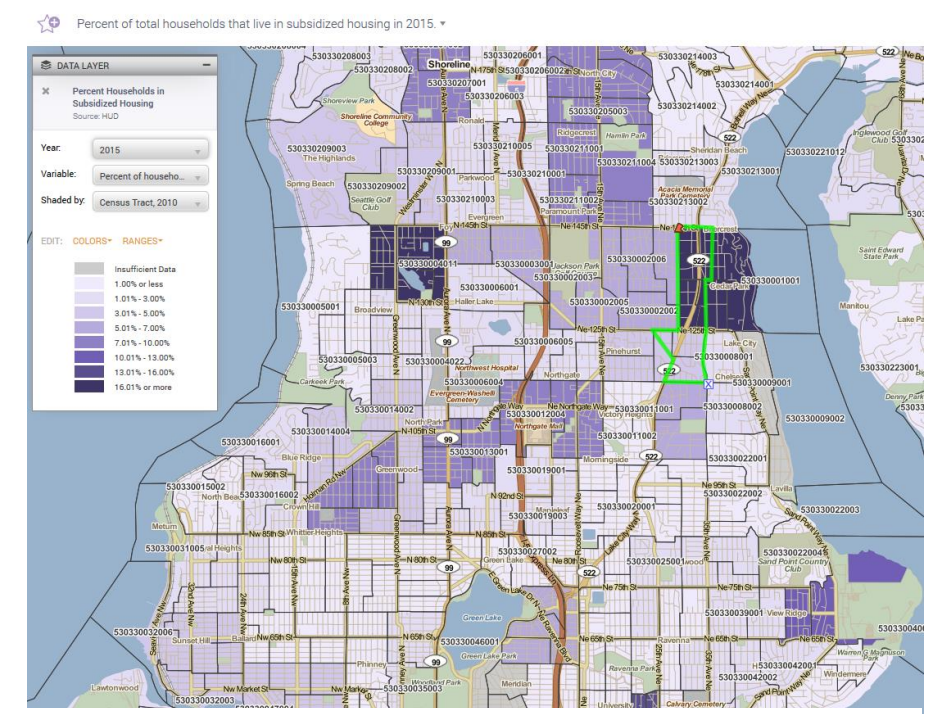
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 5: Housing Stock (2010-2014 Estimate)

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall
Single-Family Detached	16.9%	44.2%
Single-Family Attached	5.0%	4.4%
2-Units/Duplexes	1.9%	3.1%
Small Apartment Buildings	29.2%	18.9%
Large Apartment Buildings	46.1%	29.0%

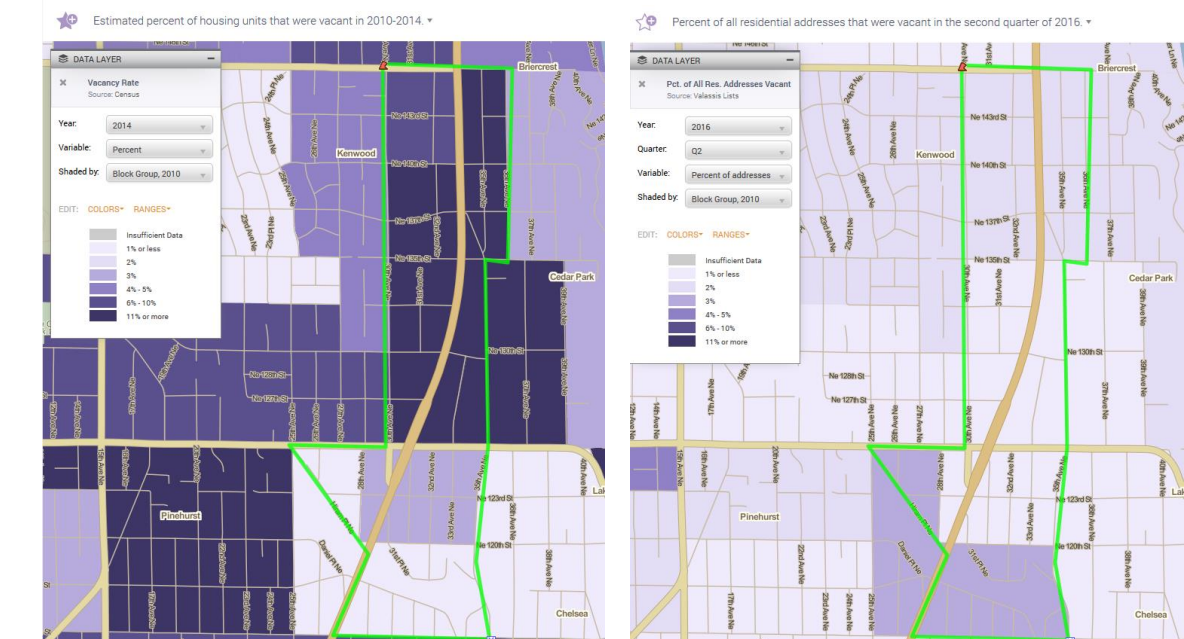
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Renters. Half (50.2%) of the neighborhood’s renter households are burdened by housing costs that consume more than one third of their incomes; about a quarter (26.8%) pay more than half of their incomes in rent. The northern tract had relatively large presence of subsidized housing units (16%, Map 4). In all 316 households were reported to be in subsidized housing (173 using housing choice vouchers and the rest in location based projects). HUD reported 51 households using housing choice vouchers in the focus area’s southern tract. As housing values and rents increase, these voucher holders may have a difficult time remaining.



Map 4

Vacancy. In line with the neighborhood’s population increase, its vacancy rate is relatively low, although estimates of that rate vary by source (ACS puts it at 10% for most of Lake City, Valassis calculates it as under 2% for most of the study area). The property survey to be conducted by CHS with support from Wells Fargo is therefore especially critical to accurately measuring vacancy and developing appropriate planning recommendations. (Maps 5 and 6).



Maps 5 and 6

Considerations for planning:

- A large share of renters can be a sign of demand for relatively affordable options or, particularly for the area’s young adults, a need for shorter-term living arrangements. High rental levels can also signify that individual residents don’t stay in the neighborhood for long periods.
- CHS should consider the neighborhood’s rental housing stock and who lives in it. What are the conditions of these rental properties? Are they well-maintained? Are they overcrowded? Do renters tend to live in the neighborhood for many years, or are they more transient? Are landlords engaged in the community or largely absent?
- Are neighborhood amenities adequately accessible to renters, particularly those who live on Lake City Way, as well as owners?
- There are a number of residents in subsidized housing. CHS may consider strategies to preserve housing options for renters with vouchers.
- A large part of the neighborhood is given over to commercial and institutional use, how well does the land use pattern and zoning serve residents? Would any zoning changes improve conditions?
- The secondary data sources used for this memo indicate that vacancy in the neighborhood is low. However, estimates varied considerably, so gathering good primary source vacancy data through the parcel survey as part of planning process is essential.

E. Physical Characteristics

Barriers. Lake City Way is generally scaled more towards use as a thoroughway to other places, rather than as a neighborhood “main street.” (Photo 2). However, some streetscaping improvements are evident between 123rd and 127th streets, making that area more pedestrian friendly (photo 3).



Photo 2: Lake City Way looking north towards 123rd St



Photo 3: Lake City Way looking South towards 125th St.

Open space. Maps of the focus area do not reveal much open space for residents of the area. There appears to be Little Brook Park in the north end of the neighborhood, Virgil Flaim Park and Albert Davis Park just west of the focus area, and the playing fields of Jane Addams Middle school at the southern end of the focus area. Additionally, there may be other, unofficial open and green spaces in the neighborhood.

Transportation.

The neighborhood is served by a number of bus lines but it hard to tell from bus maps alone how well these services connect residents with jobs, shopping, or other destinations. The quality of the pedestrian environment appears to be inconsistent, with many areas lacking sidewalks while in other areas there are well-marked crossings.

Considerations for planning:

- CHS will need to address the physical environment of the neighborhood and how residents connect across and along Lake City Way. Even minor improvements to make existing crossings safer and more pleasant can have a big impact on perception and usage.
- The plan should also address the changing populations of the neighborhood and how to build community bridges between new and existing residents, especially when their economic levels may differ greatly and when their location in relatively isolated apartment complexes might deter regular or casual interaction.
- How are existing open spaces utilized and are they meeting residents’ needs, particularly with regard to safety and accessibility?
- How does transportation infrastructure, including bus lines, roads, and the pedestrian environment, serve the neighborhood? How easily are residents able to access resources outside the neighborhood? What about access for visitors from elsewhere coming into the neighborhood?

Appendix I—Focus Area Notes

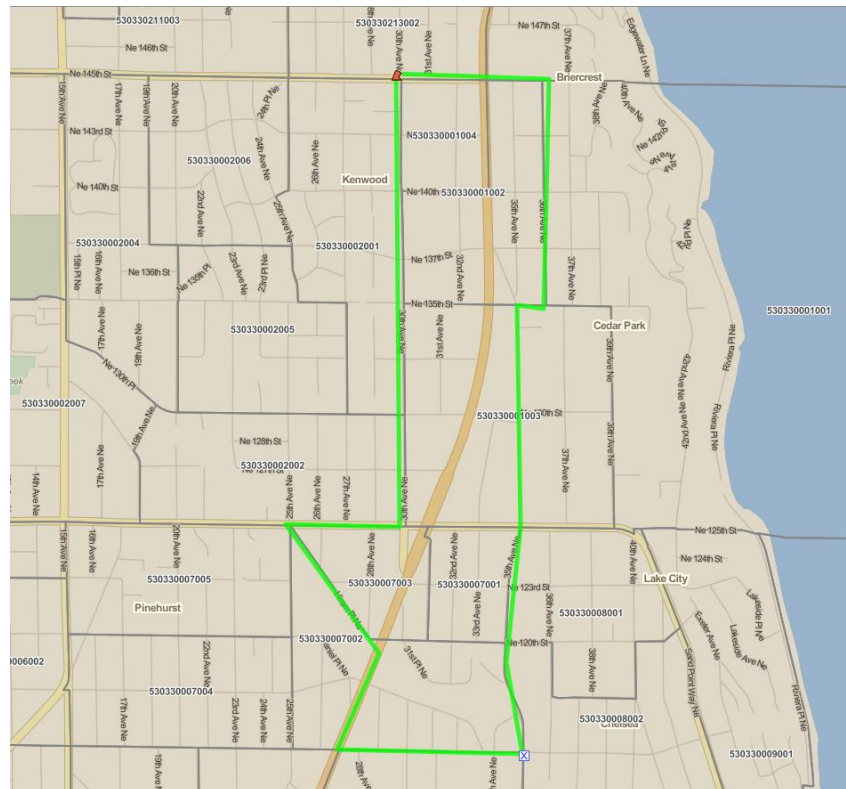
When this memo reports figures for the focus area overall, it does so by adding up figures at the block group level. 2010 Block Groups 0007.001, 0007.002, 0001.002, 0001.004, and 0001.005.

The boundaries of the focus area’s block groups changed between 2000 and 2010 as follows:

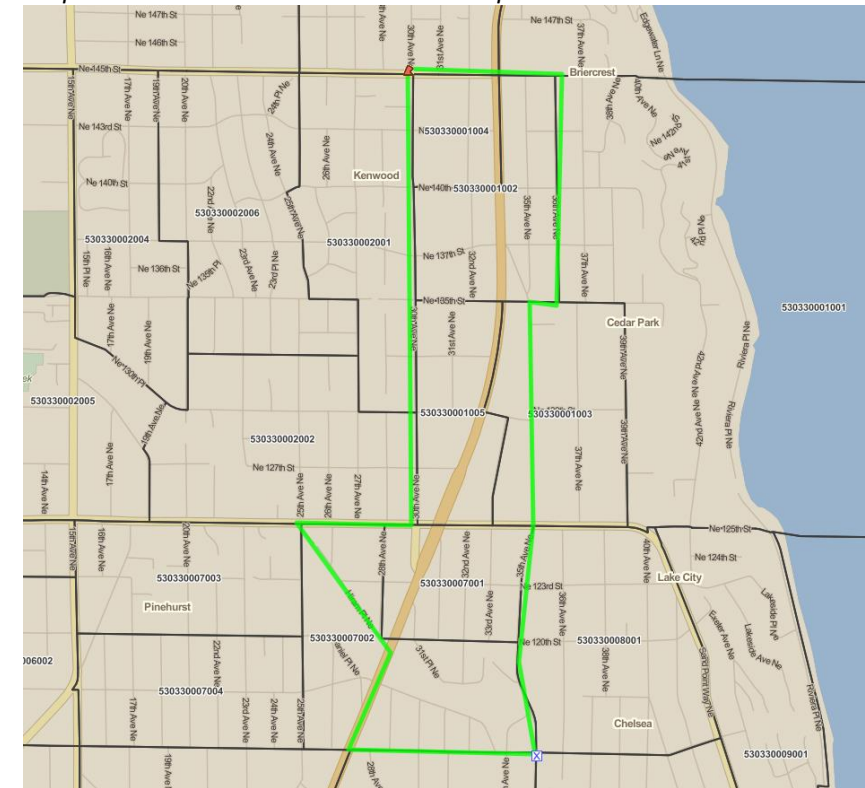
- 2000 Block Group 0001.003 was split to form 2010 Block Group 0001.003 and 0001.005.
- 2000 Block Groups 0007.001, 0007.002, and 0007.003 were combined to form 2010 Block Group 0007.001 and 0007.002.

Excepting home sales data, all block group figures in this memo are reported using their 2010 boundaries and numbering. CHS and its partners should use caution when assessing additional data.

Map A: Focus Area with 2000 Block Groups



Map B: Focus Area with 2010 Block Groups



Appendix II—Data Source Notes

Most data in this memo comes from the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses, as well as the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

The Censuses provide a count of the nation’s population and housing units by their basic characteristics (e.g., sex, age, race, ethnicity, and tenure for people and vacancy status for housing units) once every ten years. This data is considered the very accurate “gold standard” against which other such data is evaluated.

The American Community Survey (ACS) provides *estimates* of more detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics based on a survey a sample of American households over a five-year period. As with any survey, these estimates come with some margin for error. This means that the actual values might be somewhat higher or somewhat lower than the estimates provided. All 2010-2014 estimates reported above are statistically significant compared to the relevant 2010 figures, where such figures exist.

Additionally, note that in order to increase their reliability, ACS estimates are five-year averages of single-year estimates. For example, the population estimate from the 2010-2014 ACS is the *average* of the single-year population estimates from 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. Because estimates from the 2010-2014 ACS include data from 2010, comparisons between the 2010-2014 ACS and the 2010 Census should be made with caution.

As with data from any source, all ACS data should be checked against local knowledge and observations wherever possible.

Appendix III—Tables

Table 6: Population

	2000 Estimate	2010	% Change 2000 to 2010	2010-2014 Estimate
Focus Area	5,373	6,366	18.5%	6,618
Seattle Overall	563,375	608,660	8.0%	637,850
Washington	5,894,121	6,724,540	14.1%	6,899,123

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 Decennial Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
 Note: 2000 figures are Reinvestment Fund estimates based on the population, household, and housing unit distribution in 2010.

Table 7: Residents' Race and Ethnicity

	2000 Estimate	2010	Change 2000 to 2010	2010-2014 Estimate
Focus Area				
% Residents White/European-American	54.4%	47.7%	-6.7%	49.7%
% Residents Asian-American	14.1%	15.5%	+1.4%	17.9%
% Residents Hispanic/Latino	13.1%	14.3%	+1.3%	14.8%
% Residents Black/African-American	10.1%	15.0%	+4.9%	10.6%
Seattle Overall				
% Residents White/European-American	67.8%	66.3%	-1.5%	66.2%
% Residents Asian-American	13.1%	13.7%	+0.7%	14.2%
% Residents Hispanic/Latino	5.3%	6.6%	+1.4%	6.4%
% Residents Black/African-American	8.2%	7.7%	-0.4%	7.2%
Washington				
% Residents White/European-American	78.9%	72.5%	-6.4%	71.3%
% Residents Asian-American	5.4%	7.1%	+1.7%	7.4%
% Residents Hispanic/Latino	7.5%	11.2%	+3.8%	11.7%
% Residents Black/African-American	3.1%	3.4%	+0.4%	3.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 Decennial Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
 Note: 2000 figures are Reinvestment Fund estimates based on the population, household, and housing unit distribution in 2010.

Table 8: Families

	2000	2010	Change 2000 to 2010	2010-2014 Estimate
Focus Area				
Households	2,589	3,250	+25.6%	3,409
Family Households	1,065	1,237	+16.2%	1,206
Families as a % of All Households	41.1%	38.1%	-3.0%	35.4%
Single-Parent Families as a % of All Families	29.7%	23.0%	-6.7%	16.5%
Seattle Overall				
Households	258,635	283,510	+9.6%	290,822
Family Households	115,498	121,690	+5.4%	129,769
Families as a % of All Households	44.7%	42.9%	-1.8%	44.6%
Single-Parent Families as a % of All Families	12.1%	11.7%	-0.4%	10.8%
Washington				
Households	2,272,261	2,620,076	+15.3%	2,645,396
Family Households	1,509,395	1,687,455	+11.8%	1,705,647
Families as a % of All Households	66.4%	64.4%	-2.0%	64.5%
Single-Parent Families as a % of All Families	13.0%	13.5%	+0.5%	13.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 Decennial Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 9: Residents' Age

	2000	2010	Change 2000 to 2010	2010-2014 Estimate
Focus Area				
% Residents Under 18	19.1%	16.4%	-2.7%	16.8%
% Residents 18 to 34	40.4%	39.6%	-0.8%	40.8%
% Residents 35 to 64	33.5%	35.5%	+2.1%	30.7%
% Residents 65 or Older	7.1%	8.5%	+1.5%	11.8%
Seattle Overall				
% Residents Under 18	15.5%	15.4%	-0.1%	15.5%
% Residents 18 to 34	33.5%	32.6%	-0.9%	32.8%
% Residents 35 to 64	38.9%	41.2%	+2.3%	40.4%
% Residents 65 or Older	12.1%	10.8%	-1.3%	11.3%
Washington				
% Residents Under 18	25.6%	23.5%	-2.1%	23.0%
% Residents 18 to 34	23.7%	23.6%	-0.1%	71.3%
% Residents 35 to 64	39.5%	40.6%	+1.2%	40.0%
% Residents 65 or Older	11.2%	12.3%	+1.1%	13.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 Decennial Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table 10: Households by Annual Income

	2000 Estimate	2005-2009 Estimate	Change 2000 to 2005-09	2010-2014 Estimate	Change 2005-09 to 2010-14
Focus Area					
% Households Making less than \$9,999	15.6%	16.2%	+0.6%	13.7%	-2.6%
% Households Making \$10,000 to \$24,999	30.0%	21.8%	-8.2%	23.7%	+1.9%
% Households Making \$25,000 to \$49,999	30.0%	25.0%	-5.0%	30.1%	+5.1%
% Households Making \$50,000 to \$99,999	21.4%	24.4%	+3.1%	20.2%	-4.3%
% Households Making \$100,000 or more	3.0%	12.5%	+9.5%	12.4%	-0.1%
City					
% Households Making less than \$9,999	8.9%	7.7%	-1.2%	7.8%	+0.0%
% Households Making \$10,000 to \$24,999	16.8%	13.3%	-3.5%	11.2%	-2.1%
% Households Making \$25,000 to \$49,999	28.1%	21.8%	-6.3%	19.4%	-2.4%
% Households Making \$50,000 to \$99,999	30.3%	29.9%	-0.4%	28.2%	-1.7%
% Households Making \$100,000 or more	15.9%	27.4%	+11.5%	33.5%	+6.1%
State					
% Households Making less than \$9,999	7.6%	6.3%	-1.3%	6.2%	-0.1%
% Households Making \$10,000 to \$24,999	17.2%	13.8%	-3.3%	13.2%	-0.6%
% Households Making \$25,000 to \$49,999	29.7%	24.2%	-5.5%	22.3%	-1.9%
% Households Making \$50,000 to \$99,999	33.0%	33.2%	+0.2%	32.1%	-1.1%
% Households Making \$100,000 or more	12.6%	22.5%	+9.9%	26.2%	+3.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Decennial Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Note: The figures above have not been adjusted for inflation and thus understate decreases in household income and overstate increases in household income. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, a household's income needed to have increased 37.5% by 2014 simply to retain the same buying power that household had in 2000. Note also that table describe the neighborhood overall, not individual households. The households in one time period may not be the same households in another.

Table 11: Employment of Area Residents by Industry (Number of Jobs) from 2009 to 2014

	2009	2014	Change 2009 to 2014
Health Care & Social Assistance	707	683	-24
Educational Services	451	486	35
Accommodation & Food Services	428	402	-26
Retail Trade	421	331	-90
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	350	300	-50
Administrative, Support & Waste Management and Remediation Services	236	188	-48
Other Services	258	173	-85
Manufacturing	265	155	-110
Information	208	152	-56
Finance & Insurance	169	112	-57
Wholesale Trade	146	111	-35
Transportation & Warehousing	132	86	-46
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	96	84	-12
Public Administration	123	72	-51
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	115	69	-46
Management of Companies and Enterprises	85	63	-22
Total	4,398	3,556	-842

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Note: Individual industry numbers do not add up to the total because industries with very limited employment were omitted from the table.

Table 12: Employment of Area Workers by Industry (Share of Jobs) in 2014

	Focus Area	Seattle Overall	Washington
Retail Trade	33.7%	9.7%	11.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.5%	18.9%	14.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	10.5%	8.8%	8.1%
Other Services	4.5%	3.8%	3.0%
Administrative, Support & Waste Management and Remediation Services	4.5%	4.2%	4.9%
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	3.9%	2.2%	1.6%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	3.7%	11.3%	6.1%
Educational Services	2.7%	8.4%	9.0%
Finance & Insurance	2.4%	4.0%	3.2%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
Wholesale Trade	1.7%	3.9%	4.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	1.7%	4.2%	3.5%
Manufacturing	1.4%	4.9%	9.5%
Information	0.6%	4.2%	4.1%
Public Administration	0.1%	2.7%	4.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.0%	2.6%	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Note: Individual industry percentages do not add up to 100% because industries with very limited employment were omitted from the table.

Table 13: Employment of Area Workers by Industry (Number of Jobs) from 2009 to 2014

	2009	2014	Change 2009 to 2014
Retail Trade	1,437	795	-642
Health Care & Social Assistance	600	460	-140
Accommodation & Food Services	339	248	-91
Other Services	174	106	-68
Administrative, Support & Waste Management and Remediation Services	91	105	14
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	80	93	13
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	174	88	-86
Educational Services	16	64	48
Finance & Insurance	60	56	-4
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	16	50	34
Wholesale Trade	50	41	-9
Transportation & Warehousing	30	41	11
Manufacturing	37	33	-4
Information	13	15	2
Public Administration	3	3	0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8	1	-7
Total	3,276	2,358	-918

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Note: Individual industry numbers do not add up to the total because industries with very limited employment were omitted from the table.

Table 14: Vacancy

	2000 Estimate	2010	Change 2000 to 2010	2010-2014 Estimate
Focus Area				
Housing Units	3,060	3,598	+17.6%	3,721
% Housing Units Vacant	3.5%	9.7%	+6.2%	8.4%
Seattle Overall				
Housing Units	270,536	308,516	+14.0%	311,286
% Housing Units Vacant	4.4%	8.1%	+3.7%	6.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Decennial Census, 2010 Decennial Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Note: 2000 figures are Reinvestment Fund estimates based on the population, household, and housing unit distribution in 2010.

Table 15: Home Sales by 2000 Block Group

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Block Group 0001.002					
Number of Sales	7	11	10	24	12
Median Sales Price	\$228,000	\$264,390	\$223,500	\$306,926	\$315,250

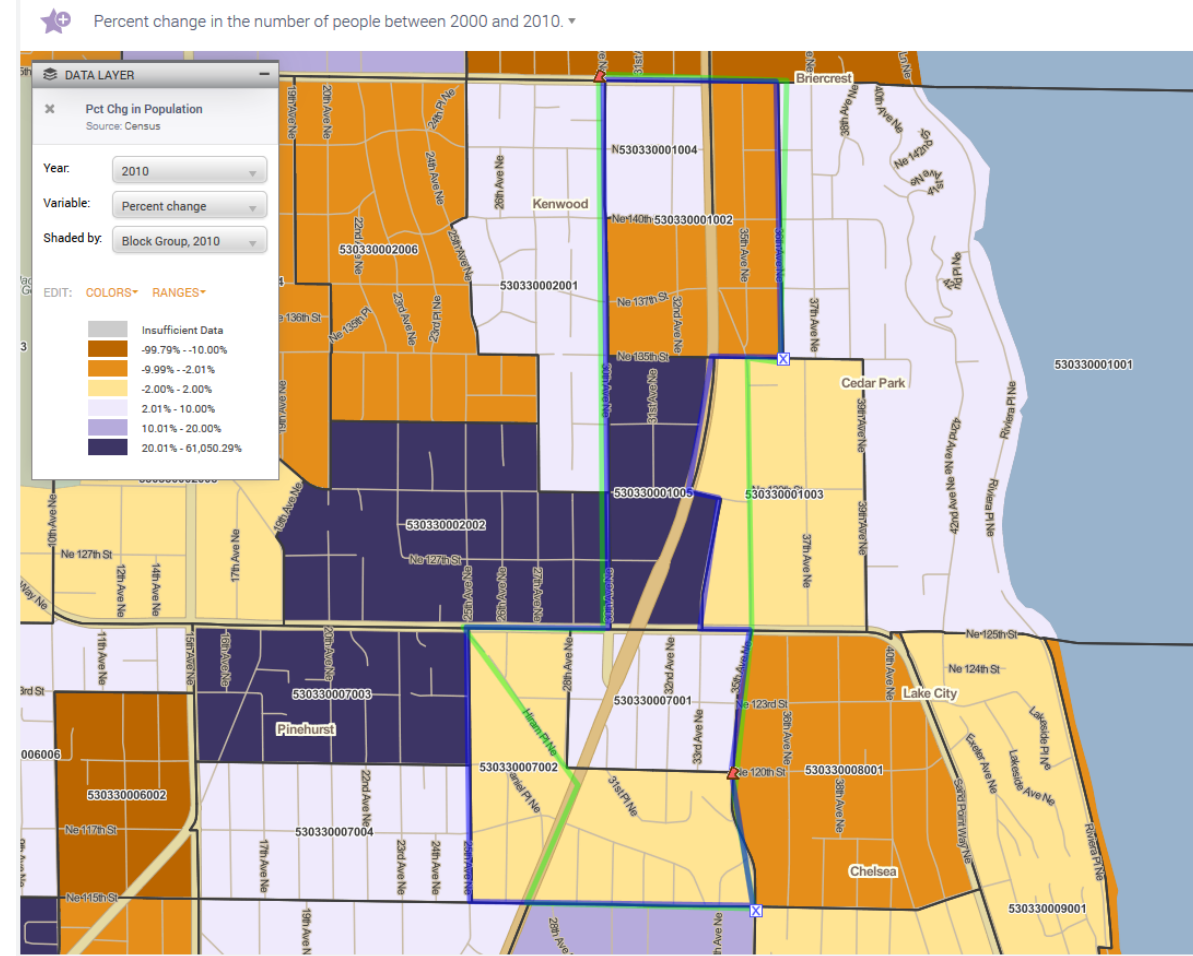
Block Group 0001.003					
Number of Sales	13	20	11	7	12
Median Sales Price	\$299,922	\$240,000	\$307,600	\$300,900	\$296,000
Block Group 0001.004					
Number of Sales	4	11	7	6	7
Median Sales Price	-	\$236,500	\$99,500	\$184,550	\$128,500
Block Group 0007.001					
Number of Sales	5	7	18	14	11
Median Sales Price	\$183,102	\$242,800	\$171,552	\$151,500	\$287,195
Block Group 0007.002					
Number of Sales	7	12	8	21	14
Median Sales Price	\$277,897	\$333,000	\$315,279	\$348,000	\$399,975
Block Group 0007.003					
Number of Sales	5	13	13	19	11
Median Sales Price	\$189,900	\$213,000	\$123,400	\$137,900	\$191,228
Focus Area					
Number of Sales	41	74	67	91	67
Average Sales Price	\$250,001	\$246,908	\$207,615	\$269,481	\$297,120

Source: Boxwood Means

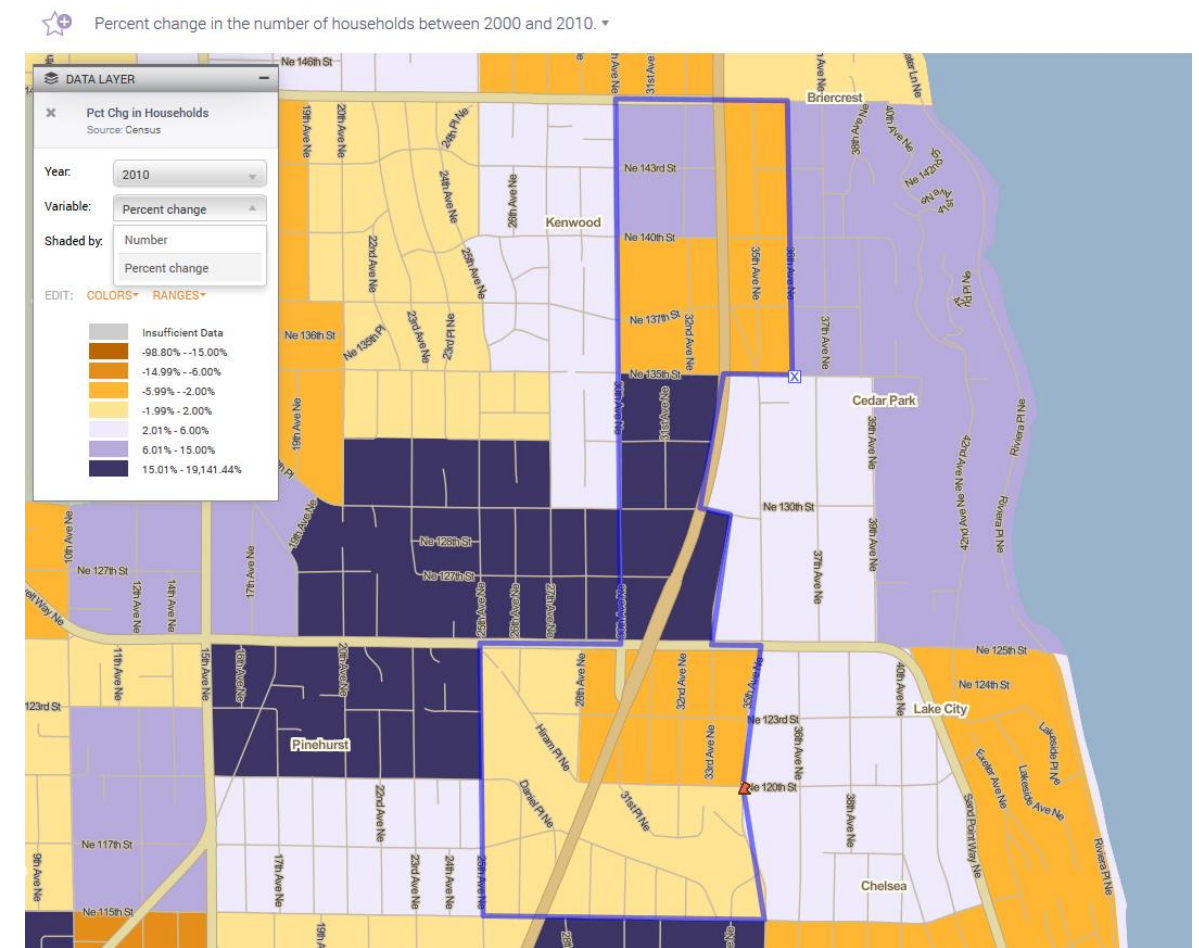
Note: Median sales prices are not calculated for years with fewer than 5 sales.

Appendix IV—Maps

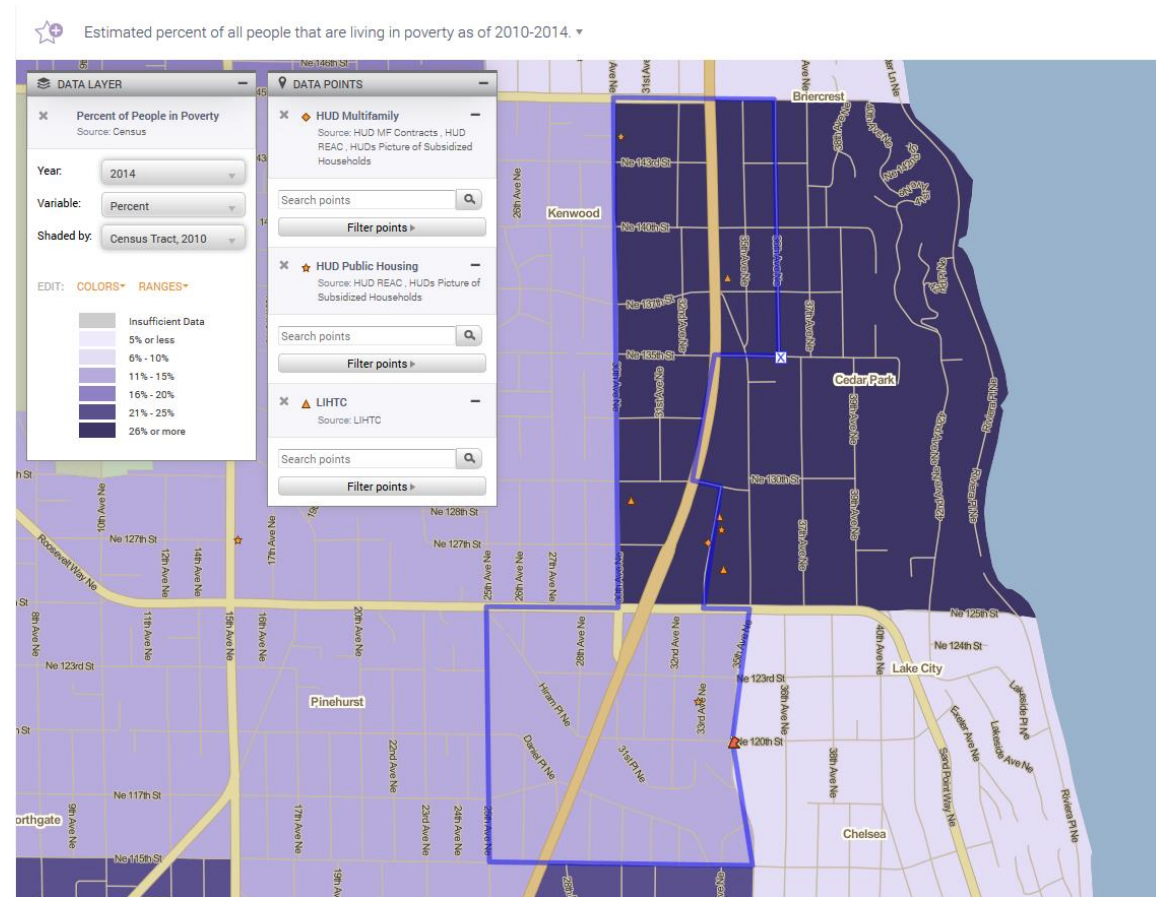
Map 7: Population Change



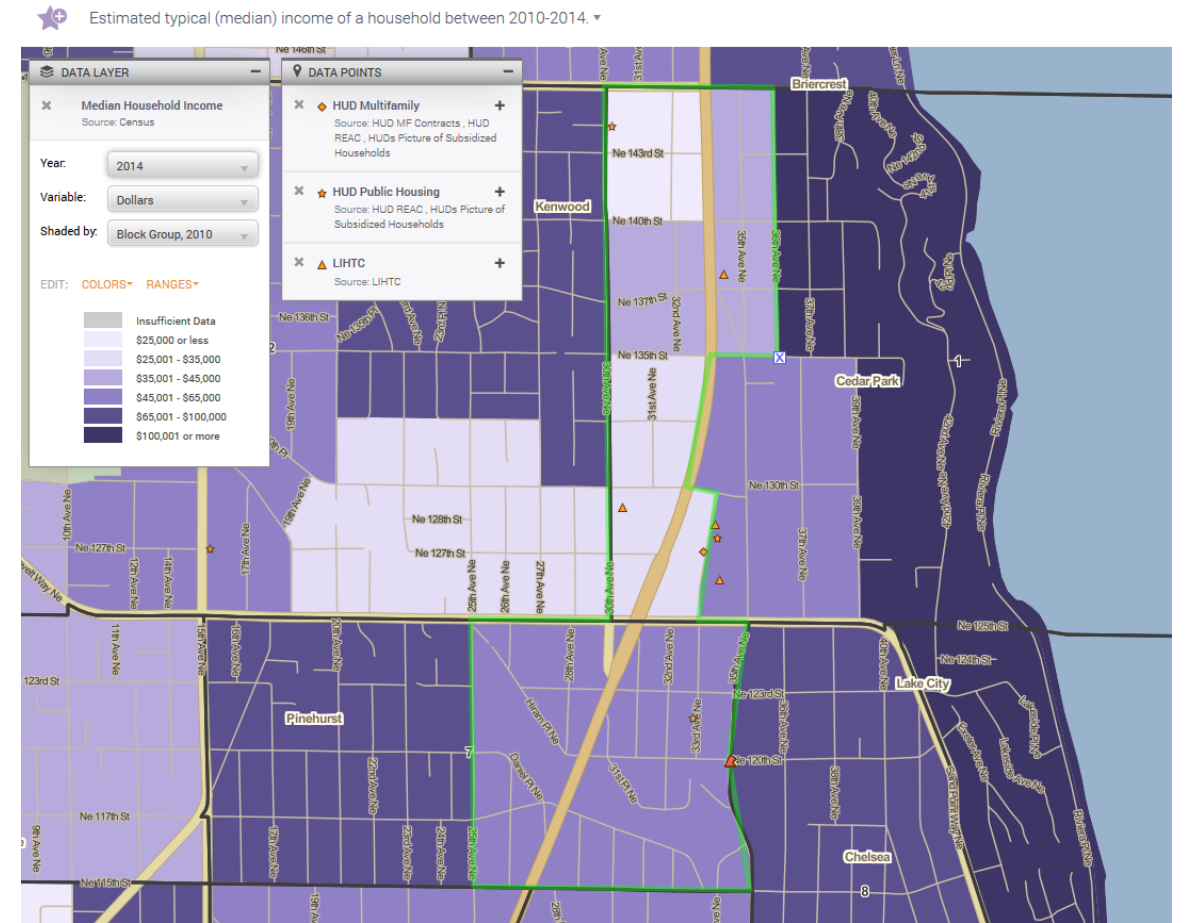
Map 8: Households



Map 9: Poverty (tract only)

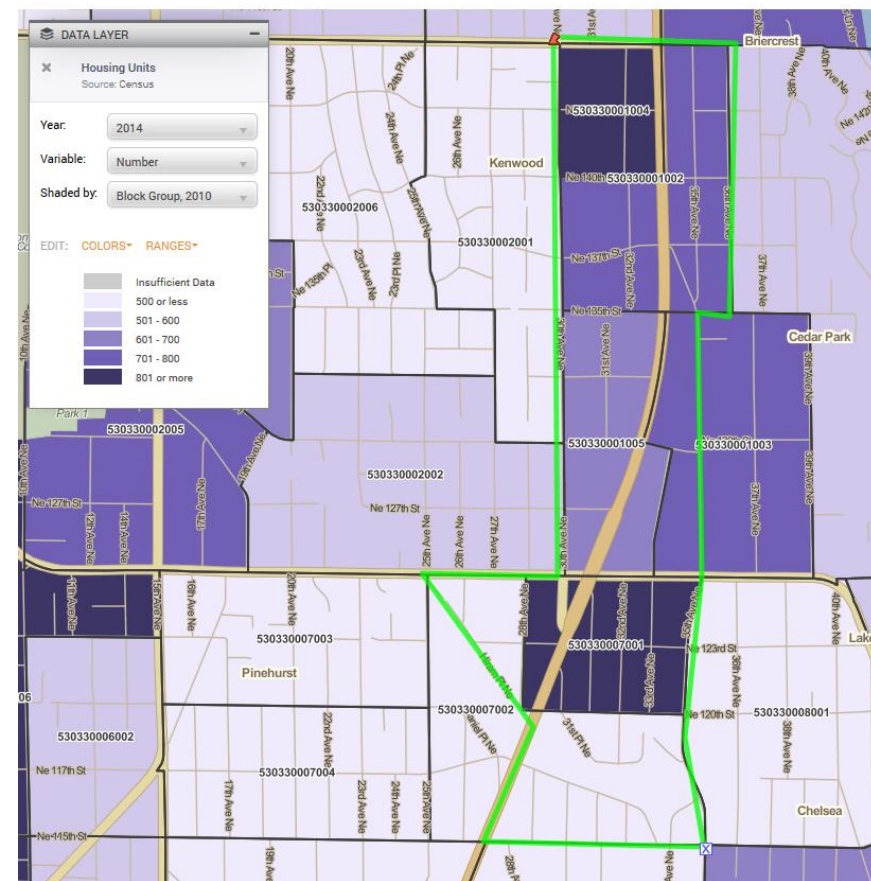


Map 10: Household Income



Map 11: Housing Units

Estimated number of housing units between 2010-2014. ▾



APPENDIX 6: INTERNET LINKS FOR REFERENCES THROUGHOUT

A LETTER FROM LEADERSHIP

- <https://www.childrenshomesociety.org/>

VISION & VALUES

- <https://www.childrenshomesociety.org/imaginelakecitytogether/>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments

- <https://enjoylakecity.org/about/>
- <http://lcna-seattle.org/>
- <http://www.bdsplanning.com/>
- <http://www.cbestrategic.com/index.html>
- <https://www.wellsfargo.com/about/corporate-responsibility/community-giving/>

PLANNING

Lessons from Previous Planning Efforts

- <https://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Neighborhoods/Planning/Plan/North-District-plan.pdf>
- <http://seattlegreenways.org/wp-content/uploads/Visioning-Toolkit.pdf>
- <http://www.thornton-creek-alliance.org/event/pierre-visioning-project-presentation/>
- <http://buildingconnections.seattle.gov/2014/10/01/lake-city-urban-design-framework/>

Leadership Team Planning Documents

Children's Home Society of Washington:

- <https://www.childrenshomesociety.org/strategicplan/>

Lake City Future First:

- <https://enjoylakecity.org/about/sample-page/lake-city-future-first-strategic-plan/>

Lake City Neighborhood Alliance:

- <http://lcna-seattle.org/>

ASSEMBLE

New Community Center

- <http://lccommunitycenter.org/>

APPENDIX 6:

Make Improvements to Existing Public Open and Parks Space & Public Rights-of-Way

- <http://seattlegreenways.org/>
- <https://www.seattle.gov/parks/find/parks/virgil-flaim-park>
- <https://www.seattle.gov/parks/find/parks/little-brook-park>
- <https://www.seattle.gov/parks/find/parks/albert-davis-park>
- <https://www.seattle.gov/parks/find/parks/lake-city-mini-park>
- <https://www.seattleparksfoundation.org/healthy-people-healthy-watershed-bringing-little-brook-back-life/>
- <https://www.seattleparksfoundation.org/>
- <http://www.thornton-creek-alliance.org/>
- <http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/saferoutes.htm>
- https://www.seattle.gov/transportation/psmp_festival.htm

Strengthen Current and Develop New Organizational Partnerships that are Inclusive to All.

- <https://www.seattleparksfoundation.org/>

CONNECT

Strengthen EnjoyLakeCity.org as a Central On-line Community Space

- <https://enjoylakecity.org/>
- <http://www.spl.org/locations/lake-city-branch>

Establish Youth Advisory Board

- <https://www.seattle.gov/parks>

PROMOTE

Lake City Way Beautification

- <http://www.lions-club.org/>
- <http://sdotblog.seattle.gov/2015/04/20/lake-city-way-corridor-tree-planting/>

SERVE

Community Navigators, Peer Advocates & Interpreter Program

- <http://www.northhelpline.org/>

Community Engagement Process for New Affordable Intergenerational Activities

- <https://soundgenerations.org/>
- <https://nursing.uw.edu/research/programs/de-tornyay-center/>

Expanded Day Center Hours

- <https://seattlemennonite.org/community/>