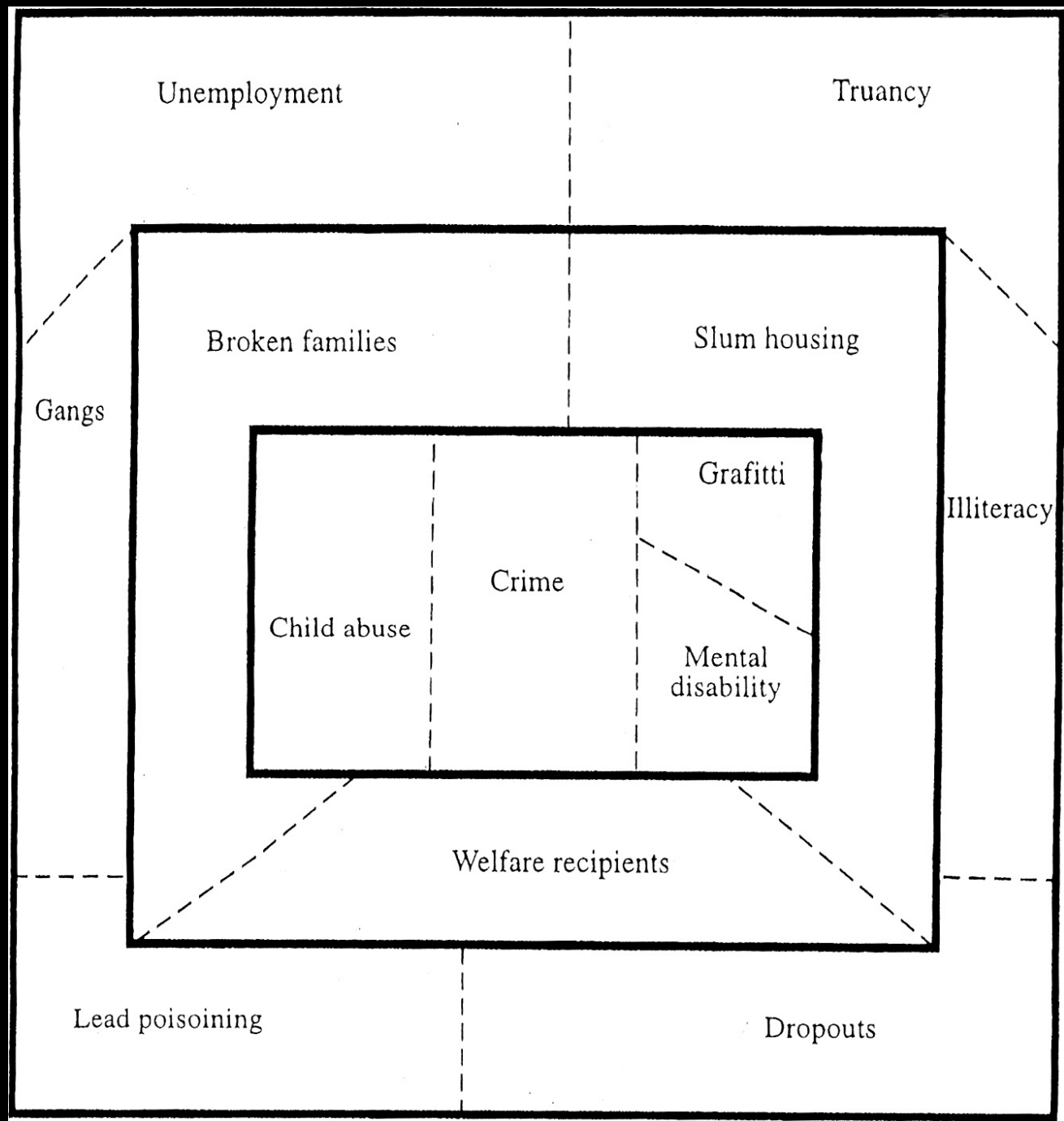


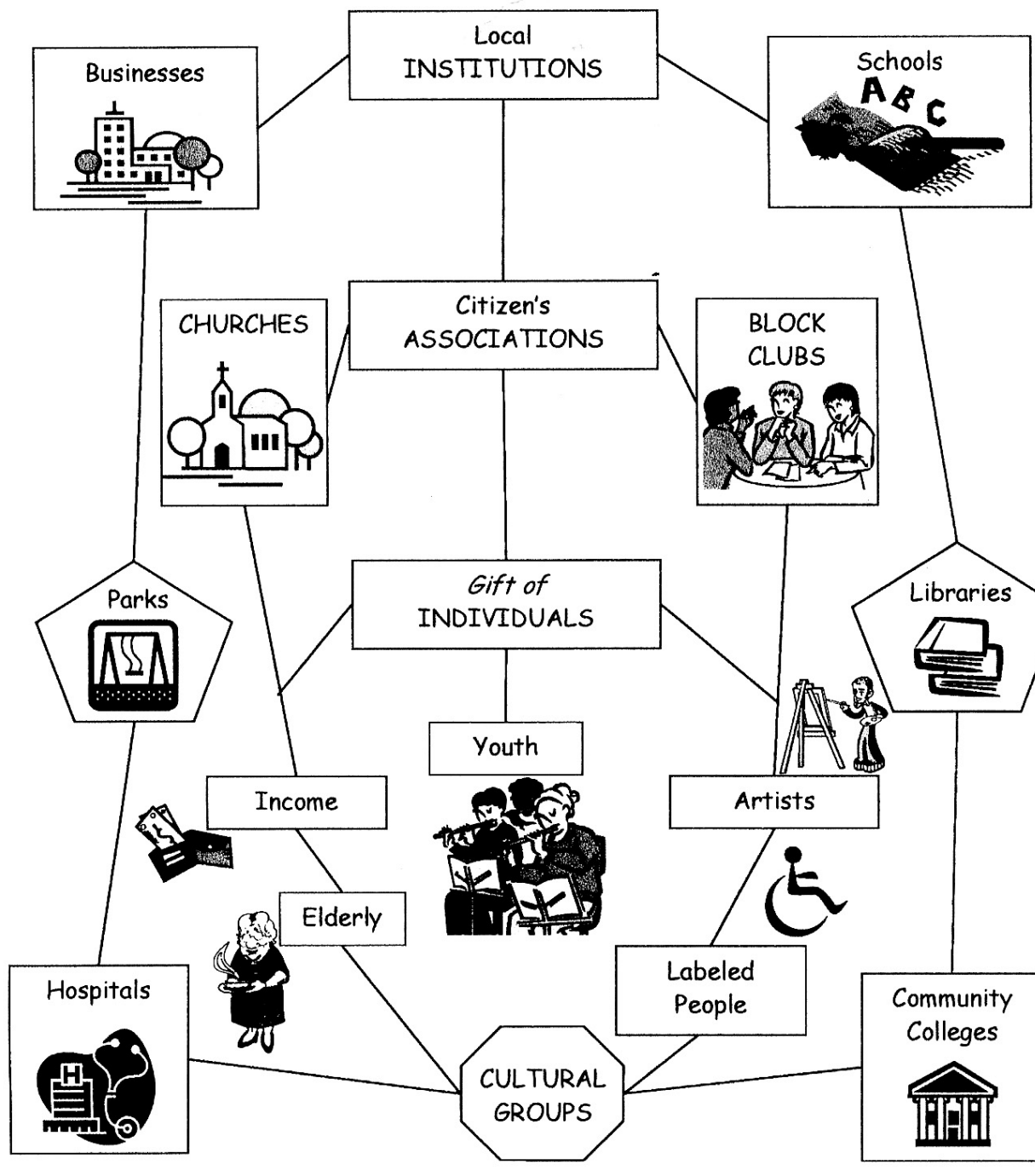
# The Seattle Story: From Protests to Partnerships











# NEIGHBORHOOD MATCHING FUND



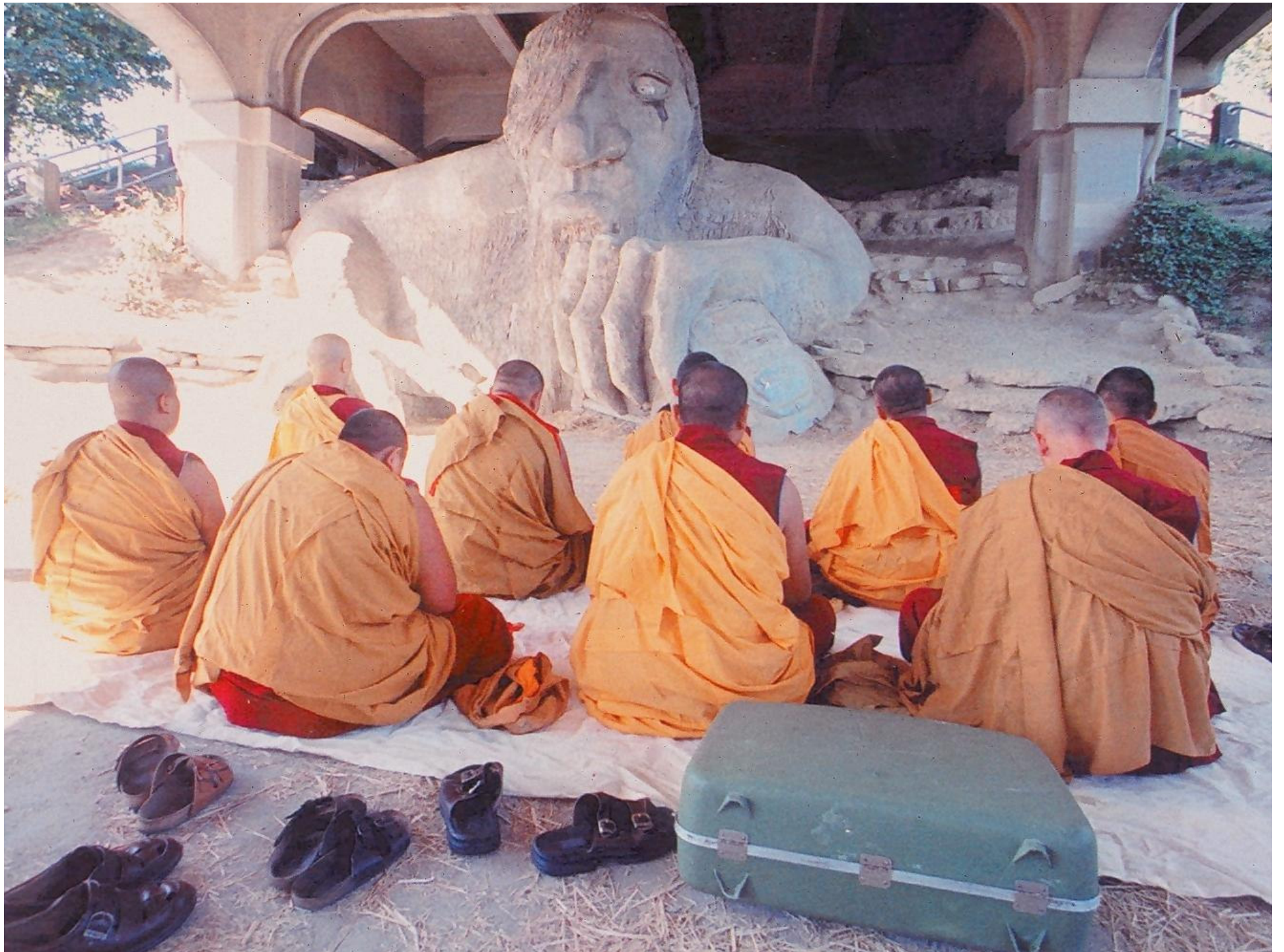














# NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING

## How planning differs through matching fund:

- Community initiates planning
- Community defines scope of work
- Community hires planning expertise
- Community provides volunteer match

Columbia City

# Value of community-driven planning:

- Implementation happens – plans don't sit on the shelf
- Resources are multiplied – government resources leverage community's
- Appropriate development occurs – respecting unique character of neighborhood and culture of community
- More holistic and innovative solutions result
- A stronger sense of community is built



# Washington State's Growth Management Act

Requires local  
governments in urban  
areas to accept and plan  
for the bulk of the state's  
population growth.

# City's Comprehensive Plan





## Drawbacks of planning through matching fund:

- No clarity about city's goals
- Lack of involvement by city departments
- Lack of technical assistance prior to hiring planning expertise
- Difficulty in engaging full community
- No coordination with adjacent neighborhoods

## Solutions:

- Goals contained in comprehensive plan
- Neighborhood Planning Office (NPO) provides technical assistance, training, and tool boxes to neighborhoods
- NPO ties funding to participation and provides help with outreach
- Early Implementation Fund created
- NPO staffs interagency support team
- Plans developed simultaneously



An unprecedented, bottom-up,  
neighborhood planning program

*“We’re letting the  
genie out of the bottle  
and we’ll never  
get it back in.”*

*— Seattle Mayor Norman B. Rice, 1995*

Delridge



# 38 neighborhood plans: over 5,000 specific recommendations



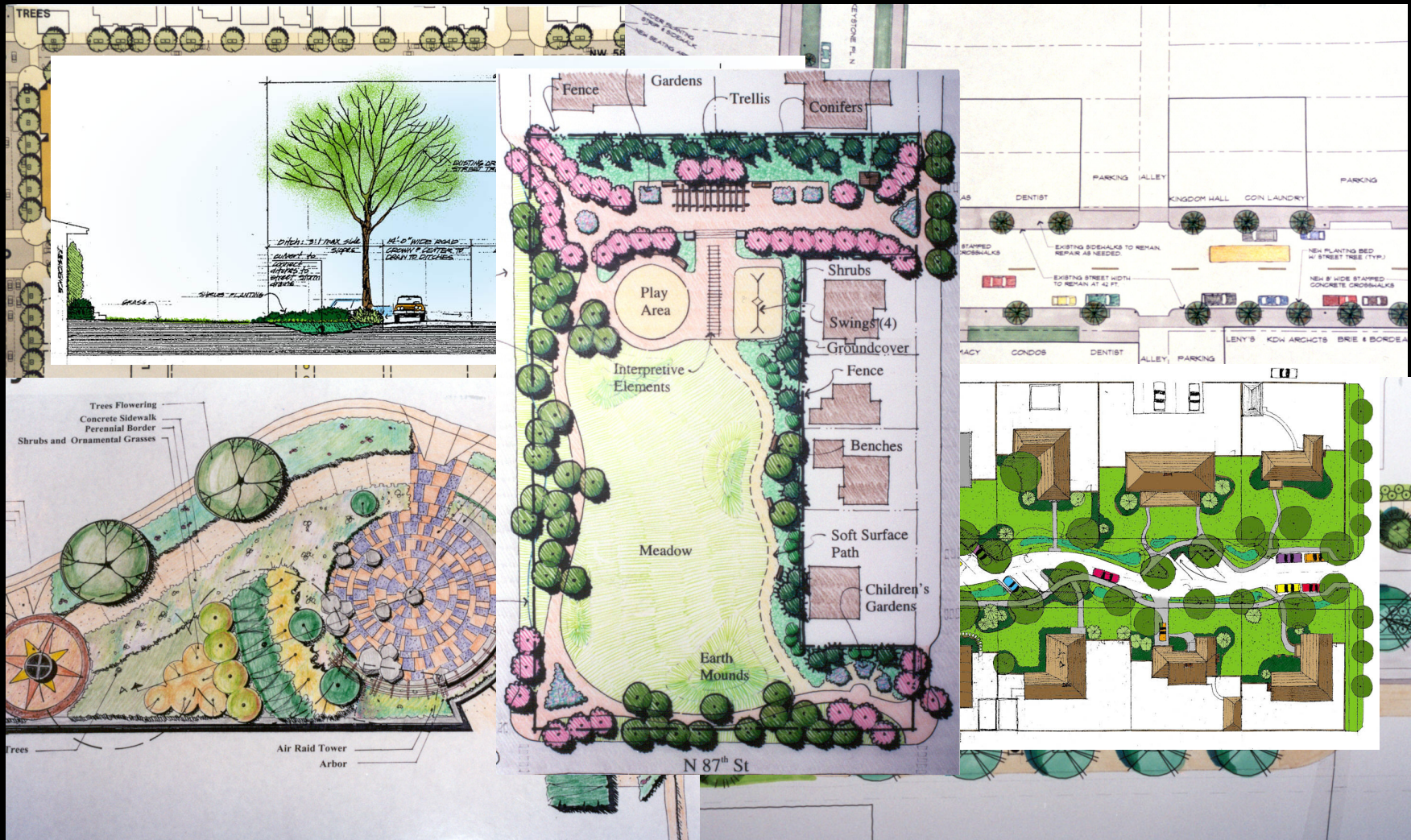




Over 30,000 Seattle residents involved



# High community expectations, few dedicated resources



## Neighborhood Plan Implementation Sectors and Contact People

### Northwest

**Neighborhood Development  
Manager, Phil Fujii, 615-1783**

- Ballard/Interbay/Northend  
Manufacturing & Industrial Center  
(BINMIC)
- Crown Hill/Ballard
- Fremont
- Wallingford
- Greenlake
- Greenwood/Phinney
- Aurora/Lickton
- Broadview-Bitter  
Lake-Haller Lake

### Northeast

**Neighborhood Development  
Manager, Deirdre Grace, 684-8896**

- Lake City/North District  
Neighborhoods
- Roosevelt
- University Community
- Northgate

### West

**Neighborhood Development  
Manager, John Eskelin, 684-0359**

- Queen Anne
- Eastlake
- South Lake Union
- Denny Triangle
- Belltown
- Commercial Core
- International District
- Pioneer Square
- Downtown Urban Center  
Planning Group  
(DUCPG)

### East

**Neighborhood Development  
Manager, Darlene Flynn, 615-1219**

- First Hill
- Capitol Hill
- Pike/Pine
- Central

### Southwest

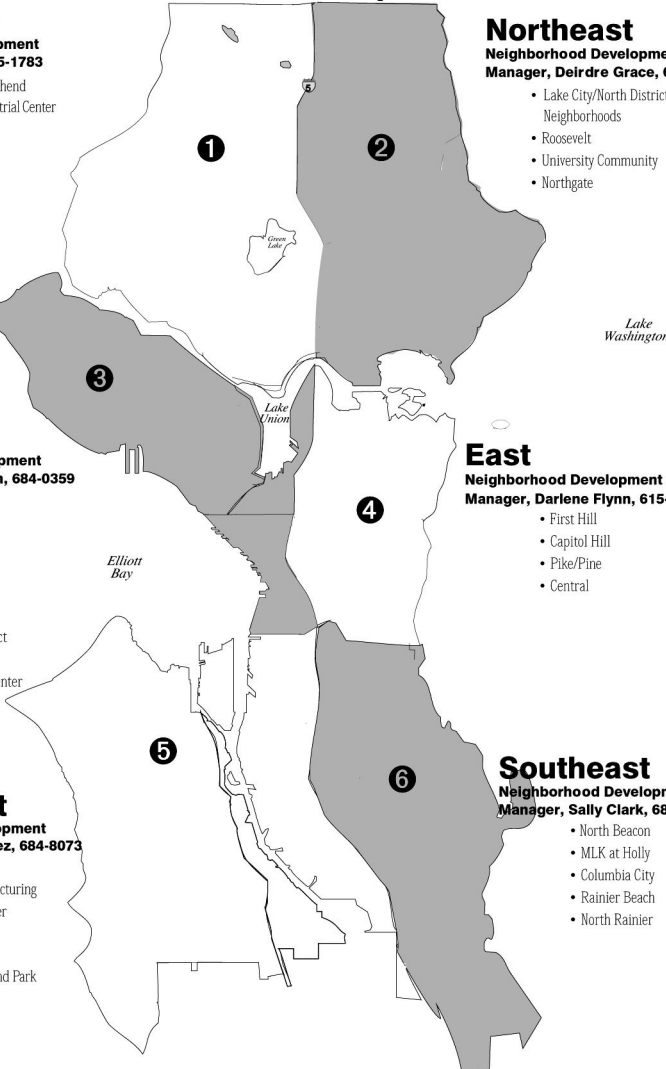
**Neighborhood Development  
Manager, Roger Valdez, 684-8073**

- Georgetown
- Duwamish Manufacturing  
& Industrial Center
- Admiral
- Delridge
- Westwood/Highland Park
- South Park
- Morgan Junction
- Alaska Junction

### Southeast

**Neighborhood Development  
Manager, Sally Clark, 684-0439**

- North Beacon
- MLK at Holly
- Columbia City
- Rainier Beach
- North Rainier



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Existing  
resources were  
refocused

Six sector  
managers

Community  
stewardship groups

Interdepartmental  
teams

# \$470 million in voter-approved bond and levy measures:

1998: Libraries: \$196 million

1999: Community Centers: \$70 million

2000: Parks: \$198 million



# Tripled the Neighborhood Matching Fund

