



King County

NORTH HIGHLINE COMMUNITY SERVICE AREA SUBAREA PLAN

An Element of the King County Comprehensive Plan
July 26, 2022



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Executive Summary

Welcome to North Highline's plan for the future. The goal of the North Highline Subarea Plan is to make real, equitable improvements to the quality of life for everyone who lives, works, and plays in North Highline. The Subarea Plan is a 20-year plan that establishes a community vision and policies to help achieve that vision. Implementation of the Subarea Plan happens through the County's land use and zoning maps and application of development regulations, budget decisions, and a Community Needs List. The Subarea Plan includes performance measures that the County and community can track over time to ensure we are working together to realize the community's vision.

The Subarea Plan was developed by King County over several years with a robust community engagement effort. That engagement focused on building capacity, creating opportunities for meaningful input, and facilitating participation in the planning process by North Highline residents and businesses, especially those that have not participated in community planning processes.

The Subarea Plan begins with a description of the development of the Subarea Plan program and how this Subarea Plan fits within King County's broader planning efforts. The introduction provides a brief history of the community's planning efforts and describes how the Subarea Plan was shaped by the County's commitment to the shared values of equity and social justice.

Chapter 1 includes the community vision statement that was generated by the community during this process.

"Residing on the traditional land of the Duwamish people, North Highline celebrates its ethnic diversity, inter-generational roots, and our ongoing inclusivity of diverse families and individuals, especially those most isolated and vulnerable. We call out race and place-based inequities and are committed to dismantling systems of power, privilege, and racial injustice. With mutual support and respect, we value and live out our brilliance and power through community-led initiatives, creating thoughtful development without displacing longtime residents and small business owners, forming and owning the policies that impact us, and building our individual and collective wealth, health, and well-being."

The vision statement is supported by a series of guiding principles that both informed the development of the Subarea Plan and provide additional context about the community's sentiments and priorities.

Chapter 2 describes North Highline's geography, population, and demographics. It also describes the government agencies, special service districts, and non-governmental agencies that are providing services and programs to the community.

Chapters 3 through 8 are organized by topic and address specific conditions and needs of the community. Many of the topics mirror those found in the *Comprehensive Plan*, which is King County's long-range guiding policy document. These chapters provide background and context on the topic area and a summary of the community's priorities received through engagement with community members. Each chapter provides subarea-specific policies that will guide County decision-making and investments for the next generation. The Subarea Plan policies

104 focus and tailor the broader policies in the *Comprehensive Plan* to the specific conditions and
105 needs of the community.

106 The Subarea Plan chapters include:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 107 | • Land Use | 112 | • Transportation |
| 108 | • Housing and Human Services | 113 | • Services and Utilities, and |
| 109 | • Parks, Open Space, and Cultural | 114 | • Economic Development |
| 110 | Resources | | |
| 111 | | | |

115 Along with the Subarea Plan, a set of implementation measures are proposed, including
116 amendments to King County’s development regulations and Land Use and Zoning Maps to
117 effectuate the priorities outlined by community and help guide future development consistent
118 with the Subarea Plan policies. These implementation measures and actions can be found in
119 Chapter 9.

120
121 The Subarea Plan includes four appendices.

- 122 • **Appendix A** is a collection of supporting maps and tables that cover a variety of
123 technical topics in the Subarea Plan.
- 124 • **Appendix B** is a plan for monitoring the implementation and performance of the
125 Subarea Plan. It includes 5 standardized, numeric-based performance measures that
126 can be tracked over time, and 5 North Highline-specific qualitative implementation
127 measures that tell the story of how the County is fulfilling the community vision.
- 128 • **Appendix C** is an equity impact review of the Subarea Plan. This equity impact review is
129 identifies, evaluates, and communicates potential impacts associated with the
130 development and implementation of the Subarea Plan.
- 131 • **Appendix D** is a summary of the community outreach efforts completed during the
132 development of the Subarea Plan. This summary describes the major themes and
133 priorities expressed by the community.

134 The development of the North Highline Subarea Plan has been years in the making. This plan
135 centers the diversity of voices and lived experiences of those that call North Highline home. This
136 Subarea Plan is just one step of many in the County’s commitment to continue to work with the
137 community to ensure the community’s vision is realized and that the residents and businesses
138 in North Highline thrive.
139



16th Avenue SW, White Center (SD Brewer)

Introduction

Why the County Plans

The places where people live, work, and play have a significant influence on physical, mental, and economic well-being and future success. The social, economic, geographic, political, physical, and environmental conditions of these places are known as the determinants of equity. Access to the determinants of equity is necessary for people to thrive and achieve their full potential regardless of race, income, or language spoken.

Within King County, not all communities are built and resourced equally, and the determinants of equity vary disproportionately by neighborhood. Inequitable access to services, safe and affordable housing, transportation options, and jobs are more prevalent in some communities than others.

Planning decisions made today on how housing and job growth will be accommodated can shape a community for generations to come. North Highline is an established community within unincorporated King County with opportunities for redevelopment. Although redevelopment can bring benefits to the community, it is important to recognize that this growth may leave some residents behind and push others out. The policies in the North Highline Community Service Area Subarea Plan (Subarea Plan) recognize that North Highline's residents and businesses should benefit from potential redevelopment and have the resources they need to thrive.

Planning is a key factor in promoting equity and social justice, affecting residents' ability to access the resources they need. Past land use and investment decisions have contributed to economic and social disparities, which have been felt in communities like North Highline. *King County's Determinants of Equity Report* states that "identifying how the built environment supports residents in improving quality of life, accessing jobs and housing is critical for promoting a healthy environment for all residents."¹

¹ *King County Determinants of Equity Report (2015)*

The purpose of the Subarea Plan is to make real, equitable improvements to the quality of life for everyone who lives, works, and plays in North Highline. King County works to implement **this goal** through a variety of mechanisms, such as budget, policy, and programmatic decisions, in coordination and partnership with the community.

Planning History

Unincorporated areas of King County such as North Highline are governed by the *King County Comprehensive Plan (Comprehensive Plan)* and the individual subarea plans that are elements of the *Comprehensive Plan*. The *Comprehensive Plan* is the long-range guiding policy document for King County, adopted under the requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act.² It guides all land use and development in unincorporated King County and guides provision of local and regional services throughout the County—including transit, sewers, parks, trails, and open space.

Subarea plans address smaller geographies within the County and establish policies specific to the needs of those communities. Policies in the *Comprehensive Plan* and subarea plans are implemented through the King County Code (KCC), which includes development regulations and service-oriented plans, and the County budget.

The King County Council adopted the *1994 Comprehensive Plan*, which used the term “community plan” to identify 12 large geographic areas of the County that had subarea plans. Generally, community-specific planning ended with the adoption of the *1994 Comprehensive Plan*, as the County moved towards countywide planning under the Growth Management Act.

In 2011 and 2012, King County adopted an approach for engagement and service delivery in its unincorporated areas. Seven Community Service Areas (CSAs) were established to guide the work.³ In 2015, the County reinstated long-range planning for its unincorporated communities and launched a Community Service Area Subarea Planning Program for 11 unincorporated communities located within the 7 CSAs. The West King County CSA covers the 5 major Potential Annexation Areas in urban unincorporated King County, which are Skyway-West Hill, North Highline, East Federal Way, Fairwood, and the East Renton Plateau. The other 6 CSAs cover the rural, unincorporated areas of Bear Creek/Sammamish, Snoqualmie Valley-NE King County, Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain, Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River, SE King County, and Vashon/Maury Island.⁴

The scope and nature of this program have continued to evolve since the program was adopted. In 2020, the County updated the subarea planning program to ensure it was addressing the full range of community needs, centering equity in the planning process, and establishing performance measures to inform plans and to ensure the community’s vision is realized.⁵

Community planning efforts for North Highline date back to 1977 when King County adopted the Highline Community Plan.⁶ This plan covered a large area of then-unincorporated King County, which today includes the cities of Burien, Des Moines, Normandy Park, and SeaTac in addition to the still-unincorporated North Highline area.

² Chapter 36.70A RCW

³ Framework adopted by Ordinance 17139, boundaries by Ordinance 17415

⁴ Motion 15142

⁵ Ordinance 19146

⁶ Ordinance 3530

Adopted Plans 1994 to 2022

WHITE CENTER COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN AND AREA ZONING (1994-2022)

In 1994, King County augmented the Highline Community Plan with the adoption of the White Center Community Action Plan and Area Zoning (White Center Action Plan),⁷ a wide-ranging community planning document that implemented new zoning for White Center, in addition to establishing goals in the areas of health and human services, economic and community development, and environmental protection. The Action Plan was intended to serve as a 6- to 10-year plan for the area. It included a vision statement and strategies identified by White Center's residents. It noted that some of the strategies could be implemented by King County, while several needed to be implemented by other jurisdictions, such as special districts, or by residents. Over the following 25 years, most of the planning area went through the process of annexing to or becoming incorporated cities.

Other Community Planning Efforts 2007 to 2017

The White Center Community Development Association (WCCDA) leads and collaborates on community planning-related initiatives in White Center. Two initiatives led by the WCCDA are described below.

*"WE CREATE WHITE CENTER" NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION PLAN (2007)*⁸

The WCCDA collaborated with the University of Washington's Department of Urban Design and Planning to develop a neighborhood plan for White Center, including areas north of SW Roxbury Street in the City of Seattle. The plan included community outreach, research, and field data collection to formulate a neighborhood plan that offered suggestions for how to guide development in White Center. The plan developed alternatives, recommendations, and steps for implementing specific projects for 6 focus areas identified by the community: public safety and the pedestrian environment; business district development; employment opportunities; affordable housing options; increased civic capacity; and identification of future land uses to meet plan goals. The findings were presented to the community at a public meeting held in May 2007.

*WHITE CENTER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT (2017)*⁹

The WCCDA developed a survey that asked about community strengths, the community's vision for the future, and community priorities by topic. Over 500 individuals completed the survey in 2017. The WCCDA and its partner organizations used the information from the survey to develop strategies, organize residents and advocate for community priorities. The activities were grouped into four areas: family development; community building; neighborhood revitalization; and data and evaluation.

Community Needs Lists

A Community Needs List¹⁰ specifies programs, services, and capital improvements that respond to community-identified needs in a CSA. A list is created for each of the 6 rural CSAs and each of the 5 large unincorporated urban areas of the West King County CSA, which includes North

⁷ Ordinance 11568

⁸ http://courses.washington.edu/wcstudio/White_Center/White_Center_Neighborhood_Action_Plan.pdf

⁹ [White Center Community Development Association Community Survey Report, 2017](#)

¹⁰ K.C.C. 2.16.055.C

Highline. These lists are developed and implemented using the tools and resources developed by the Office of Equity and Social Justice.

As required by King County Code,¹¹ the North Highline Subarea Plan adopts by reference the North Highline Community Needs List and its associated performance metrics as adopted in Proposed Ordinance 2022-0161.

Subarea Plan Structure

The North Highline Subarea Plan is arranged in chapters that address many of the same topic areas as the overall *Comprehensive Plan* and focuses on specific policies that reflect community priorities. The Subarea Plan policies will guide public and private investments that will shape the community over the next 20 years.

Chapters 3 through 8 are arranged in the following format:

- Background and context describing existing conditions and programs in place at adoption of the Subarea Plan
- Community priorities and needs describing the major themes gathered during the community engagement process
- Subarea-specific policies addressing long-range community needs

To fulfill the community vision and policies contained within the Subarea Plan, implementation actions and measures are included in Chapter 9. These include a series of amendments to the Land Use and Zoning Maps, new and revised development conditions that will apply to the subarea, inclusionary housing regulations to create affordable housing and reduce displacement, urban design standards, designation of the unincorporated activity center as a countywide center in regional planning, a community needs list, and performance measures.

Implementation of the Subarea Plan and its ability to support the community to realize its vision will, in part, be the result of ongoing dialogue and collaboration between the County and community. It is important to note that implementation of the Subarea Plan requires balancing other policies and priorities that guide County actions and investments.

Equity and Social Justice

King County abounds with opportunities, but those opportunities are not accessible to all who live in King County. As a local and regional government, King County recognizes this and is focusing on equity and social justice in its work through the Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) Strategic Plan.¹² The ESJ Strategic Plan is a blueprint for action and change that guides the County's pro-equity policy direction, decision-making, planning, operations and services, and workplace practices to advance equity and social justice within County government and in partnership with communities. The ESJ Strategic Plan lays out a set of shared values in which the County commits to being:

- Inclusive and collaborative
- Diverse and people-focused

¹¹ K.C.C. 2.16.055.B.2.h

¹² [Equity and Social Justice Strategic Plan \(2016-2022\)](#)

- 281 • Responsive and adaptive
- 282 • Transparent and accountable
- 283 • Racially just
- 284 • Focused upstream and where needs are greatest

285 Furthermore, the *Comprehensive Plan* states that King County “will identify and address the
286 conditions at the root of disparities, engage communities to have a strong voice in shaping their
287 future, and raise and sustain the visibility of equity and social justice. The goal is to start by
288 focusing on prevention and addressing the fundamental causes of the inequities to have a
289 greater overall impact.”¹³

290 Development of the Subarea Plan was shaped and guided by these values and goals, as well
291 as the equity requirements in King County Code.¹⁴ Engagement with the North Highline
292 community strove to be as inclusive and collaborative as possible while centering and lifting the
293 voices of those who would be most impacted.

294 An analysis of equity impacts associated with the Subarea Plan policies, as well as associated
295 implementation, is included in Appendix C to this plan.

296

¹³ [King County Comprehensive Plan \(2020\)](#), Page 1-21

¹⁴ K.C.C. 2.16.055.B.2.d



White Center Annual Summit 2019 Hosted by White Center Community Development Association (Melissa Ponder)

Chapter 1: Community Outreach, Vision, and Guiding Principles

This Subarea Plan establishes a vision for the urban unincorporated community of North Highline, including the neighborhoods of White Center, Top Hat, Roxhill, Greenbridge, Glendale, and an area of South Park near the City of Seattle and the Duwamish River that is known as the “Sliver by the River.” The community vision statement and guiding principles were created based on the collective community input gathered during the development of this Subarea Plan.

Community Outreach

Development of the Subarea Plan was driven by a robust community input and outreach program. The outreach work focused on building capacity, creating opportunities for meaningful input, and facilitating participation in the planning process for community members and businesses who reflect the diverse communities of North Highline. The approach was intentional about including those who have not historically been included in community planning processes.

The public outreach process for this Subarea Plan was undertaken in 2 phases as outlined below. The work included discussions with North Highline businesses, community groups, and community members. As experts on the assets and needs in its neighborhoods, community contributions are central to the scope and content of this Subarea Plan.

Phase 1 – 2019 – Mid-2020: During this time, King County worked with the community to shape a Subarea Plan that was initially focused on land use. The WCCDA and other community parties provided direction on how best to engage with the North Highline community about the Subarea Plan starting in 2019. Based on the feedback provided by the community partners and considering lessons learned during early work on the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Strategy, public outreach completed between July to October 2019 had 2 purposes.

The first was to share knowledge with the community about the purpose and function of land use and zoning in North Highline. This approach was taken to facilitate a general community

324 understanding of key concepts before engaging in discussion about potential changes to
325 existing regulations.

326 The second purpose was to gather information from the community to develop Subarea Plan
327 land use and zoning proposals. County staff gathered feedback by hosting and attending
328 County-led meetings, attending existing community meetings, interviewing community leaders,
329 hosting office hours in North Highline community locations, and going door-to-door in
330 commercial neighborhoods. King County also posted and publicized an online survey asking
331 about community priorities and concerns which generated just under 100 responses.

332 To ensure that engagement efforts for the Subarea Plan reached groups not traditionally
333 engaged in land use planning processes, meetings and focus groups were held both during the
334 workday and in the evenings. Food, childcare, and language interpretation services were
335 provided at County-hosted meetings. County staff also attended existing community meetings to
336 ensure that direction and feedback was received by a population reflective of the diversity of the
337 community. Specific effort was made to engage with non-English speaking communities,
338 persons of color, community service providers, businesses, and youth.

339 By the end of October 2019 County staff engaged with approximately 300 community members
340 as part of the Subarea Plan process.

341 Public engagement between January and May 2020 was focused on receiving feedback from
342 the community on draft land use and zoning proposals and reflecting on early Phase 1
343 community engagement and areas for improvement.

344 In January 2020, King County held a Community Open House where a series of draft proposals
345 were shared to address the key values and priorities identified by the North Highline community
346 earlier in Phase 1. This included sharing draft proposals on potential zoning changes and other
347 regulatory actions and a draft vision statement. In sharing the proposals on land use changes,
348 King County wanted to hear if the proposals adequately reflected the values and priorities of the
349 community and whether the values and priorities captured reflected community voice
350 appropriately.

351 King County created a project webpage and included materials in English, Spanish,
352 Vietnamese, Khmer, and Somali. The webpage provided an opportunity for interested parties to
353 register for project updates. By June 2020, over 175 individuals had registered. King County
354 also posted a second project survey which received over 50 responses.

355 Between July 2019 and June 2020, County staff attended more than 20 public meetings to
356 share information about land use and zoning and to learn about the community's values and
357 priorities. In addition, County staff held over 30 meetings and conversations with community
358 leaders and subject matter experts.

359 **Phase 2 – Mid-2020 to Fall 2021:** Phase 2 focused on policy areas raised by the community
360 other than land use. This second phase of community engagement was combined with
361 community conversations about the development of the Community Needs List and the County's

Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies Report.¹⁵ This phase included several overlapping stages:

- Stage 1 – July 2020: An updated community engagement plan was created with input from several community leaders and the King County Office of Equity and Social Justice. The objective was to hear from a wider variety of residents and other interested parties, with an intentional focus on ensuring that the diverse and historically underrepresented voices of the community are reflected in the Subarea Plan.
- Stage 2 – August 2020 to September 2021: This phase of engagement started early in the COVID-19 pandemic when in-person meetings and gatherings were prohibited to protect public health.

Although the pandemic limited face-to-face community engagement, it created opportunities to reach more residents through electronic engagement. An online engagement hub was utilized that included built-in translation services allowing information to be translated into multiple languages. The online survey tool was revised several times to keep the content fresh and draw additional respondents to the platform. The first version of the survey was posted in August 2020 and had 21 participants. Community members were asked to share their thoughts and ideas to help the County draft the North Highline Community Needs List and a set of policies for the Subarea Plan. A second version of the survey was posted in September 2020 and had over 149 participants. The second survey identified what topics were the highest priority for the development of the North Highline Community Needs List.

Understanding that not all people have access to technology and the internet, the County used other methods to reach those who could not access information electronically. Postcards offering a phone number to collect community priorities were sent to every mailing address in the subarea. The postcard message was translated into North Highline's top 4 languages of Spanish, Vietnamese, Somali, and Khmer.

- Stage 3 – October 2020 to June 2021: King County facilitated a series of 5 community-centered workshops on affordable housing and anti-displacement strategies for North Highline and Skyway-West Hill. The community identified affordable housing and anti-displacement strategies as priorities during early engagement for both Subarea Plans. The workshop series covered a range of anti-displacement strategies, with 3 additional community discussions on inclusionary housing and how it might be applied to both subareas. The meeting series was co-created with 6 community leaders from Skyway-West Hill and North Highline.
- Stage 4 – April 2021 to April 2022: Through a contract with the WCCDA, the County initiated the North Highline Community Voices Project. This project was created to engage with residents who were historically underrepresented in community planning processes. The WCCDA hosted several virtual and in-person meetings with community members and used online surveys to connect directly with area residents, businesses, and partner agencies. The WCCDA and King County worked closely with community members throughout the process to help explain the details, encourage participation, and identify community priorities for this Subarea Plan and the Community Needs List.
- Stage 5 – September 2021 to December 2021: On September 30, 2021, a public review draft of the Subarea Plan and the associated map amendments were published on the

¹⁵ [*Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-displacement Strategies Report, Sept. 2021*](#)

County website and hard copies were distributed at the White Center and Greenbridge libraries. The release of the public review draft was publicized through emails, social media, a press release, and a direct mail flyer translated into multiple languages and sent to every address in North Highline. County staff hand-delivered project flyers in the community, participated in meetings with community members organized by the WCCDA, and participated in a monthly meeting of the North Highline Unincorporated Area Council. King County held a virtual community meeting on October 21, 2021, with Spanish language interpreters, and the WCCDA publicized the public review draft survey on its website.

The County prepared a “Readers Guide” of the Subarea Plan and the associated map amendments after receiving community feedback on initial materials and the difficulty using the built-in translation services to the online hub. The guide was translated into Spanish, Vietnamese, Somali, and Khmer and published on the County website. The County also contracted with consultants to prepare visual materials for some of the map amendments. Based on community feedback, the four-week comment period was extended twice and was closed on December 19, 2021.

More detail on the community engagement for the Subarea Plan development, the results, and some lessons learned for future engagement is provided in both Appendix C, Equity Impact Review, and Appendix D, Community Engagement.

Community Vision Statement

The community vision is an aspirational, forward-looking statement of how the community wants to be over the next 20 years guided by input from community members through the Subarea Plan process.

Residing on the traditional land of the Duwamish people, North Highline celebrates its ethnic diversity, intergenerational roots, and our ongoing inclusivity of diverse families and individuals, especially those most isolated and vulnerable. We call out race and place-based inequities and are committed to dismantling systems of power, privilege, and racial injustice. With mutual support and respect, we value and live out our brilliance and power through community-led initiatives, creating thoughtful development without displacing longtime residents and small business owners, forming and owning the policies that impact us, and building our individual and collective wealth, health, and well-being.

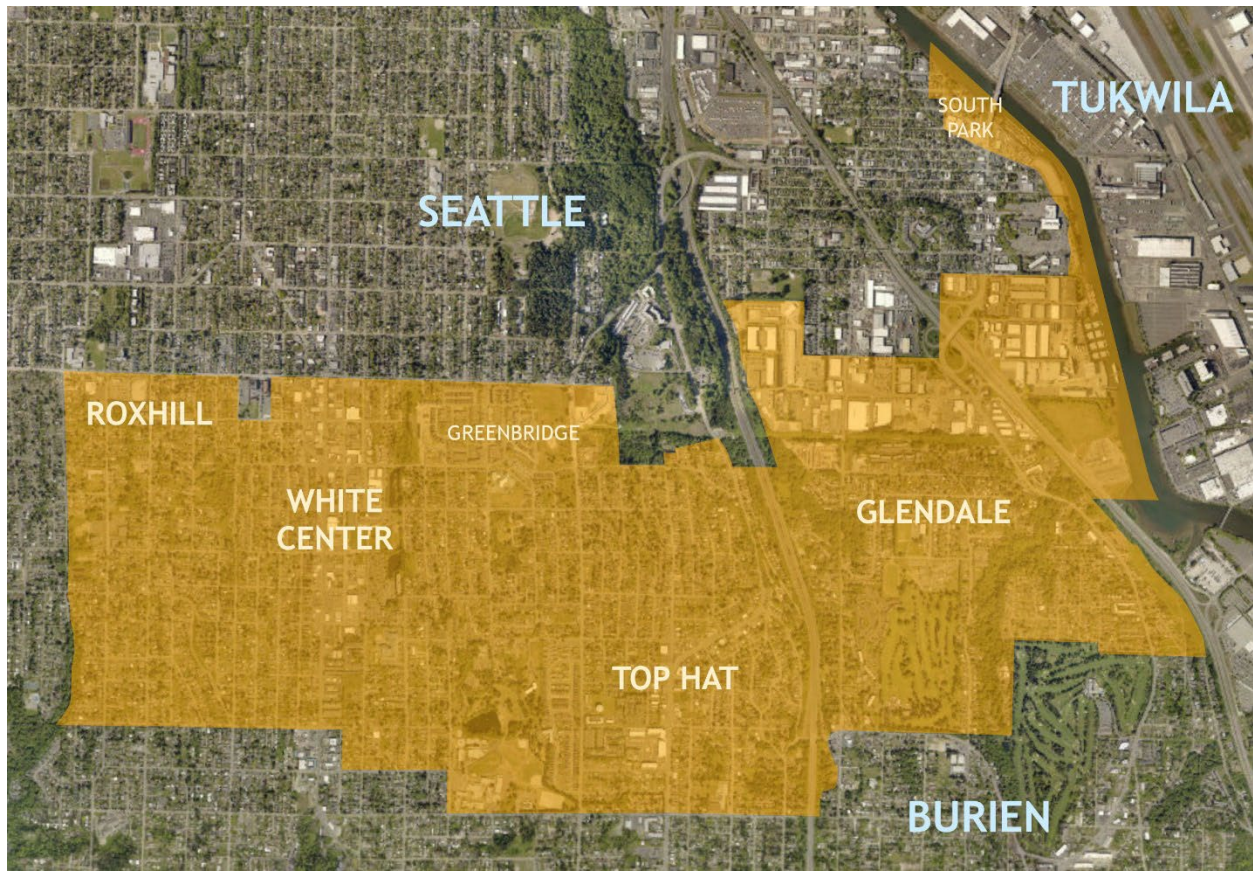
Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles support the community vision and were used by the County to inform and direct the development of the Subarea Plan. The guiding principles were developed based on several years of dialogue and work with the community on the Subarea Plan, drawing from other community-led or focused efforts in North Highline. They express the community’s sentiments around a range of community issues discussed during the planning process.

- a. We are proud of our community and continue to share our collective history with others and to invest in this place, our home for current residents and their future generations.
- b. We support community investments and programs that reduce the risks and mitigate the impacts, of residential, economic, and cultural displacement.

- c. We live in thoughtfully designed housing and commercial spaces where inter-generational households and legacy businesses can stay and where affordability and ownership are realized.
- d. We support a thriving and equitable economy, with racially and ethnically diverse, community-minded small business owners, entrepreneurs, and employers.
- e. We support residents, especially children, youths, and young adults, with services and resources they and their families need to succeed.
- f. We promote the development of community-desired amenities to improve aesthetics, enrich the community's diverse physical and cultural assets, and support gathering together as a community.
- g. We support regulations and investments that result in a safe, secure, and healthy community and compatible development.
- h. We support residents growing their work interests, skills, and wages.
- i. We enjoy neighborhoods with accessible and safe streets, roads, and alleyways, with well-connected hiking and biking trails.
- j. We can access jobs and amenities in the region and in our community without relying on automobiles.

The purpose of the Subarea Plan is to make real, equitable improvements to the quality of life for *everyone* who lives, works, and plays in North Highline. Guided by the community vision, equitable improvements should encompass thoughtful development that builds individual and collective wealth and supports the health and well-being of current and future community members without displacing people or businesses. Making real, equitable improvements means providing ways for implementing thoughtful development in partnership with the community while respecting the community's wisdom, creativity, diversity, and sense of place.



Neighborhoods in North Highline Subarea

Chapter 2: Community Description

North Highline is an urban unincorporated area in King County. Approximately 3.5 square miles in size, North Highline's 19,500 residents¹⁶ live in the neighborhoods of White Center, Roxhill, Top Hat, Greenbridge, Glendale, and the South Park "Sliver by the River." The subarea is bordered to the north and west by the City of Seattle, to the south by the City of Burien, and the east by the City of Tukwila. North Highline is the County's third most populous urban unincorporated area after Fairwood and East Federal Way.

This chapter discusses some of the current context and characteristics of the community at the time of Subarea Plan adoption. Additional supporting information and data can be found in Appendix A, Supporting Maps and Tables.

Community History

North Highline is rich in cultural history. It is part of the traditional homeland of the ancestors of the Duwamish, Muckleshoot, and Suquamish tribes, who depended on fish, animals, and plants and traveled widely to harvest these resources. After Europeans and their descendants settled in the area, the White Center community was developed early in the 20th century based on its supply of low-cost, vacant land. At that time, an electric streetcar connected White Center to

¹⁶ All of the demographic data for this chapter was drawn from the US Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, unless noted otherwise.

Burien, Seattle, and adjacent shipyards and industrial areas. Sixteenth Avenue SW was a midpoint on the streetcar line and became a destination in its own right. Housing was developed along the streetcar route in the 1920s, and World War II brought a second housing boom when homes were needed for workers in the region. The construction of State Route 509 in the 1960s spurred further development in White Center. Since then, several groups of immigrants and refugees have settled in the area, making it the culturally and ethnically diverse community that it is today.

Residential Population

North Highline includes 8 different census tracts, of which only 2 are entirely within the subarea boundaries. To summarize the area, the socioeconomic characteristics use information for the 2 Census Designated Places (CDPs) that generally align with the boundaries of North Highline: the White Center and the Boulevard Park CDPs. A map showing the CDPs and census tracts in the North Highline subarea can be found in Appendix A: Supporting Maps and Tables. Because some of the American Community Survey (ACS) data cannot be easily combined for the 2 CDPs, they are shown individually in Table 1 below.

Table 1. North Highline Population Data

	Boulevard Park CDP	White Center CDP	King County
Population	4,197	15,995	2,225,064
Average household size	2.4	2.7	2.4
Median age	36.5	35.6	37.0
Males	48%	50%	50%
Females	52%	50%	50%
Youths (under age 18)	25%	22%	20%
Seniors (over age 65)	14%	12%	13%
Persons with disabilities	11%	12%	10%
Income and Poverty			
Median household income	\$58,395	\$61,750	99,158
Population below poverty line	16%	17%	8%
Race and Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic/Latino	37%	35%	58%
Black or African American	7%	12%	7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	9%	3%	1%
Asian	15%	21%	18%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0%	1%	1%
Some Other Race	10%	14%	4%
Two or More Races	13%	8%	7%

Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	36%	24%	10%
Language and Foreign-born Population			
Limited English-speaking households	13%	14%	6%
Percent foreign born	32%	35%	24%
Housing			
Owner-occupied households	45%	52%	57%
Renter-occupied households	56%	48%	44%
Cost burdened households (owner- and renter-occupied)	52%	43%	34%

505

506 The following sections discuss in more detail the socioeconomic characteristics of the North
507 Highline community, and the figures in Appendix A: Supporting Maps and Tables provide
508 additional detail.

509 *HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND POVERTY*

510 The median annual household income in the Boulevard Park and White Center CDPs is
511 \$58,000 and \$62,000 respectively, which is about 40% lower than the countywide median of
512 \$99,000. An estimated 17% of households in North Highline fall below the federal poverty line,
513 which is more than twice the rate countywide. Approximately 22% of youth under 18 years of
514 age in the White Center CDP and 43% in the Boulevard Park CDP live below the poverty line.
515 These rates among youth are significantly higher than that for the county as a whole (10%).¹⁷

516 *RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMMUNITIES*

517 People of color make up 65% of the North Highline population, compared with 42% for King
518 County as a whole. An estimated 27% of the population identifies as Hispanic or Latino
519 compared with approximately 10% identifying as Hispanic or Latino across the County. About
520 11% of North Highline's population identifies as Black/African American, compared to the
521 county's 7%. In North Highline, 31% of the population was born outside of the United States,
522 compared with 25% of the population in King County as a whole.

523 *COMMUNITIES WHO SPEAK A PRIMARY LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH*

524 In North Highline, approximately 13% of the households are limited-English-speaking
525 households, with nearly half (47%) of the population speaking a language other than English at
526 home. At the countywide level, 6% of households are limited-English speaking and 28% speak
527 a language other than English at home. The predominant languages spoken in North Highline
528 are Spanish, Vietnamese, Somali, and Khmer, in addition to English.

¹⁷ [Poverty Status in the Past 10 Months](#)

YOUTH

Youths under 18 years old make up about 22% of North Highline's population, which is slightly higher than the countywide rate of 20%. White Center CDP's youth population is 22% and Boulevard Park CDP's is 25%.

SENIORS AND ELDERLY RESIDENTS

About 12% of the population in North Highline is over age 65, lower than for King County as a whole (13%). Notably, Boulevard Park's over 65 population is 14% while White Center's is 12%.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

About 12% of North Highline residents identify as having a disability that may include challenges with mobility or cognitive difficulties. This figure is slightly greater percentage than for King County as a whole (over 10%).

RENTERS AND HOMEOWNERS

Almost half (49%) of North Highline households live in rental homes, compared with 44% in King County as a whole. Renters in the subarea are more likely than not to be Black, Indigenous and people of color, and are more likely than not to have incomes lower than area median and experience a housing cost burden. In North Highline, about 45% of all households are cost burdened meaning that they spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Among renters, 60% are cost-burdened.

Businesses

North Highline has several commercial areas that offer services, entertainment, and employment opportunities. While a commercial land use designation applies to only a small percentage of North Highline's total land area (8%), the commercial areas are focal points of their neighborhoods and host a range of well-established and new businesses that reflect the community's cultural diversity and creative spirit.

Commercial areas are located within the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center that is centered on 16th Avenue SW, in Roxhill along SW Roxbury St and 26th Avenue SW, and in Top Hat centered along Myers Ave S and 1st Ave S. Commercial services are also located in Greenbridge on 4th Avenue SW, and in Glendale on 8th Avenue S and S 112th Street and along Des Moines Memorial Drive S and S 96th Street. There are also some parcels in South Park along S Orr Street that are designated for commercial uses.

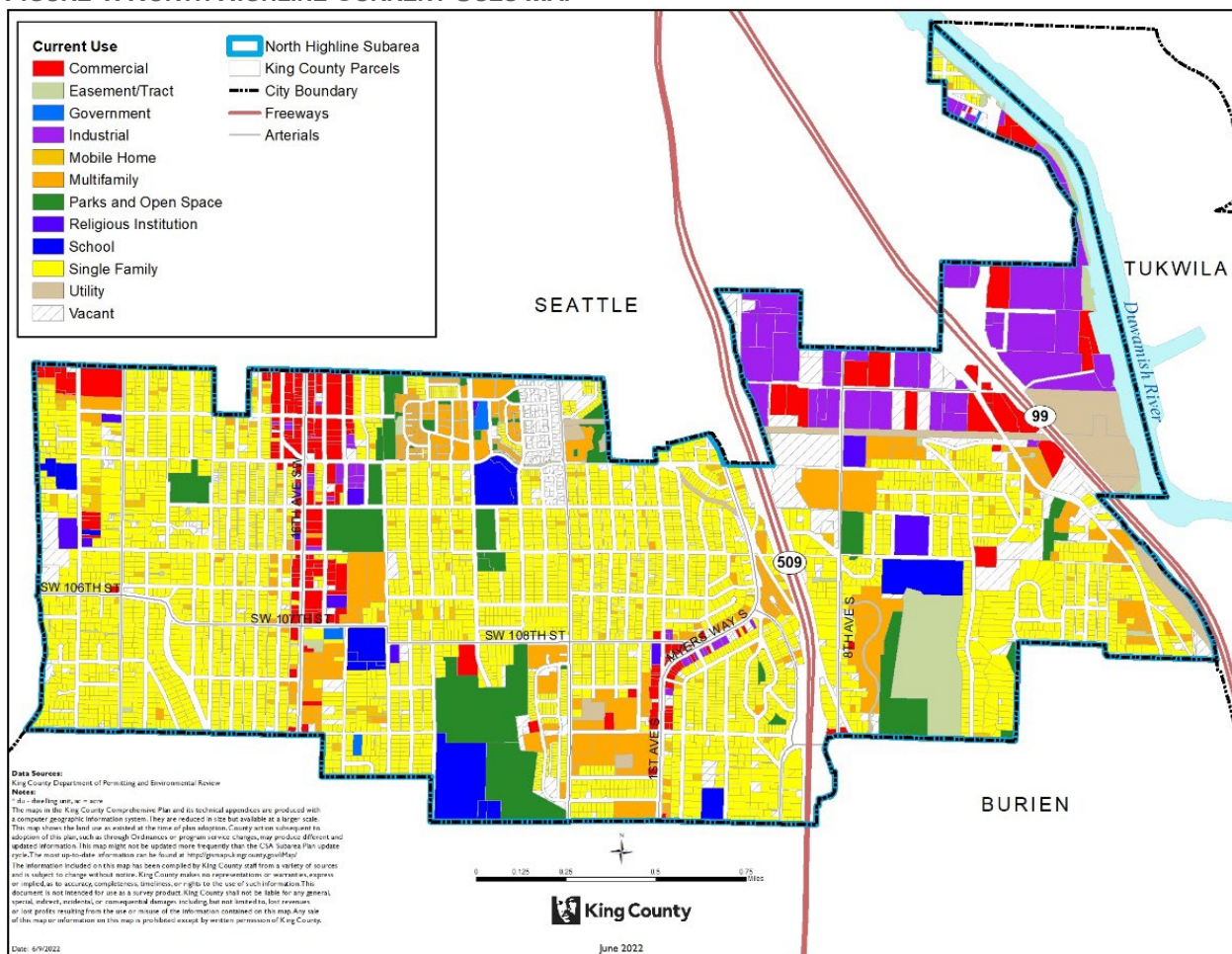
The White Center Unincorporated Activity Center has the largest concentration of commercial services in North Highline. It covers 120 acres and includes not only commercial businesses, but also some residential and industrial uses. The stretch of 16th Avenue SW between SW 100th Street includes small, locally-owned businesses and is a traditional small-scale commercial core.

Large industrial firms are located to the east of State Route 509 in Glendale and South Park. Industrial uses in this area include numerous large warehouses, distribution centers, manufacturing businesses, and a Seattle City Light power substation. Smaller-scale industrial uses east of State Route 509 include commissary kitchens and food wholesalers. The only industrial-zoned areas in North Highline are in White Center along 14th Avenue SW. This area includes manufacturing, warehouse, and distribution businesses.

Current Uses

North Highline is primarily developed with detached, single-family homes. Single-family residential lots make up 48% of the total land area of North Highline. Multifamily development comprises 9%, clustered in White Center, in the Greenbridge development, along 1st Avenue SW and Meyers Way in the Top Hat neighborhood and major corridors in Glendale. In addition to these residential areas, North Highline has several commercial and business districts in White Center, Roxhill, Glendale, South Park, Beverly Park, Greenbridge, and Top Hat. These commercial and business districts host a wide range of commercial enterprises, covering about 7% of the subarea land area. The majority of industrial developments are found in Glendale and South Park. About 7.5% of North Highline's total land area is vacant or undeveloped, focused primarily in Glendale's industrial-zoned area. The map below shows how the land in North Highline is presently being used.

FIGURE 1. NORTH HIGHLINE CURRENT USES MAP



Community Service Providers

In North Highline, economic, social, health, and human services are provided by community organizations and government agencies. Community-based services providers include Sea Mar Community Health Centers, the White Center Community Development Association, faith-based groups, and business providers such as doctors, dentists, and counselors.

Government Services

King County is the local government for North Highline and administers a range of services and programs for the community. These include direct local services such as road services, surface water management, animal control, code enforcement, and building permitting, in addition to countywide services such as public health, public transit, and parks. Specific services and investments in North Highline are set in King County's budget, functional plans,¹⁸ and capital improvement plans.

In addition to King County, other government agencies work in partnership with King County to provide services to the North Highline community, implement plans, and identify where improvements in services and facilities may be needed. These agencies providing services in the subarea include:

- Southwest Suburban Sewer and Water District
- Valley View Sewer District
- Seattle Public Utilities
- King County Water District #20
- North Highline Fire District #11
- King County Housing Authority

A map showing water and sewer service providers in the North Highline subarea can be found in Appendix A: Supporting Maps and Tables.

Schools

Most of North Highline is in the Highline School District, with a portion in the northeast in the Seattle School District. Schools serving the area include White Center Heights, Beverly Park, Mount View, Madrona, and Concord International Elementary Schools; Cascade, Glacier, and Explorer West Middle Schools; and Evergreen and New Start High Schools. A map showing the school district boundary and schools in North Highline can be found in Appendix A: Supporting Maps and Tables.

Annexation

Washington's Growth Management Act identifies cities as the most appropriate local government to provide urban services.¹⁹ The *Comprehensive Plan*, as well as the *King County Countywide Planning Policies*, also encourage the annexation of unincorporated areas that are already urbanized. These areas are known as Potential Annexation Areas (PAAs) and are affiliated with cities for future annexation. As the regional government, King County works with cities to facilitate the annexation of PAAs. As the local government, King County provides many essential programs and services to residents in urban unincorporated areas until annexation occurs.

The Subarea consists of a single PAA; however, for planning purposes, jurisdictions have informally divided the PAA into 3 areas – North Highline (White Center) Area Y, North Highline

¹⁸ Functional plans are detailed plans for facilities and services and action plans for other governmental activities.

¹⁹ Revised Code of Washington [36.70A](#), section 110

Area Q, and Sliver by the River.²⁰ At 1,698 acres, North Highline is one of the largest Potential Annexation Areas (PAAs) in King County. Prior to 2012, North Highline was claimed as a Potential Annexation Area by both Seattle and Burien. A 2012 vote in North Highline on annexation to Burien failed. Burien subsequently removed the North Highline PAA from their comprehensive plan. Changes in the Countywide Planning Policies now prohibit overlapping potential annexation area designations of urban unincorporated areas in city comprehensive plans. As of 2022, Seattle has received approval from the King County Boundary Review Board to put a public vote on whether to annex on the ballot, though no timeline for this vote has been identified.

This Subarea Plan is not intended to advance annexation. North Highline will remain in unincorporated King County until future annexation, and King County will continue to serve as North Highline's local government. As part of developing this plan, compatibility with adjacent neighborhoods in the City of Seattle was taken into consideration.

Planning for Future Growth

Under the Growth Management Act, jurisdictions must plan to accommodate projected growth within their boundaries.²¹ This includes long-range planning for the unincorporated portions of King County, such as North Highline.

2019-44 GROWTH TARGETS

As a part of the 2021 update to the *King County Countywide Planning Policies*, King County jurisdictions adopted new growth targets for the 2019-2044 planning period. Growth targets were developed for the 39 cities and unincorporated King County based on their role in the Regional Growth Strategy²² and using information on capacity, transit and transportation connections, and existing development, and growth rates. North Highline is designated as a High Capacity Transit (HCT) Community. High Capacity Transit Communities are cities and unincorporated areas that are connected to the regional high-capacity transit system. North Highline meets the criteria for a HCT Community due to planned servicePolicies from the RapidRide H Line, a very frequent transit route operated by King County Metro, is planned to serve the White Center neighborhood. The 2019-2044 growth targets for North Highline are 1,420 housing units and 1,220 jobs. These targets reflect the North Highline's role in accommodating growth given planned transit investments and urban centers designated in the *Comprehensive Plan*.

²⁰ *King County Annexation Databook* (2018)

²¹ RCW 36.70A.115

²² *VISION 2050's Regional Growth Strategy* defines roles for different types of places in accommodating the region's population and employment growth, which inform countywide growth targets, local plans, and regional plans.



Marine Trades at Delta Marine in Glendale (SD Brewer)

Chapter 3: Land Use

The *Comprehensive Plan* applies land use designations to all unincorporated portions of King County to indicate the planned, long-term use of that land. A zoning classification is then applied to individual parcels of land to indicate the current allowed uses of that property and the development regulations to be used when evaluating land use and building permit applications.

The *Comprehensive Plan* directs the accommodation of projected housing and job growth into urban unincorporated areas, such as East Federal Way, East Renton Plateau, Fairwood, North Highline, and Skyway-West Hill. Land use policies in subarea plans help tailor and focus how growth will occur based on community input and local needs.

Land Use and Zoning

As of 2021, the *Comprehensive Plan* designates most of the land in North Highline as “urban residential, medium” (57%), which typically equates to between 4 and 12 dwelling units per acre. The next most prevalent land use designation is “urban residential, high” (16%), which allows for residential densities of 18 to 48 dwelling units per acre. More than 70% of North Highline land is zoned residential, with the majority designated as R-6 (Residential with 6 dwelling units per acre).

Although the predominant form of housing in the R-4 and R-6 zones is single-family, townhouses, duplexes, other multiplexes, and multifamily housing can be in the same neighborhoods as single-family. This provides flexibility to increase the supply of a range of different housing types. In these types of development, each residence is typically smaller and less expensive than a single-family home. Greenbridge and Seola Gardens are 2 areas in North Highline that include these types of housing.

North Highline is served by both frequent and local transit service routes²³, which are discussed further in Chapter 6. Starting in 2023, the community will be served by a new high-capacity transit route RapidRide H Line that will link North Highline with transit hubs in Seattle and

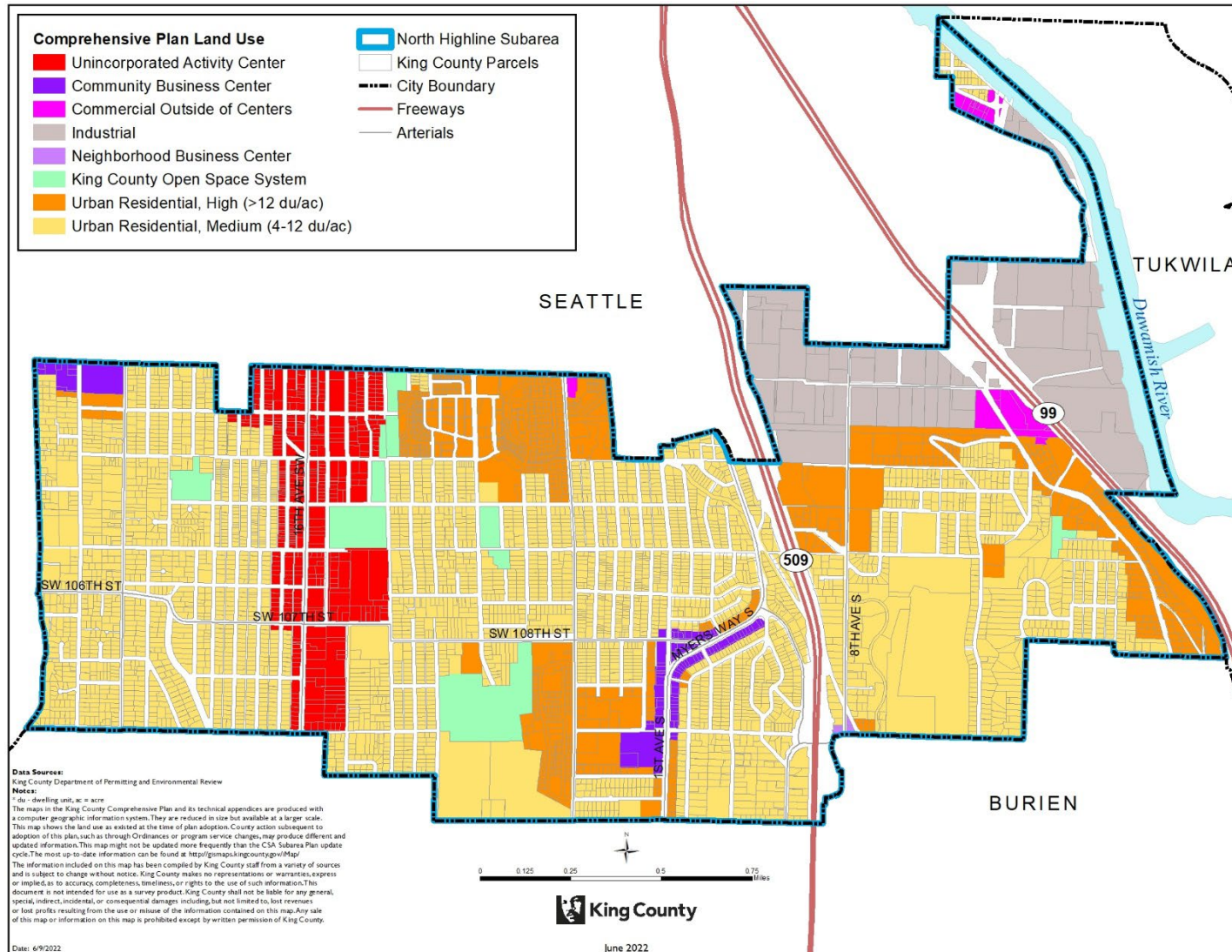
²³ Frequent Transit/Stops are defined as transit lines with frequencies of 15 minutes or better between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. on weekdays. All other non-frequent transit is classified as Local Transit/Stops

686 Burien. The Subarea Plan includes residential upzones and other zoning and regulatory land
687 use amendments in proximity to the new RapidRide H Line. Regional and countywide policies
688 support land use patterns where housing, transit, and services are co-located to make efficient
689 use of land and infrastructure.

690 Commercial land use designations apply to 10% of the overall land in North Highline. As focal
691 points of their neighborhoods, these areas provide a range of well-established and new
692 businesses that reflect the community's cultural diversity and creative spirit. Land designated or
693 zoned as commercial land may also include multifamily units, such as apartment buildings, and
694 mixed-use developments, where developments include space for both retail/office and
695 residential uses.

696 Land zoned for office use makes up a very small part (0.1%) of land North Highline. Industrial-
697 zoned land (13% of the area) is found primarily between State Route 509 and the Duwamish
698 River. Many large warehouses, distribution centers, and manufacturing businesses, as well as a
699 Seattle City Light power substation, are in this area, in addition to smaller scale uses such as
700 commissary kitchens and food wholesalers.

FIGURE 2. NORTH HIGHLINE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DESIGNATIONS MAP



uses is intended to include multi-family housing and mixed-use development. The area around 16th Avenue SW is designated as the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center, which is a focal point for activity and investment.

Community Business Centers provide primarily shopping and personal services for nearby residents. Offices and multi-family housing as part of mixed-use developments are encouraged. Neighborhood Business centers are areas for daily retail, personal service, and office uses that can be carried out with minimal impact on the nearby residential areas. Mixed-use development is also allowed, but with lower relative density than is allowed in Community Business Centers.

Community Priorities

The North Highline community identified land use priorities during the development of the Subarea Plan in 2019 and early 2020 when the Subarea Plan focused primarily on land use. Refinement of land use priorities occurred in 2021 after the scope of the Subarea Plan was broadened. Residents call for measures that will stem the risk of physical, cultural, and economic displacement from their community. They want to have meaningful input and engagement in decisions on development in North Highline. Culturally appropriate engagement opportunities include appropriate languages for anticipated attendees, having facilitators or interpreters from the community, translating or trans-creating printed and online materials with the community, presenting information and concepts without technical or complex jargon, and providing sufficient time for the community to process and authentically engage.

Community members generally express support for increasing the number of residential units in North Highline as well as the types of housing that are available, in both residential neighborhoods and commercial areas. They wish to see additional units and housing types that will support family members living together, with good access to jobs, transit, and community amenities and services, including culturally appropriate services. Community members are proud of their residential neighborhoods. They want new development to be compatible with existing neighborhoods, and to ensure that sidewalk, roadway, and other improvements are constructed when additional development takes place. They are concerned that increased development will result in traffic issues, loss of trees, and increased demand for parking.

North Highline community members consistently identify the need to prevent residential displacement. The community is interested in increasing equitable development, which the US EPA defines as an approach for meeting the needs of underserved communities through policies and programs that reduce disparities while fostering places that are healthy and vibrant. Community members have supported increasing allowed densities in residential neighborhoods to create more affordable housing and to increase opportunities for homeownership. The Subarea Plan includes amendments that support increased residential densities in areas where there is access to commercial services, transit, and community amenities. More about community identified priorities to prevent displacement can be found in Chapter 4: Housing and Human Services.

They also want to maintain the small, locally owned business environment along the historic core of 16th Avenue SW, and that redevelopment in this part of White Center should be consistent with the ambiance and scale of the area. They would like additional residential units in commercial areas to increase housing opportunities and the customer base for local businesses. They want to encourage development that can provide more “eyes on the street” to support public safety. The business community wants to see adequate off-street parking requirements to support the new development to limit competition for parking spaces and meet

the needs of community members and visitors that rely on automobiles for mobility. The community did not always agree on what represents reasonable parking requirements in commercial areas.

Community members would like to see an environment in the White Center commercial core that connects homes, commercial centers, jobs, community amenities, and transit stops. They want an improved pedestrian experience that also meets the needs of community members and customers with mobility and access challenges.

Community members express a desire to have housing close to jobs, transit, and services, and to have a range of commercial spaces available in the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center to support businesses. This includes supporting micro-enterprises seeking brick and mortar spaces, retaining areas in White Center for manufacturing businesses, and finding spaces for legacy businesses seeking to expand while staying close to established customers. Industrial businesses across North Highline provide a range of well-paying jobs, and the community would like to achieve compatibility between industrial and commercial businesses and neighboring homes.

The community would like to engage in creating beautiful design and spaces when development takes place so that it represents the rich diversity and cultural history of North Highline and captures the uniqueness of the area. The North Highline community wants to ensure that along with development and investment there is also sensitivity and opportunities to preserve, enhance, and increase community-identified assets and amenities that reflect community priorities. For North Highline, it is apparent that these community assets include legacy businesses in addition to buildings and spaces.

The community is concerned that current residents and businesses will be displaced due to increased investments in the community, including transportation investments that are directed to communities designated as urban centers. They state that the popularity of North Highline as a place to live and do business will increase as investments are made, pricing their families and businesses out of the place they call home.

Lastly, the community generally wants to see a reduction in the number and density of marijuana-related business in North Highline, although this was not a position that was universally supported.

Policies

General

NH-1 Implement the North Highline Community Service Area Subarea Plan through a combination of development regulations and incentives, capital investments, and other public and private strategies.

NH-2 Prioritize achieving community-identified equitable development outcomes that serve the needs of all North Highline residents and businesses, especially the needs of those underserved and underrepresented through tools and strategies that prevent physical, economic, and cultural displacement.

- 808 **NH-3** Provide accessible and culturally appropriate engagement opportunities for North
809 Highline residents and businesses during the development review process. Create
810 opportunities for public input to inform permitting decisions to help ensure new
811 development is consistent with the community's vision and build capacity in the
812 community.
- 813 **NH-4** Partner with community organizations and agencies in identifying and applying for
814 funding to address community needs in North Highline. Focus on meeting the
815 needs of underrepresented North Highline community members to support
816 equitable development.
- 817 **Residential**
- 818 **NH-5** Focus medium-density housing development near transit stops and close to
819 commercial services to increase the supply of housing and provide convenient
820 access to shops, services, and amenities.
- 821 **NH-6** Locate high-density multifamily development near high-capacity transit and other
822 frequent service corridors in and adjacent to White Center Unincorporated Activity
823 Center; Roxhill, Top Hat and Glendale Community Business Centers; and Beverly
824 Park Neighborhood Business Center.
- 825 **Commercial and Industrial**
- 826 **NH-7** Focus jobs growth in the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center; Roxhill, Top
827 Hat, and Glendale Community Business Centers; and the Beverly Park
828 Neighborhood Business Center where there is access to frequent transit service
829 and community amenities.
- 830 **NH-8** Preserve the small size and scale of existing businesses along 16th Avenue SW
831 between SW Roxbury Street and SW 100th Street to support the corridor's thriving
832 small, locally owned business community. Limit the scale of buildings in the
833 corridor to define the boundaries of White Center's historic core while supporting
834 the development of additional residential units.
- 835 **NH-9** Support the creation of commercial spaces in the White Center Unincorporated
836 Activity Center that meet locally owned business needs, including micro-
837 enterprises seeking physical premises and existing businesses that stay and grow
838 in North Highline.
- 839 **NH-10** Create a walkable environment in the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center
840 that connects housing, businesses, and community amenities while
841 accommodating parking and pedestrian access needs.
- 842 **NH-11** Support, maintain, and assist in removing barriers to employment opportunities
843 and local economic activity in existing industrial areas in Glendale and South Park
844 through zoning and other regulatory tools.
- 845 **NH-12** Retain industrial-zoned land in the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center, to
846 support manufacturing and other jobs close to and compatible with residential
847 uses.

848 **NH-13** Implement urban design standards for nonresidential, multifamily, and mixed-use
849 development in North Highline that enrich the area's urban form and character.

850 **NH-14** Avoid the clustering of legal cannabis businesses in North Highline through
851 planning and policies, store licensing and siting, and related measures to prevent
852 negative community impacts.

853 **Community Amenities**

854 **NH-15** Preserve and enhance community-identified cultural assets in North Highline.
855 Work with the community and developers to identify and mitigate the loss of North
856 Highline's unique cultural assets when development occurs.

857 **NH-16** Support the development of community-identified amenities near commercial
858 centers, transit corridors, and parks and trails through partnerships, incentives and
859 development requirements, among other mechanisms.

860



Townhouses in Greenbridge (SD Brewer)

Chapter 4: Housing and Human Services

The *Comprehensive Plan* supports fully addressing the spectrum of housing needs in all communities for all of King County's residents. It also supports establishing healthy communities and fostering conditions that lead to positive health outcomes. This chapter addresses both housing and community health in the context of the specific needs of the North Highline community.

Housing

Housing has a profound effect on the quality of life and the vitality of the economy, and thoughtful planning decisions have the power to create strong residential neighborhoods that support connected intergenerational and multicultural communities. This section identifies housing issues and priorities of North Highline as identified by the community.

The *Comprehensive Plan* land use map designates almost 60% of North Highline for medium-density residential (4 to 12 dwelling units per acre) and high-density residential (18 or more dwelling units per acre) land uses. The predominant land use pattern in North Highline's neighborhoods is detached single-family residences. About 8% of North Highline is designated as 1 of 3 types of urban centers, which allows for a range of residential and mixed-use developments. The *Comprehensive Plan* Land Use Designation map in Chapter 3 shows these areas.

There are approximately 8,000 housing units in North Highline. This includes a mix of single-family homes, small multifamily buildings, and large condominium and apartment complexes. The King County Housing Authority's Greenbridge and Seola Gardens developments represent a significant portion of the housing in North Highline. Together they house more than 3,000 people—nearly 15% of the population of the North Highline subarea. Housing in North Highline is generally older than that in King County as a whole, with almost 60% of units built before 1969, compared to almost 40% countywide. Remaining opportunities for development consist largely of redevelopment and infill sites distributed throughout the area.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Access to safe and affordable housing improves a person's ability to achieve economic well-being, high quality of life, good health, and future success. North Highline and King County overall have experienced a need for more housing as the population of the Puget Sound region continues to grow. Data shows that King County faces an unprecedented demand for affordable housing, with an identified need for nearly 244,000 more housing units countywide between 2019 and 2040 for residents at or below 80% of the area median income (AMI).²⁴

The typical home value for homes in White Center in December 2021 was over \$593,000.²⁵ While this is almost \$350,000 lower than the typical value countywide, it still represents almost a tripling of typical house values in 10 years.

The regional housing affordability crisis has reduced North Highline's affordability for current residents relative to the rest of King County. Home sale price per square foot increased 133% in North Highline between 2012 and 2020. The equivalent increase in King County was 105%. These figures suggest that the area is becoming less affordable. The range of these values has also increased, indicating that home sales cost even more per square foot, either through new construction or redevelopment opportunities.²⁶

Rents in the North Highline area have also increased. Although rents in North Highline are 69% of the County average rent, they have increased by approximately 5% annually between 2012 and 2020 compared to a 3.8% increase countywide during the same period.²⁷

Currently, 60% of all renter households in North Highline are cost-burdened, meaning they pay more than 30% of their income for housing. For low-income renter households at or below 80% AMI, cost burden increases to 70% of households. Thirty-four percent of these households are severely cost burdened, meaning that they are paying more than 50% of their income for housing. A higher percentage of cost-burdened households indicates that more residents are struggling with basic needs and may be more vulnerable to evictions and displacement.²⁸

As of 2021, there were over 1,300 units of rental housing affordable to income-qualified households in North Highline. Income-restricted and mixed-income projects have primarily been new multifamily and subdivision. These developments are generally sponsored by local housing authorities such as the King County Housing Authority, community organizations, and not-for-profit developers.²⁹

Table 2. North Highline Existing Housing (2020 ACS 5-Year)

Unit Types	North Highline	King County
Total housing units	8,009	952,344

²⁴ Regional Affordable Housing Task Force, *Final Report and Recommendations for King County* (2018)

²⁵ Zillow, *White Center Home Values* [White Center WA Home Prices & Home Values | Zillow](#)

²⁶ BERK Consulting, Inc. *King County Home and Hope Initiative. Affordable Housing Incentives Analysis: North Highline and Skyway-West Hill.* (King County, WA: Department of Community and Human Services, 2020)

²⁷ BERK Consulting, Inc. *King County Home and Hope Initiative. Affordable Housing Incentives Analysis: North Highline and Skyway-West Hill.* (King County, WA: Department of Community and Human Services, 2020)

²⁸ Regional Affordable Housing Task Force, *Final Report and Recommendations for King County, WA, 2018, page 16*

²⁹ Regional Affordable Housing Task Force, *Final Report and Recommendations for King County, WA, 2018.*

Table 2. North Highline Existing Housing (2020 ACS 5-Year)

Unit Types	North Highline	King County
Single-unit buildings ³⁰	58%	57%
2-9 unit buildings	21%	12%
10+ unit buildings	20%	29%
Units owner-occupied	50%	57%
Units renter-occupied	50%	44%
Median value of owner-occupied unit	\$381,00 (Boulevard Park CDP) \$425,100 (White Center CDP)	\$601,100
Median rent	\$1,356 (Boulevard Park CDP) \$1,338 (White Center CDP)	\$1,695
Renters experiencing cost burden	60%	45%
Housing units built before 1969	58%	37%

The Puget Sound Regional Council's Regional Displacement Risk Index³¹ identifies areas at greater risk of displacement relative to the central Puget Sound region. This index is based on existing neighborhood conditions and includes socio-demographic, transportation, neighborhood characteristics, housing, and civic engagement indicators. The Displacement Risk Index designates portions of White Center, Roxhill, Top Hat, and Glendale as being at higher risk of displacement, which is the highest level on the displacement risk index. The remainder of the subarea is assessed to be at moderate risk. However, these aggregated statistics may not consider the risk experienced by individual households.

The combination of rising housing prices, the high rate of cost-burdened households, and lower than average incomes places North Highline residents at an increased risk of displacement. Individuals in North Highline who are Black, Indigenous, or persons of color are about twice as likely to be severely cost-burdened than White individuals, indicating an increased risk of displacement for households of color.³²

In 2020, King County's Department of Community and Human Services and Department of Local Services studied affordable housing incentives in the North Highline and Skyway-West Hill subareas. This work led to the development of a set of recommended tools and strategies for the County to implement to address the challenges of housing affordability and the risk of residential displacement.³³ One of the recommended tools is an inclusionary housing policy for Skyway-West Hill and North Highline subareas. Inclusionary housing either requires or incentivizes developers to build new affordable housing units as part of their projects by allowing additional market rate dwelling units to be constructed to balance the cost of providing the affordable units. A series of workshops and focused conversations were held with community members to develop the details of the inclusionary housing standards.

³⁰ Single-unit buildings include detached single-family homes and attached townhouses or duplexes that are separated from adjacent units by a ground-to-roof wall, have a separate heating system and public utility meter, and have no units located above or below.

³¹ Puget Sound Regional Council, 2019. *Displacement Risk Mapping: Technical Documentation*

³² BERK Consulting, Inc. *King County Home and Hope Initiative. Affordable Housing Incentives Analysis: North Highline and Skyway-West Hill.* (King County, WA: Department of Community and Human Services, 2020)

³³ *Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-displacement Strategy Report and Recommendations*

Community Priorities

Retaining affordable housing, creating additional affordable homes, and avoiding residential displacement are top priorities for North Highline community members

Community members state that they would like to see future generations have the opportunity to rent and purchase homes in the community and build generational wealth through homeownership.

Community members report that residents have already been displaced from West Seattle, the Central District, and Rainier Valley to Skyway-West Hill, and North Highline. They are concerned that increased housing costs will force them to move farther south, away from the community they call home. They state that protections need to be put in place to slow housing instability and residential displacement. Such protections may include programs or regulatory requirements that preserve existing "naturally affordable" housing, provide new subsidized affordable units, and protect existing residents by implementing community preference policies.

Additionally, the community state that they would like housing that is sized for families, supports intergenerational living, and is culturally appropriate with access to services and amenities that meet the needs of elders.

Community members would like to see increased public investment in affordable housing projects led by community-based organizations, increased rental assistance, access to home repair funding for low-income homeowners, and access to technical assistance.

Residents are strongly in favor of programs that assure no net loss of affordable units like inclusionary zoning requirements, land trusts, right-to-return programs, and community benefits agreements. Programs that do not directly result in affordable housing, such as in-lieu fee programs, are less favored.

They prefer to integrate market-based housing and affordable housing units in the same developments to increase access to opportunity and equitable development outcomes.³⁴ They are concerned that increased property values will exacerbate displacement. The community also stated that they would also like to see affordable housing units created when property values in the subarea increase as a result of investments in community development projects, such as infrastructure improvements.

NH-17 Promote access to diverse housing choices for residents at a variety of income levels, ages, household sizes, and lifestyles to address the housing needs of the North Highline community.

NH-18 Preserve, improve, and increase the supply of affordable housing in North Highline through tools such as:

- a. Inclusionary zoning
- b. Community land trusts and other models of permanently affordable, shared equity homeownership
- c. Property tax exemptions

³⁴ According to the [US EPA](#) equitable development is an approach for meeting the needs of underserved communities through policies and programs that reduce disparities while fostering places that are healthy and vibrant.

- 982 d. Funding equitable, community-driven affordable housing projects
- 983 **NH-19** Utilize a range of strategies to reduce residential displacement in North Highline
984 such as:
985 a. Increasing the supply of affordable housing
986 b. Adopting tenant relocation assistance policy
987 c. Implementing right to return and/or community preference policies
- 988 **NH-20** Expand homeownership opportunities for North Highline residents through tools
989 such as down payment assistance and redevelopment assistance.
- 990 **NH-21** Require or incentivize residential development that serves a range of household
991 sizes, types, and incomes, including 2 or more bedroom units for families, and
992 affordable culturally-specific housing for elders.
- 993 **NH-22** Support the development of and access to housing suitable and affordable for
994 households with special needs, low-, very low-, and extremely low-incomes.
- 995 **NH-23** Promote safe and healthy homes by implementing strategies, programs, and
996 regulations to address dilapidated or unsafe properties, or potentially prevent
997 declining conditions, so North Highline residents can remain in their homes.

998 Health and Human Services

999 King County's *Comprehensive Plan* prioritizes the delivery of human services as a critical
1000 component of sustainable communities and environmental justice. King County has a regional
1001 role in health and human services working with many partners, such as federal, state, and other
1002 local governments, service providers, nonprofit organizations, foundations, faith communities,
1003 businesses, schools, and the criminal justice system, to improve the health and well-being of all
1004 people in King County's communities.

1005 As the Key Health Indicators table below illustrates, residents in North Highline are overall less
1006 healthy than King County residents as a whole. This highlights the need for additional programs
1007 and services to address these disparities.

Table 3. North Highline Key Health Indicators

	North Highline Health Reporting Area (HRA)	King County	Year
General Health Indicators			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.8*	81.7	2014-2018
Diabetes prevalence (%)	5.3%	7.1%	2015-2019
Health Education/Socioeconomic/Public Safety Indicators			
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 female age 15-17)	4.6	2.8	2015-2019
Low birth weight (%)	7.4%	6.6%	2015-2019
Firearm deaths (per 100,000 persons)	16.7*	7.6	2014-2018

Environmental Health Indicators			
Current asthma among adults (%)	11.3%	8.8%	2015-2019
Asthma hospitalizations (per 100,000 for all ages)	(Don't have this at HRA level)	32.30	2017-2019
Met physical activity recommendations	24.6%	25.9%	2015, 2017, 2019
Obese (body mass index >30)	23.6%	21.4%	2015-2019
Overweight (%) (body mass index 25-30)	33.6%	34.2%	2015-2019

* Statistically different compared to King County

1008

1009 **Healthcare Services**

1010 There are several healthcare service providers in the North Highline subarea. The White Center
1011 Medical Clinic is operated by Sea Mar, which is a community-based organization that provides
1012 health and human services that specializes in service to Latinx members of the community.
1013 Additionally, HealthPoint operates a youth clinic at Evergreen High School.

1014 Public Health – Seattle & King County also provides services to the residents of North Highline
1015 either directly or through partnerships with other agencies, including:

- 1016 • **Public Health Primary Care at Navos:**³⁵ Provides primary healthcare for adults 18 and
1017 older; focuses on care for people with significant mental illnesses, substance use
1018 disorders, and homelessness.
- 1019 • **Family Planning Health Education Team:**³⁶ Provides Highline School District teacher
1020 training on elementary and secondary FLASH curriculum; led the “Peace N the Hood”
1021 Job Fair.
- 1022 • **Public Health School Based Partnership Team:**³⁷ Provides funds annually to
1023 Healthpoint to support 2 school-based health centers in the Highline School District at
1024 Evergreen High School and Tyee High School.
- 1025 • **Street Medicine Team and Evergreen Treatment Services-REACH:**³⁸ Conducts
1026 outreach to provide primary and behavioral health care to those experiencing
1027 homelessness.
- 1028 • **Community Health Services’ Parent Child Health programs:**³⁹ Conducts visits at
1029 area shelters. These services include care for new mothers and their babies.
- 1030 • **Access and Outreach Team:**⁴⁰ Works with North Highline community-based
1031 organizations to link their clients to health care insurance, health services, and ORCA
1032 LIFT, a free and reduced-cost transportation program.

1033 **Access to Healthy Foods**

1034 One key component of leading a healthy lifestyle is having convenient access to affordable,
1035 healthy, and local food choices. White Center has several grocery stores and numerous
1036 independently owned restaurants and other outlets that sell culturally appropriate foods to the
1037 North Highline community. Roxhill has a Safeway supermarket and Top Hat has a handful of
1038 stores selling groceries.

1039 In Glendale, there is a Thriftway supermarket, a Red Apple supermarket, and several non-chain
1040 restaurants located south of the Rainier Golf and Country Club. There are several independent
1041 restaurants and grocery stores in or close to the area of South Park in unincorporated King
1042 County.

³⁵ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/locations/navos.aspx>

³⁶ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/locations/family-planning/education.aspx>

³⁷ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/child-teen-health/school-health.aspx>

³⁸ <https://www.evergreentreatment.org/about-reach/>

³⁹ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/child-teen-health/maternity-support-infant-case-management.aspx>

⁴⁰ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/locations/health-insurance/access-and-outreach.aspx>

Early Learning and Childcare

Early childhood development is an essential part of healthy cognitive, linguistic, and social development. Access to early childhood development is a determinant of equity. North Highline have more need for childcare than is available in the community according to information from the Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families.⁴¹ The Subarea includes several local childcare centers located in North Highline and several family home childcare providers.

White Center HUB

The White Center Community Development Association is managing a community development project in White Center called the “HUB” (“Hope, Unity, and Belonging”), in collaboration with community partners. Partners include Southwest Youth and Family Services, and Community Roots Housing. King County is also providing funding for the project.

The White Center HUB will include an affordable housing project, featuring at least 70 units of housing affordable to individuals whose income is 60% or less of area median income, and a community use project, which would include a commercial building to be used by nonprofit organizations that serve White Center. It will be located on the corner of 8th Avenue SW and SW 108th Street, just north of Dick Thurnau Memorial Park.

Community Priorities

Through the engagement process, the community identified several priorities summarized below:

- Increased accessibility to healthy foods This includes an interest in having a grocery store in Top Hat, having access to affordable healthy food, creating P-patches, community gardens, and community kitchens, providing cooking demonstrations of culturally relevant food, and providing a farmers market.
- More services and programs for youth, including additional after-school programs.
- Additional adult programs where health and wellness are promoted.
- Additional affordable childcare options.
- More choices for early childhood education.
- Improved access to health and social service providers.

Policies

NH-24 Support access to healthy, affordable, and culturally relevant foods for all residents throughout North Highline by encouraging grocery stores, small markets, farmers markets, urban farms, and community gardens.

NH-25 Partner with Highline School District, community-based organizations, and other health and human service agencies to provide healthcare (physical and behavioral), social and human services, early education, and childcare to improve

⁴¹ [Child Care Need and Supply Data | Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families](#)

1080 outcomes for residents of all ages, students, and their families, especially where
1081 needs are greatest.

1082



Dick Thurnau Memorial Park, White Center (SD Brewer)

Chapter 5: Parks, Open Space, and Cultural Resources

Parks and open space lands in North Highline are owned by King County and managed by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP). The Parks and Recreation Division of DNRP offers several programs in North Highline and also enters into partnership agreements with private organizations. DNRP also administers multiple grant programs that support public agencies and community organizations serving the North Highline community. The *2016 King County Open Space Plan: Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas (2016 Open Space Plan)*, a functional plan of the *Comprehensive Plan*, provides the policy framework for the County's acquisition, planning, development, stewardship, maintenance, management, and funding of its countywide system of 205 parks, 175 miles of regional trails, and 32,000 acres of open space.

As of 2021, North Highline contains 7 major parks and open space properties, spanning over 60 acres, including:

- **Dick Thurnau Memorial Park:** This 33-acre park between White Center and Top Hat has a frisbee golf course, play areas, walking paths, and Hicklin Lake. It also has the Bethaday Community Learning Space, in which the Technology Access Foundation provides education programs, including ones that specifically serve students of color.
- **North Shorewood Park:** This 6-acre park near the Roxhill area has play and picnic areas, basketball courts, and nature trails.
- **Steve Cox Memorial Park:** This 10-acre park in White Center offers more programming than many other parks in the County system. Amenities include the White Center Community Center, White Center Teen Program, Mel Olson Stadium, ballfields, a play area, restrooms, picnic shelter, tennis courts, basketball courts, and a reflexology path.
- **White Center Heights Park:** This 6-acre park between White Center and Greenbridge has an amphitheater, picnic shelter, open field, and nature trail.
- **Hamm Creek Natural Area:** This 4-acre park in the Glendale neighborhood is a local urban natural area.
- **Glendale Forest:** This 5-acre parcel, acquired in 2020, will be transformed into a forested park featuring trails, overlooks, and wetlands.

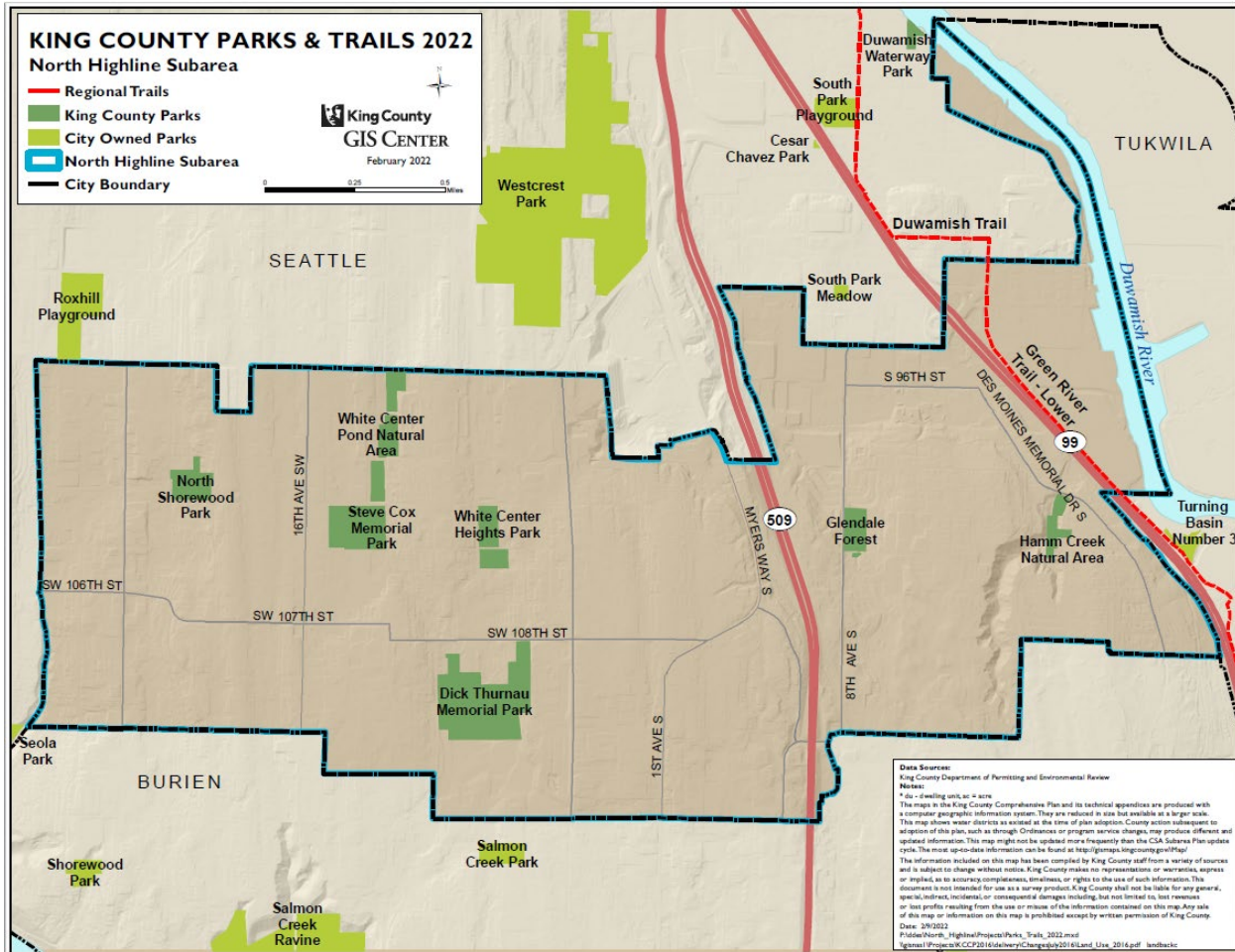
- 1116 • **Lower Green River Trail:** At the northeastern edge of North Highline, near the
1117 South Park neighborhood, a section of the King County Green River Trail runs
1118 alongside W Marginal Way Place S. This regional trail connects to trails in Seattle
1119 and Tukwila.

1120 In addition to County-owned parks and playfields, King County provides a number of
1121 recreational and cultural services in the area:

- 1122 • **White Center Teen Program:** Provides free year-round recreational, educational,
1123 and enrichment programming in Steve Cox Memorial Park to about 1,400 local
1124 youths each year.
- 1125 • **Volunteer Program:** This service program involves about 10,000 people a year in
1126 tree planting, removing invasive plants, and building and maintaining parks.
- 1127 • **Youth Conservation Corps:** This program, launched in 2021, provides paid
1128 summer teen internships that focus on environmental topics and career
1129 development.
- 1130 • **Open Space:** The County acquires new parks and open space lands with a variety
1131 of funding sources, including its Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space Levy and
1132 its Land Conservation Initiative.
- 1133 • **Arts:** Led by the King County cultural funding agency, 4Culture, this work focuses on
1134 arts, heritage, historic preservation, and public art.
- 1135 • **Partnerships:** The County partners with, and provides grant funding to, other groups
1136 to provide recreational programs such as frisbee golf and amateur sports for youths.
1137

1138 Other nearby parks provide open space, playfields, and other recreational opportunities for
1139 North Highline residents. These include Salmon Creek Ravine, Shorewood Park, and Salmon
1140 Creek Park in Burien; Turning Basin Park Number 3 in Tukwila; and Seattle's Seola Park,
1141 Roxhill Playground, Westcrest Park, South Park Meadow, Cesar Chavez Park, South Park
1142 Playground, and Duwamish Waterway Park.

1143 **FIGURE 4. NORTH HIGHLINE PARKS AND TRAILS MAP**



Every school in the Highline School District has recreational facilities that are open to the public when schools are not in session, subject to policies and procedures for their use. Depending on the school, facilities may include practice fields, playgrounds, and sports courts.

The King County Housing Authority has small green spaces and playgrounds throughout the Seola Gardens and Greenbridge communities, and a popular plaza at Greenbridge. Privately owned recreation and open spaces, including the Glen Acres and Rainier golf and country clubs, are also important contributors to the area's green space network. Faith-based organizations may also provide spaces for recreation and other amenities on their properties.

Open Space and the Environment

In February 2021, King County published its *30-Year Forest Plan*, which is organized around 7 priority areas. Based on North Highline's location within the urban areas of King County, the following 3 priority areas are likely to have the most direct impact on the lives of the North Highline community:

- **Urban Forest Canopy** – Increasing tree canopy in urban areas with a focus on areas with the lowest canopy cover

- **Human Health** – Prioritizing tree canopy improvements and increased access to forested open space to improve health outcomes and advance health equity
- **Water Quality and Quantity** – Maintaining and expanding forest canopy to improve water quality, reduce stormwater runoff, and reduce flooding

An analysis of the forest canopy cover in the *Forest Plan* found that White Center’s urban forest canopy covers roughly 477 acres or around 21% of the area. The analysis did not capture data for the whole North Highline subarea. For the cities and unincorporated areas analyzed, the canopy coverage ranged from a high of 67% down to 16%. White Center’s tree cover is similar to the cities of SeaTac and Algonia, and about 7% lower than the estimate for Skyway-West Hill’s canopy (28%), a nearby urban unincorporated area. White Center ranks third from last out of 45 communities included in the analysis using 2017 data.

While no specific target for the “right” amount of tree canopy can be prescribed, increases in urban forest tree canopy can help reduce urban heat islands by providing shade, increase physical well-being and health outcomes by trapping particulate matter, and positively affect water quality and quantity by intercepting rainfall.

White Center and Greenbridge Libraries

The North Highline community is served by 2 King County Library System libraries, White Center and Greenbridge. Library services were first offered in White Center from a private home in 1943. In 1946, the White Center Library moved to the basement of the White Center Fieldhouse and joined the King County Library System. Successful bond measures in 1966 and 2004 allowed for bigger and better-equipped library buildings in White Center.⁴² The White Center Library moved to its current location on SW 107th Steet, which offers 10,000 square feet of space, in 2016. The library has collections in Chinese, Somali, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

The North Highline community is also served by the Greenbridge Library on 8th Avenue SW. This 2,300-square-foot library opened in 2008 in a “Built Green” leased space at the YWCA Learning Center. Funding came from a 2004 bond measure. Part of the King County Library System, the library has collections in Arabic, Somali, Spanish, and Vietnamese, and its campus also includes a community center and an early learning center, in addition to the YWCA Learning Center.

Community Priorities

North Highline community feedback shows that they value the subarea’s green spaces and would like to see more parks and open spaces available for passive and active recreation, with improved accessibility within and to parks and open spaces. They want increased maintenance of parks and open spaces and more safety features. The community would like to have increased access to amenities such as dog parks, community gardens, playground equipment, game courts, and walking paths and trails with waymarking.

Community members are also interested in protecting human health and nature, as well as guarding against and mitigating the impacts of climate change. They identified the need to increase tree canopy to provide relief from the urban heat island effect. They would also like to

⁴² [White Center Library, King County Library System - HistoryLink.org](#). Author Glenn Drosendahl, 2016

1201 see increased use of green stormwater infrastructure, such as rain gardens, for additional green
1202 spaces, for water storage, and to protect water quality.

1203 The community honors its diversity and heritage, and members would like to have more places
1204 to gather, celebrate, and share the richness of cultures present in North Highline. This includes
1205 gathering spaces such as plazas, pocket parks, and community center spaces.

1206 Residents of North Highline want more recreational, learning, and other programs for the
1207 community, particularly ones that are culturally relevant. Specifically, North Highline wants to be
1208 a place where artists can thrive.

1209 **Policies**

1210 **NH-26** Work with North Highline residents, businesses, and other community
1211 organizations to identify and implement opportunities for planting trees and
1212 installing green infrastructure to reduce the urban heat island and improve water
1213 and air quality. Prioritize areas that have been underserved and underrepresented.

1214 **NH-27** Support existing and new accessible, culturally appropriate recreational and
1215 gathering spaces in North Highline, such as community buildings, plazas, open
1216 spaces, regional trails, local parks, and pocket parks.

1217 **NH-28** Support the delivery of park improvements and recreational, cultural, and
1218 educational programs in North Highline by partnering with community
1219 organizations and public agencies to increase capacity building and funding,
1220 sharing technical expertise, and leveraging County-owned parks facilities.

1221



8th Avenue SW in Greenbridge (SD Brewer)

Chapter 6: Transportation

Transportation has a profound effect on quality of life and the vitality of the economy. It provides access to jobs, education, services, recreation, and other opportunities. Well-planned land-use patterns and neighborhoods have features like connected street networks, nearby shopping, walking paths, and transit service. These features reduce dependency on cars, increase opportunities to be physically active, and improve air quality.

The County focuses its roads-related resources on critical safety needs and core maintenance and operations. Similar to other urban unincorporated areas, there has been insufficient investment in North Highline's transportation system to support improved mobility, safety, and community health. The community seeks a network of connected streets that support motorized and active transportation options for moving about the neighborhood and beyond, as well as transit services to meet the travel needs of the community.

In addition to transportation policies in the *Comprehensive Plan*, delivery of transportation and mobility services are implemented through functional plans including:

- The Strategic Plan for Road Services
- The Strategic Plan for Public Transportation
- The Long Range Plan for Public Transportation – Metro Connects

1243 **Road Services**

1244 The King County Department of Local Services, Road Services Division provides an array of
1245 broad services with its constrained revenue. Services include:

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 1246 | • general roadway maintenance | 1256 | • school safety zone improvements |
| 1247 | • pothole filling | 1257 | • roadside vegetation and litter removal |
| 1248 | • snow and storm responses | 1258 | • graffiti removal |
| 1249 | • inspections | 1259 | • bridge monitoring and repair |
| 1250 | • repaving | 1260 | • road alerts |
| 1251 | • safety investigations | 1261 | • emergency response services |
| 1252 | • traffic analysis | 1262 | • establishing and updating design standards |
| 1253 | • installation of devices such as signals | 1263 | |
| 1254 | and signs | 1264 | • development and construction review |
| 1255 | • pavement marking | 1265 | • permitting |

1266

1267 The North Highline road network includes the following assets:

Table 4. North Highline Transportation Assets

Asset	Quantity
Maintained centerline miles	56 miles
Maintained lane miles	125 lane miles
Bridges	1 (South Park Bridge)
Traffic cameras	5
Traffic signals	13
School zone flashers	25
Traffic control signs	2,481
Guardrails	2 miles
Drainage pipes	48.4 miles
Drainage ditches	8.9 miles
Catch basins	2,587
Sidewalks	30.1 linear sidewalk miles
Bike lanes	2.3 lane miles
Radar speed feedback signs	1
Crosswalks	166

1268

1269 Additionally, as part of the *Comprehensive Plan*, King County develops a Transportation Needs
1270 Report, (TNR), which is a long-term list of needed improvements to roads and related
1271 transportation infrastructure. The 2020 TNR⁴³ identified 15 needed improvements, with a total
1272 estimated cost of \$35 million, in North Highline. Two major capacity projects account for nearly
1273 half of the estimated cost and 9 active transportation projects ("nonmotorized") account for over
1274 a third of estimated costs. Three drainage projects and one intersection and traffic safety project
1275 account for the remaining estimated costs.

⁴³ Ordinance 19146

1276 Finally, as part of its Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan,⁴⁴ the County identified over
1277 600 curb ramps in North Highline that are a high priority for upgrades to current accessibility
1278 standards.

1279 State Highways

1280 State Routes 99 and 509 traverse North Highline and are major arterial roadways. Both
1281 highways are managed by the Washington State Department of Transportation.

1282 Public Transportation Services

1283 The King County Metro Transit Department (Metro) provides fixed-route bus service and
1284 corresponding Access paratransit service in the North Highline subarea. While most services in
1285 North Highline are funded by Metro, 2 routes benefit from additional investments in service
1286 frequency from Seattle's Transportation Benefits District funding. The following transit routes
1287 serve North Highline as of 2022:

Table 5. King County Metro Transit Routes in North Highline

Route #	Route	Weekday Average Headways ⁴⁵	Weekend Average Headways
22	Arbor Heights, Westwood Village to Alaska Junction	All day: 60 minutes	No service
60	Westwood Village, White Center, South Park, Georgetown, Beacon Hill, Chinatown/International District, First Hill, Capitol Hill	Peak: 15 minutes Off-peak: 15-30 minutes	All day: 15-30 minutes
113	Shorewood, White Center, Downtown	Peak: 30-45 minutes	No service
120	Burien, White Center, Westwood Village, West Seattle, Downtown Seattle	Peak: 7-15 minutes Off-peak: 10-30 minutes	All day: 15-30 minutes
128	South Center, Tukwila, White Center, Alaska Junction	Peak: 10-20 minutes Off-peak: 20-30 minutes	All day: 30 minutes
131	Burien, White Center, SODO, Downtown Seattle	Peak: 20-30 minutes Off-peak: 30 minutes	All day: 30 minutes
132	Burien, South Park, SODO, Downtown Seattle	Peak: 20-30 minutes Off-peak: 20-30 minutes	All day: 30 minutes
Sound Transit 560	White Center, Burien, Sea-Tac Airport, Renton, Bellevue	Peak: 25-30 minutes Off-peak: 30-60 minutes	All day: 45-60 minutes

1288
1289 For seniors and adults with disabilities, Hyde Shuttle is another door-to-door van service
1290 provided by King County in partnership with Sound Generations.

1291 Community Priorities

1292 Over the past several years, when asked what type of transportation investments would be
1293 meaningful and have a lasting impact on the community, residents continually expressed that

⁴⁴ <https://kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/local-services/roads/ada-plan/FinalKingCountyADA041621Accessible.ashx>

⁴⁵ King County Metro transit service as of August 2021; morning peak is typically 5-9 a.m. and afternoon/evening peak is typically 3-7 p.m. (this can vary by route; schedules are subject to change).

1294 transportation-related decisions should be made that meet the needs of the most vulnerable
1295 members including community members with mobility challenges.

1296 Safe, well-lit access to community amenities is a priority for the community. This includes
1297 investments in improved pedestrian infrastructure and active transportation, including adding
1298 more sidewalks in commercial and residential areas.

1299 North Highline community members state that they want improved transit service that will make
1300 it easier for them to get to job centers and transit hubs. This includes increasing the frequency
1301 of service on existing routes and providing new east-west transit service. The community
1302 members stated that new east-west services would both improve linkages to the existing north-
1303 south-focused transit routes and support connections between North Highline's commercial
1304 areas, residential neighborhoods, and industrial employment areas.

1305 The community wants to support mobility options for customers with limited physical abilities, or
1306 who are elderly. Providing adequate parking, both on-street and off-street, is a priority to allow
1307 community members to support small, independent businesses.

1308 Some community members are in favor of increasing bike lanes, while others are concerned
1309 that installing bike lanes may come at the expense of keeping on-street parking spaces.

1310 The community stated that they would also like to see King County do more to improve road
1311 conditions, address speeding, improve connectivity to walking trails and bike paths, and provide
1312 beautiful streetscapes in North Highline.

1313 Policies

1314 **NH-29** Prioritize safe and inviting walking, bicycling, and rolling in the White Center
1315 Unincorporated Activity Center and throughout North Highline to connect residents
1316 to transit facilities, commercial areas, local parks and open spaces, schools, and
1317 other local destinations.

1318 **NH-30** Provide convenient, safe transit access to commercial areas, jobs, services, and
1319 community amenities in North Highline and surrounding transit hubs so that
1320 residents can participate in the economy and access amenities regardless of their
1321 age, socioeconomic status, or abilities.

1322



The “Log Cabin” Community Center at Steve Cox Memorial Park in White Center (SD Brewer)

Chapter 7: Services and Utilities

A full range of urban utilities and services is important to support urban communities including water and sanitary sewer, stormwater management, solid waste collection and disposal, and fire protection. North Highline is served by several different special utility districts and organizations that collectively provide these vital services. The provision of water and sewer services has a direct impact on the use and development of land in North Highline.

The subarea is served by 2 main water districts: Seattle Public Utilities and King County Water District 20. The area is also served by 2 main sewer districts: Southwest Suburban Sewer District and Valley View Sewer District.

Of over 5,000 total parcels, over 300 have on-site sewage systems. Almost 80% of these, according to Public Health-Seattle and King County, were installed before or during 1990—and, given their age, some of them could be failing. As redevelopment occurs in areas with private water and sewer systems, connections to public services are anticipated.

A map showing sewer service providers in the North Highline subarea is included in Appendix A: Supporting Maps and Tables.

Community Priorities

Increasing the ability to connect to sewers is a key priority for North Highline. The community wants to ensure that new developments connect to public sewer services and to increase opportunities for existing private property owners who rely on older, failing on-site sewer systems to connect to public sewer services.

Policies

NH-31 Promote the efficient use of land through a coordinated and logical approach to infrastructure and service provision, including coordination with neighboring cities for future annexation.

- 1349 **NH-32** Encourage developers proposing to extend water or sewer service for new
1350 residential, commercial, or mixed-use development in North Highline to work with
1351 surrounding property owners to provide reasonable access to public utilities.
- 1352 **NH-33** Partner with the North Highline community to address unsewered areas to address
1353 aging and failing on-site sewage systems by identifying the most appropriate
1354 wastewater treatment options that protect public health and support the
1355 community's housing and equity goals.
- 1356



Artwork on 14th / 16th Avenue South Bridge, South Park (SD Brewer)

Chapter 8: Economic Development

Economic development supports community resilience and cultural retention, increases opportunities for residents, improves the environment for local small businesses, and reduces displacement.

North Highline supports a substantial small business community as well as large industrial firms. Employment in North Highline grew modestly, about 2%, from 2010 through 2020, while employment countywide grew by approximately 30%.⁴⁶

North Highline has approximately 5,800 jobs and 500 workplaces. North Highline has a relatively diverse economy, with worksites/employers covering a variety of sectors. The services sector has the largest share of employees; approximately 33% of all jobs in North Highline are in the services sector, according to workforce dynamics data from 2017.⁴⁷ Industrial employment, including manufacturing, warehousing, transportation, and utility jobs, makes up approximately 28% of jobs in North Highline. Construction and retail trade jobs each make up 17% of total jobs. North Highline draws employees regionally – 16% of the subarea's employees are from Seattle, 6% from Burien, and 5% from Kent.

Most workers residing in North Highline are commuting to jobs outside of the subarea: 46% are employed in Seattle, 6% in Bellevue, and 5% in Burien. Maps showing where people living in North Highline commute to for employment, and where workers in North Highline are commuting from can be found in Appendix A, Supporting Maps and Tables.

OPPORTUNITY ZONES

North Highline includes 2 census tracts designated as Opportunity Zones. The Opportunity Zone program is a federal program designed to provide tax incentives to investors who fund businesses in communities that are underserved.⁷⁹ The North Highline Opportunity Zones are

⁴⁶ <https://www.psrc.org/covered-employment-estimates>

⁴⁷ <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/>

1382 south of SW 102nd Street with 16th Avenue SW as the western boundary and 1st Avenue S as
1383 the eastern boundary. One of the census tracts extends into the city of Burien.⁴⁸

1384 Community Priorities

1385 The community wants residents and businesses to have the opportunity to stay in North
1386 Highline and thrive. Residential, economic, and cultural displacement are priority concerns in
1387 the subarea.

1388 The community also states that they want to see economic opportunities provided for youth to
1389 learn job skills. The community states that they would also like to see increased access to
1390 affordable childcare programs to support working families, support for families seeking work
1391 opportunities when English is not their first language, and support for businesses that want to be
1392 able to grow in North Highline.

1393 The business community identifies that having access to affordable professional services that
1394 can provide education, job training, mentoring, and consultation is also integral to their success.
1395 The business community wants there to be spaces to grow and expand without needing to
1396 leave North Highline. They state that they would also like to have the opportunity to buy property
1397 for their businesses, rather than continue leasing.

1398 A community survey report completed by the WCCDA in 2017 found that overall economic
1399 priorities for White Center were creating additional and higher paying jobs, providing language
1400 and job training, and providing support to small businesses. The top identified challenges were a
1401 lack of jobs and jobs that do not pay well, English language proficiency, a lack of training and
1402 childcare, and difficulties keeping a small business running. A similar survey focused on anti-
1403 displacement conducted by King County and the WCCDA in 2021 found that the majority of the
1404 business surveyed (64%) had lost customers because of displacement. More than half of the
1405 respondents felt programs supporting affordable housing would benefit both their business and
1406 their community. Almost all the respondents (86%) felt more housing in the downtown White
1407 Center area would help their businesses.

1408 Policies

1409 **NH-34** Prevent the economic and physical displacement of long-term locally owned
1410 businesses in North Highline. Encourage the development of new locally owned
1411 businesses by improving access to affordable commercial ownership and funding
1412 for expansion of operations.

1413
1414 **NH-35** Partner with community-based organizations and other agencies to provide
1415 culturally appropriate technical assistance to the North Highline small business
1416 community in areas such as commercial leasing, commercial land purchase,
1417 applying for grants and loans, and business financing and accounting.

1418
1419 **NH-36** Promote safe and healthy commercial spaces by implementing strategies,
1420 programs, and regulations to address dilapidated or unsafe properties, or
1421 potentially prevent declining conditions, so local businesses can remain in the
1422 North Highline.
1423

⁴⁸ <https://opportunityzones.hud.gov/resources/map>

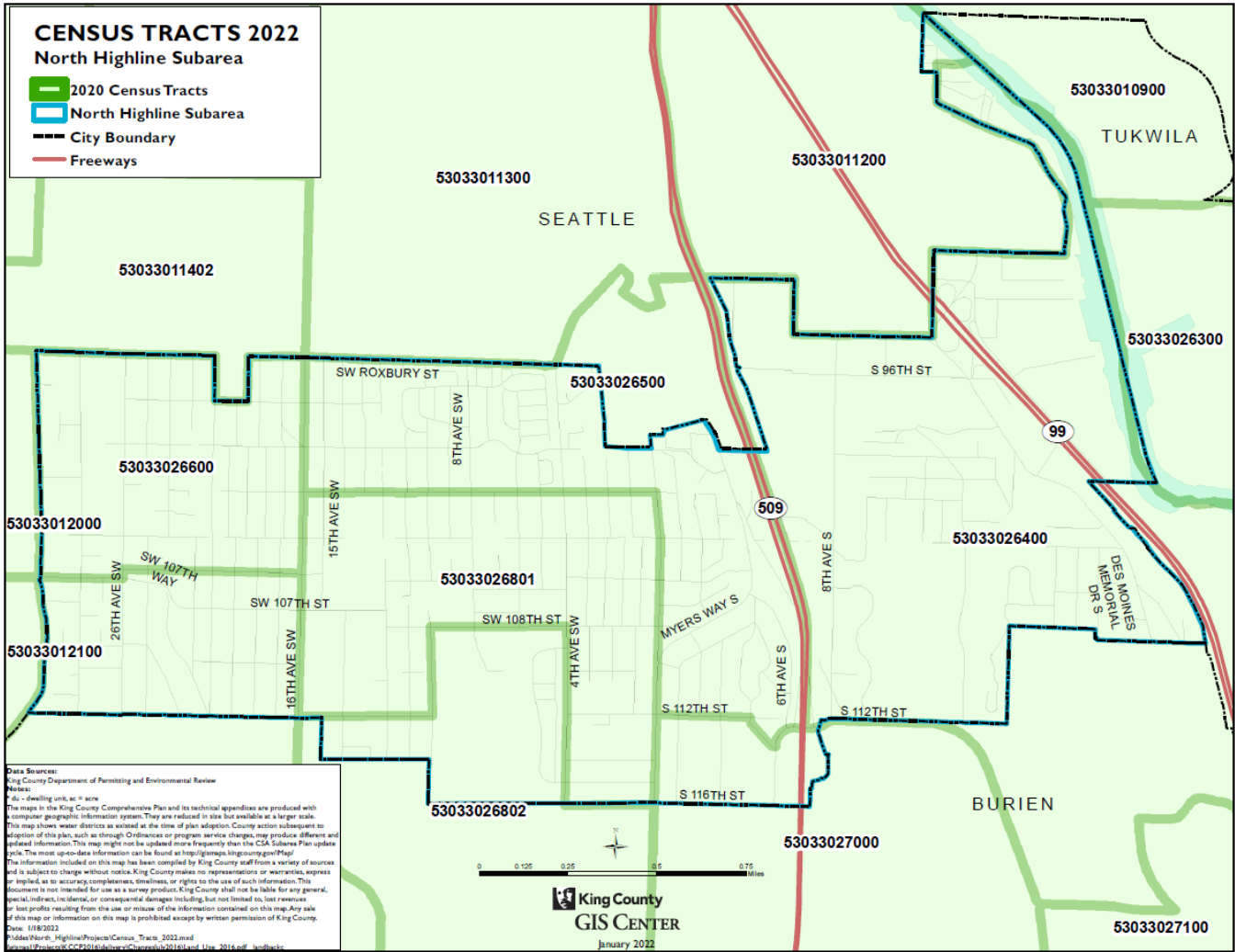
1424 **Chapter 9: Implementation**

1425

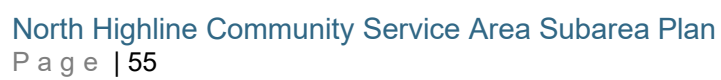
Appendix A: Supporting Maps and Tables

The subarea plan addresses a wide variety of technical topics, and the work is based on several data sources. Shown below is the data, provided in charts and maps, that supported the development of the Subarea Plan. The information in this Appendix represents point-in-time at the time the subarea plan was completed and comes from a variety of sources. The information shown will change over time.

MAP 1: NORTH HIGHLINE CENSUS TRACTS



MAP 2: NORTH HIGHLINE CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACES



1440 **TABLE 1: 2022 CURRENT USES**

Current Use	Acres	Percent of Acres
Religious Institution	20	1.1%
Commercial	116	6.5%
Industrial	132	7.46%
Mobile Home	21	1.2%
Multifamily	166	9.3%
Parks	120	6.8%
Public	4	0.2%
School	61	3.4%
Single Family	844	47.6%
Utility	62	3.5%
Vacant	135	7.6%
Easement, Tract, or Unknown	91	6.3%

1441
1442
1443 **TABLE 2: 2022 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATIONS**

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation	Acres	Percent of Acres
Commercial Business (cb)	32	1.8%
Commercial Outside of Center (co)	16	0.9%
Industrial (i)	216	12.2%
Neighborhood Business (nb)	1	0.1%
Open Space (os)	65	3.7%
Urban Residential, High (uh)	278	15.7%
Unincorporated Activity Center (ac)	120	6.8%
Urban Residential, Medium (um)	1015	57.2%

1444
1445
1446 **TABLE 3: 2022 ZONING CLASSIFICATIONS**

Zoning	Acres	Percent of Acres
Community Business (CB)	100	5.8%
Industrial (I)	224	12.9%
Neighborhood Business (NB)	2	0.1%
Regional Business (RB)	15	0.9%
Office (O)	2	0.1%
Residential, 4 dwelling units per acre (R-4)	47	2.7%
Residential, 6 dwelling units per acre (R-6)	980	56.7%
Residential, 8 dwelling units per acre (R-8)	47	2.7%

Zoning	Acres	Percent of Acres
Residential, 12 dwelling units per acre (R-12)	38	2.2%
Residential, 18 dwelling units per acre (R-18)	169	9.8%
Residential, 24 dwelling units per acre (R-24)	65	3.7%
Residential, 48 dwelling units per acre (R-48)	40	2.3%

FIGURE 1: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY AREA (2020 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS) 5-YEAR)

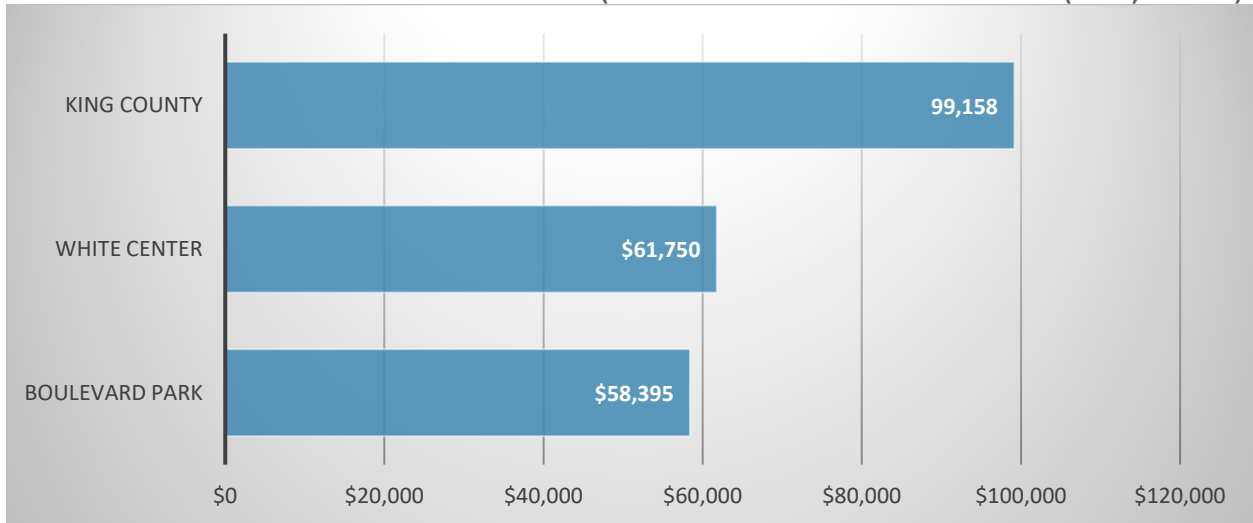


FIGURE 2: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND TENURE (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, CHAS, 2018)

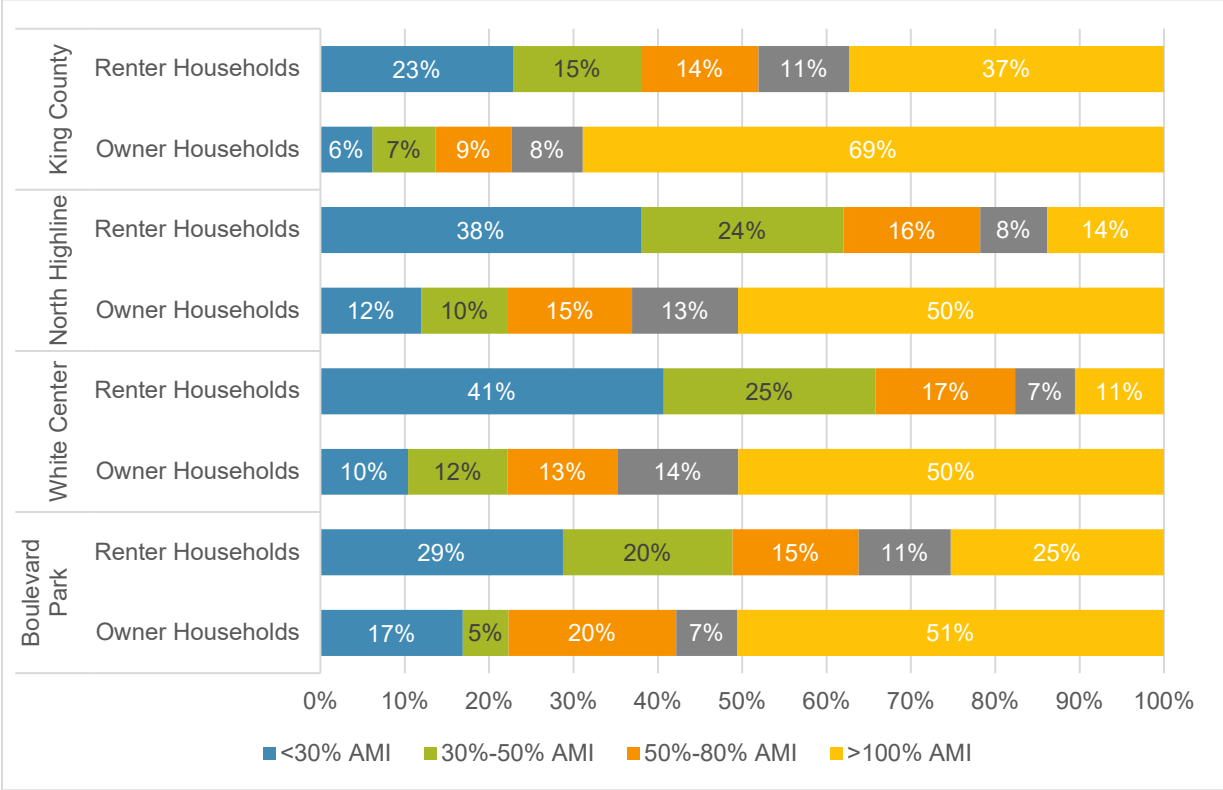
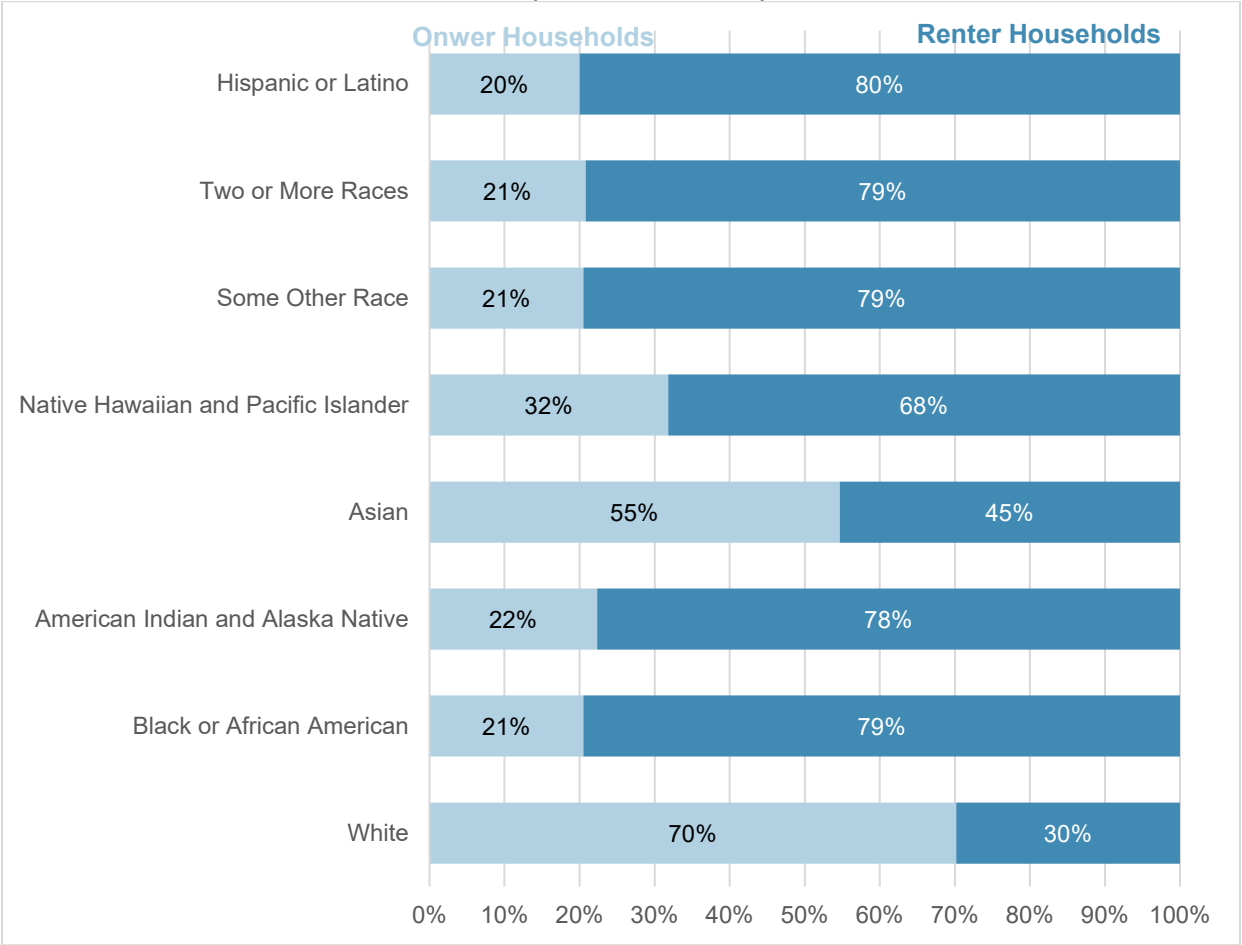
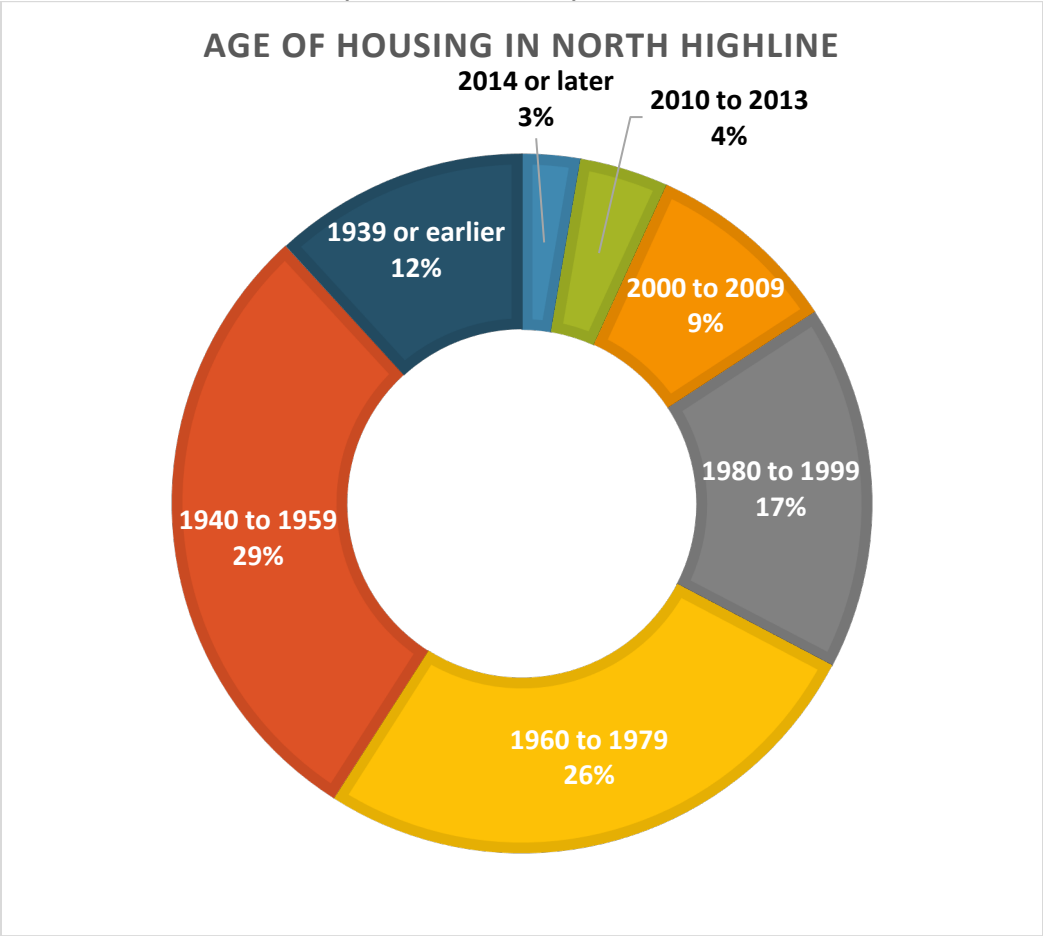


FIGURE 3: TENURE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)

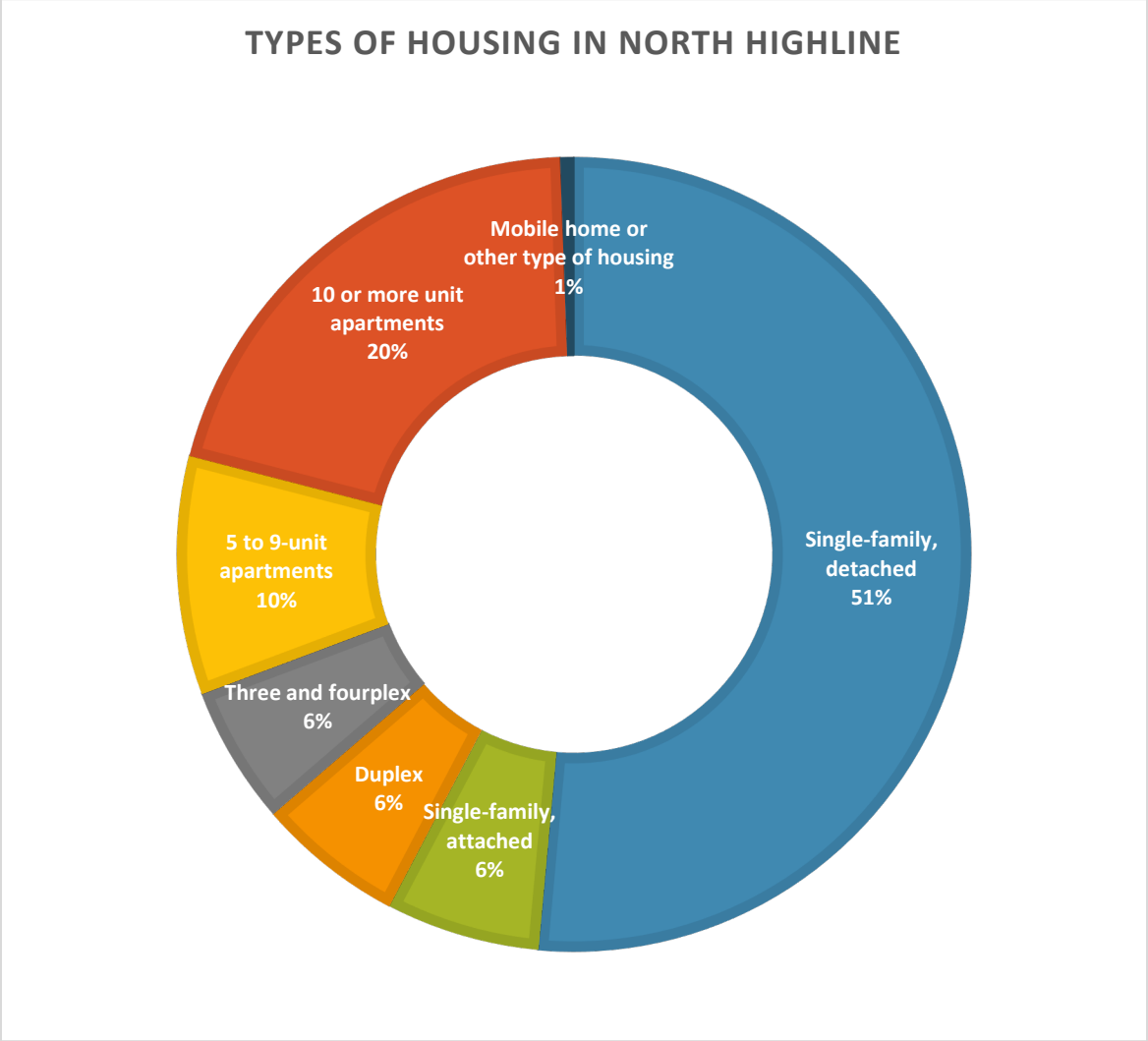


1460 **FIGURE 4: AGE OF HOUSING (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)**



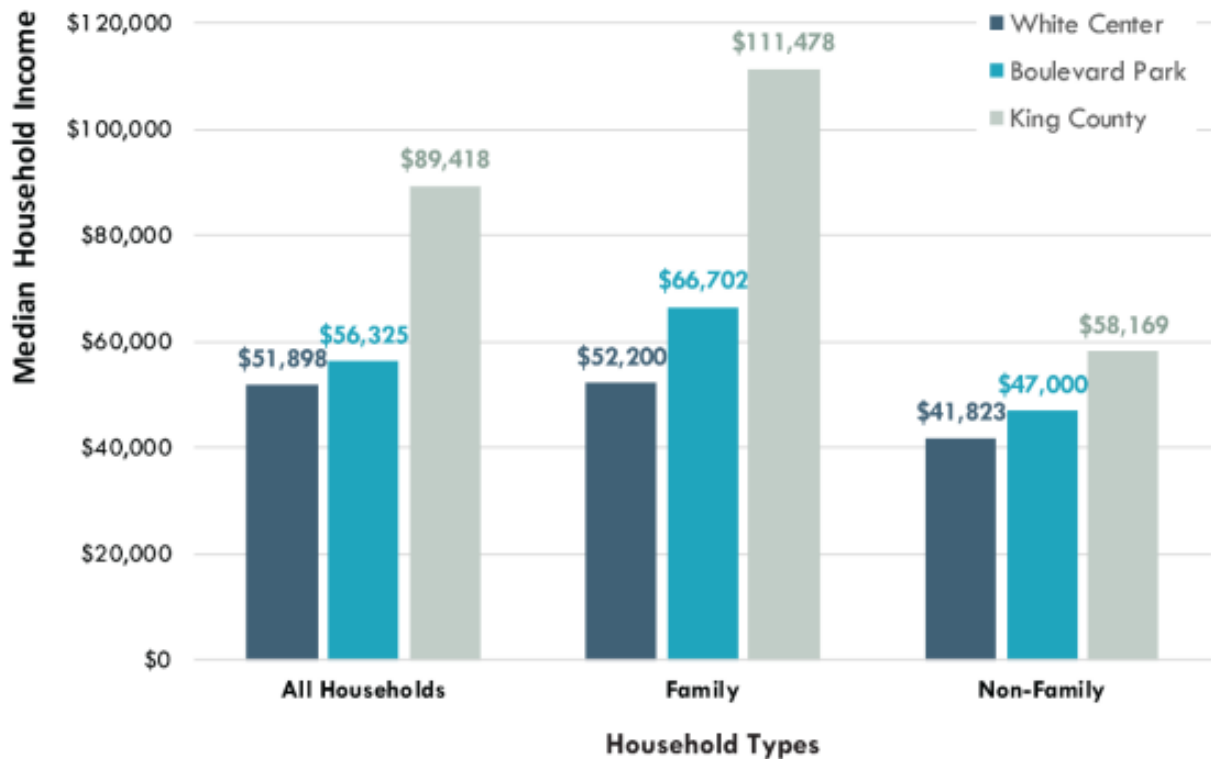
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1463 **FIGURE 5: TYPE OF HOUSING (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)**



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1469 FIGURE 6: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, NORTH HIGHLINE 2018



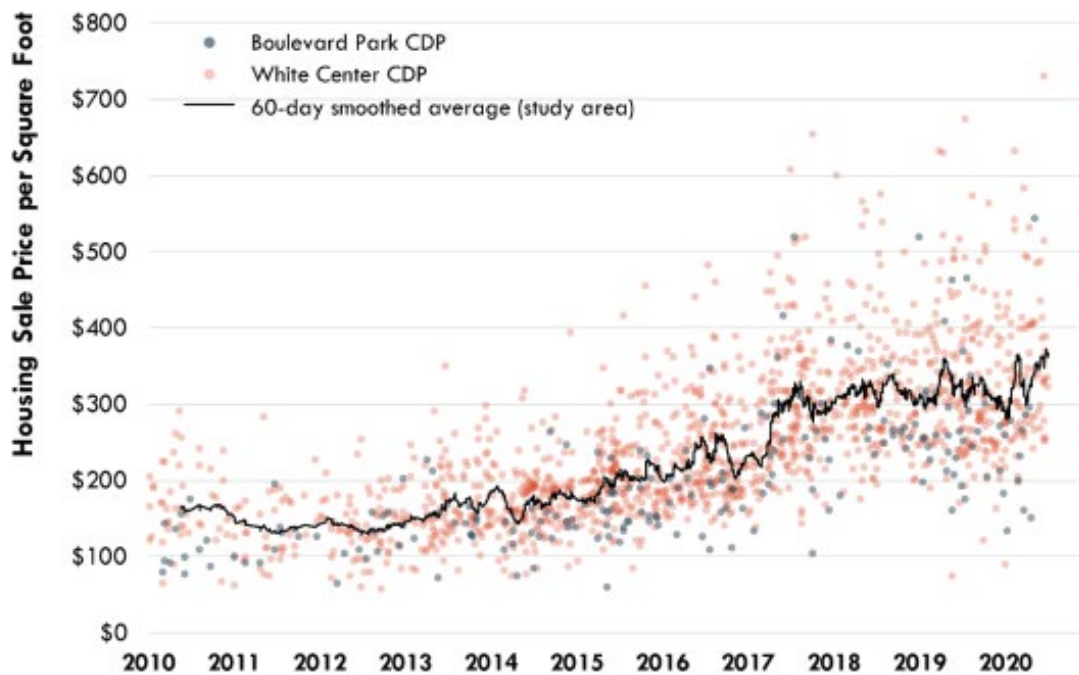
Source: BERK, 2020; US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2018.

1470
1471
1472 TABLE 4: NORTH HIGHLINE MANAGED AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS

Property	Address	Income-restricted units	Population served	Max AMI
Sixth Place	9800 8th Avenue SW	24	50% AMI, 60 % AMI	60% AMI
Unity Village of White Center	1318 SW 100th Street	30	30% AMI, 60 % AMI	60% AMI
Park Lake Homes II-Zephyr	11464 4th Place SW	25	50% AMI, 60 % AMI	60% AMI
Providence Joseph House	11215 5th Avenue SW	64	50% AMI, 60 % AMI	60% AMI
Eastbridge	9963 3rd Lane SW	90	60% AMI	60% AMI
Salmon Creek	9800 8th Avenue SW	87	30% AMI, 60% AMI	60% AMI
Seola Crossing II	9800 8th Avenue SW	104	30% AMI, 60% AMI	60 % AMI
Nia Apartments	9935 8th Avenue SW	81	30% AMI, 60% AMI	60% AMI
Seola Crossing I	9800 8th Avenue SW	81	30% AMI, 60% AMI	60% AMI
Fairwind	411 SW 110th Lane	86	30% AMI, 50% AMI, 60% AMI	60% AMI
Southside by Vintage	11241 1st Avenue S	297	60% AMI	60% AMI
Coronado Springs Apartments	1400 SW 107th Street	328	50% AMI, 60% AMI	60% AMI

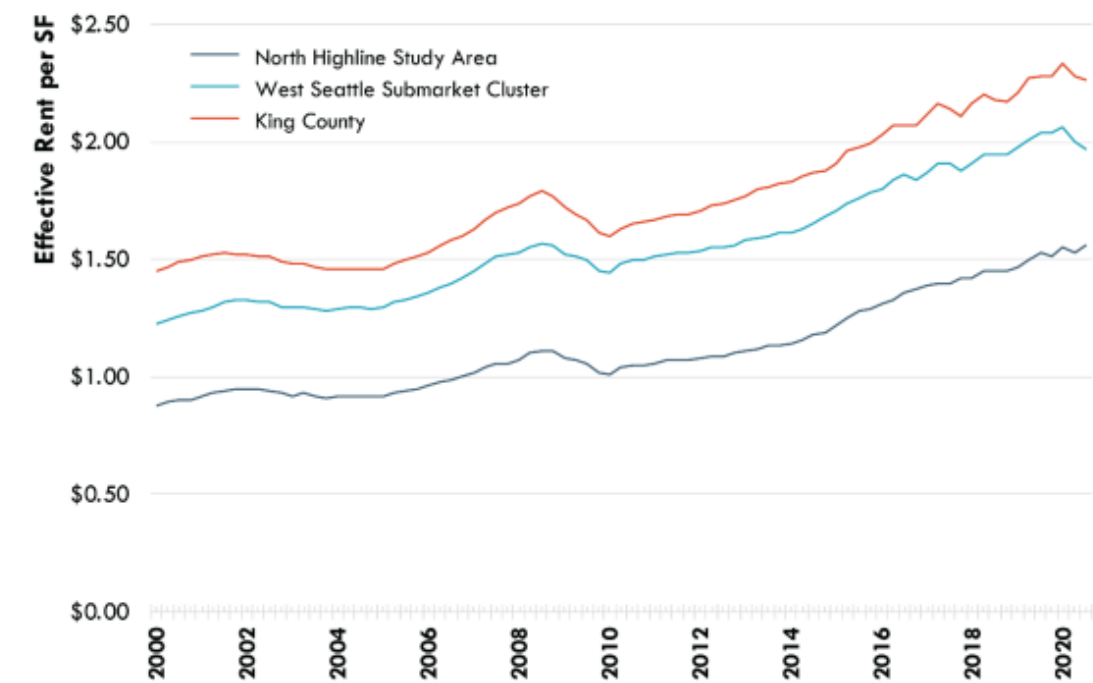
Property	Address	Income-restricted units	Population served	Max AMI
Beverly Park Group Home	150 SW 114TH Street	10	No data on AMI	No data on AMI
Lakewood Apartments	1500 SW 112th Street	11	No data on AMI	No data on AMI
King County Housing Authority Homeownership Unit	[Intentionally left blank]	1	80% AMI	80% AMI
Fairway House	1728 S 104th Street	4	30% AMI	30% AMI

FIGURE 7: SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING SALE PRICE PER SQUARE FOOT, NORTH HIGHLINE



Source: BERK, 2020; King County Assessor, 2020.

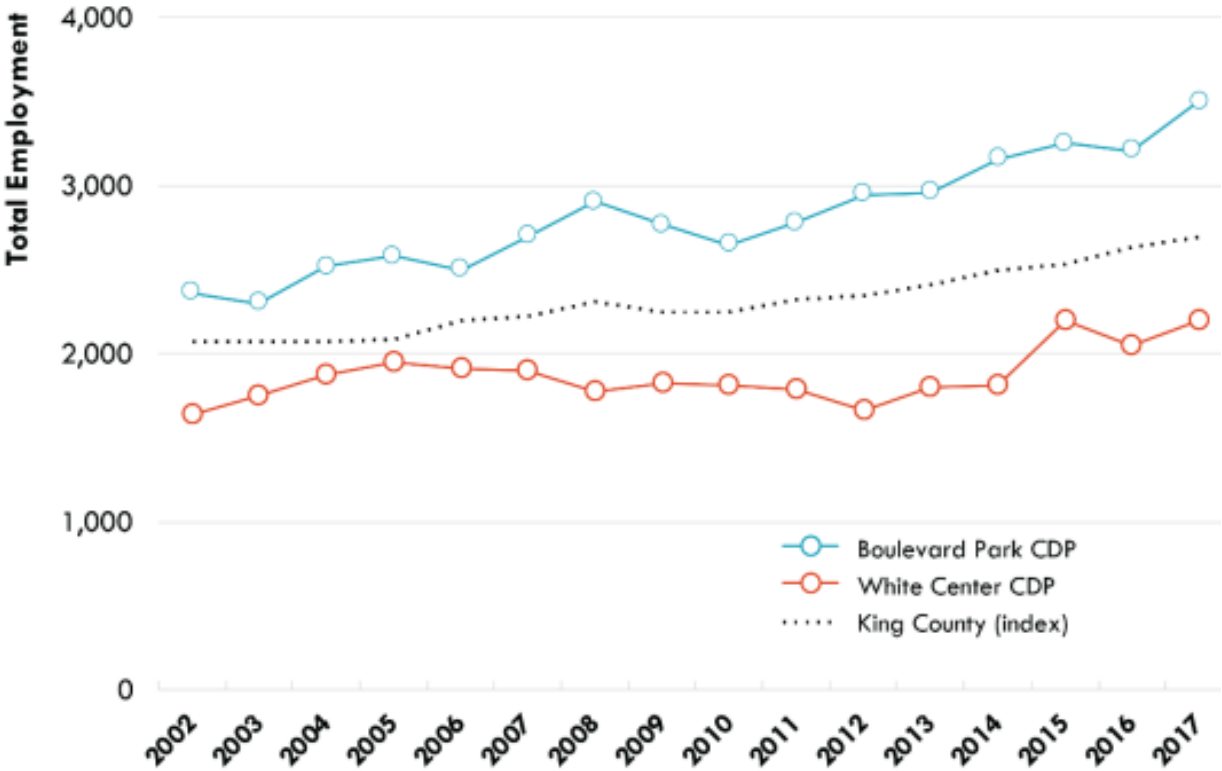
1477 **FIGURE 8: AVERAGE RENTAL RATES PER SQUARE FOOT, NORTH HIGHLINE**



Source: BERK, 2020; CoStar, 2020.

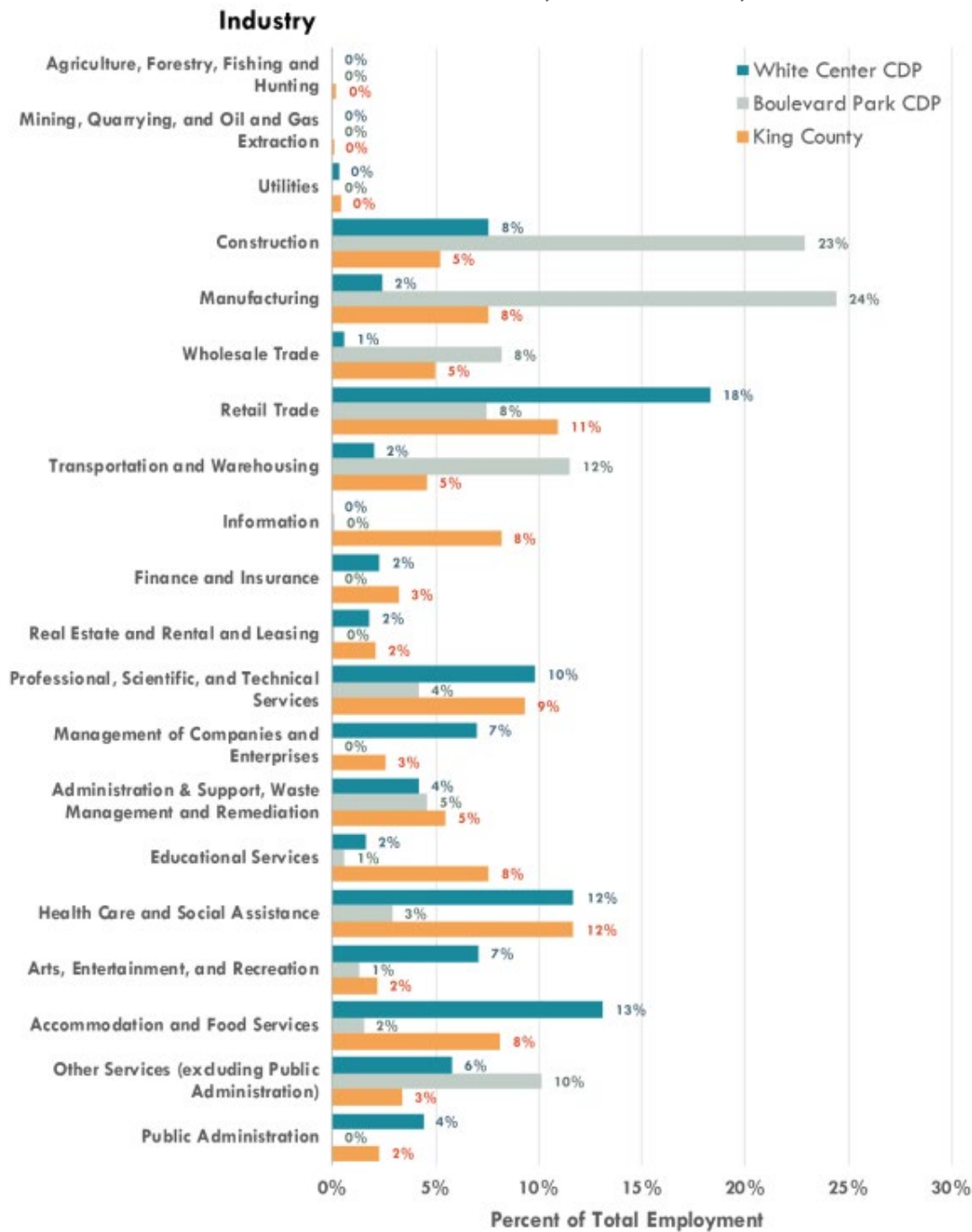
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1480 FIGURE 9: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH HIGHLINE, 2002-2017



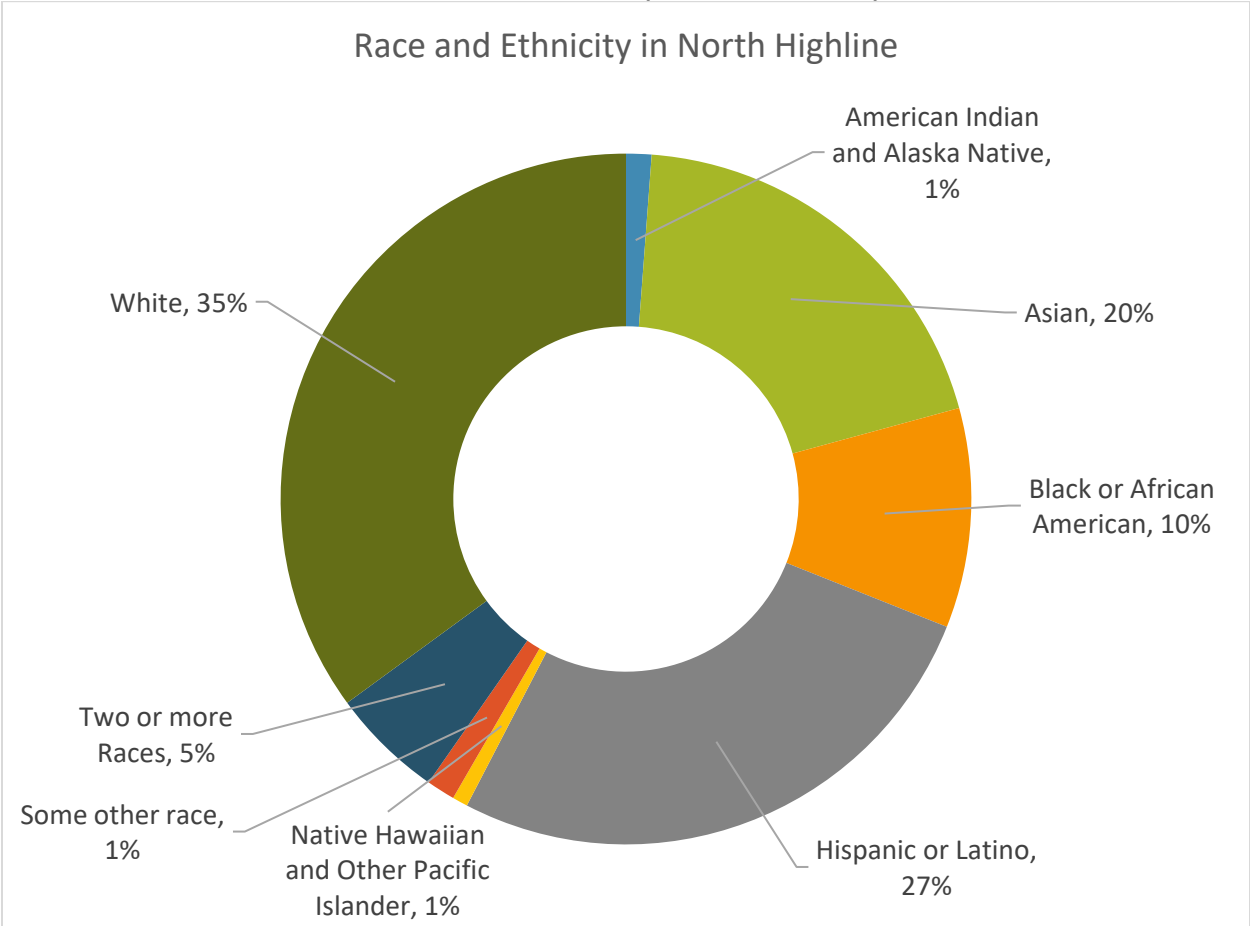
Source: BERK, 2020; US Census OTM, 2020.

1483 **FIGURE 10: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY NAICS SECTOR, NORTH HIGHLINE, 2017**



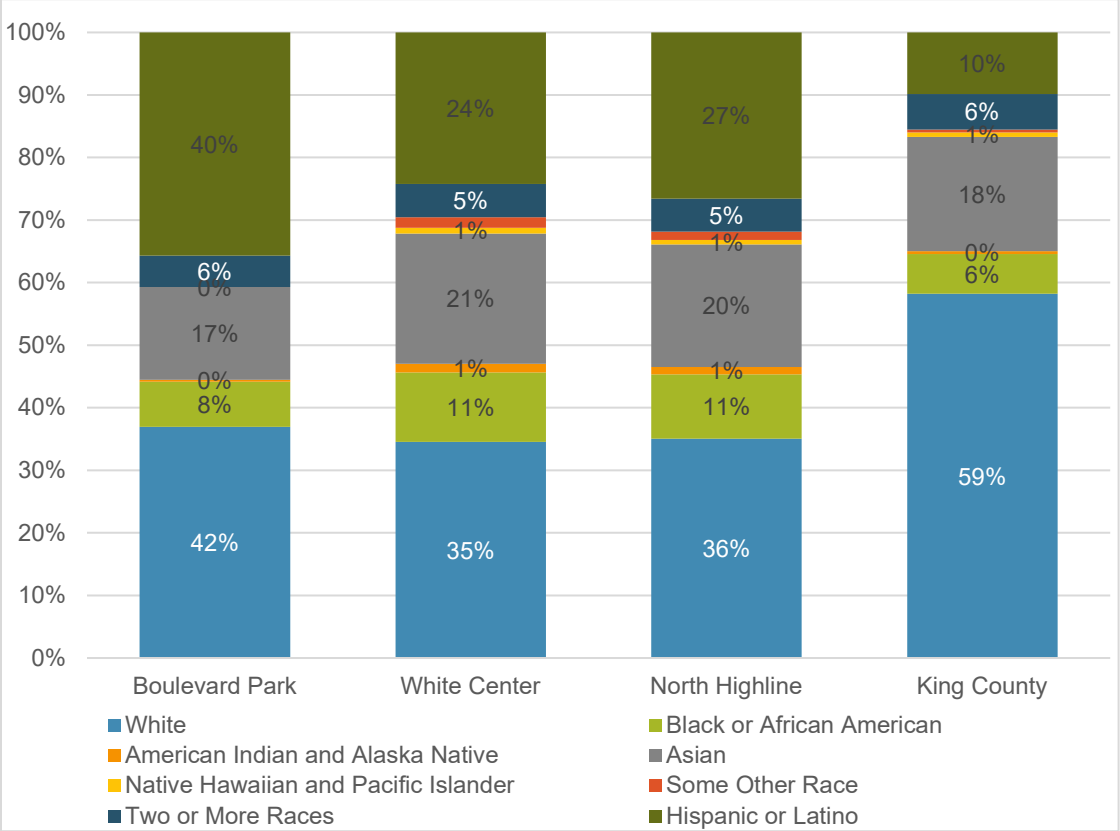
1484 *Source: BERK, 2020; US Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), 2017.*

1485 **FIGURE 11: RACE AND ETHNICITY IN NORTH HIGHLINE (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)**



1486
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1489 **FIGURE 12: RACE AND ETHNICITY BY AREA (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)**



1490
1491
1492 **FIGURE 13: BIRTHPLACE (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)**

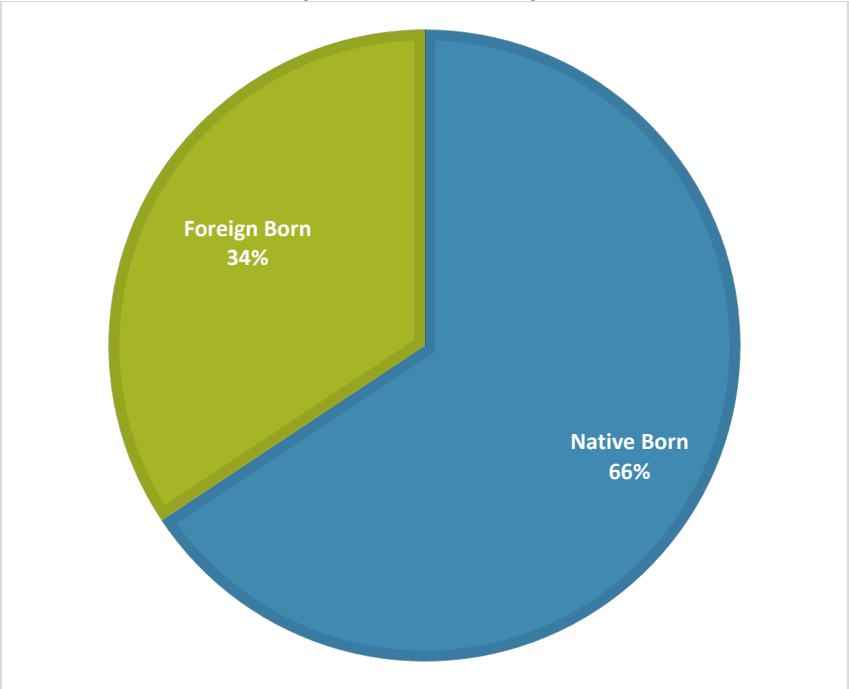


FIGURE 14: ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)

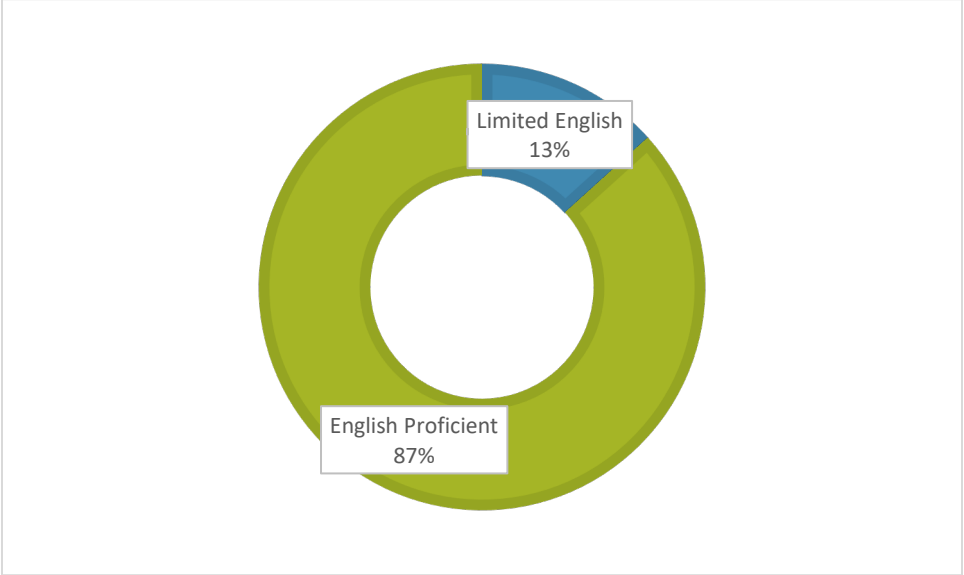


FIGURE 15: HOME OWNERSHIP BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)

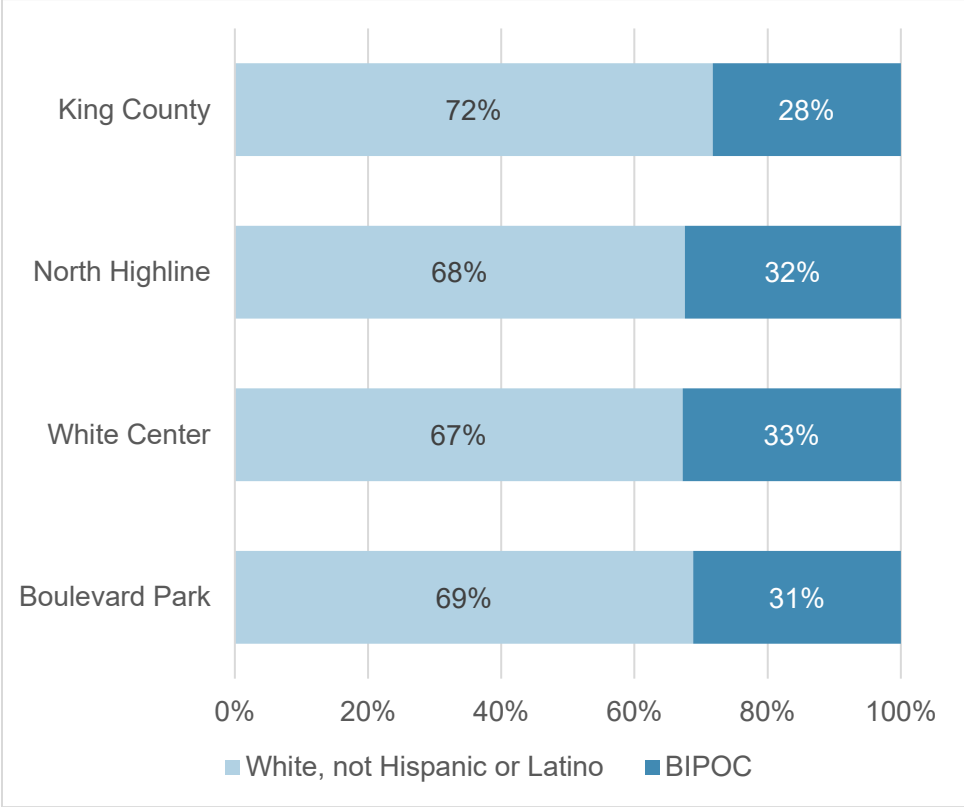


FIGURE 16: NORTH HIGHLINE RENTING VS OWNERSHIP PERCENTAGES BY RACE/ETHNICITY (2019 ACS 5-YEAR)

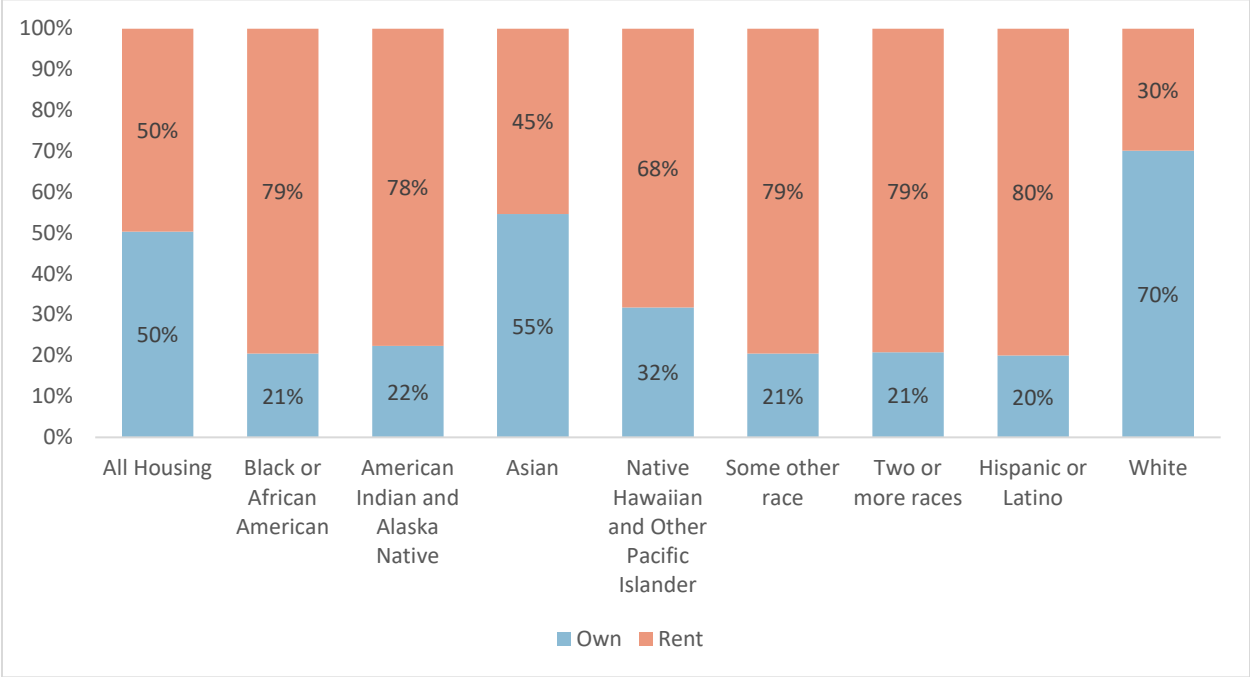
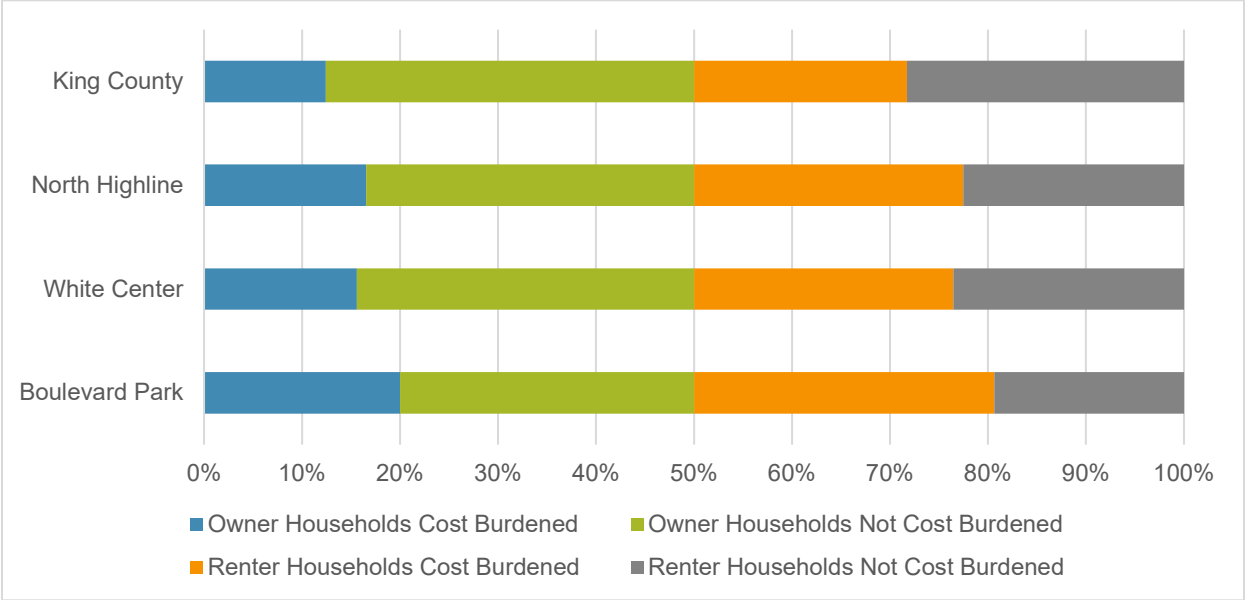
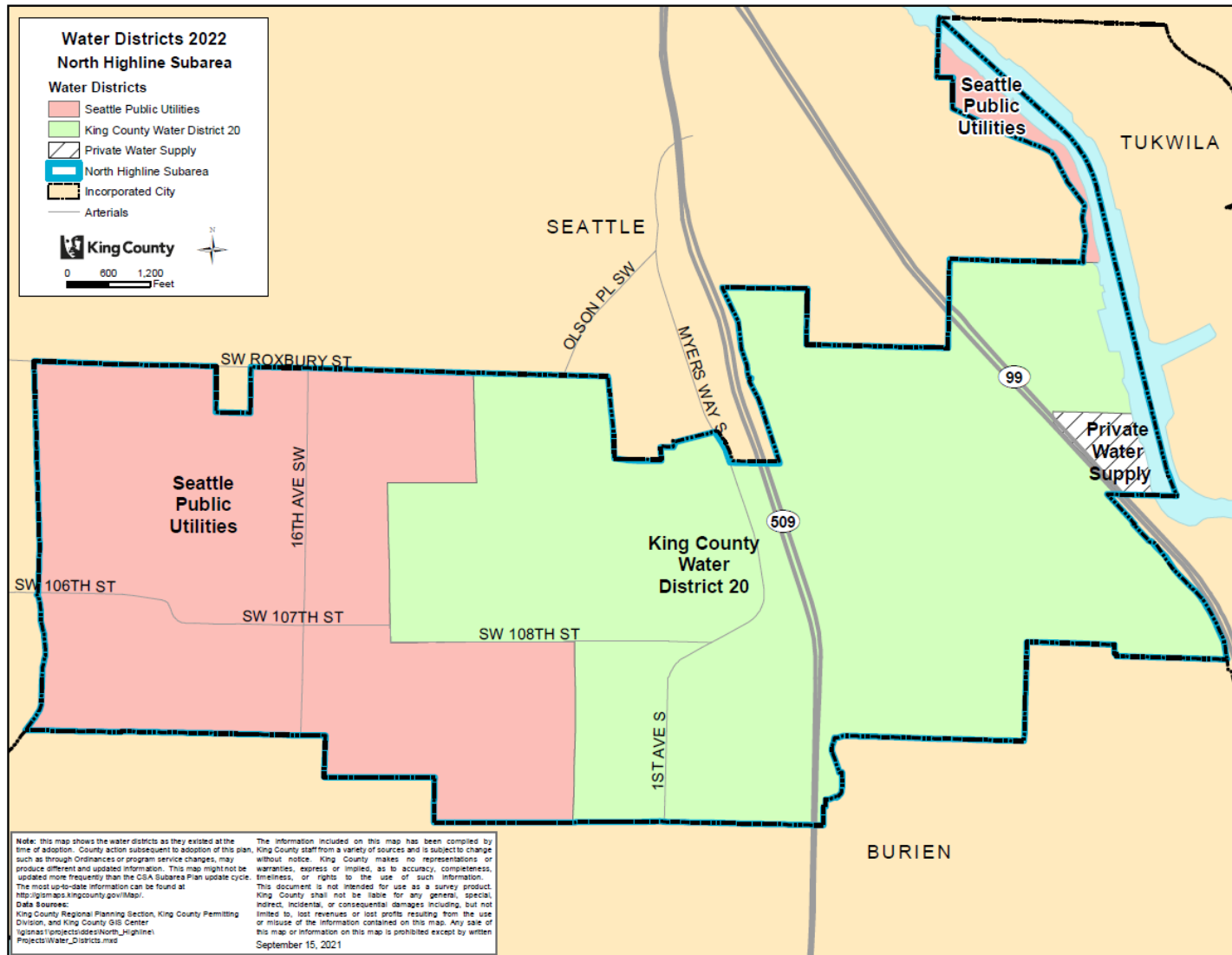


FIGURE 17: COST BURDEN BY HOUSEHOLD (2020 ACS 5-YEAR)

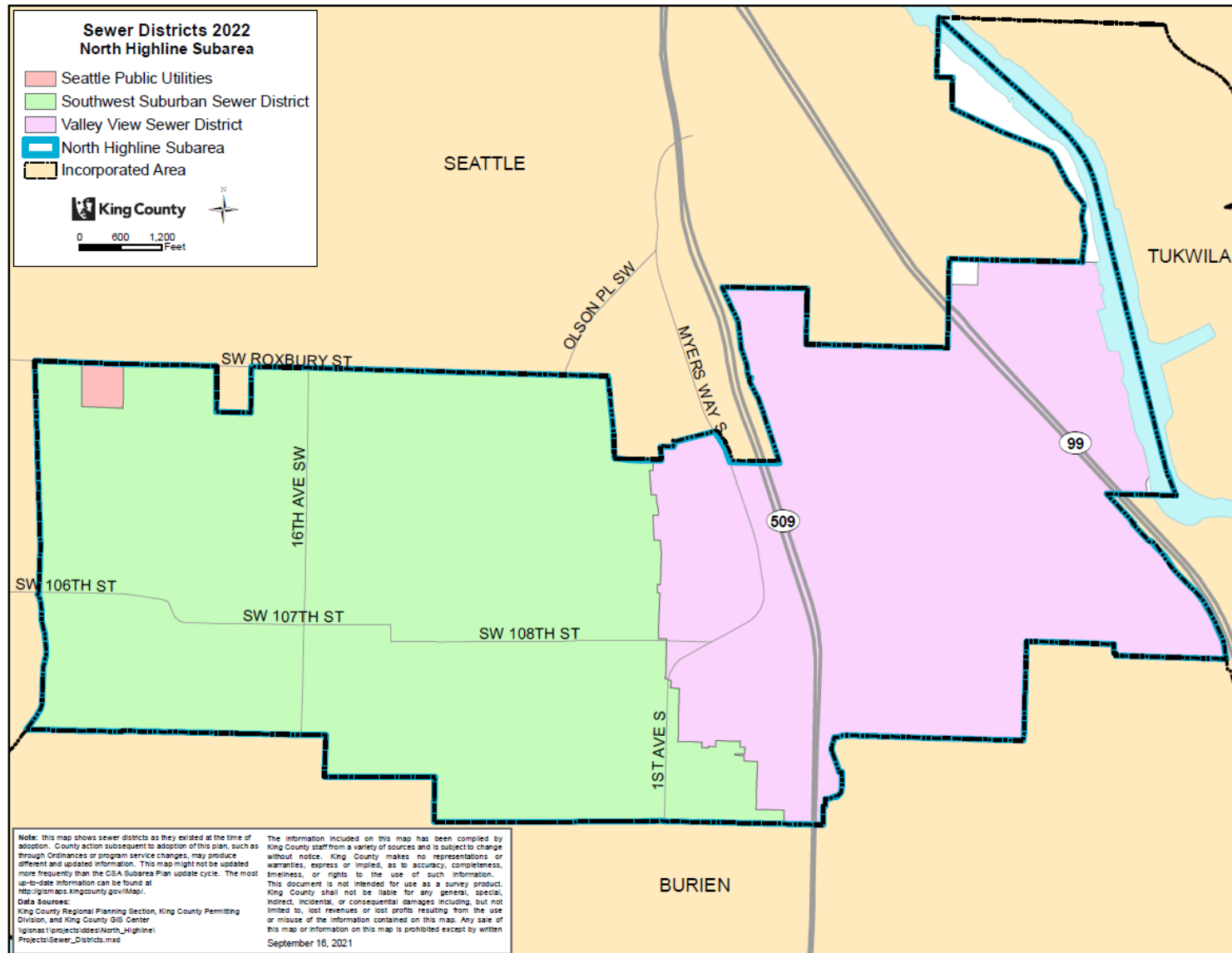


1510 **MAP 3: NORTH HIGHLINE WATER SERVICE PROVIDERS**



1511

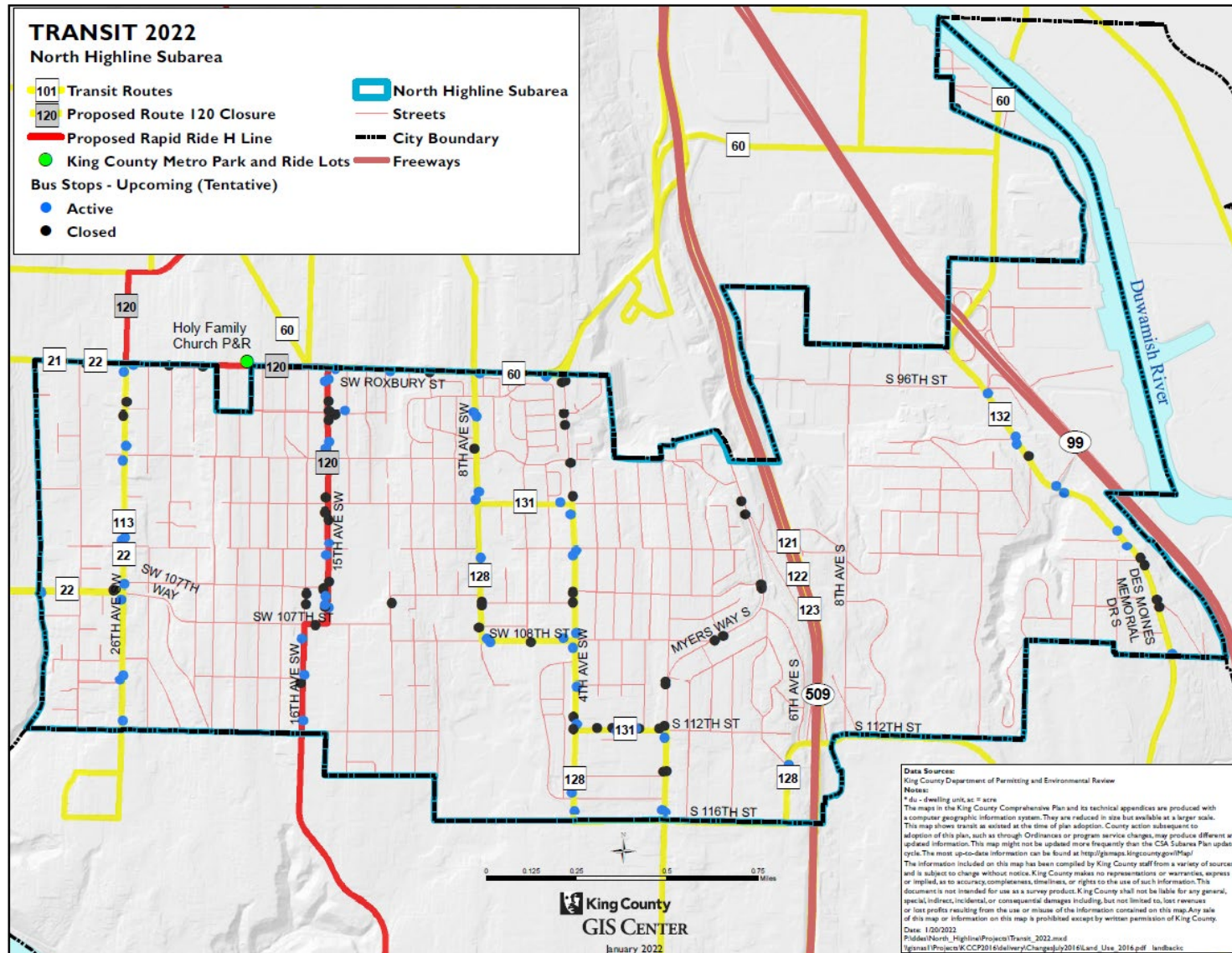
1512 **MAP 4: NORTH HIGHLINE SEWER PROVIDERS**

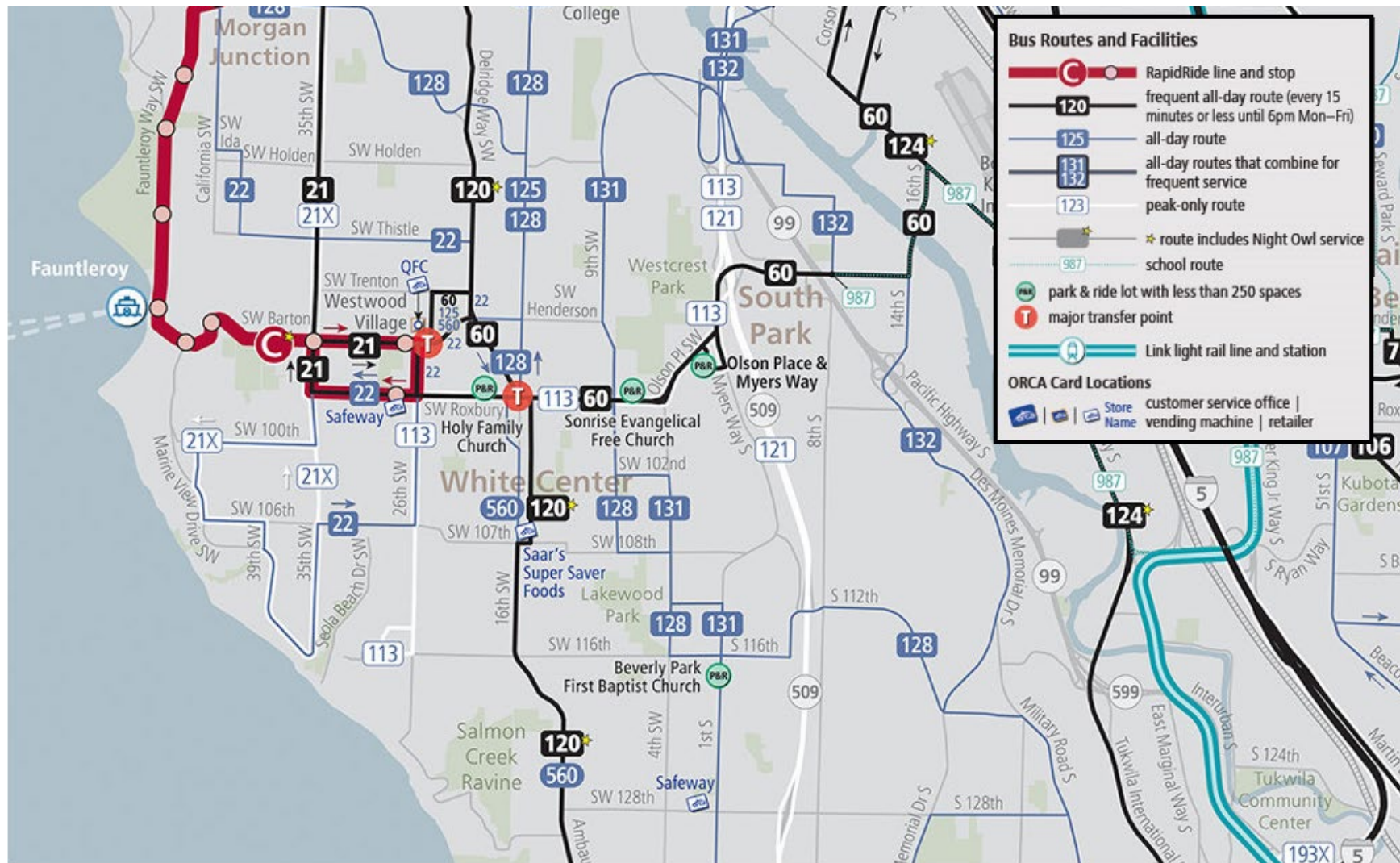


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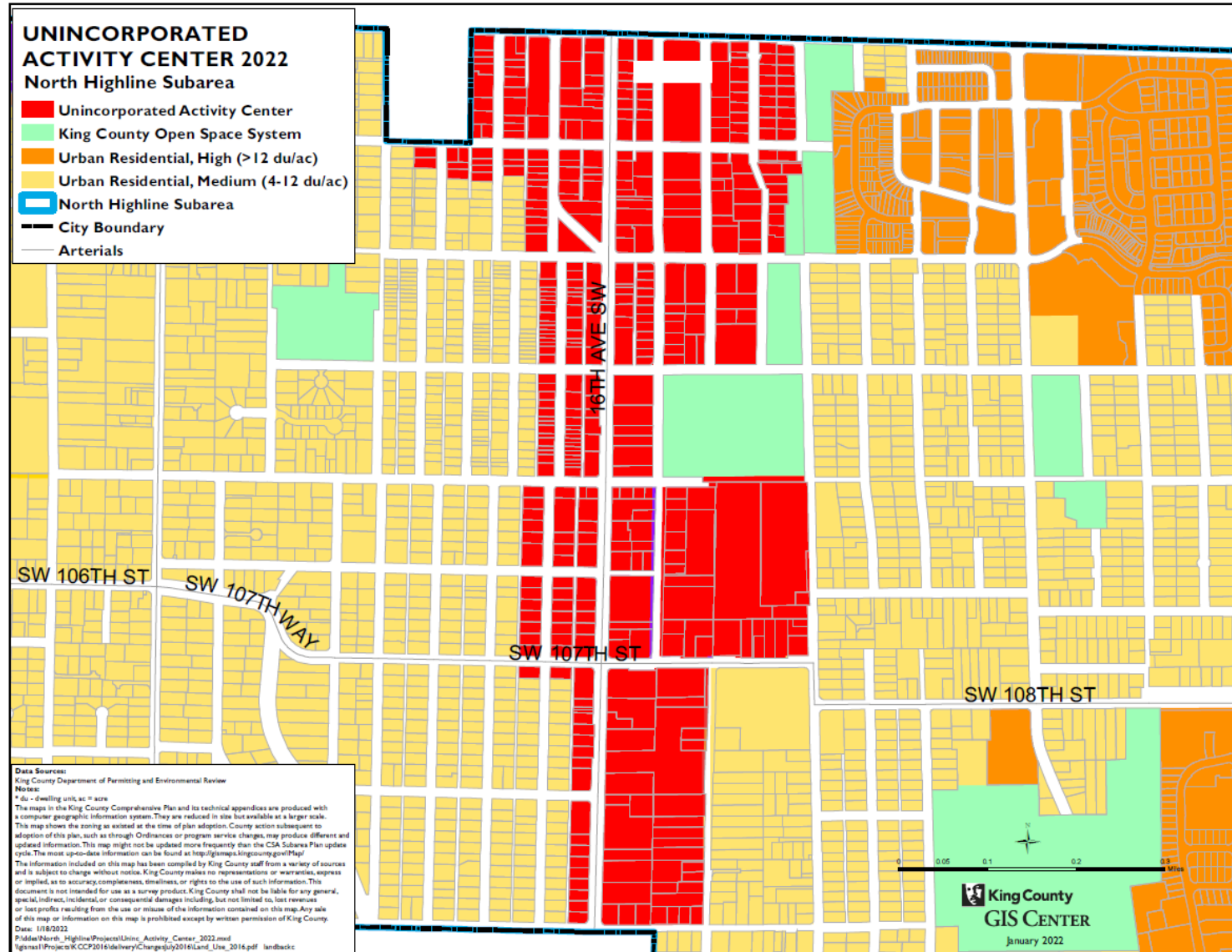
1516 MAP 6: NORTH HIGHLINE TRANSIT SERVICE



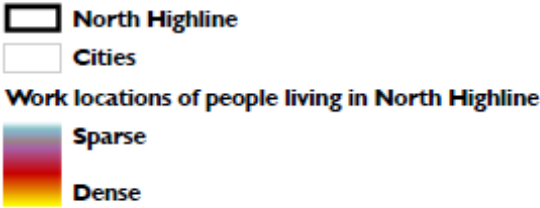
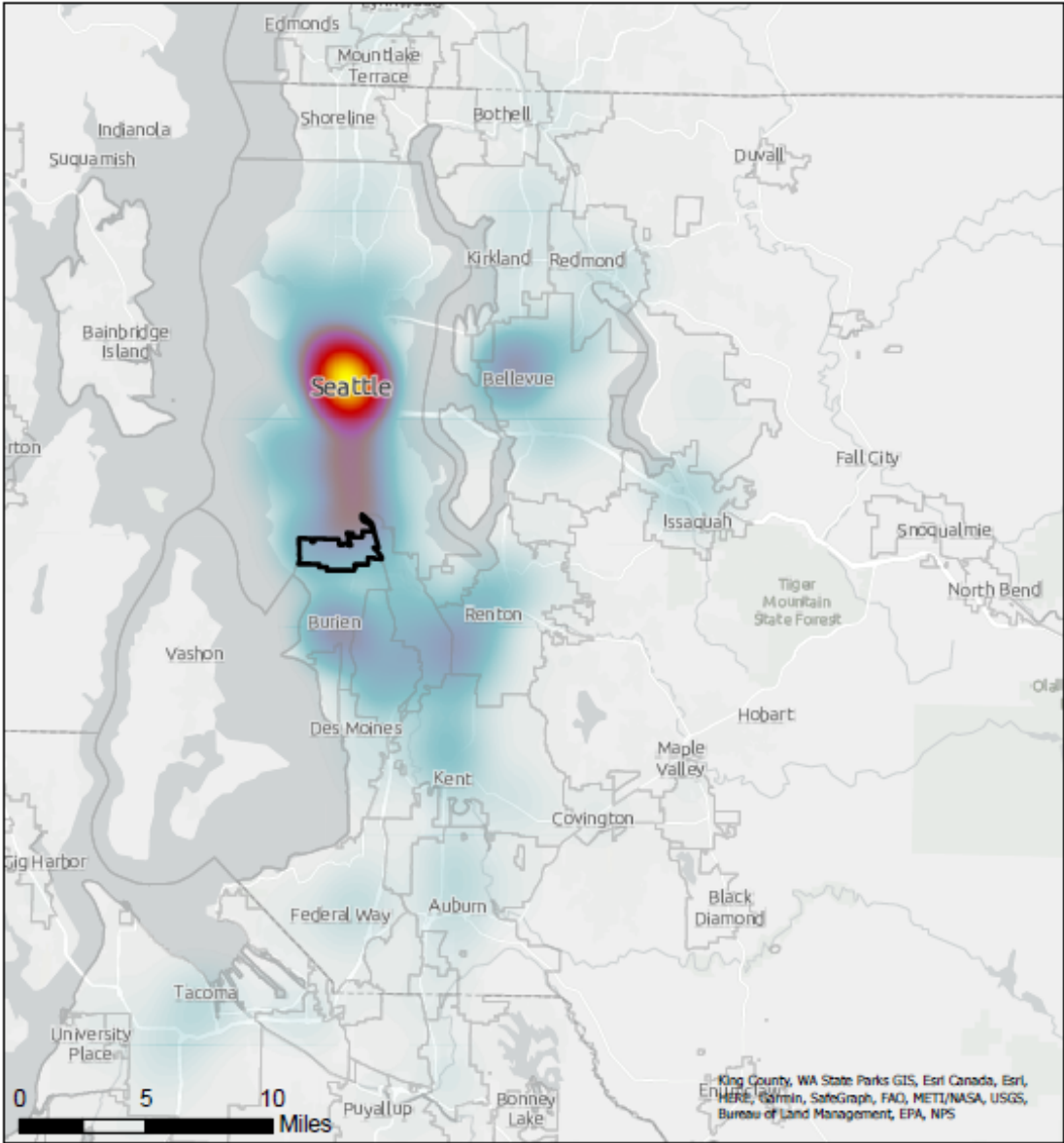


1518

1519 MAP 7: WHITE CENTER UNINCORPORATED ACTIVITY CENTER



1521 MAP 8: COMMUTING PATTERNS OF NORTH HIGHLINE RESIDENTS



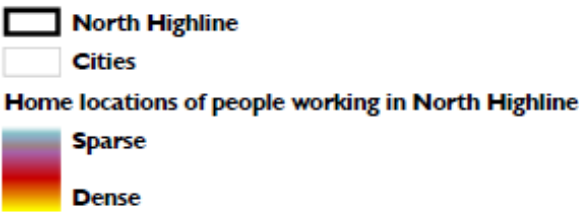
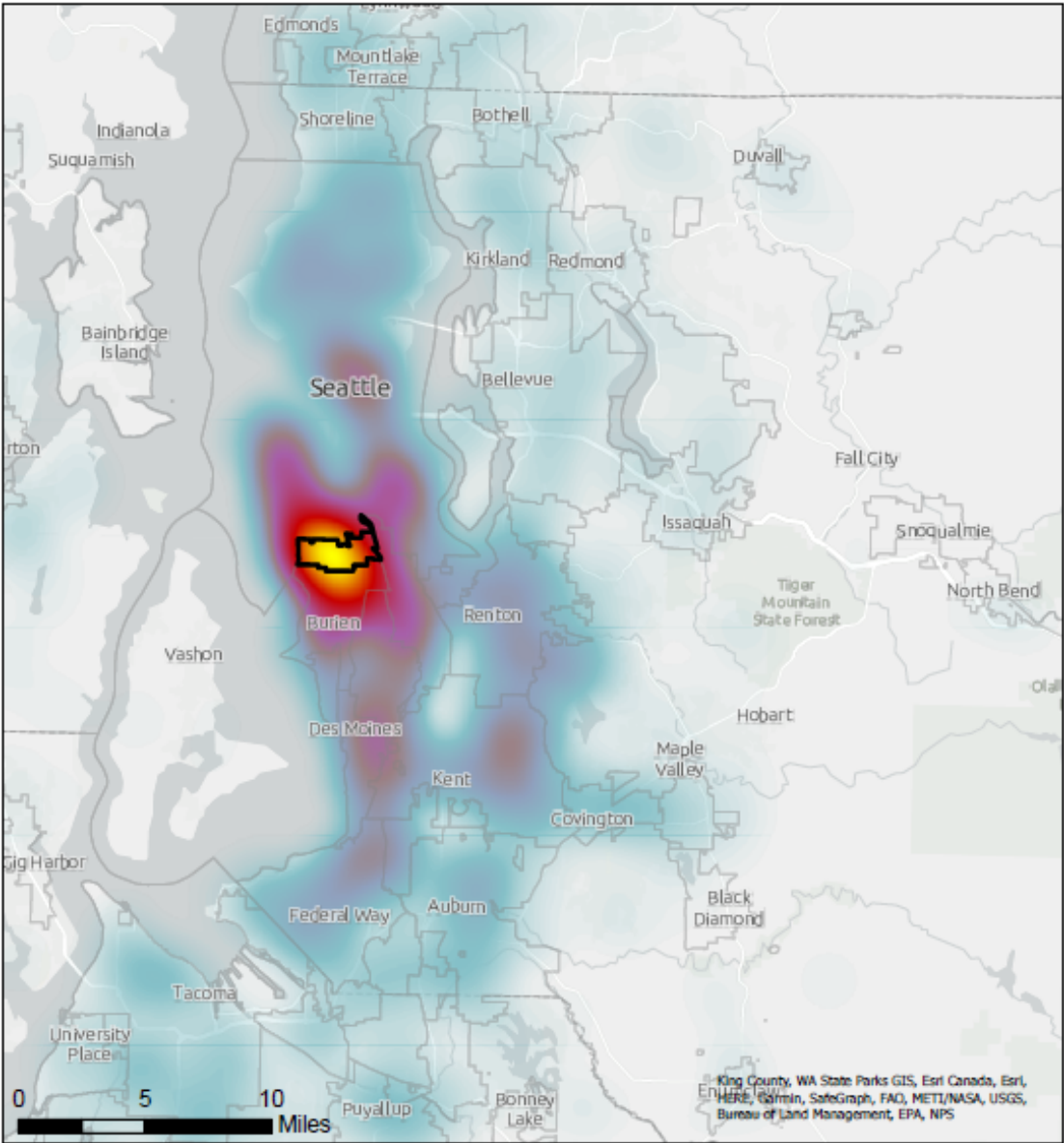
Top Work Locations for Residents	
City	% of Residents
Seattle	46.4%
Bellevue	6.3%
Renton	4.4%
Tukwila	4.3%
Burien	4.3%
Kent	4.0%

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Date: 1/12/2022

Folder\\Gis\\Work\\Vast_Hill_GIA\\Projects\\commuting_patterns_2019\\kinrw_northline_commuting\\commuting_patterns_2019_CLA\\work\\landback

1523 MAP 9: COMMUTING PATTERNS OF NORTH HIGHLINE WORKERS



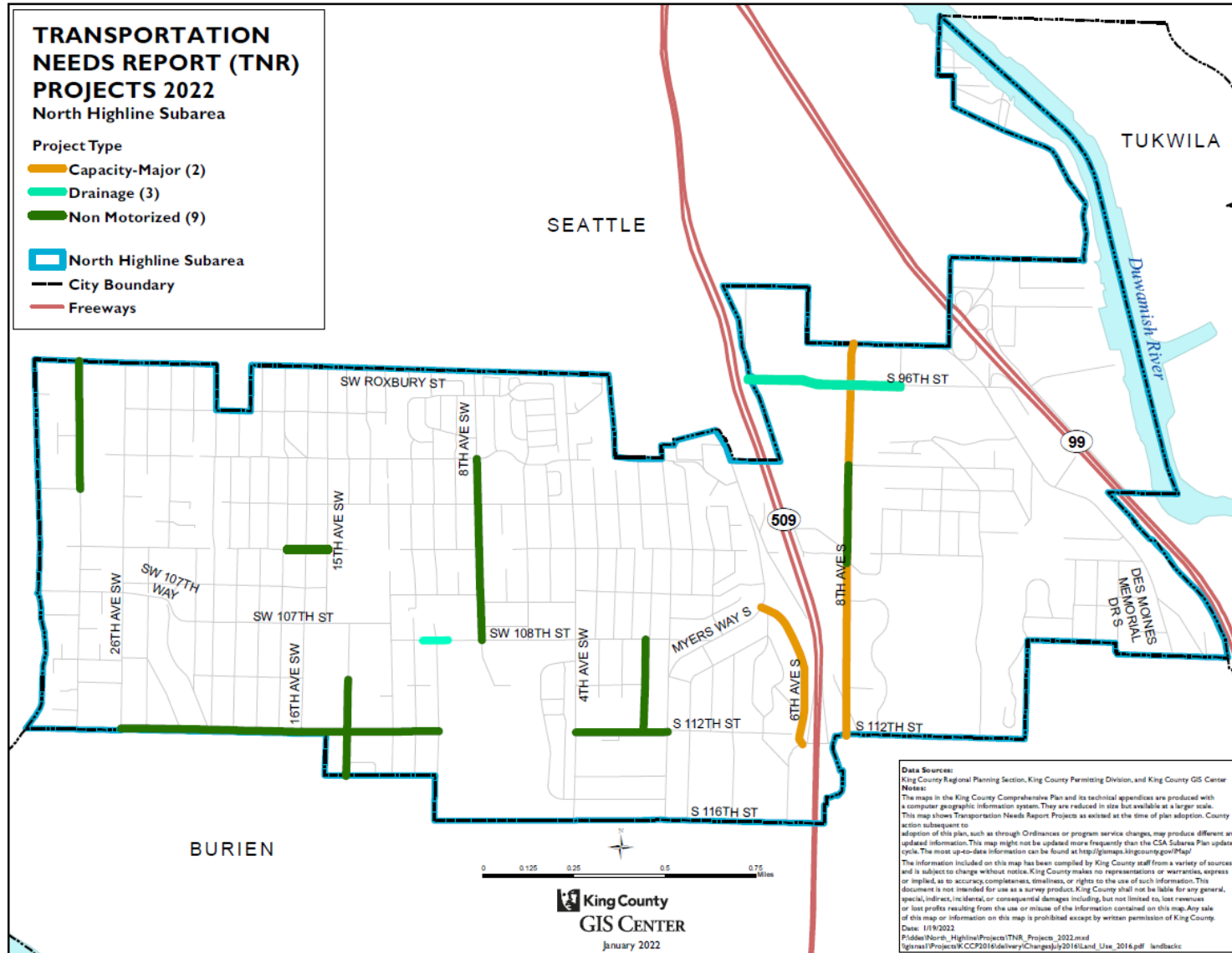
Top Home Locations for Workers	
City	% of Workers
Seattle	19.5%
Burien	6.9%
Kent	5.1%
White Center	3.7%
Federal Way	3.4%
Renton	3.4%

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Date: 1/12/2022

Project:GIS\Map_Hill_GA\Projects\commuting_patterns_2019\North_highline_commuting_patterns_2019_CLA\on : landscape

1525 **MAP 10: TRANSPORTATION NEED REPORT PROJECTS**





Appendix B: Subarea Plan Monitoring

The *Comprehensive Plan* and the King County Code state that subarea plans shall establish performance metrics and monitoring for the implementation of the subarea plan.^{49,50}

To achieve this, a set of 5 quantitative metrics will be tracked that apply to all urban unincorporated areas, with these being the same measures that are tracked for the *Comprehensive Plan*. These will allow comparison with other urban unincorporated areas of King County. In addition, 5 qualitative measures will be tracked that are specific to North Highline and are drawn from the community's vision and priorities, and the policies in the Subarea Plan.

The purpose of the metrics and measures are to monitor implementation of the North Highline Subarea Plan and inform future Subarea Plan updates, by addressing issues that are within the scope of the Subarea Plan and are consistent with the *Comprehensive Plan's* performance measures.

These measures will be tracked to show change over time. Whenever possible, they will be disaggregated by race and ethnicity to measure how conditions may vary for different communities.

Standardized Urban Unincorporated Quantitative Performance Metrics:

In order to be consistent with and help implement the Comprehensive Plan, the following metrics from the Comprehensive Plan's Performance Measures program will be tracked at the subarea level to provide a numeric based snapshot, tracked over time, of performance of the Subarea Plan.

- **Development occurs in areas planned for growth:** Number of jobs and businesses, population, and housing units by type
- **The economy is strong and diverse:** Jobs by sector
- **Housing is affordable to residents at all income levels:** Percent of households paying more than 30% and 50% of income for housing costs
- **Residents have access to transit:** Proximity of housing units by type and jobs to transit stops
- **Residents have access to parks and open space:** Proximity to parks and open spaces

North Highline-Specific Qualitative Implementation Measures:

To supplement the data metrics, the following qualitative measures will be tracked to describe activities and progress made towards implementing community priorities in the Subarea Plan.

- **Protect and increase availability of affordable housing:** Reporting by the Department of Community and Human Services

⁴⁹ [2020 Comprehensive Plan](#), Policy CP-100, Ordinance 19146

⁵⁰ King County Code 2.16.055.B.2.c

- 1565 • **Increase access to opportunities and amenities:** Reporting by the Department of
1566 Local Services
- 1567 • **Increase in active transportation infrastructure:** Reporting by the Department of
1568 Local Services
- 1569 • **Reduce the risk of residential, economic and cultural displacement:** Reporting by
1570 the Department of Community and Human Services and Department of Local Services
- 1571 • **Protect the vibrant small business community:** Reporting by the Department of Local
1572 Services

1573 Using the performance metrics and the implementation measures, the County will work with the
1574 community to help ensure that the vision in the Subarea Plan is being realized and will report on
1575 progress at least every 2 years.

Appendix C: Equity Impact Review

The King County Strategic Plan presents a vision for “King County where all people have equitable opportunities to thrive.” This vision is consistent with and furthered by the 2016-2022 Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) Strategic Plan that contains four strategies to advance equity and social justice that include investing:

- Upstream and where the needs are greatest
- In community partnerships
- In employees

And with accountable and transparent leadership.

The equity and social justice shared values that guide and shape our work included commit us to being:

- Inclusive and collaborative
- Diverse and people focused
- Responsive and adaptive
- Transparent and accountable
- Racially just
- Focused upstream and where the needs are greatest.

It is within this framework that the North Highline Community Service Area Subarea Plan (Subarea Plan) was developed and will be implemented. Furthermore, this analysis of equity impacts seeks to identify, evaluate, and communicate potential impacts – both positive and negative – associated with the development and implementation of the Subarea Plan. This analysis generally follows the process King County Office of Equity and Social Justice Equity Impact Review Tool.

Introduction

This equity impact review strives to rigorously and holistically summarize the process by which the Subarea Plan was developed and how it might affect the residents of North Highline. It relies on King County’s Equity Impact Review Process⁵¹ by considering the following equity frameworks:

- **Distributional Equity:** Fair and just distribution of benefits and burdens to all parties
- **Process Equity:** Inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input
- **Cross-generational Equity:** Consideration of effects of current actions on future generations

⁵¹ Ordinance 16948

1608 Following the Equity Impact Review framework established by the King County Office of Equity
1609 and Social Justice, this Equity Impact Review is organized into 5 phases of analysis, as follows:

- 1610 • Phase 1: Scope. Identify who will be affected
- 1611 • Phase 2: Assess equity and community context
- 1612 • Phase 3: Analysis and decision process
- 1613 • Phase 4: Implementation. Staying connected with the community
- 1614 • Phase 5: Ongoing Learning. Listening, learning, and adjusting with the community

1615 What is the North Highline Subarea Plan?

1616 The North Highline Subarea Plan is an element of the King County Comprehensive Plan and
1617 sets the vision for King County's governance of the area, including land use and development,
1618 for the next 20 years. The scope and schedule of the Subarea Plan were established by the
1619 King County Council in 2020.⁵² The County has not conducted a comprehensive update to its
1620 long-range plan for North Highline since the 1994 White Center Community Action Plan and
1621 Area Zoning was adopted. The policies in the 1994 Plan will be in effect until the King County
1622 Council adopts the Subarea Plan.

1623 The North Highline Subarea Plan formally commenced in June 2019. The scope and schedule
1624 of the Subarea Plan was reshaped by the King County Council in 2020, broadening the plan
1625 from having a focus on land use, as previously directed, to building the scope around
1626 community-identified topics of importance.

1627 At the same time that it broadened the scope of subarea plans, the Council mandated the
1628 creation of a "Community Needs List." The Community Needs List is a list of community-
1629 identified projects, programs, and investments that King County will implement in North
1630 Highline. While developed at the same time as the Plan, the Community Needs List is not an
1631 element of the Comprehensive Plan. Engagement with the community was naturally blended
1632 due to the coinciding timeframes and the linkage between community vision and policies in the
1633 Plan and the program, services, and investments in the Community Needs List.

1634 Centering community in the development of both the reshaped subarea planning program and
1635 the new Community Needs List initiative was directed by Council.

1636

⁵² Ordinance 11568

1637 Determinants of Equity

1638 King County Code 2.10.210 defines the Determinants of Equity as the social, economic,
1639 geographic, political, and physical environment conditions in which people are born, grow, live,
1640 work, and age that lead to the creation of a fair and just society. The determinants of equity
1641 include:

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 1642 | • Early Childhood Development | 1649 | • Transportation |
| 1643 | • Education | 1650 | • Community Economic Development |
| 1644 | • Jobs and Job Training | 1651 | • Neighborhoods |
| 1645 | • Health and Human Services | 1652 | • Housing |
| 1646 | • Food Systems | 1653 | • Community and Public Safety |
| 1647 | • Parks and Natural Resources | 1654 | • Law and Justice |
| 1648 | • Built and Natural Environment | | |

1655
1656 Access to the determinants of equity creates a baseline of equitable outcomes for people
1657 regardless of race, class, gender, or language spoken. Inequities are created when barriers
1658 exist that prevent individuals and communities from accessing these conditions and reaching
1659 their full potential. These factors, while invisible to some, have profound and tangible impacts on
1660 all.

1661 Equity Impact Review Phase 1 – Who will be affected by the North 1662 Highline Subarea Plan?

1663 A demographic and socioeconomic overview of North Highline

Socioeconomics	North Highline	King County
Population	19,500	2,195,500
Average household size	2.1	2.5
Median age	35	37
Male	50%	50%
Female	50%	50%
Youths (under 18)	23%	21%
Seniors (over 65)	9%	14%
Persons with disabilities	13%	10%

1664

Income and Poverty	North Highline	King County
Median household income	\$58,500	\$103,000
Households below poverty line	36%	17%

1665

Race and Ethnicity	North Highline	King County
--------------------	----------------	-------------

White alone, non-Hispanic	38%	60%
White	47%	64%
Hispanic or Latinx	25%	10%
Asian	15%	18%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	3%	1%
African American	11%	7%
Native American	1.6%	0.6%

1666

Foreign Born Population and Language	North Highline	King County
Limited English-speaking population	15%	11%
Foreign born	31%	25%

1667

1668

Housing	North Highline	King County
Owner-occupied households	51%	56%
Renter-occupied households	49%	44%
Cost burdened households (owner- and renter-occupied) ⁴⁶	42%	34%

1669

Change in population per race and ethnicity, 2010-2018	Percent change
White alone, non-Hispanic	-7%
White	-11%
Hispanic or Latinx	0.7%
Asian	2%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0%
African American	2%
Native American	-1%

1670

1671 The North Highline Subarea covers about 3 square miles and is home to nearly 20,000 people,
1672 making it the County's third most populous urban unincorporated area, after Fairwood, and East
1673 Federal Way. It contains the White Center, Top Hat, Glendale, and Roxhill neighborhoods as
1674 well as a part of South Park known as "the Sliver by the River" that is largely surrounded by
1675 unincorporated King County.

1676 North Highline is rich in cultural diversity. Its population has a significantly higher proportion of
1677 foreign-born residents (31%) and residents with limited English proficiency (15%) than King
1678 County as a whole (25% and 11%, respectively). The languages most commonly spoken at
1679 home after English (61%) are Spanish (18%) and Vietnamese (6%).

1680 The following sections discuss in more detail the socioeconomics of the North Highline
1681 community. The socioeconomic data selected and analyzed in this review is in consideration of
1682 four "factors" in King County's Equity and Social Justice Ordinance⁵³ that were identified as
1683 impacting access to the determinants of equity: race, class (referring to varying degrees of
1684 income), gender, or language spoken.

1685 The needs and vulnerabilities of residents can vary significantly based on factors such as
1686 household income, home ownership status, access to networks of support, English language
1687 proficiency, immigration status, civic engagement, and many others. This section builds on the
1688 demographic profile in the North Highline Subarea Plan to identify notable differences and
1689 disparities that are related to residents' needs and vulnerabilities.⁵⁴ It also highlights where there
1690 are significant differences in demographic and socioeconomic data for the Boulevard Park and
1691 White Center census designated places.

⁵³ Ordinance 16948

⁵⁴ All statistics in this section are based on the 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates unless otherwise noted.

Affected Community, Including Populations of Concern

In the 25 years since King County last updated its long-range plan for North Highline, the community and region have changed. A generation has passed since the County engaged the residents of North Highline in a process to establish a community vision for the subarea and long-range planning for the community. Compounding this lack of engagement in planning is the fact that compared to King County as a whole, North Highline has a high proportion of lower-income residents, residents of color, residents who speak a language other than English at home, and residents who are foreign-born—all groups who have not historically been (or felt) included in community planning at any level.

In one sense, all members of a community are affected by a Subarea Plan. The policies and zoning that inform what kind of buildings can be built and where they can be built, the uses allowed in an area, and the services, programs, and facilities that can be provided or influenced by county government create the environment in which these community members live their lives. More specifically, the plan's effect on a particular individual will depend on several factors, including whether that individual is a homeowner, a renter in market-rate housing, a renter in income-restricted housing, a business owner, an employee of a North Highline business, or even someone who visits the area to eat, shop, or recreate; all of these impacts are further dependent on how the private market responds to new policies and regulations.

Based on BERK Consulting's analysis in the Equity Impact Review for the 2020 Skyway-West Hill Land Use Strategy,⁵⁵ County planners prioritized outreach to ensure that the perspectives of the following groups were included in the development of the Plan:

- Communities who Speak a Primary Language other than English
- Racial and Ethnic Groups
- Youth
- Seniors and Elderly
- Persons with Disabilities
- Neighborhoods
- Renters and Low-Income Households
- Businesses
- Community Service Providers

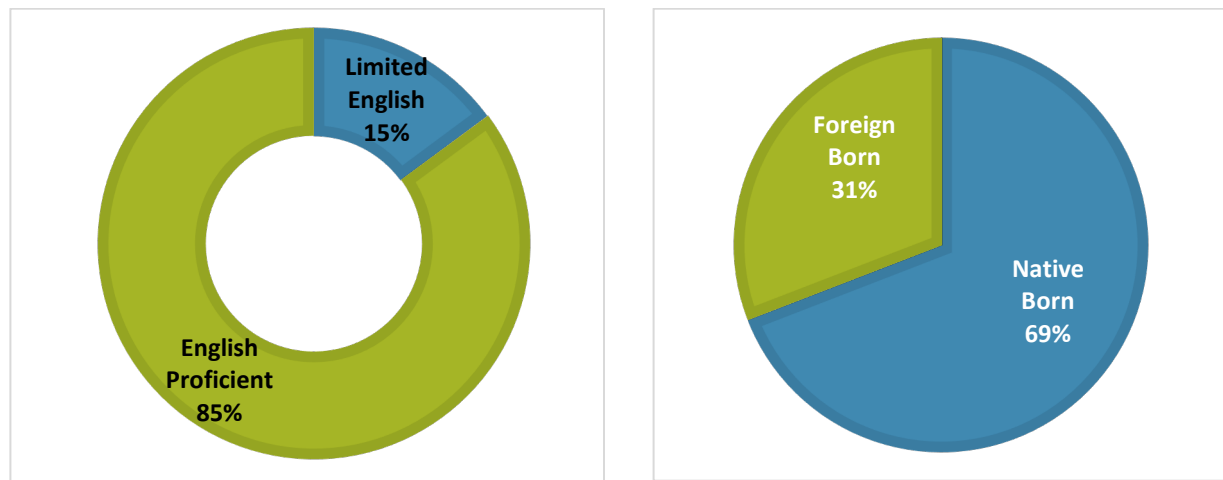
The following sections discuss stakeholders, including priority populations, in the context how planning, with a focus on land use planning, may impact each group. The discussion largely follows the approach and content used by BERK Consulting in its work on the Equity Impact Review for the Skyway-West Hill Land Use Strategy, applying data for North Highline. Phase 2 of the Equity Impact Review on the North Highline Subarea Plan describes engagement with each group of stakeholders to better understand the needs of each group in developing policies, regulations, and actions in North Highline.

⁵⁵ Attachment G to the 2020 King County Comprehensive Plan (Ordinance 19146)

Limited English Proficiency Communities

Not speaking the primary language of government can be a significant barrier to engaging in civic life, including participating in planning processes. In North Highline, approximately 15% of the population is estimated to have limited English-speaking ability. This compares to 11% of the population of King County as a whole. Thirty-one percent of North Highline's population was born outside of the United States, compared with 25% of those in King County as a whole, with a higher percentage foreign-born in the Boulevard Park Census Designated Place (32%), than in the White Center Census Designated Place (31%).

English proficiency and nativity in North Highline (2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year)

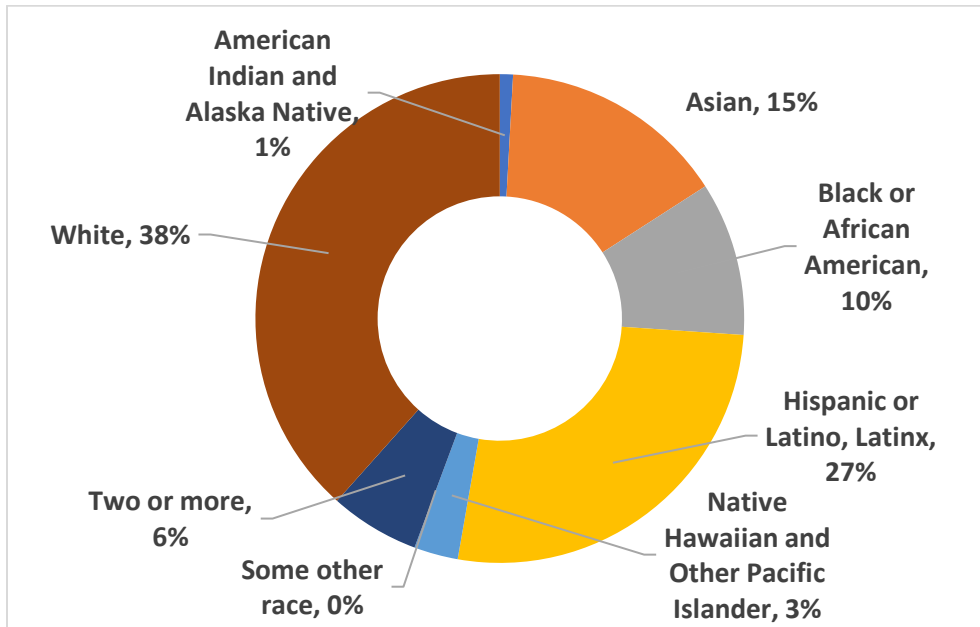


That most outreach and engagement activities are conducted in English – the dominant language in the United States, and the language of government – is a barrier to process equity. The most common languages spoken in North Highline after English are Spanish, Khmer, and Vietnamese. The community engagement approach for the Land Use Subarea Plan was designed to be inclusive of community members who speak languages other than English as their first language. The approaches that were used are discussed in later sections of the Equity Impact Review.

Racial and Ethnic Communities

North Highline is a diverse community, with persons who are Black, Indigenous, and People of Color making up an estimated 61% of the population, compared to about 40% for King County as a whole.

Race and ethnicity in North Highline (2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year)



HOME OWNERSHIP RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Sixty-six percent of all households in North Highline identify as White own their homes, compared to 34% who identify as people of color and 7% who identify as Hispanic/Latinx. One measure of a population's vulnerability to land use change, and its access to equity, is whether an individual rents or owns their residence. Renters are more vulnerable to displacement. There is more discussion and analysis of disparities associated with land use in subsequent sections of the report. There are significant racial and ethnic disparities in owner- and renter-occupation. Of all homes in North Highline, 66% are owned by households identifying as White, but people who are White only make up 40% of the population in North Highline. This compares to 7% of homes owned by households identifying as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity, while 24% of the North Highline population identifies as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity.

Youths

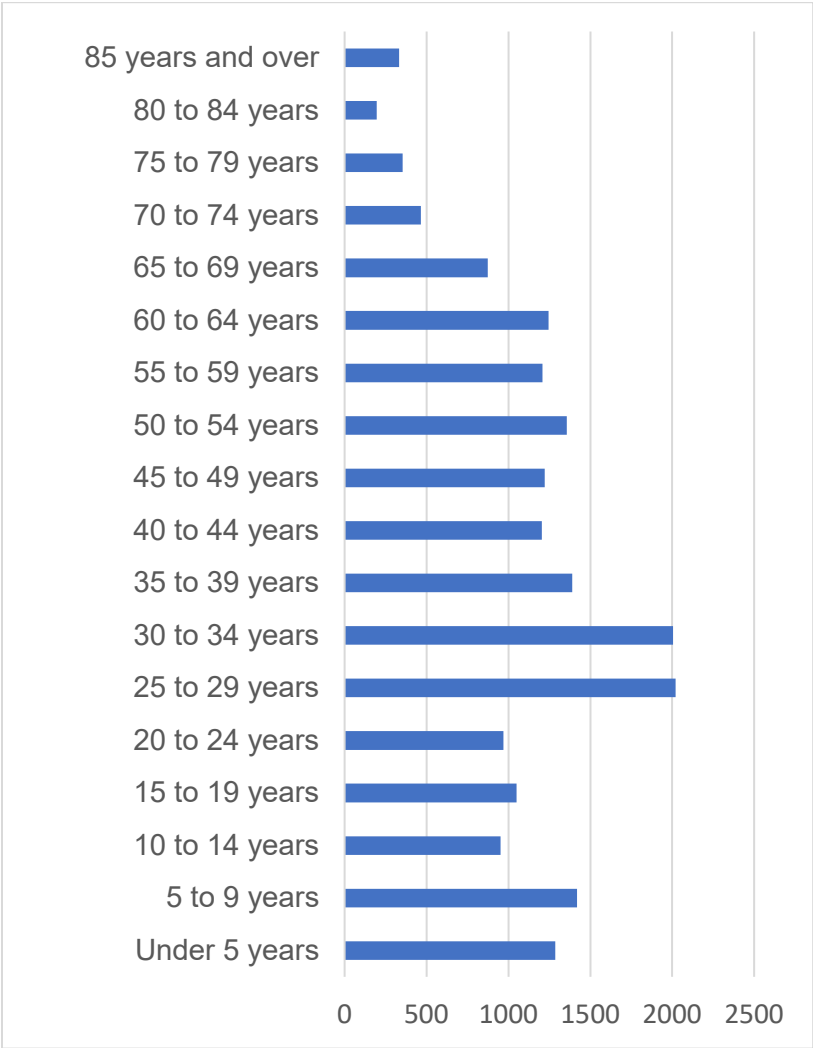
Youths (under age 18) make up about 23% of North Highline's population, higher than the countywide rate (21%). There is a significant difference between the Boulevard Park and White Center census designated places, however, with youths making up 17% of the population of Boulevard Park and 24% in White Center. Plans that provide safe, healthy, and accessible environments for youths are often also beneficial for people of all ages.

Seniors and Elderly Residents

About 9% of the population in North Highline is over 65 years of age, lower than for King County as a whole (14%). There is a significant difference in the percentage of the population over age 65 between the Boulevard Park (14%) and White Center (10%) census designated places. Zoning and development standards can affect the ability of seniors to age in place or find suitable housing that meets their changing needs. Similarly, providing for the mobility of seniors

1777 requires special consideration of the pedestrian environment and accessibility of new
1778 development.

1779 **North Highline population by age (2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year)**



1780

1781

1782 **Persons with Disabilities**

1783 About 13% of North Highline residents identify as having a disability that could include mobility
1784 challenges or sensory or cognitive difficulties. This is higher than for King County as a whole
1785 (9.5%). Those with disabilities are likely to be over the age of 65, and the needs of disabled
1786 residents often overlap with the needs of elderly residents.

1787 **Renters and Low-Income Housing**

1788 Almost half (49%) of households in North Highline live in rental homes, compared with 44% for
1789 King County as a whole. In Boulevard Park, rental households are a slight majority (51%), while
1790 in White Center they are in a slight minority (49%).

1791 There are significant racial and ethnic disparities between owner and renter households in North
1792 Highline. Among homeowners in North Highline, 66% identify as White, 34% of identify as
1793 People of Color, and 7% identify as Hispanic/Latinx. At all different levels of the U.S.
1794 Department of Housing and Urban Development Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), White
1795 households own more homes than populations of color combined.

1796 *HOME RENTERS VS. OWNERS IN NORTH HIGHLINE*

1797 In North Highline, 52.2% of households that rent are “cost burdened,” meaning that they spend
1798 more than 30% of their income on housing, compared to 42.3% of households in King County
1799 as a whole. There is a significant disparity in the number of cost-burdened households when
1800 comparing the Boulevard Park (49.7%) and White Center (53%) census designated places.

1801 Households that rent are more likely to have lower incomes and experience a housing cost
1802 burden. These factors potentially increase susceptibility to economic and physical displacement
1803 in areas of neighborhood change. Figure 4 shows that 38% of renter households in North
1804 Highline had incomes below 30% of Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income
1805 (HAMFI), which is considered to be extremely low income. This compares to 23% of King
1806 County rental households having incomes below 30% of HAMFI.

1807 Sixty-two percent of renter households in North Highline have incomes at or below 50% of
1808 HAMFI, which is considered very low income.

1809 People who are cost-burdened have fewer resources available to pay for other necessities like
1810 transportation, education, food, and clothing. They are also more likely to be at risk of losing
1811 their home if an unexpected event impacts their income and ability to pay rent or mortgage.
1812 They are also more vulnerable to displacement when housing costs rise.

1813 **Neighborhoods**

1814 The North Highline Subarea Plan identifies White Center, Roxhill, Greenbridge, Top Hat,
1815 Glendale, and a portion of South Park known as the “Sliver by the River” as neighborhoods.
1816 Beverly Park and Boulevard Park are also used by North Highline residents. As noted above,
1817 North Highline is part of 8 different census tracts, only 2 of which are entirely within its
1818 boundaries. The other 6 tracts extend either into Seattle to the north or Burien to the south.

1819 Engagement with neighborhood groups on the development of the Subarea Plan is discussed in
1820 Phase 2 of the Equity Impact Review.

1821 **Businesses**

1822 Businesses can have a lot to gain from neighborhood changes, but they can also be susceptible
1823 to involuntary displacement. Physical and economic displacement can result from
1824 redevelopment, but cultural displacement can also occur if the owners of businesses that
1825 provide goods and services that meet community needs (and often reflect community character)
1826 are forced to move for economic reasons following changes in land use or if the customer base
1827 for businesses serving such a purpose moves out of the neighborhood.

1828 Businesses can act as gathering places and fulfill key roles as social and cultural institutions,
1829 and their cultural displacement can have broad and deep impacts on their communities..

1830 In both North Highline and King County, the majority of businesses are owned by people who
1831 identify as White and as male. North Highline also includes a number of businesses owned by
1832 members of the BIPOC and LGBTQ+ communities, as well as women-owned businesses.
1833 Reliable data on business ownership captured by race and ethnicity, gender and by members of
1834 the LGBTQ+ community is not available.

1835 Another category of businesses that will be interested in policy, code, and land use
1836 amendments adopted for North Highline is builders and developers who will consider how
1837 amendments may affect investment opportunities.

1838 Community service providers

1839 All communities have gaps in social and health indicators that community service providers
1840 seek to address. The gaps in service are more likely to be greater and of more significance in
1841 areas where the population experiences social and economic disparities. Different communities
1842 in North Highline will likely work with different sets of service partners. The service partners
1843 used by each community are well placed to understand and identify whether and how
1844 distributional, process, and cross-generational equity is experienced by communities in North
1845 Highline and how land use changes may affect—negatively or positively—access to the
1846 determinants of equity.

1847 In North Highline, economic, social, health, and human services are provided by community
1848 organizations and government agencies. These include the Highline School District,
1849 government agencies like Public Health-Seattle & King County, King County's departments of
1850 Community and Human Services and Local Services, nonprofit organizations like Sea Mar, the
1851 White Center Community Development Association, faith-based groups like churches, and
1852 business providers like doctors, dentists, or counselors.

1853 Housing providers for low-income households in North Highline include the King County
1854 Housing Authority and several private affordable housing developers.

1855 Equity Impact Review Phase 2 – Assess Equity and Community Context

1856 This section of the Equity Impact Review identifies how, and at what stage, the project team
1857 reached out to stakeholders in the community, including populations of concern, to learn about
1858 their priorities and concerns and receive feedback and direction on the Plan. This section
1859 considers whether and how each of the determinants of equity may be impacted, and a review
1860 of how the policies, land use designations and zoning regulations relate to the community's
1861 expressed priorities and concerns.

1862 Community Engagement

1863 Community engagement in the planning process allows participants to shape the development
1864 of the subarea plan, to gain a deeper understanding of governmental processes to better
1865 position them for co-creating policies that benefit their communities, and to have increased
1866 sense of belonging. The community's ability to influence plan development changes at different
1867 stages of the process.

- 1868 • **Visioning and Scoping** – Input given at this stage helps drive plan goals and objectives
1869 and provides an opportunity for the community to lead the county toward outcome
1870 improvements.

- 1871 • **Subarea Plan Development** – Engagement sets the vision, guides the policies and map
1872 amendments, and informs the proposed strategies.
- 1873 • **Public Review Draft** – Once this draft is released, community members review what
1874 has been written to check that it aligns with their vision, goals, and objectives. Then they
1875 have an opportunity to recommend changes to all parts of the draft plan.
- 1876 • **Implementation** – Community involvement creates a greater sense of accountability as
1877 plan policies are implemented, spurring staff members to make sure that county projects
1878 meet the community’s vision.

1879 Overview of community engagement

1880 There were 3 distinct phases of community engagement for the North Highline Subarea Plan.
1881 The first, from July 2019 to May 2020, involved land use topics only. The second, from August
1882 2020 through December 2021, had an expanded scope and coincided with work to engage the
1883 same community on 2 additional initiatives: the North Highline Community Needs List and the
1884 Skyway/West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies Study. The phases of
1885 community engagement are described in **Appendix D: Community Engagement**.

1886 The following table summarizes outreach targeted to the specific key stakeholder groups and
1887 priority populations identified in the Equity Impact Review (completed between 2019 and May
1888 2020).

1889 PHASE 1: STAGES 1 AND 2

Language communities	<p><u>Surveys were available in the following languages:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English • Spanish <p><u>Project information was translated into the following languages:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English • Spanish • Vietnamese • Khmer • Somali <p><u>Spanish interpretation was provided at the following events:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Highline Subarea Plan Community Open House (Aug. 14, 2019) • White Center Business Focus Group (Sept. 25-26, 2019) • Mount View Elementary School Community Meeting (Oct. 17, 2019) • Nia (King County Housing Authority Senior Living) Community Meeting (Dec. 4, 2019) • White Center Community Development Association (CDA) Summit (Dec. 7, 2019) • North Highline Subarea Plan Community Open House (Jan. 30, 2020) <p><u>Vietnamese interpretation was provided at the following events:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Highline Subarea Plan Community Open House (Aug. 14, 2019) • White Center Business Focus Group (Sept. 26, 2019) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Oct. 16, 2019)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nia (King County Housing Authority Senior Living) Community Meeting (Dec. 4, 2019) • White Center CDA Summit (Dec. 7, 2019) • North Highline Subarea Plan Community Open House (Jan. 30, 2020) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Feb. 19, 2020) <p><u>Khmer interpretation was provided at the following events:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Highline Subarea Plan Community Open House (Aug. 14, 2019) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Oct. 16, 2019) • White Center CDA Summit (Dec. 7, 2019) • North Highline Subarea Plan Community Open House (Jan. 30, 2020) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Feb. 19, 2020) <p><u>Somali interpretation was provided at the following events:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Highline Subarea Plan Community Open House (Aug. 14, 2019) • White Center CDA Summit (Dec. 7, 2019)
Racial and ethnic groups	<p><u>Latinx Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Center Business Focus Group (Sept. 25-26, 2019) • Mount View Elementary School Community Meeting (Oct. 17, 2019) • Evergreen High School – 9th Grade Contemporary Global Issues Class (Oct. 29-30, 2019) • Nia (King County Housing Authority Senior Living) Community Meeting (Dec. 4, 2019) • White Center CDA Summit (Dec. 7, 2019) <p><u>Cambodian Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Oct. 16, 2019) • White Center CDA Summit (Dec. 7, 2019) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Feb. 19, 2020) <p><u>Vietnamese Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Center Business Focus Group (Sept. 25-26, 2019) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Oct. 16, 2019) • White Center CDA Summit (Dec. 7, 2019) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Feb. 19, 2020) <p><u>Somali Community</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainier Prep Community Open House (Sept. 18, 2019) • Beverly Park Elementary Family Fun Night (Oct. 24, 2019) • White Center CDA Summit (Dec. 7, 2019)

Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainier Prep Community Open House (Sept. 18, 2019) • Beverly Park Elementary Family Fun Night (Oct. 24, 2019) • Evergreen High School – 9th Grade Contemporary Global Issues Class (Oct. 29-30, 2019) • White Center Teen Program (Jan. 23, 2020)
Seniors and elders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Oct. 16, 2019) • Nia (King County Housing Authority Senior Living) Community Meeting (Dec. 4, 2019) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Feb. 19, 2020)
Persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nia (King County Housing Authority Senior Living) Community Meeting (Dec. 4, 2019)
Neighborhoods	<p>The county hosted or attended meetings throughout the North Highline subarea, including:</p> <p><u>White Center</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16th Avenue SW downtown core, Steve Cox Park, White Center Library, and Greenbridge <p><u>Top Hat</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seola Gardens <p><u>Glendale</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beverly Park Elementary and Rainier Prep <p><u>South Park</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Park Community Center
Renters and low-income households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Oct. 16, 2019) • Nia (King County Housing Authority Senior Living) Community Meeting (Dec. 4, 2019) • Greenbridge (King County Housing Authority) Resident Community Council Meeting (Feb. 19, 2020)
Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Center Chamber of Commerce Quarterly Meeting (Aug. 19, 2019) • White Center Business Focus Group (Sept. 25-26, 2019) • Top Hat Community Business Center Walk-Through (Oct. 18, 2019)
Community service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities of Opportunity Meeting (Aug. 14, 2019) • King County Housing Authority Agency Service Providers Meeting (Oct. 17, 2019) • White Center Agency Partners Meeting (Feb. 20, 2020)

- 1890
- 1891 King County provided notice of meetings using the following means:
- 1892 • Department of Local Services/King County website
- 1893 • Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, Next Door)

- 1894 • King County Unincorporated Area News email newsletter
- 1895 • North Highline Subarea Plan email list
- 1896 Non-county groups also provided a mechanism for sharing information about the project and
- 1897 opportunities for attending meetings and providing input. These included:
- 1898 • White Center Now
- 1899 • North Highline Unincorporated Area Council
- 1900 • White Center Community Development Association
- 1901 Tools used during the first phase of stakeholder engagement included:
- 1902 • Introductions to the concepts of land use and zoning, focusing on how they feature in
- 1903 North Highline
- 1904 • Maps that included North Highline landmarks and images
- 1905 • Images of buildings provided by the neighborhood
- 1906 A city planning simulation that put participants in the position of making decisions about the
- 1907 future of the neighborhood.
- 1908 Lessons from the first phases of community engagement to improve process equity include:
- 1909 • Improve on outreach to Native Americans
- 1910 • Connect with more organizations who serve people with sensory and cognitive
- 1911 disabilities
- 1912 • Provide opportunities to recognize community engagement by making compensation
- 1913 available
- 1914 *PHASE 2*
- 1915 As noted earlier, engagement with the community on the subarea plan was naturally blended
- 1916 with engagement on the North Highline Community Needs List due to the coinciding timeframes
- 1917 and the linkage between community vision and policies in the Subarea Plan and the program,
- 1918 services, and investments in the needs list. Community engagement on the Subarea Plan and
- 1919 the needs list also coincided with community engagement for the Skyway/West Hill and North
- 1920 Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies Study, designed to study and receive community
- 1921 feedback on a range of policies and programs aimed at preventing displacement in North
- 1922 Highline and Skyway/West Hill.
- 1923 Although the Subarea Plan, needs list, and the Skyway/West Hill and North Highline Anti-
- 1924 displacement Strategies Study result in distinct deliverables, they are related thematically to one
- 1925 another. To the extent possible, community engagement was designed to leverage
- 1926 opportunities and to reduce the time burden on community members who wished to participate.
- 1927 The following table summarizes approaches used in Phase 2 of community engagement,
- 1928 including focused efforts to reach the specific key stakeholder groups and priority populations
- 1929 identified in Phase 1 of the Equity Impact Review.

Tool	Date	Purpose	Languages	Location
Subarea Planning and Community Needs List Planning Kickoff, in conjunction with Skyway/West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies Kickoff Zoom meeting, and translated flyers	Aug. 18, 2020 Aug. 25, 2020 Aug. 26, 2020 Aug. 27, 2020	Publicize expanded subarea plan scope, solicit input on topics to include and groups to reach out to. Publicize Community Needs List initiative. Collect input on topics of importance to participants at kick-off meeting.	English Spanish Vietnamese Somali	Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies Report - PublicInput.com Input from Aug. 18, 2020 Kickoff meeting
Recorded presentation on Subarea Planning and Community Needs List	Aug., 2020	Publicize expanded subarea plan scope, solicit input on topics to include and groups to reach out to. Publicize Community Needs List initiative.	English	North Highline Subarea Plan and Community Needs List - PublicInput.com
Flyer for North Highline Subarea Plan North Highline Community Needs List	Aug., 2020	Seeking community input on Subarea Plan topics and Community Needs List items by providing link to Publicinput.com project site.	English Spanish Vietnamese Somali	Aug. 2020 Flyer
Community Service Area Town Hall Meeting (via Zoom)	Oct. 15, 2020	Publicizing subarea plan and Community Needs List initiative	English	https://www.facebook.com/kingcountylocalservices/videos/666819547592662/
Postcards sent to all North Highline addresses	Dec. 2020		Multiple languages on postcard	
Interactive survey site on Publicinput.com North Highline webpage	Aug. 2020 – March 2021	Seeking community input on Subarea Plan topics and Community Needs List items.	Google Translate function	North Highline Subarea Plan Survey - PublicInput.com
Interactive survey site on Publicinput.com North Highline webpage	Dec. 2020	Initial prioritizing of Community Needs List items.	Google Translate function	North Highline Subarea Plan Survey - PublicInput.com

Tool	Date	Purpose	Languages	Location
North Highline Unincorporated Area Council meeting – agenda	Nov. 2020			
Anti-displacement workshop series, and strategy sharing (via Zoom)	Oct. 2020 to May 2021		Interpreters available initially; with limited uptake in language-specific break out rooms, this approach was not continued.	Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies Report - PublicInput.com
Skyway Youth Leadership Council Anti-displacement strategies engagement	Fall 2020 to Spring 2021	Working with Skyway youth leaders to develop ways to engage youth in Anti-displacement strategies development in Skyway-West Hill and North Highline.	English	Skyway Youth Leadership Council Report
White Center Community Development Association and Small Business Survey		As part of the Anti-displacement Strategies study, 15 BIPOC and immigrant business owners in White Center were surveyed about the impact of displacement on their businesses		

1930

1931 *COMMUNITY VOICES CONTRACT*

1932 King County is committed to engaging with and listening to the community's voices and Local
1933 Services is continuously looking at ways that it can improve opportunities for diverse
1934 populations in unincorporated King County to engage in its initiatives. As Local Services
1935 engaged with the North Highline community in development of the North Highline Subarea Plan
1936 and Community Needs List, it frequently reached out to ask how the County can do more to
1937 engage more of the community, to hear diverse views, and to support equity in our processes.

1938 With continued focus on centering the community while identifying needs and solutions, Local
1939 Services contracted with the White Center Community Development Association in mid-2021 to
1940 partner with the County in engaging with communities on the broadened plan and in
1941 development of a community-prioritized list of projects for the Community Needs List. The focus
1942 of the "Community Voices" contract between the Community Development Association and King
1943 County was to reach out to the diverse communities in North Highline that do not traditionally
1944 engage in county planning processes. The Community Development Association is part of the
1945 North Highline community and works with the community to improve the lives of those who live
1946 and work in White Center. It has the skills, tools, and connections to reach out authentically to
1947 hear and capture the voices of North Highline community members—particularly those who do
1948 not traditionally participate in planning processes.

1949 During the first phase of work under the Community Voices contract, the Community
1950 Development Association reviewed a county-compiled set of themes to see if we were correctly
1951 capturing areas of concern and need in the community for the subarea plan. The County also
1952 asked the community to review the draft community vision statement and refine it.

1953 During this phase of outreach, the Community Development Association (CDA) reported the
1954 following demographic information and community engagement strategies for the work it had
1955 completed:⁵⁶

1956 *DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:*

1957 The demographic data below is what we collected during our outreach and focus groups. While
1958 we have collected data on how many participants were there, race, language spoken at home,
1959 age, and sexual orientation, we did not collect data on renter status, income level, or length of
1960 time residing in the neighborhood. We wanted residents to be able to respond to survey
1961 questions provided without barrier or concern of being identified by the data they provide.

- 1962 • Participants: Focus Groups – 53/On-Line Survey 67 (as of 8/17), Total of 120
- 1963 Participants
- 1964 • Race: Asian, Black, White, Latino, Jewish
- 1965 • Languages spoken at home: Khmer, Vietnamese/Cham, Somali, Spanish, English
- 1966 • Age groups engaged: 16-75
- 1967 • Sexual orientations engaged: Heterosexual, LGBTQIA
- 1968 • Renter or owner: Not collected (data on homeownership in WC shows majority renters)

⁵⁶ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/local-services/permits/planning-regulations/subarea-plans/~media/depts/local-services/permits/community-service-areas/white-center-cda-p1-community-engagement-report.ashx>

- 1969 • Length of time lived in neighborhood: Not collected (majority of respondents have been
1970 residents of WC avg of over 5 years)

1971 *STRATEGIES USED TO ENGAGE COMMUNITY:*

1972 Utilizing our connections in White Center, the CDA was able to reach out and engage
1973 communities who are historically underrepresented in planning processes. Our strategy focused
1974 on amplifying BIPOC voices within the Subarea Plan. Time constraints can be problematic, so
1975 our ability to rely on existing relationships was key in this process.

1976 The importance of being flexible when working with diverse communities such as White Center
1977 cannot be overstated. For example, one meeting with LGTBQIA youth was conducted in person,
1978 using slides from the previous meeting as well as engaging other community members over
1979 ZOOM.

- 1980 • Meetings were primarily conducted over ZOOM over various days and times
- 1981 • Ensuring the availability for participation from community, residents, and businesses by
1982 providing a variety of times and days that are most convenient
- 1983 • Utilized existing relationships with parents and other community leaders for
1984 translation/interpretation services
- 1985 • We pared down the entire needs list and edited the list into a more accessible
1986 presentation format, using graphics that created a list that was more user friendly and
1987 accessible to youth and families. We translated the presentation into Spanish (given the
1988 largest ethnic population is Latinx in White Center/North Highline. It is extremely helpful
1989 to break down discussions into more digestible overarching themes.

1990 **Presentation by Groups - 8 total (virtual)**

- 1991 • Southwest Youth & Family Services – 7/13/2021
- 1992 • Spanish Parent Group (WCCDA) – 7/15/2021
- 1993 • LGBTQIA Youth Group (WCCDA) – 7/22/2021
- 1994 • Native Parent Group (WCCDA) – 7/22/2021
- 1995 • Somali Parent Group (WCCDA) – 7/28/2021
- 1996 • Vietnamese/Cham Group (WCCDA) – 7/29/2021
- 1997 • Khmer Parent Group (WCCDA) – 8/3/2021
- 1998 • White Center Business Alliance – 8/9/2021

1999 **Outreach Done and Events Attended - 6 total**

- 2000 • COO Partners Meeting – 7/22/2021
- 2001 • Feeding El Pueblo (WCCDA) – 7/21/2021
- 2002 • Lake Burien Partners Group – 7/22/2021
- 2003 • Healthier Here Coalition Meeting - 7/27/2021
- 2004 • Duwamish Vaccination Events – 7/28/2021 (In-Person)
- 2005 • WCCDA Board Meeting -7/29/2021

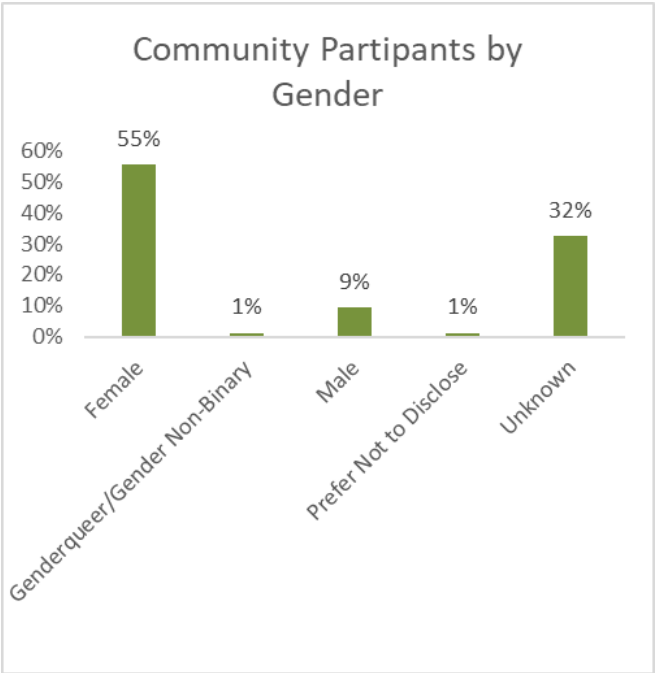
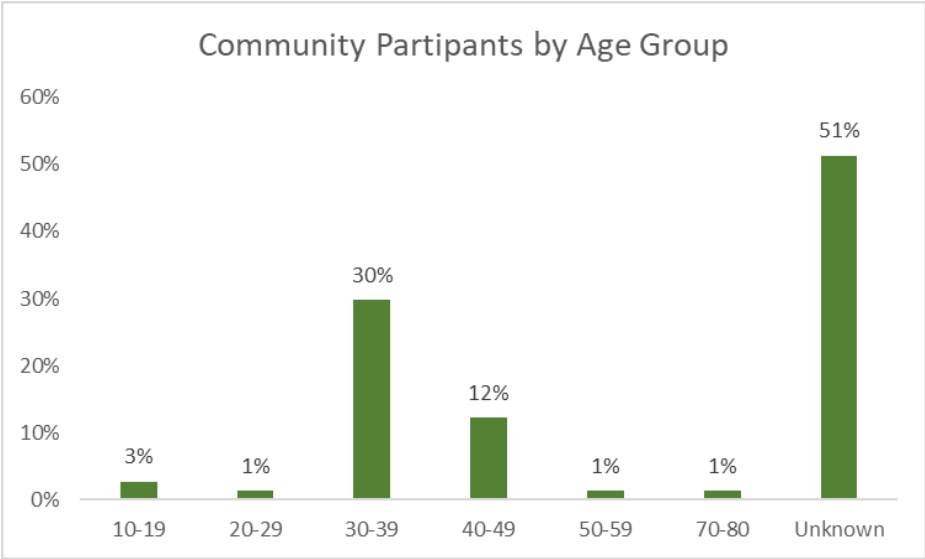
2006 **Online Survey Distributed Widely to Community**

2007 Survey was provided in English only

2008 Under the Community Voices contract, the White Center CDA undertook engagement with the
2009 community to refine community priorities for the North Highline Community Needs List, and
2010 review of the Subarea Plan Public Review Draft. The following is a summary from White Center
2011 CDA on demographics of participants in this engagement work."

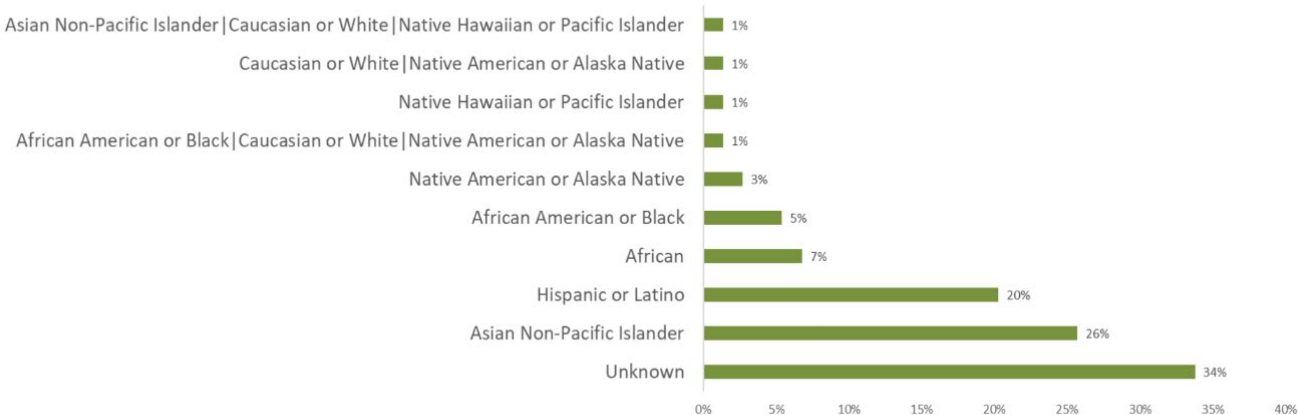
2012 **Demographics of Participating Community Members**

2013 We engaged in individual and group conversations with 74 community members of North
2014 Highline during phase 2 regarding the top 39 community needs list, the public review draft, and
2015 map amendments. Participants ranged in age. About 3% identified as being a youth below 19
2016 years of age. Most were between the ages of 30-39 (30%) and 40-49 (12%). Most (55%)
2017 identified as female.

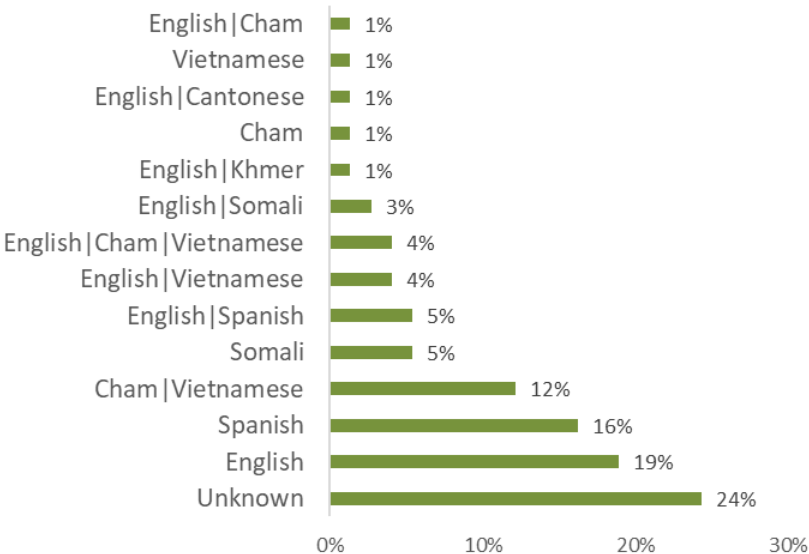


Community participants identified with a diverse racial and ethnic background, representing the many cultures in the North Highline area. Most identified with Asian Non-Pacific Islander (26%), Hispanic or Latino (20%), African (7%), and African American or Black (5%). About 50% of community participants identified English (50%) as the main language or one of the main languages they speak at home. Participants also identified Vietnamese/Cham (23%), Spanish (21%), Somali (8%), Khmer (1%), and Cantonese (1%) as the main language or one of the main languages they speak at home.

Community Participants by Race & Ethnicity



Community Participants by Race & Ethnicity



RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNTY

- The County needs to adopt a co-creating model with power sharing in decisions

- 2033 • Support community-led planning with capacity building and resources beyond the basic
- 2034 costs and minimal time frame presented
- 2035 • Leverage existing networks to center BIPOC voices - multiple organizations could assist
- 2036 in facilitating and connections to community
- 2037 • Investing in community partner organizations with capacity to follow through on BIPOC
- 2038 priorities, urgent community needs implementation through several year update process
- 2039 • Do a better job of addressing racial equity within the planning process; racial equity
- 2040 needs to be at the center of how plans shapes capital investments to meet community
- 2041 needs and resists displacement
- 2042 • Most urgent community needs list items need further development by the community
- 2043 • Most urgent community needs list implementation plans by County department(s) need to
- 2044 be shaped by the community and consider work to occur across departments
- 2045 • Planning efforts need to consider a community organizing framework and lens
- 2046 • County staff need to build their own relationships with community members and not rely
- 2047 solely on community based organizations
- 2048 • Consider Policy Link's *Advancing Racial Equity as part of the 2020 Update to the Seattle*
- 2049 *2035 Comprehensive Plan and Urban Village Strategy - Prepared April 2021* / Many
- 2050 thoughts within this narrative parallel North Highline concerns
- 2051 • Ordinance 19146 needs to be considered and discussed in more detail with community
- 2052 and how parts of that ordinance is shaped

2053 The table below summarizes community engagement focused on priority populations in the
 2054 Equity Impact Review, drawing from engagement during the development of the North Highline
 2055 Subarea Plan, and the Skyway/West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Study, and the
 2056 Community Needs List. It captures engagement identified in the table above as well as
 2057 subsequent phases of engagement.

2058 All meetings listed were held in person unless otherwise noted. The third column in the table
 2059 notes additional opportunities the County could take to improve equity outcomes in its
 2060 engagement process.

Population	Engagement details	Equity opportunity
Communities who Speak a Primary Language other than English	<p>In early phases of the Subarea Plan development, Local Services staff prepared surveys in Spanish and translated project information into Spanish, Vietnamese, Khmer, and Somali. Spanish, Vietnamese, Khmer, and Somali interpreters were provided at events held or attended in the community in 2019 and early 2020.</p> <p>From early 2020 on, in addition to one virtual meeting in English, King County held 3 separate virtual language-specific meetings in August 2020 to kick off the broadened subarea planning program and the Community Needs List initiative and to engage the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with trusted community-based organizations in connecting with underrepresented limited English proficiency populations • Make connections with faith-based communities and other trusted community organizations

Population	Engagement details	Equity opportunity
	<p>community about the Skyway/West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Study. The languages were Somali, Spanish, and Vietnamese. The planners produced flyers in the same languages and included links to a Public Input page with a translation feature.</p> <p>Few community members made use of the interpreters provided. Only the Somali community took part in measurable numbers, with about 6 residents participating. The Spanish-language meeting only had one attendee. No Vietnamese community members joined the meeting in that language.</p> <p>King County used an online engagement tool (PublicInput.com) to collect input regarding the Community Needs List that supplies machine translation of the content into all languages most spoken at home in North Highline. The King County website with information on North Highline planning initiatives had information pre-translated into Spanish, Vietnamese, Somali and Khmer, so participants would be immediately offered an in-language option when visiting the website. The King County website provided a link to the Public Input site for those wishing to provide input in another language.</p> <p>In the first online survey for the Community Needs List, 94% of 138 participants reported that the primary language they spoke at home was English.</p> <p>In late 2020 planners sent a direct mail post card to every mailing address in North Highline asking community members to submit ideas for the needs list. The message on the postcard was translated into multiple languages.</p> <p>A virtual workshop series for the Skyway/West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Study was held between October 2020 and May 2021. Interpreters were made available initially, but received limited use and were discontinued.</p> <p>Under the Community Voices contract, the White Center Community Development Association engaged with the North Highline community in fall 2021 on the subarea plan and priorities for the needs list. Respondents to a survey question on languages spoken most often at home identified that after English, Spanish was the most frequently used language (21%), closely followed by Cham (21%).</p>	<p>that serve immigrant and non-English speakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensate participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement and expertise • Go to where residents meet to be respectful of their time and engagement

Population	Engagement details	Equity opportunity
Racial and ethnic groups	<p>In early phases of the Subarea Plan development, Local Services staff members attended meetings with the Latinx, Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Somali communities. Generally, this included being part of already-scheduled events or meetings.</p> <p>King County used several methods to increase engagement with the racial and ethnic groups as part of its process to develop the needs list. The first was the creation of an online engagement hub that allowed participants to join the conversation without having to come to formal community meetings. Second, County staff attended existing community-based organizations' meetings to reach people in spaces they trusted and where they already felt comfortable. Finally, a locally based nonprofit was hired to help connect with residents who have traditionally not been included in these types of community planning exercises.</p> <p>In the first survey for the needs list, 77% of 138 respondents identified themselves as White, and the next highest group (12%) identified themselves as Asian.</p> <p>Under the Community Voices contract, in summer 2021, the White Center CDA met with a Spanish parent group, a Native American parent group, a Somali parent group, a Khmer parent group, and a Vietnamese/Cham parent group.</p> <p>In fall 2021 the White Center CDA held one-on-one meetings with Somali, African American, and Native American families. The White Center CDA also met with Latinx and Cham families.</p> <p>About half of participants in a fall 2021 White Center CDA survey identified their racial or ethnic heritage as Asian Non-Pacific Islander (43%). The next highest groups of respondents identified as Caucasian or White (24%) or Hispanic or Latino (24%).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with trusted community-based organizations in connecting with populations from racial and ethnic groups • When holding community meetings, document the number of participants, and if possible their race and ethnicity to ensure they represent the demographics of the community • Compensate participants for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise • Go to where residents meet, to be respectful of their time and engagement
Youths	<p>In early phases of Subarea Plan development, Local Services staff attended meetings with youths at schools in North Highline and at the White Center Teen Program.</p> <p>During the Anti-Displacement collaboration with the Department of Community and Human Services, Local Services staff worked with the Skyway Youth Leadership Council. The young people who</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with local schools to connect with youths allows initiatives to reflect their unique perspectives and attitudes, and to identify what is needed to support their success

Population	Engagement details	Equity opportunity
	<p>participated in this effort chose several anti-displacement strategies to focus on and then developed a survey of their peers to solicit input that included youth outreach in North Highline.</p> <p>In the initial survey for the needs list, 3% of 138 respondents said they were 25 or younger.</p> <p>During its work with the North Highline community under the Community Voices contract, the White Center CDA met with a LGBTQIA youth group. During outreach completed by the White Center CDA in summer 2021, the participants ranged in age from 16 to 75 years.</p> <p>Efforts by Local Services staff to reconnect with the contacts in the Highline School District to hear young voices during later stages of the subarea planning project were not successful.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider seeking input at other places where youths gather (such as teen groups) • Compensate youths for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, and expertise • Consider a range of ways to connect with youths, including in-person meetings and virtual forums • Capture more demographic information so King County can better understand which community voices are missing
Seniors and elders	<p>In early phases of Subarea Plan development, Local Services staff attended resident community council meetings at Greenbridge that were organized by the King County Housing Authority. This included a senior living community meeting.</p> <p>In the first survey for the needs list, 11% of 138 respondents, 11% identified as being 66 years old or older.</p> <p>During outreach completed by the White Center CDA in summer 2021, age groups that participated ranged from 16 to 75 years in age.</p> <p>The use of more-traditional means of communication, such as direct mail, was intended to make more senior and elderly residents aware of the subarea planning and community needs list processes, allowing them the opportunity to participate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with trusted community-based organizations that serve elders in North Highline • Go to where elderly residents meet, to be respectful of their time and engagement • Consider a range of ways to connect with seniors, including in-person meetings and virtual forums • Compensate seniors for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, expertise, and lived experience
Persons with disabilities	<p>In the early phases of Subarea Plan development, Local Services staff attended a resident community council meeting for Nia, a senior living community, at Greenbridge. The meeting was organized by the King County Housing Authority and included a senior living community meeting.</p> <p>The planners believed that using more traditional communication types, such the direct mail postcards, would help make more people with disabilities aware</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect that by centering services, programs, and facilities on the needs of community members with disabilities, the County will also meet the needs of many members of the community who do not have disabilities.

Population	Engagement details	Equity opportunity
	<p>of the subarea planning and community needs list processes, and increase their participation in these processes.</p> <p>During later stages of the subarea planning work, the County connected with a member of the North Highline community to learn about community development from their perspective as a community member with disabilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect with disability service providers to learn what challenges and priorities their customers have • Partner with trusted community-based organizations that serve people with disabilities in North Highline • Consider a range of ways to connect with people who have disabilities, respecting access and other accommodations for participation • Compensate community members for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, expertise, and lived experience
Neighborhoods	<p>In early phases of the North Highline Subarea Plan development, Local Services staff hosted or attended meetings in White Center, Top Hat, Glendale, and South Park.</p> <p>The online surveys did not focus on specific neighborhoods, but participants were asked to identify which area of North Highline they called home. In the first survey for the needs list, 64% of 140 respondents said they lived in White Center and 21% said they lived in Top Hat. The remainder were spread between Glendale/Beverly Park (5%), the South Park “Sliver by the River” (3%) and “Other” (7%).</p> <p>The County sent direct mail post cards to addresses in North Highline in 2020, providing links to the Community Needs List project and survey.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with neighborhood groups to further define community priorities so resources can be targeted where the need is greatest • Track metrics of language translation use to better understand how we might encourage greater participation by our community members with limited English proficiency
Renters and low-income households	<p>In the early phases of subarea planning, outreach included presenting at community meetings organized by the King County Housing Authority. Participants included renters from low-income households.</p>	<p>Renters and residents in low-income households are at the highest risk of involuntary displacement. When housing prices or the cost of living increase, they are often left with no choice but to move to</p>

Population	Engagement details	Equity opportunity
	<p>In the initial survey for the Community Needs List, 88% of 138 respondents said they owned their homes, 10% said they were renters, and 1% chose “Other.”</p> <p>The Community Voices survey in fall 2021 generated 77 responses from community members. About half of the participants said they were homeowners and about half said they were renters. No questions were asked about income levels.</p>	<p>other neighborhoods or areas. Understanding the strategies that can help alleviate some of these risks is vitally important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensate community members for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, expertise, and lived experience • Track metrics of language translation use to better understand how to encourage greater participation by community members with limited English proficiency
Businesses	<p>In the early phases of subarea planning, outreach included attending a White Center Chamber of Commerce quarterly meeting and a White Center Business Focus Group meeting and visiting businesses in Top Hat.</p> <p>As part of the Skyway/West Hill Anti-Displacement Strategies study, 15 BIPOC and immigrant business owners in White Center were surveyed by the County about the impact of displacement on their businesses.</p> <p>The White Center CDA convened virtual and in-person meetings with businesses in White Center in the latter part of 2021, primarily to focus on subarea plan development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor the ways the County seeks input from businesses on their needs, recognizing that their hours of service may keep them from being able to readily participate in meetings at times that suit agencies or other participants • Compensate business owners and representatives for their engagement, respecting their time, involvement, expertise, and lived experience • Businesses are at risk of displacement if their customer bases are not able to remain in North Highline due to economic, residential, or cultural displacement. Learning about the direct and indirect needs of businesses in North Highline is key to

Population	Engagement details	Equity opportunity
		supporting the overall well-being of the community.
Community service providers	<p>In the early phases of subarea planning, Local Services staff attended meetings held by Communities of Opportunity, King County Housing Authority Agency Service Providers, and White Center Agency Partners.</p> <p>In latter stages of the Subarea Plan development, County staff attended a White Center CDA-organized meeting of its White Center Agency Partners group.</p> <p>The Community Voices contract with the White Center CDA provided an opportunity to partner with a group that is part of the North Highline community and works with it to improve the lives of those that live and work in White Center. As a community-based organization, it has the skills, tools, and connections to reach out authentically to hear and capture the voices of North Highline community members—particularly those who do not traditionally participate in planning processes.</p> <p>Efforts to engage with faith-based organizations to seek input on the Subarea Plan and needs list met with little success.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access faith-based organization engagement strategies to determine how to better connect with this community

2061

2062 King County advertised engagement opportunities using the following channels:

- 2063
- Department of Local Services/King County website
- 2064
- GovDelivery E-mail List
- 2065
- PublicInput.com
- 2066
- Next Door
- 2067
- Social Media (Facebook, Instagram)
- 2068
- King County Local Services Unincorporated Area News
- 2069
- Postcards sent to all North Highline addresses in December 2020

2070 Groups external to the County also provided a mechanism for sharing information about the
2071 project and opportunities for attending meetings and providing input. This included:

- 2072
- White Center Community Development Association
- 2073
- North Highline School District

2074 Appendix D: Community Engagement includes a more in-depth review of engagement
2075 approaches used during development of the subarea plan.

2076 The Office of Equity and Social Justice “Community Engagement Continuum”⁸ identifies a range
2077 of actions to use for engagement on both simple and complex initiatives. Components of the 2

2078 levels of engagement identified for use in both Subarea Plan development and development of
2079 the Community Needs Lists for King County's Community Service Areas—County Engages in
2080 Dialogue and County and Community Work Together—are circled in the table below.

Levels of Engagement				
County Informs	County Consults	County engages in dialogue	County and community work together	Community directs action
King County initiates an effort, coordinates with departments and uses a variety of channels to inform community to take action	King County gathers information from the community to inform county-led interventions	King County engages community members to shape county priorities and plans	Community and King County share in decision-making to co-create solutions together	Community initiates and directs strategy and action with participation and technical assistance from King County
Characteristics of Engagement				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily one-way channel of communication One interaction Term-limited to event Addresses immediate need of county and community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily one-way channel of communication One to multiple interactions Short to medium-term Shapes and informs county programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-way channel of communication Multiple interactions Medium to long-term Advancement of solutions to complex problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-way channel of communication Multiple interactions Medium to long-term Advancement of solutions to complex problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-way channel of communication Multiple interactions Medium to long-term Advancement of solutions to complex problems
Strategies				
Media releases, brochures, pamphlets, outreach to vulnerable populations, ethnic media contacts, translated information, staff outreach to residents, new and social media	Focus groups, interviews, community surveys	Forums, advisory boards, stakeholder involvement, coalitions, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony, workshops, community-wide events	Co-led community meetings, advisory boards, coalitions, and partnerships, policy development and advocacy, including legislative briefings and testimony	Community-led planning efforts, community-hosted forums, collaborative partnerships, coalitions, policy development and advocacy including legislative briefings and testimony

2081
2082 Working collaboratively with the community and using the Office of Equity and Social Justice's
2083 Equity Impact Review tool as a guide, goals of the community engagement for the expanded
2084 Subarea Plan included ensuring that diverse and historically underrepresented voices of the
2085 community were amplified and reflected in the expanded Plan. This included developing an
2086 updated engagement process to develop and refine a long-term vision and policies across
2087 multiple, community-identified topic areas for the Plan. Additionally, Local Services prepared an
2088 "Engagement Pledge"⁵⁷ for the North Highline Subarea Plan and Community Needs List,
2089 committing to have a bi-directional conversation with the community, work together, and lift up
2090 the voices of historically underrepresented residents and groups.

2091 Local Services learned many things about how to improve engagement for planning and
2092 community development initiatives in North Highline during subarea planning and development
2093 of the Community Needs List. Under the Community Voices contract, the White Center CDA
2094 was asked to share input on improvements that the County could make for its engagement with
2095 the North Highline community. They shared the following:

- 2096 • Timelines for delivery of products that involve contracting with community-based
2097 organizations need to fit with timelines that work for the community to get the best
2098 possible work and thoughtful processes. Working to King County budget cycles and other
2099 County processes does not achieve this.
- 2100 • More time is needed than is usually given.

⁵⁷ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/local-services/permits/planning-regulations/subarea-plans/~media/depts/local-services/permits/community-service-areas/north-highline-subarea-plan-and-community-needs-list-engagement-pledge.ashx>

- 2101 • More up-front research by the County is needed, with topics identified.
 - 2102 • The planning process needs more room to focus on what community members can do to
 - 2103 be part of solutions (going beyond what the County can do for the community).
 - 2104 • King County Local Services staff members need to cultivate relationships with the
 - 2105 communities they serve rather than relying on community-based organizations to find
 - 2106 answers to the questions, “What does the community need and what are its priorities?”
- 2107 Key phases of the White Center Community Development Association’s community
- 2108 engagement work ended in December 2021. At that stage, the association shared the following
- 2109 reflections on its work under the Community Voices contract:
- 2110 • There is a lack of trust in the institutional system, given White Center’s history of being
 - 2111 marginalized by King County.
 - 2112 • There are specific challenges to building in more access (beyond language access) and,
 - 2113 even more, to building in-depth understanding of planning, policies, and map
 - 2114 amendments among community members. There is a need to build community
 - 2115 understanding in each language and cultural group so community members can have
 - 2116 meaningful conversations and ultimately provide thoughtful feedback and opinions within
 - 2117 a month’s time.
 - 2118 • There is a need to build internal understanding of institutional subarea policies and map
 - 2119 amendments to detail, so we could create more accessible processes and content for our
 - 2120 community members.
 - 2121 • The County needs to Improve the facilitation and logistics of community conversations.
 - 2122 • All narratives and needs lists created by the County and by the White Center CDA were
 - 2123 experiencing a certain level of “lost in translation.”
 - 2124 • There is a need to refine the Community Needs List to more accurately capture the
 - 2125 collective needs.
- 2126 King County is grateful for input and perspectives from the White Center CDA that will improve
- 2127 its design of initiatives in the future to better attain process equity.
- 2128 With the continued focus to center the development of subarea plans on community needs,
- 2129 Local Services contracted with the White Center CDA in 2021 to partner with the County in
- 2130 engaging with communities on the broadened Plan and in development of a community-
- 2131 prioritized list of projects for the Community Needs List. Its focus is to reach out to the diverse
- 2132 communities in North Highline that do not traditionally engage in County planning processes.
- 2133 The White Center CDA is part of the North Highline community and works with the community to
- 2134 improve the lives of those that live and work in White Center. As a community-based
- 2135 organization, it has the skills, tools, and connections to reach out authentically to hear and
- 2136 capture the voices of North Highline community members – particularly those that do not
- 2137 traditionally participate in planning processes.
- 2138 Under its contract with King County, the White Center CDA sorted King County-compiled input
- 2139 from the North Highline community on needs and community interests, generated from work
- 2140 completed in the first 3 phases of community engagement. The association shared its sorted list
- 2141 with the North Highline community for accuracy and completeness before the community’s

2142 review of the North Highline Subarea Plan Public Review Draft, updated the community's vision
2143 statement for the 20-year Plan, based on input received during its work with the community, and
2144 shared input on improvements that could be made to the County's engagement approaches in
2145 North Highline.

2146 The White Center CDA took the following approach to engage with communities who are
2147 historically underrepresented in planning processes, with a strategy focused on amplifying
2148 BIPOC voices within the North Highline Subarea plan development:

- 2149 • The association held meetings via Zoom
- 2150 • Meetings were held on different days and times to make it easier for residents and
2151 businesses to participate.
- 2152 • The association used existing relationships with parents and other community leaders for
2153 translation and interpretation services.
- 2154 • The association edited county-prepared materials into a more accessible presentation
2155 format, with more digestible overarching themes, and used graphics to create a list that
2156 was more user friendly and accessible to youths and families.
- 2157 • The association translated a presentation into Spanish because the largest ethnic
2158 population in White Center/North Highline is Latinx.

2159 The contract between the White Center CDA and King County Local Services supported the use
2160 of contract funds to compensate community members for participating in meetings, providing
2161 refreshments, translating materials, and using interpreter services.

2162 **Summary of engagements completed by the White Center Community association in**
2163 **North Highline in July and August of 2021**

Presentation to groups	Events attended	Other
Southwest Youth & Family Services	Communities of Opportunity (COO) Partners Meeting	Online survey on priority themes, with commenting options
Spanish Parent Group	Feeding El Pueblo	
LGBTQIA Youth Group	Lake Burien Partners Group	
Native Parent Group	Healthier Here Coalition Meeting	
Somali Parent Group	Duwamish Vaccination Events	
Vietnamese/Cham Group	WCCDA Board Meeting	
Khmer Parent Group		
White Center Business Alliance		

2164 The following socioeconomic data was provided to the County by the White Center CDA on this
2165 phase of community engagement on the Plan and the Community Needs List: ⁵⁸
2166

⁵⁸ <https://kingcounty.gov/depts/local-services/permits/planning-regulations/subarea-plans/~media/depts/local-services/permits/community-service-areas/white-center-cda-p1-community-engagement-report.ashx>

- 2167 • Participants: Focus Groups – 53; Online Survey- 67; Total – 120 (as of Aug. 17, 2021)
- 2168 • Race: Asian, Black, White, Latino, Jewish
- 2169 • Languages spoken at home: Khmer, Vietnamese/Cham, Somali, Spanish, English
- 2170 • Age groups engaged: 16-75
- 2171 • Sexual orientations engaged: heterosexual, LGBTQIA
- 2172 • Renter or owner: not collected (data on homeownership in White Center shows majority
- 2173 renters)
- 2174 • Length of time lived in neighborhood: not collected (majority of respondents have been
- 2175 residents of White Center for an average of more than 5 years)

2176 During the third phase of community engagement, planners updated the PublicInput.com project
2177 site to direct interested parties to the White Center CDA's survey on association's website. The
2178 PublicInput.com website has a Google Translate function when accessed via several browsers.
2179 An email sent to more than 200 subscribers to a GovDelivery list for the project also provided
2180 links to the survey.

2181 During the upcoming comment period for the Public Review Draft, the association will publicize
2182 the Plan and ways to provide comments, collect comments, and seek input on how to prioritize
2183 items for inclusion on the County's community needs list for North Highline.

2184 King County heard the following during the third phase of community engagement:

- 2185 • Timelines for delivery of products that involve contracting with community-based
2186 organizations need to fit with timelines that work for the community in order to get the
2187 best possible work and thoughtful processes. The County working to its own budget
2188 cycles and processes does not achieve this.
- 2189 • More time is needed than usually given.
- 2190 • More up-front research by the County is needed, with topics identified where up-front
2191 research is needed.
- 2192 • The planning process needs more room to focus on what community members can do to
2193 be part of solutions (going beyond what the County can do for the community).
- 2194 • King County Local Services staff members need to cultivate relationships with community
2195 members rather than relying on community-based organizations to do the work to learn
2196 what the community needs and what its priorities are.

2197 The County will address these issues in future community engagement strategies to increase
2198 North Highline community involvement.

2199 Equity Impact Review Phase 3 – Analysis and Decision Process

2200 What is the relationship between the Subarea Plan and the determinants of equity?

2201 The North Highline Subarea Plan proposes neighborhood-specific and topic-based policies
2202 along with land use and zoning amendments and development conditions that will guide and
2203 regulate development in North Highline over the next 20 years. Policies also provide direction
2204 for County-provided services, programs, and facilities in North Highline. Guiding principles

2205 shape the policies, map amendments, and development conditions, and all are guided by the
2206 community-developed vision statement for North Highline.

2207 Proposed policies are grouped under topical chapters in the Plan. Proposed land use and
2208 zoning map amendments and development conditions are included in a second document. Map
2209 amendments and development conditions are guided by the policies proposed in the plan. The
2210 associated land use and zoning map amendments regulate how land can be used.

2211 For example, a change in zoning classification may allow mixed-use residential and commercial
2212 structures in an area that previously may have been zoned only to allow commercial uses and
2213 no residential uses. Conditions within the zoning classification may provide incentives that
2214 support delivery of amenities or community benefits such as increased affordable housing.

2215 Regulations can also change what can take place on the land by applying special district
2216 overlays, which apply special conditions on how a specific piece of land can be used. These
2217 conditions may allow for more flexibility in how the land can be developed compared to the
2218 regulations in the underlying zoning. Another regulatory tool that can be applied to specific
2219 parcels is the “P-suffix”. This tool applies more restrictive conditions than those included in the
2220 underlying zoning.

2221 The changes in regulations pertain directly to the zoning classifications of the properties within
2222 the neighborhood along with an assortment of property-specific and special district overlays are
2223 aimed at implementing the Plan policies. The policies and the regulations are designed to
2224 support the community’s vision for the future of their neighborhood and to address its unique
2225 needs.

2226 The North Highline Subarea Plan is centered on the North Highline community’s interests and
2227 priorities. The analysis in the **first table in this section (see page 115)** of the Equity Impact
2228 Review summarizes what the project team heard from the community as priorities, how the
2229 Subarea Plan and associated land use and zoning map amendments and development
2230 conditions respond to those priorities, the intended outcomes, and where some questions
2231 remain. The table identifies community-raised priorities that the Subarea Plan cannot directly
2232 respond to due to scope considerations, while identifying pathways for those priority areas to be
2233 considered.

2234 The second table in this section of the Equity Impact Review considers how the Plan and
2235 associated land use and zoning map amendments, and development conditions may directly or
2236 indirectly impact access to each of the determinants of equity, and how the Plan’s content may
2237 affect distributional equity and intergenerational equity for the determinants of equity. By using
2238 the determinants of equity as a framework, some general observations can be made about what
2239 types of impacts the Plan may have. Access to the determinants of equity creates a baseline of
2240 equitable outcomes for people regardless of race, class, gender, or language spoken. Inequities
2241 are created when barriers exist that prevent individuals and communities from accessing these
2242 conditions and reaching their full potential.

2243 The Subarea Plan is an element of the King County Comprehensive Plan. While it can be a
2244 mechanism for change to further meeting community priorities, there are a couple of constraints
2245 on its ability to comprehensively deliver change, that need to be identified. As an element of the
2246 Comprehensive Plan, the scope of the Subarea Plan is consistent with the scope of the
2247 Comprehensive Plan, which is set by the State of Washington Growth Management Act. It is for

2248 this reason that there are a handful of topics raised by the community as priorities that will need
2249 to be considered for resolution by other mechanisms, such as the Community Needs List
2250 Initiative, that can cover a broader range of topics than the Subarea Plan.

2251 Additionally, while the Plan may directly or indirectly influence the determinants of equity, it is
2252 important to note that, when it comes to most decisions made about how land is developed,
2253 most are made by the private sector based on market factors and personal choices. However,
2254 local governments can provide the structure governing how land can be developed and used in
2255 a way that positively influences the kind of new development that may occur in the future.

2256 Through its authority, King County can change zoning, the conditions under which land can be
2257 developed and used, and the cost for processing land development permits. The results of this
2258 can both positively and negatively impact a community's ability to access the determinants of
2259 equity.

2260 While King County can use its authority to develop policy and take regulatory action, provide
2261 funding, and engage with the community, the private market will determine whether it wants to
2262 invest in development in North Highline. It is the intent of the Plan to increase the likelihood that
2263 new development will occur in a way that will support distributional, process, and
2264 intergenerational equity and that changes over time will be consistent with the vision and
2265 community priorities expressed by the residents and businesses of North Highline.

2266 Predicting specific outcomes of a Subarea Plan can be difficult for a few reasons:

- 2267 • Land use policies and zoning regulations permit a range of uses, but it is up to each
2268 particular landowner to determine what to build.
- 2269 • It is difficult to determine impacts that would have happened if current regulations
2270 remained in the absence of a new land use subarea plan, as neighborhoods go through
2271 natural cycles of development.

2272 Summary of Decision-Making Process and Proposed Policies, Regulations, and 2273 Community Needs List Items

2274 Guided by community input, a community vision statement, guiding principles,
2275 recommendations for updated subarea policies and amendments to land use designations,
2276 zoning classifications and development conditions have been drafted for community review in
2277 the Public Review Draft (PRD) of the Plan.

2278 The input and recommendations have been prepared based on feedback gathered from the
2279 community during all 3 phases of community engagement, from review of prior community plans
2280 and community-developed initiatives. In addition, the Plan has been developed in consideration
2281 of the historic, demographic, economic, and geographic characteristics of North Highline, and its
2282 context within King County and the region. Subsequent work with the community will include
2283 listening to input on the PRD, refining the plan accordingly and continued work to develop a
2284 prioritized list of projects for the Community Needs List.

2285 In developing the proposals outlined in the Plan, County staff worked with the White Center
2286 CDA's prepared list of community areas of concern. The list was derived from a County-
2287 prepared longer list of themes and desired outcomes generated based on input received during
2288 the earlier phases of the Plan development, from the Publicinput.com survey input, from review

2289 of prior community plans and community-developed plans and initiatives and in consideration of
2290 community data. The White Center CDA derived the list and shared it with the North Highline
2291 community in Phase 3 of the Plan community engagement to determine if it accurately
2292 represents the community's interests, and to develop an updated community vision statement.

2293 The following table summarizes how the Plan policies, land use and zoning map amendments
2294 and development conditions respond to the community's areas of interest for the Plan. In some
2295 cases, the topic raised aligns more closely with a response through the Community Needs List
2296 initiative for North Highline. The Community Needs List will be a list of prioritized actions that
2297 can help to implement policies in the Subarea Plan, as well as having the scope to include
2298 topics that are broader than those that can be considered in the Subarea Plan.

2299 In reviewing different options, staff analyzed whether each potential policy, map or development
2300 condition intervention would:

- 2301 • Result in the preferred outcome of the community, or improve on the status quo
- 2302 • Improve access to the determinants of equity
- 2303 • Be feasible for the County to implement given legal and budgetary constraints
- 2304 • Align with existing King County Comprehensive Plan policies, without creating
- 2305 redundancies.

2306

2307 **Community-identified priorities and how the proposals respond, and intended outcomes**

What the team heard	Proposals in the North Highline Subarea Plan and Map Amendments	Intended outcome	Questions
Availability and Affordability of Housing			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability for community to rent and purchase homes in White Center. Including equitable programs that assist with affordable homeownership and affordable rental units. • Economically diverse neighborhood; with a mix of market rate and affordably priced units. • Affordable housing that is beautiful and functional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential policies support increasing housing diversity and supply in medium-density residential neighborhoods in North Highline near transit and commercial services. Map amendments increase the allowed density of residential development on parcels that are adjacent to the urban centers: White Center Unincorporated Activity Center, Roxhill Community Business Center, Top Hat Community Business Center, Beverly Park Neighborhood Business Center in Glendale, and a new Community Business Center in Glendale. • (A parcel specific (“P-Suffix”) development limits height of new development in medium density residential areas, where increased density is proposed. • Policies support retaining and increasing housing availability for individuals and families in a range of different socio-economic situations and integrating households with different economic backgrounds. • In areas within existing urban centers, a higher density of housing is supported. • Policies support the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center, and the Roxhill and Top Hat Community Business Centers continuing to serve as North Highline’s primary locations for commercial, and mixed-use, higher density land uses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging an increased supply of a broad range of smaller-scale multifamily units such as townhomes, duplexes, and triplexes when redevelopment occurs in areas adjacent to areas served by transit and commercial business is intended to increase supply and types of housing to support increased affordability for families and single person households. In some cases, new development will be required to be mixed-use, to provide additional housing. • By encouraging the development to occur where there is ease of access to services, jobs and community amenities, while also considering ease of access to job centers outside of the community, equity in access to opportunity is supported. • By integrating households with different household incomes in the same areas and developments, equity in access to opportunity is increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will these measures increase land values, housing prices and property taxes for residents? • Are there adequate safeguards in place to reduce the risk of unintended consequences that exacerbate displacement? For example, will renters and lower-income residents in the area be displaced if a property owner decides to sell to a townhouse or duplex developer? • What provisions can be made to ensure that a homeowner will not be displaced because they can no longer afford the property taxes on their home? • What measures can be taken to ensure area residents who qualify for the affordable units have access to the units? • Will these policies stifle development? • Are existing utilities and services adequate to serve the

What the team heard	Proposals in the North Highline Subarea Plan and Map Amendments	Intended outcome	Questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new urban center is created in Glendale. While this urban center designation is largely included to match existing land uses, it does create opportunity for mixed use development, to create jobs and housing. • Policies support the use of design standards for commercial buildings, including mixed-use development. • Policies seek to preserve community-identified cultural assets and encourage the development of community-identified amenities and installation of green infrastructure and tree planting. • Inclusionary Housing policy and code revisions require or support creation of affordable units with market-rate units. • Mixed use development is required on a block rezoned from industrial to commercial business in the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center, that is adjacent to the frequent service Rapid Ride H Line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting use of design standards and attention to community-desired amenities are intended to support designing homes and spaces that respond to the community's request for beauty. • By providing height limits on new development in certain situations where residential densities are increased, the intention is to integrate new development without subsuming the character of established residential neighborhoods. • Increase housing supply with redevelopment using Inclusionary Housing provisions, which will also increase supply of affordable units. 	<p>potential increase in residents and businesses?</p>
Support for small BIPOC owned businesses			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to maintain and acquire spaces for small BIPOC owned businesses. • More education, mentoring, consultation, and community investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies support growth locating in the urban centers: White Center Unincorporated Activity Center, Roxhill Community Business Center, Top Hat Community Business Center, Beverly Park Neighborhood Business Center in Glendale, and a new Community Business Center in Glendale. • Policies and a new Special District Overlay encourage an environment in White Center's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, map amendments and development conditions support retaining the character of the White Center core commercial area. This is to encourage supporting the ability of existing small, BIPOC businesses to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will these measures increase land values and commercial rents, making them out of reach for small businesses? • Are there adequate safeguards in place to reduce the risk of unintended consequences that

What the team heard	Proposals in the North Highline Subarea Plan and Map Amendments	Intended outcome	Questions
<p>for existing businesses in the neighborhood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a greater diversity of shops in White Center. 	<p>commercial core that supports walking, transit, rolling and biking. This is anticipated to increase numbers of customers visiting businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SDO applies pedestrian-oriented development standards, parking standards, and in some cases, building height requirements. The SDO's also take advantage of the transit routes that run through the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center.. • The 2-blocks on 16th Avenue SW between SW Roxbury Street and SW 98th Street have height limits to retain the ambience, while supporting redevelopment that could include residential units, providing “eyes-on-the street.” Buildings will be set-back to support retention of the ambience and groundfloor commercial spaces will be limited to 5000 square feet to support small, locally-owned businesses. • A block of industrial-zoned land in White Center is retained to support co-locating jobs and homes, in an area that is also served by transit. • Policies support partnering with community to provide technical services to small business owners and support retention of long-term locally-owned businesses and development of new locally-owned businesses by improving access to affordable commercial ownership and funding for expansion of operations. 	<p>thrive, and to create opportunities for new businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By requiring pedestrian-oriented development standards and linking commercial areas with community assets such as parks and schools using active transportation, more access to business is an intended outcome, to increase vibrancy of the areas. • By opening up additional areas for commercial uses, more businesses are expected to have opportunities to locate in the subarea. • Policies that support access to professional services are intended to support the ability for small, BIPOC businesses to thrive. 	<p>exacerbate displacement of commercial businesses?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways will King County support the capacity building (contract awarding, simplified procurement processes, training) of small BIPOC owned businesses? • What additional development conditions can be put in place to encourage retention of and development of new spaces for small, BIPOC- owned businesses? • What commercial and industrial uses should be retained or added as allowed uses in the vicinity of Top Hat to support business opportunities while also considering compatibility with neighboring residential areas?
<p>Displacement of North Highline residents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies support retaining and increasing housing availability for individuals and families in a range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approaches in proposed policies, map amendments and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there adequate safeguards in place to reduce the risk of

What the team heard	Proposals in the North Highline Subarea Plan and Map Amendments	Intended outcome	Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families consistently expressed the desire to remain in White Center and not being driven out by rising costs of housing, property taxes, etc. • Provide home repair funding for low-income homeowners. • Provide more programs that would assist with affordable home ownership, rental assistance. 	<p>of different socioeconomic situations and integrating households with different economic backgrounds. There is a focus on approaches and supporting resources and programs that can help prevent displacement, and that recognize the bonds within communities that can be disrupted, and the unique needs within a diverse community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies support opportunities for wealth generation within the community, that can be achieved when housing – both rental and ownership – is not out of reach of residents within a community, and that all housing should be safe and in good condition. • Policies support accessing funds for community infrastructure and other community development needs. • Inclusionary Housing policy and code revisions require or support creation of affordable units with market-rate units, with a community preference to support allocation of affordable units to people with ties to the community.. 	<p>development conditions are intended to mitigate and stem the threat of displacement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, map amendments and development conditions are intended to support an increase in supply and types of housing, to provide a community preference for housing where public funding is provided, to encourage development of family-sized units and to provide support for rental assistance. • The suite of approaches is intended to recognize the community desire to have families live close by, and to recognize that wealth-generation opportunities will increase the ability for the community to stay intact. 	<p>unintended consequences that exacerbate displacement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What measures can be taken to ensure area residents who qualify for the affordable units have access to the units? • Will these policies stifle development?
<p>Building Wealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to quality well-paying jobs in all industries, job training, childcare options. • More resources to help residents pursue microenterprise by providing technical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies encourage increased housing close to, and ease of access to commercial centers within North Highline and to job centers in the region. • Policies support continuation of employment opportunities in existing industrial areas in Glendale and White Center. • Policies support partnering with agencies and community groups to help prepare students and provide opportunities as they enter the work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By co-locating housing in commercial areas, close to commercial areas, and close to transit less time and other resources are spent accessing jobs withing North Highline and jobs and other opportunities in the region. This increases opportunities to generate wealth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways will government and private partners play a role in supporting community in employment training, hiring and childcare? • What commercial and industrial uses should be retained or added as allowed uses in the vicinity of Top Hat

What the team heard	Proposals in the North Highline Subarea Plan and Map Amendments	Intended outcome	Questions
<p>assistance, loans, and/or grants.</p>	<p>environment or seek higher education opportunities and seeking funding and partnering opportunities to support working families, and providing businesses with access to resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Highline Community Needs List is designed in part to provide an avenue for actions that can support implementing Subarea Plan policies. Programs and funding that can assist small businesses, by supporting access to grants and loans, and professional services and providing technical support can be considered in development of the prioritized list of actions for the North Highline Community Needs List. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies are intended to encourage ease of access to jobs within North Highline and ease of access to jobs and other opportunities in the region. Businesses can attract customers if the customers can walk or use active transport to get their needs met in the community. If businesses can have accesses to professional services and affordable childcare services are available in the community, the businesses are likely to have more success in retaining their business and growing opportunities, as well as retaining a stable workforce. 	<p>to support business opportunities while also considering compatibility with neighboring residential areas?</p>
<p>Programs and Services for Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents raised the need for supportive services for youth and culturally relevant engagement. Before and after school programming for youth to engage in. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies support partnering with private companies, agencies and community groups. Policies support partnering with the Highline School District and other agencies. Policies support partnering with organizations to provide additional recreational, cultural, and educational programs in North Highline. Policies support seeking opportunities to provide additional, culturally appropriate gathering spaces, including parks, and partnering with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By providing opportunities for additional recreational and educational programs, and job training, students can learn new skills and be prepared as they enter the work environment or seek higher education opportunities. Partnering with the Highline School District and other agencies is intended to improve 	

What the team heard	Proposals in the North Highline Subarea Plan and Map Amendments	Intended outcome	Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic opportunity for youth to learn job skills. 	<p>organizations to provide additional programs for North Highline residents.</p>	<p>outcomes for students and their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By being sensitive to designing programs and spaces that are culturally appropriate, the diversity and heritage of the community is celebrated, and there is a reduced threat of cultural displacement, 	
<p>Community Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased safety and less punitive measures but more preventative strategies to address crime and drug use. More safety resources for community: Security devices, non-police security, increased lighting. Improve walkability and bike-ability of community so it can be more accessible for those without cars. Community did not see safe injection site being a priority for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and zoning amendments limit the number of marijuana retail businesses in North Highline to help avoid negative impacts in the community. Policies in the Subarea Plan encourage increased housing density and increased mixed-use development in or adjacent to commercial areas and along or close to transit routes. Hand-in-hand with encouraging density in areas close to transit is the need to provide a positive experience, for those who are able to use active forms of transportation, as the increased densities for development will be accompanied with reduced requirements for parking. Policies and zoning map amendments and development conditions encourage additional residential development in commercial areas which will increase “eyes-on-the street.” Policies encourage an environment that supports walking, transit and biking for travel within, to and from North Highline, to support the local economy, access to opportunities, health benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make spaces that feel safe and welcoming and collocate residential units with businesses to provide more “eyes-on-the street”. 	

What the team heard	Proposals in the North Highline Subarea Plan and Map Amendments	Intended outcome	Questions
<p>White Center community.</p>	<p>and the continued vibrancy of the North Highline community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies support accessing funds for community infrastructure and other community development needs. While not directed in the Plan, depending on funding sources, priorities, and consistency with King County Comprehensive Plan policies, this may provide support for funding community-identified safety measures. • Proposed code amendments, with new, or amended development conditions known as Special District Overlays (“SDOs”) apply pedestrian-oriented development standards, and parking standards in commercial areas to encourage development of more walkable and bikeable spaces. • The North Highline Community Needs List is designed in part to provide an avenue for actions that can support implementing Subarea Plan policies. Community safety issues raised by the community will be considered in development of the prioritized list of actions for the North Highline Community Needs List. 		

2308

2309 **Equity Analysis of Proposed Policies, Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments, and**
2310 **Development Conditions**

2311 The following table considers how the Plan and associated land use and zoning map
2312 amendments, and development conditions may directly or indirectly impact access to each of
2313 the determinants of equity, and how the Plan's content may affect distributional equity and inter-
2314 generational equity for the determinants of equity. The development of the Plan is centered on
2315 community and equity and social justice, with the Plan provisions intended to support a
2316 community where median household incomes are almost 50% of King County's median
2317 household income, with almost double the rate of households in North Highline below the
2318 poverty line compared with the rate in King County.

2319 The White Center Community Development Agency (WCCDA) was hired by the County to
2320 complete community engagement on later stages of the Subarea Plan development and the
2321 Community Needs List development for North Highline. The WCCDA is part of the North
2322 Highline community and works with the community to improve the lives of those that live and
2323 work in White Center. As a community-based organization, it has the skills, tools, and
2324 connections to reach out authentically to hear and capture the voices of North Highline
2325 community members – particularly those that do not traditionally participate in planning
2326 processes. Working in partnership with the WCCDA and other community organizations and
2327 community members in developing the Plan supports meeting the goal of process equity: an
2328 inclusive, open, and fair process with meaningful opportunities for input. Additionally, the
2329 County's commitment to engaging with and listening to the community's voices is included in the
2330 following policy: ensure that North Highline residents and businesses have opportunities to
2331 engage as development occurs, in ways that support and build community capacity to maintain
2332 and enhance the character of the neighborhoods in the subarea, through means such as
2333 community meetings, public noticing requirements, and permit submittal requirements.

2334 North Highline's honor of its diversity, respect for its heritage and for the first people on the land,
2335 and its rootedness in values of equity and inclusiveness is perfectly captured in its community
2336 vision statement:

2337 *Residing on the traditional land of the Duwamish people, North Highline celebrates its*
2338 *ethnic diversity, inter-generational roots and our ongoing inclusivity of diverse families*
2339 *and individuals, especially those most isolated and vulnerable. We call out race and*
2340 *place-based inequities and are committed to dismantling systems of power, privilege,*
2341 *and racial injustice. With mutual support and respect, we value and live out our brilliance*
2342 *and power through community-led initiatives, creating thoughtful development without*
2343 *displacing longtime residents and small business owners, forming, and owning the*
2344 *policies that impact us, and building our individual and collective wealth, health and well-*
2345 *being.*

2346

Determinant of Equity	Brief Description from KC Office of Equity and Social Justice	Potential of the North Highline Subarea Plan to influence the Determinants of Equity
Early Childhood Development	Early childhood development that supports nurturing relationships, high quality, affordable childcare, and early learning opportunities that promote optimal early childhood development and school readiness for all children.	<p>Children have unique needs and circumstances, and places that provide safe, healthy, and accessible environments for early childhood development are often an indicator that they are beneficial communities for people of all ages.</p> <p>There are disparities in income between people of different races and ethnicities within North Highline, and between households in North Highline and households across King County. This may be expected to affect equity in access to early childhood development opportunities, impacting distributional equity, and cross-generational equity in access to opportunity for residents of North Highline.</p> <p>Map amendments and development conditions encourage more commercial, mixed-use development. Since childcare facilities are an allowed use in commercially-zoned areas, there is the potential that the supply of such facilities could increase and could be a benefit to families who can afford the care.</p> <p>The Plan includes policies directing King County to work with and support the Highline School District and local service agencies in providing health and human services, to the community, and other services that support the community's wellbeing.</p>
Education	Education that is high quality and culturally appropriate and allows each student to reach his or her full learning and career potential	<p>There are disparities in income between people of different races and ethnicities within North Highline, and in income between households in North Highline and households across King County. This may be expected to affect equity in access to a range of school choices and educational opportunities, impacting access to opportunity for residents of North Highline, and ability to generate wealth.</p> <p>English-speaking ability may also be expected to impact access to education. In North Highline, approximately 22% of the population is estimated to have limited English-speaking ability. This compares to approximately 11% of the population of King County as a whole.</p>

Determinant of Equity	Brief Description from KC Office of Equity and Social Justice	Potential of the North Highline Subarea Plan to influence the Determinants of Equity
		<p>The Subarea Plan has limited potential to directly influence equity in access to education. However, policies support partnering with community organizations to support delivery of educational programs in North Highline, leveraging King County-owned parks facilities, and partnering with Highline School District and other agencies and organizations to improve outcomes for students and their families.</p> <p>North Highline's median household incomes are almost 50% of King County's median household income, with almost double the rate of households in North Highline below the poverty line compared with the rate in King County. By supporting access to educational programs in the Plan, there is the potential for greater distributional and inter-generational equity for households in North Highline than might otherwise be achieved for households in the community without policy that supports access to opportunity.</p>
Race & Ethnicity	Food systems that support local food production and provide access to affordable, healthy, and culturally appropriate foods for all people.	<p>There are disparities in income between people of different races and ethnicities within North Highline, and in income between households in North Highline. This may be anticipated to affect equity in access to a range of healthy food sources and choices.</p> <p>While provision of places supplying food on a commercial basis is determined by market forces, the Subarea Plan may have the potential to influence access to food systems for both new and existing residents. Access to a healthy diet will influence overall health and ability to access opportunity.</p> <p>Policies in the Plan support access to healthy, affordable, and culturally-relevant foods, including spaces where healthy foods can be grown by encouraging grocery stores, small markets, farmers markets, urban farms, and community gardens.</p> <p>And the Subarea Plan encourages more commercial, mixed-use development. Since grocery stores and restaurants are an allowed use in commercially-zoned areas, there is the potential that the supply of such</p>

Determinant of Equity	Brief Description from KC Office of Equity and Social Justice	Potential of the North Highline Subarea Plan to influence the Determinants of Equity
		<p>facilities could increase. However, these healthy food sources may be less affordable than convenience stores and fast-food restaurants that exist or remain. Response to changes in zoning will be determined by the market, and the Subarea Plan does not directly affect the quality or affordability of food sources.</p> <p>The Plan also includes policies, zoning and development regulations intended to retain the character of commercial areas in North Highline. It's in these areas where grocery stores and food sources that are culturally appropriate to residents of North Highline are often located.</p>
Parks and Natural Resources	Parks and Natural Resources that provide access for all people to safe, clean, and quality outdoor spaces, facilities and activities that appeal to the interest of all communities.	<p>North Highline has 6 County parks with facilities supporting passive and active recreation, and the County also runs the White Center Teen program from the Steve Cox Memorial Park. The community also includes open space, the Duwamish riverfront, stream drainages and lakes, including Lake Hicks. While the Plan does not include policies or map amendments to deliver specific new parks or open space, it does include policies that support seeking opportunities for tree planting and installation of green infrastructure to improve human health and environmental conditions, opportunities to provide additional, culturally appropriate gathering spaces, including parks, and pocket parks and partnering with organizations to provide additional programs for North Highline residents.</p> <p>Additionally, on-site recreation areas are required to be provided under certain forms of new development. The Plan also proposes amendments to add the "Open Space" land use designation to several properties which will ensure their inclusion in the King County Parks system in perpetuity.</p> <p>Access to places to recreate and be in nature will influence overall health thereby influencing ability to access opportunity. Policies prioritize safe and inviting walking and bicycling throughout North Highline to connect residents to transit facilities, North Highline commercial areas, local parks and open spaces, North Highline schools, and other local destinations.</p>

Determinant of Equity	Brief Description from KC Office of Equity and Social Justice	Potential of the North Highline Subarea Plan to influence the Determinants of Equity
		<p>As with all of the policies included in the Plan, implementation will consider funding availability, resources, and other factors. Sidewalk provision within residential neighborhoods, and linking residential neighborhoods to commercial services, transit and community amenities continues to be one of the highest priorities for the North Highline community.</p>
Built and Natural Environment	<p>Healthy built and natural environments for all people that include mixes of land use that support jobs, housing, amenities, and services; trees and forest canopy; and clean air, water, soil, and sediment.</p>	<p>There are disparities in income between people of different races and ethnicities within North Highline, and in income between households in North Highline and households across King County. This disparity affects equity in access to choices in renting or owning homes, choices in and location of housing, and the ability to access jobs and amenities.</p> <p>The Plan has a high potential to influence equity in access to buildings and natural environments that support health. The Plan includes land use and zoning amendments that encourage development of more housing, a range of housing options, including additional, affordable residential development opportunities on transit corridors. Commercial, mixed-use, and pedestrian-friendly development is encouraged by the Plan with supporting policies, zoning, and other regulations. The Plan also includes policy support for additional focus on enhancements in active transportation infrastructure, as well as other community infrastructure required to meet the community's development needs.</p> <p>The community has identified that access to affordable housing and avoiding displacement are significant concerns. And the Plan includes policies, land use and map amendments and development conditions that are designed to mitigate and stem the threat of displacement.</p> <p>Policies support retaining and increasing housing availability for individuals and families in a range of different socio-economic situations and integrating households with different economic backgrounds. There is a focus on approaches and supporting resources and programs that can help prevent displacement, and that recognize the bonds within communities that can be disrupted, and the unique needs within a diverse community.</p>

Determinant of Equity	Brief Description from KC Office of Equity and Social Justice	Potential of the North Highline Subarea Plan to influence the Determinants of Equity
		<p>Policies also support opportunities for wealth generation within the community, that can be achieved when housing – both rental and ownership – is not out of reach of residents within a community, and that all housing should be safe and in good condition and policies support accessing funds for community infrastructure and other community development needs.</p> <p>Land use policies, land use and zoning map amendments and development conditions are designed to support the small business environment that is cherished in North Highline, and policies also supporting retention of industrial uses in Glendale, supporting access to jobs.</p> <p>With respect to the built environment for human services, the Plan does not directly include policy support or map amendments that address provision of additional structures in North Highline; policies address partnering in provision of human service programs.</p> <p>Policies in the plan support tree planting and addition of green infrastructure to support water and air quality and to reduce the heat island affect. By influencing the development of additional jobs, services, and housing in North Highline, and on transit corridors, the Plan can indirectly support reduction in greenhouse gas production through provisions of opportunities to access transit and reduce car miles traveled. Existing regulations in King County Code and standards govern how tree and tree canopy, water, soil, and sediment are addressed when development is proposed.</p>
Transportation	Transportation that provides everyone with safe, efficient, affordable, convenient, and reliable mobility options including public transit, walking, carpooling, and biking.	There are disparities in income between people of different races and ethnicities within North Highline, and in income between households in North Highline and households across King County. This may be anticipated to affect equity in access to different modes of transportation, which could further limit equity in access to transportation. The Plan has a potential to influence equity in access to transportation and transit for existing and new residents. Land use and zoning amendments, such as

Determinant of Equity	Brief Description from KC Office of Equity and Social Justice	Potential of the North Highline Subarea Plan to influence the Determinants of Equity
		increases in residential density along transit corridors, have the potential to enable more people to live within easy walking distance of frequent transit service. Additionally, with changes to development there is more likelihood of increases in provision of community assets such as sidewalks and pedestrian networks or street lighting that can improve walkability and perceptions of safety. Such changes could result in increased access to transit for both new and existing residents.
Community Economic Development	Community Economic Development that supports local ownership of assets, including homes and businesses, and assures fair access for all to business development and business retention opportunities	<p>There are disparities in North Highline based on household incomes, whether households are cost-burdened, and in terms of race and ethnicity. North Highline's median household incomes are almost 50% of King County's median household income, with almost double the rate of households in North Highline below the poverty line compared with the rate in King County. This has the potential to limit access to homeownership and business ownership. Provisions in the Plan are intended to increase the opportunity for ownership of homes by creating opportunities for increased housing and options for different types of housing.</p> <p>Additionally, the Plan supports retention of existing business and creation of additional business by supporting opportunities for businesses to access resources and services that can help them grow. Proposed King County Code amendments apply pedestrian-oriented development standards, parking standards, and in some cases, building height requirements. The intended outcome is to encourage retention of spaces for small businesses and encourage a pedestrian friendly environment in commercial areas in the Subarea, and to connect the downtown core of White Center with nearby community amenities, taking advantage of transit routes.</p> <p>In large part, market forces will determine uptake of opportunities created in the Subarea Plan and the results may benefit both existing and new residents.</p>
Neighborhoods	Neighborhoods that support all communities and individuals through strong social networks, trust among neighbors and the	Highest priorities in the community are reducing the risks and mitigating the impacts of residential, economic, and cultural displacement.

Determinant of Equity	Brief Description from KC Office of Equity and Social Justice	Potential of the North Highline Subarea Plan to influence the Determinants of Equity
	ability to work together to achieve common goals that improve the quality of life for everyone in the neighborhood.	Policies, land use and zoning map amendments and development conditions are all designed to support and amplify the ability of current residents and future generations to thrive within their neighborhoods in North Highline.
Housing	Housing for all people that is safe, affordable, high quality and healthy.	<p>Households that rent are more likely to have lower incomes and to experience a housing cost burden. These are both factors that potentially increase susceptibility to economic and physical displacement in areas of neighborhood change.</p> <p>There are disparities in income between people of different races and ethnicities within North Highline, and in income between households in North Highline and households across King County. This may be anticipated to affect equity in access to choices in renting or owning homes. In particular, the elderly and disabled are populations that can be impacted if housing options that allow aging-in-place and access to services are limited.</p> <p>While it will largely be the market that determines housing development, the Plan has a high potential to influence equity in access to housing for all people that is safe, affordable, high quality and healthy.</p> <p>The Plan includes zoning changes to encourage development of more housing, and a range of housing options, including additional residential development opportunities on or adjacent to transit corridors and in or adjacent to commercial areas.</p> <p>The Plan also includes policy support creation of a mandatory housing affordability program within the White Center Unincorporated Activity Center. If developers choose to build housing in the activity center, the requirements could result in additional supply of affordable housing options. However, if the rules are not economically viable for developers, even nonprofit developers, the supply of affordable housing will likely decrease because market rents will likely rise, and requirements for mandatory affordable housing delivery may “chill” development of housing,</p>

Determinant of Equity	Brief Description from KC Office of Equity and Social Justice	Potential of the North Highline Subarea Plan to influence the Determinants of Equity
		<p>until projects can “pencil out,” and be economically viable for the developer.</p> <p>Provisions in the Subarea Plan that have the intent to support low-income households and other populations of concern in benefiting from new and redevelopment in North Highline, with the objective of reducing displacement risk, include increasing the overall supply of housing, the range of housing types, providing family sized units, and providing culturally-supportive housing for elders. Additionally the plan includes provisions for creating additional units under an inclusionary housing program which will give a “community preference” for unit allocation to people with a tie to North Highline.</p>
Community and Public Safety	Community and public safety that includes services such as fire, police, emergency medical services and code enforcement that are responsive to all residents so that everyone feels safe to live, work and play in any neighborhood of King County.	<p>The Plan has limited potential to directly influence equity in access to community and public safety facilities and services. The Plan is required to be inclusive of the scope of the King County Comprehensive Plan, developed under the Washington State Growth Management Act . The Growth Management Act and the King County Comprehensive Plan do not include provisions that directly relate to community and public safety.</p> <p>The Plan does include policies that support seeking funding and investments in infrastructure and amenities that serve the community's well-being as a whole. Successful application for funding may increase the ability to support the community community-identified interests in provisions of additional safety measures including increased street-lighting and sidewalks.</p>
Law and Justice	A law and justice system that provides equitable access and fair treatment for all.	The Plan has limited potential to influence this determinant of equity.

2347

2348 This is not a complete analysis of all the potential outcomes associated with each determinant,
2349 but rather an illustration of how the Plan relates with the realization of these determinants in a
2350 community. This phase of the Equity Impact Review, “Analysis and Decision” considers how the
2351 intended outcomes of the Subarea Plan, guided by community input, and expressed through
2352 policies, map amendments and development conditions in the North Highline Subarea Plan may
2353 affect the 3 frameworks of equity: Distributional equity, process equity, and cross-generational
2354 equity. The analysis in Phase 3 also considers the potential for the Subarea Plan to have
2355 unintended consequences that negatively impact access to equity, such as displacement, and
2356 provisions in the Subarea Plan that are intended to reduce this potential.

2357 **Equity Impact Review Phase 4 – Implementation. Staying Connected with**
2358 **the Community**
2359

2360 **Equity Impact Review Phase 5 – Ongoing Learning**
2361

Appendix D: Community Engagement

Introduction

Development of the North Highline Subarea Plan Public Review Draft was driven by a wide-ranging community input. The engagement program focused on building capacity, creating opportunities for meaningful input, and facilitating participation in the planning process by residents who reflect the diversity of the area, including those who have not historically been included in community planning.

The public engagement process included discussions with local businesses. In addition, community groups such as the North Highline Unincorporated Area Council, the White Center Community Development Association (WCCDA), youth at the White Center Teen Program, and Evergreen High School. Spanish, Vietnamese, and Khmer language communities were also engaged in this process. Seniors at King County Housing Authority-Greenbridge provided their feedback as well as many others. Because they are the experts in the assets and needs in their neighborhoods, the communities' contributions were central to the scope and content of the subarea plan. The County engaged in dialogue and worked with the community to form the plan which included 3 phases of engagement as noted below.

The following is a summary of community engagement completed during the several phases of development of the Subarea Plan leading up to its adoption. More information is included in the Equity Impact Review in Appendix C.

Phase 1: Community Engagement

In 2019 and 2020, King County sought to learn about the land use priorities and concerns of the residents of North Highline. This coincided with the Subarea Plan scope focusing on land use. This phase of plan community engagement included a handful of different stages:

Stage 1: Early in the development of the Plan planners met with the WCCDA and other community partners to get direction on how best to engage with the North Highline community about the plan to ensure that all community members had access to meaningful experiences with engagement associated with the project. Based on feedback received from these agencies, the County had 2 goals for its first stage of public engagement which occurred from July to October 2019:

- **Share knowledge with the community** about the purpose and function of land use and zoning in North Highline. It was important to create a general understanding of key concepts before discussing potential changes to existing regulations.
- **Seek guidance from the community** to inform development of subarea plan land use and zoning proposals.

Staff members gathered feedback by hosting and attending county-led meetings, attending existing community meetings, holding one-on-one interviews with community leaders, hosting office hours in North Highline, and going door-to-door in commercial neighborhoods. The County also posted an online survey asking for the community's priorities and concerns.

Communities engaged during early work on the North Highline Subarea Plan:

- Spanish, Vietnamese, Khmer, and Somali Language Communities (interpretation provided at 8 meetings and events; summary documents translated)

- 2403 • Business owners and operators (White Center Chamber of Commerce, county-hosted
2404 business focus groups)
- 2405 • Schools and youths (Highline Public Schools, Rainier Prep, Evergreen High School,
2406 Beverly Park Elementary, Mount View Elementary, White Center Teen Program)
- 2407 • Seniors (Nia community meeting)
- 2408 • Renters and low-income households (Greenbridge [King County Housing Authority]
2409 Resident Community Council)
- 2410 • Community organizations (WCCDA, North Highline Unincorporated Area Council)

2411 **Stage 2:** Building on the work completed in the first stage, the second stage of public
2412 engagement in Phase 1 focused on the following goals from January to May 2020:

- 2413 • Receiving feedback from the community on the draft land use and zoning proposals
- 2414 • Reflecting on the successes and areas for improvement in the first phase of public
2415 engagement

2416 In Stage 2, emphasis was on continuing to provide neighborhood-specific examples of different
2417 land use policy outcomes and development types, attending existing community meetings to
2418 reach the broadest audience possible, and being transparent about the decision-making
2419 process, and realistic about the potential effects the proposals would have on the community.

2420 The following summary of community feedback was shared at a community open house in
2421 January 2020:

2422 **Community values**

- 2423 • Diversity
- 2424 • Inclusivity
- 2425 • Affordability
- 2426 • Self-reliance and creativity
- 2427 • Vibrant and small business community
- 2428 • Green spaces
- 2429 • Family friendliness
- 2430 • Places where everyone comes together

2431 **Community concerns**

- 2432 • Housing affordability
- 2433 • Displacement, especially of long-term residents and businesses owned by people of color
- 2434 • Public safety
- 2435 • Cleanliness
- 2436 • Addressing homelessness
- 2437 • Lack of parking in commercial areas
- 2438 • Pedestrian safety and lack of sidewalks, specifically on school walking routes and within
2439 residential neighborhoods
- 2440 • Effect of growth on infrastructure

2441 **Community assets**

- 2442 • Parks (Steve Cox Memorial Park, Dick Thurnau Memorial Park, White Center Heights
- 2443 Park)
- 2444 • Dubsea Coffee
- 2445 • White Center and Greenbridge Libraries
- 2446 • 16th Avenue SW businesses

2447 **Phase 2: Community Engagement**

2448 Phase 2 ran from mid-2020 to fall 2021. By this point, the scope of the subarea planning
2449 program had been broadened with the adoption of King County Ordinance 19146⁷¹.
2450 Engagement focused on non-land use policy areas raised as issues of importance by the
2451 community. This second phase of community engagement was also combined with community
2452 conversations about the development of the Community Needs List and the County's Skyway-
2453 West Hill and North Highline Anti-Displacement Strategies Report. This phase followed several
2454 overlapping stages:

2455 **Stage 1: Community engagement plan** – An updated community engagement plan was
2456 created with input from several community leaders, as well as the King County Office of Equity
2457 and Social Justice. There was an intentional focus on ensuring that the diverse and historically
2458 underrepresented voices of the community were reflected in the subarea plan development.

2459 **Stage 2: Electronic surveys and other outreach** – This phase of engagement began at
2460 almost the same time as the COVID-19 pandemic. In-person meetings and gatherings were
2461 prohibited for almost 2 years to protect public health. While the pandemic stopped most face-to-
2462 face community engagement, it also opened opportunities to reach more voices through
2463 electronic engagement. An online engagement hub included an embedded translation service
2464 that translated the information into most prevalent non-English languages spoken in North
2465 Highline. The online survey was revised several times to keep the content fresh and draw new
2466 voices to the platform.

2467 Knowing that not all people have equal access to technology, the County used a variety of
2468 methods to reach communities and get input from those who cannot easily receive information
2469 or participate electronically. Postcards offering a phone number to provide input on community
2470 priorities were sent to every mailing address in the subarea. In addition to English, the postcard
2471 message was translated into the top four non-English languages spoken in North Highline
2472 (Spanish, Vietnamese, Somali and Khmer).

2473 King County's online surveys on the platform PublicInput.com⁷² generated a significant amount
2474 of input. The platform included an interactive map where viewers could identify the locations of
2475 specific needs and provide input in comment boxes. The site went live in August 2020, and by
2476 the time all the input had been collected at the end of March 2021, more than 300 comments
2477 had been submitted, with many commenters covering multiple topics.

2478 During the survey period, a second survey posted on the platform asked community members
2479 to prioritize the topics that had been raised to-date. The initial survey deadline was extended to
2480 the end of March 2021, and in late spring that year the input received was reviewed in
2481 combination with the work on prioritizing, earlier work with the community since the start of the
2482 project in 2019, as well as other community initiatives and plans that had been completed over
2483 the years. This expanded review allowed the County to consider which topics are repeatedly

2484 being raised over the years by the North Highline community. By this time, community input
2485 received during the anti-displacement workshop series could also be incorporated.

2486 From this review a couple of County products were created in mid-2021 to capture community-
2487 raised interests. The first, a “Top Ten” list of topics was prepared by County staff for potential
2488 use in a County-organized workshop, represented topics that appeared to have the greatest
2489 resonance in the community. The items on the list included:

- 2490 • Install sidewalks and streetlights
- 2491 • Improve transit services
- 2492 • Invest in roadway improvements
- 2493 • Provide affordable housing while retaining neighborhood character
- 2494 • Address resident and business displacement
- 2495 • Provide culturally appropriate services and assistance to the diverse community
- 2496 • Increase neighborhood clean-up
- 2497 • Improve downtown White Center amenities
- 2498 • Increase access to childcare and early childhood education
- 2499 • Support park and recreation amenities and programs

2500 Others topics, in addition to the t10 identified above, included: address impacts to traffic with
2501 West Seattle Bridge closure, retain residential zoning in the South Park “sliver,” prioritize
2502 annexation, provide crisis response services and additional community service response
2503 officers, increase night patrols, hire more police of color representing the community at large,
2504 provide housing and services for the homeless, ensure infrastructure and services match with
2505 increased growth, and increase bike lanes.

2506 With the breadth of community input and interests identified—and with work underway to draft
2507 policies for the North Highline Subarea Plan—as well as further prioritization needed for
2508 development of a Community Needs List for North Highline, County staff categorized topics of
2509 community interest into 27 themes, as noted below:

Honor North Highline’s diversity	Improve roadway conditions	Provide more and new amenities and recreational programs at park facilities	Protect the vibrant small business community
Protect and increase availability of affordable housing	Increase infrastructure and facilities supporting safety and accessibility for pedestrians and those using other non-motorized modes of transport	Provide additional open space	Protect the character of residential neighborhoods
Provide wealth-generating opportunities	Fix speeding and traffic issues	Provide more affordable childcare options and more options for early education	Retain the charm of downtown White Center with its local businesses, diversity, and landmarks while

			improving its amenities
Increase access to opportunities, amenities, and benefits	Increase availability and affordability of childcare and early childhood education	Provide afterschool programs and programs targeted for youth	Promote and support artists
Improve aesthetics	Reduce the risk of economic and cultural displacement.	Provide a community center and community gathering spaces	Recognize First Nations
Improve public safety	Support people experiencing homelessness	Increase fixed-route transit service east to west and into downtown Seattle.	Protect and restore the natural environment
Improve civic engagement	All or part of North Highline annexed		

2510
2511 Items included in the “Themes” were left unfiltered in terms of whether the County (or other
2512 agencies) have programs or initiatives in place or planned to address the items captured. The
2513 intention was to capture items even when they might be outside of the scope of County areas of
2514 business. That way, the County could reach out to other parties to raise the North Highline
2515 community-raised interests.

2516 Stage 3: Skyway West Hill and North Highline Anti-displacement Strategy Report

2517 In preparation for writing the Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-displacement Strategies
2518 Report, the County’s interdepartmental workgroup engaged closely with community members
2519 and residents to hear their ideas and understand their concerns regarding displacement. The
2520 overarching goal of the engagement was to collaboratively shape the anti-displacement
2521 recommendations to reflect the communities’ priorities.

2522 While King County staff strived to engage the community in multiple ways, the COVID-19
2523 pandemic created challenges for engaging with the community. All workshops were held
2524 virtually and staff could not perform in-person outreach. Many community members have been
2525 economically, physically, and mentally impacted by the pandemic, understandably limiting some
2526 community members’ capacity to engage with this process. Additionally, a mostly virtual
2527 approach to community outreach limits engagement from community members whose preferred
2528 method of engagement is in-person.

2529 Translation of written materials and interpretation was offered at the first 3 workshop sessions in
2530 Spanish, Somali, and Vietnamese, which are the most-spoken languages other than English in
2531 Skyway-West Hill and North Highline.⁷³ Unfortunately, Zoom had limited capability to adequately
2532 accommodate and support language access services for all languages in channels. In-language
2533 support was used by fewer than 10 community members per meeting. County staff is assessing
2534 outreach methods that would increase limited English proficient community participation.

2535 The following methods were used to engage with community members. County staff collected
2536 community input from October 2020 through April 2021.

Community Facilitators

A community facilitator team consisting of 7 community leaders representing 6 community-focused organizations in Skyway-West Hill and North Highline that are rooted in communities most impacted by displacement. Community facilitators were paid for their time and played a critical role in the process, contributing approximately 30 to 45 hours over 6 months to co-designing the curriculum for the Anti-displacement Workshop Series, co-facilitating 5 out of the 6 community meetings, providing in-language facilitation in Spanish, Vietnamese, and Somali as needed, initiating a community work session to develop community-led recommendations, and providing feedback and strategic guidance on the draft recommendations to County staff.

Anti-displacement Workshop Series

In the fall of 2020, County staff and community facilitators designed and hosted three workshops to review the anti-displacement strategies identified in King County Motion 15539 and Action 19 of the Comprehensive Plan update. Over 40 community members participated in the fall workshop series.

Community Work Sessions & Discussions

In January 2021, 35 community members came together with the community facilitators to generate community-led recommendations and provide feedback to County staff about the proposed anti-displacement strategies. Community members also identified other ideas and areas of concern outside of the proposed anti-displacement strategies. In March 2021, the interdepartmental workgroup hosted another workshop to further explore inclusionary zoning strategies. Community members reviewed and provided input on different options for an inclusionary zoning policy. In April 2021, the County hosted a community meeting to review the draft anti-displacement recommendations, answer questions, and gather final input. The numerous discussions with the community shaped the recommendations of this report.

Skyway Youth Leadership Council & Youth Survey

From January to April 2021, King County staff partnered with the Skyway Youth Leadership Council (SYLC), a youth leadership organization comprised of 9 youths aged 13 to 24 years old who live in the Skyway area, to collect input on anti-displacement strategies from young people living in Skyway-West Hill and North Highline. After learning about the potential anti-displacement strategies, the SYLC decided to focus on Community Preference, Priority Hire, and Community Land Trusts. The SYLC created and launched a survey to understand how youth are impacted by displacement and gather input on these three strategies. Forty youth from Skyway-West Hill and North Highline responded to the survey. Almost half of the respondents had experienced some form of displacement. Many youths shared concerns that housing is too expensive, and they need financial assistance with rent and bills.

Interviews with Immigrant and Refugee Community Organizations

The interdepartmental workgroup had in-depth dialogues with several organizations serving immigrant and refugee communities in the Skyway-West Hill and North Highline neighborhoods. Staff met with 35 Vietnamese elders who shared their challenges accessing housing, a desire for a community gathering space located near affordable housing, and need for accessible transportation options. Staff also met with the Khmer Community of Seattle/King County who shared the Khmer community's need for a community gathering space, culturally appropriate housing, deeply affordable housing, and homeownership options. Finally, staff met with the Duwamish Valley Affordable Housing coalition who shared that Latinx immigrant communities in North Highline need accessible and affordable homeownership options specifically targeted towards immigrants, as well as community-owned projects and zoning changes that meet the

needs of community-owned affordable housing projects. While not all the community members participating were Skyway-West Hill residents, some were, and their willingness to share their lived experience was instrumental in informing the priorities contained within the Subarea Plan.

Online Surveys and Social Media

County staff administered an online public input survey from late September 2020 through mid-April 2021. Staff also sent surveys out after each workshop to gather more in-depth feedback from community members. Survey outreach was incorporated into the community engagement performed for the subarea planning work. Over 40 community members completed the surveys. The survey respondents reported that anti-displacement needs to be a top priority for King County, with a strong emphasis on the development of affordable housing, creating homeownership opportunities, and exploring innovative strategies like investing in community land-trusts.

Anti-displacement Strategies Toolkit & Online Resource Hub

In addition to online surveys, the County used the Anti-displacement Public Input webpage as a way to document the community process and to create an online resource hub with links to materials including a glossary of terms, important background documents, explanations of each strategy, workshop presentation slides, and workshop video recordings.⁷⁴ All materials, including those translated into Somali, Spanish, and Vietnamese, were also available on Google Drive in the form of an Anti-displacement Strategies Toolkit to maximize the accessibility and shareability of the resources.⁷⁵ The Anti-displacement Strategies Toolkit also included case studies of similar programs and policies in other cities.

Community Priorities from the Anti-Displacement Workshops

The below community priorities emerged from the community engagement process:

1. Increase public investment in affordable housing:
 - fund permanently affordable homeownership units for households at 50% through 80% of AMI
 - build affordable rental units for households at or below 60% of AMI
 - finance community-driven development projects
 - provide funding for strategic land acquisition for community development
 - create mixed-use developments with affordable housing, commercial and non-profit office space, and community gathering space
 - preserve manufactured home communities in Skyway-West Hill
 - increase housing options and types in Skyway-West Hill and North Highline, such as allowing and investing in accessory dwelling units (ADUs), family size units, and culturally specific affordable housing for immigrant and refugee elders
2. Enact policies and programs that prevent displacement, protect tenants, and prioritize neighborhood residents:
 - prioritize current and past residents for new affordable housing units
 - connect eligible homeowners with home repair and property tax exemption programs

- 2622 • provide eviction prevention and rental assistance for low-income renters and
2623 implement tenant protections
- 2624 • provide down payment assistance for low-income home buyers
- 2625 • reduce commercial displacement and support economic development opportunities
2626 for current residents
- 2627 3. Increase access to opportunities, amenities, and benefits to current residents when
2628 private development happens:
 - 2629 • build more mixed-income developments
- 2630 • Increase density or other incentives in exchange for affordable units, especially in the
2631 commercial core
- 2632 • maintain building scale, adequate parking, and access for elders and people with
2633 disabilities as density increases

2634 Stage 4: North Highline Community Voices Project

2635 Under a project called Community Voices, the County contracted with WCCDA to partner in
2636 engaging with the community on a number of planning projects, including engagement on the
2637 Subarea Plan, the Community Needs List, anti-displacement strategies initiatives, and
2638 development of design standards for non-residential development in North Highline.

2639 The WCCDA reached out to the community, particularly groups that do not traditionally
2640 participate in planning processes, to seek input on several areas. More detail on the outreach
2641 completed by the WCCDA is included in the Equity Impact Review in Appendix C.

2642 Briefly, the County asked the WCCDA to consider whether the County had accurately captured
2643 community concerns and interests, in advance of issuing the Public Review Draft (PRD) for
2644 comment. Policies, land use and zoning map amendments, and development conditions
2645 proposed in the PRD were drafted to respond to community input. The County wished to make
2646 sure that the community was seeing its voices and interests included in the plan and that
2647 proposed amendments were reflecting community interests.

2648 Secondly, as the community vision statement had been drafted in 2020, when the Subarea Plan
2649 had its focus on land use, and not the broader range of topics subsequently considered, the
2650 County wished to seek community input on the draft vision statement, and edits to include. The
2651 County also asked the WCCDA to capture input from the community on how the County can
2652 improve its engagement approaches.

2653 In July and August 2020, the WCCDA engaged with over 120 people in focus groups and by
2654 using an online survey tool. To ease input, the WCCDA created materials that repackaged the
2655 County-shared materials. This was the breakdown of materials shared by the WCCDA to the
2656 community to identify if it captured its interests:

2657 *HONOR NORTH HIGHLINE/WHITE CENTER'S DIVERSITY*

- 2658 • Keep White Center's role as a "landing place" for refugees and immigrants
- 2659 • Culturally specific housing for elders
- 2660 • Culturally appropriate services and assistance are provided to the community by more
2661 diverse King County staff

2662 *PROTECT AND INCREASE AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING. MORE COMMUNITY-OWNED HOUSING*
2663 *DEVELOPMENTS ARE AVAILABLE AND SUPPORTED*

- 2664 • More publicly subsidized affordable rental units for households at or below 60% of area
- 2665 median income (AMI)
- 2666 • Permanently affordable homeownership units are funded for households at 50-80% AMI
- 2667 • Mixed-use developments include affordable housing, commercial and non-profit office
- 2668 space, gathering spaces, and accessible to transit

2669 *PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES TO BUILD WEALTH*

- 2670 • Economic development opportunities such as additional jobs created with higher wages
- 2671 • To protect and support small local owned businesses, increase investment in workforce
- 2672 development and job training
- 2673 • More employment opportunities for non-English-speaking families
- 2674 • More childcare options

2675 *INCREASE ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES*

- 2676 • Additional market rate units and affordable units are available; prefer new housing that
- 2677 integrates households at different income levels. More mixed income developments are
- 2678 built when private development takes place
- 2679 • Increase density or other incentives exchanged for affordable units, especially in the
- 2680 commercial core
- 2681 • Housing for immigrant and refugee populations located near community centers and
- 2682 cultural services and organizations

2683 *IMPROVE PUBLIC SAFETY*

- 2684 • Reduce crime and violence
- 2685 • Culturally-appropriate services and assistance are provided to the community by King
- 2686 County staff
- 2687 • Funding to support King County staffing in community or less emphasis on police
- 2688 response, focus more on community-led programs that create “upstream” solutions,
- 2689 prevention, and intervention

2690 *REDUCE THE RISK OF DISPLACEMENT*

- 2691 • Current and past residents are prioritized for new affordable housing units
- 2692 • Eviction prevention, relocation and rental assistance is provided for low-income renters
- 2693 and tenant protections are implemented
- 2694 • Down payment assistance is provided to low-income homebuyers
- 2695 • Affordable housing options for families, including intergenerational families living together
- 2696 (3-5 bedrooms)

2697 *PROTECT OUR VIBRANT SMALL BUSINESS COMMUNITY*

- 2698 • Reduce the displacement risk of BIPOC and immigrant-owned businesses
- 2699 • Increase pathways to affordable commercial ownership
- 2700 • A supportive community marketplace for microenterprises and small business vendors to
- 2701 sell goods

2702 *RETAIN THE CHARACTER OF DOWNTOWN WHITE CENTER (LOCAL BUSINESSES, DIVERSITY AND LANDMARKS)*

- 2703 • Downtown White Center has a plaza for community events and outdoor dining

- 2704 • National chains (like McDonalds) are limited or prohibited
- 2705 • The character of lower density development (3-4 floors) is retained, but increased density
- 2706 (higher than 4 floors) may be supported if the scale is reasonable

2707 *IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH*

- 2708 • Sports/recreation after school program for young/adult programs for health and wellness
- 2709 are promoted
- 2710 • Safe injections sites are provided to combat drug overdose deaths and to provide
- 2711 education and treatment opportunities
- 2712 • Increased accessibility to healthy foods through a grocery store in Top Hat; healthy food
- 2713 being more affordable; P- patches and community gardens; community kitchens and
- 2714 cooking demonstrations; a farmers market; additional places selling affordable healthy
- 2715 food

2716 The WCCDA report identified that there was agreement that the topics presented represented
2717 community interests. Based on its outreach, the WCCDA reported that the following were the
2718 topics most often raised in North Highline during this phase of engagement:

2719 *AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING*

- 2720 • Ability for community to rent and purchase homes in White Center. Including equitable
- 2721 programs that assist with affordable homeownership and affordable rental units
- 2722 • Economically diverse neighborhood; with a mix of market rate and affordably priced units
- 2723 • Affordable housing that is beautiful and functional

2724 *SUPPORT FOR SMALL BIPOC OWNED BUSINESSES*

- 2725 • Ability to maintain and acquire spaces for small BIPOC owned businesses
- 2726 • More education, mentoring, consultation, and community investment for existing
- 2727 businesses in the neighborhood
- 2728 • Support a greater diversity of shops in White Center

2729 *DISPLACEMENT OF NORTH HIGHLINE RESIDENTS*

- 2730 • Families expressed consistently the desire to remain in White Center and not be driven
- 2731 out by rising costs of housing, property taxes, etc.
- 2732 • Provide home repair funding for low-income homeowners
- 2733 • Provide more programs that would assist with affordable home ownership and rental
- 2734 assistance

2735 *BUILDING WEALTH*

- 2736 • Access to quality well-paying jobs in all industries, job training, and childcare options
- 2737 • More resources to help residents pursue microenterprise by providing technical
- 2738 assistance, loans, and/or grants

2739 *PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR YOUTH*

- 2740 • Parents raised the need for supportive services for youth and culturally relevant
- 2741 engagement
- 2742 • Before and after school programming in which youths can engage
- 2743 • Economic opportunity for youths to learn job skills

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- Increased safety and less punitive measures but more preventative strategies to address crime and drug use
- More safety resources for community: security devices, non-police security, increased lighting
- Improve walkability and bike-ability of community so it can be more accessible for those without cars
- Community did not see safe injection site being a priority for the White Center community. One concern brought up was that establishing a safe injecting site in White Center will create an opportunity for other cities to send their drug users to White Center instead of creating their own injection sites in their city.

County staff used the input to develop content for the Subarea Plan Public Review Draft, and to complete the Equity Impact Review. It was the intention that the proposed policies, land use and zoning map amendments and development conditions contained in the Public Review Draft would represent the voices of the community and its redrafted Community Vision Statement, and that the Subarea Plan Public Review Draft development and proposal would further process, distributional and intergenerational equity.

Stage 5: Public Review Draft

On September 30, 2021, a public review draft of the Subarea Plan and the associated map amendments was published on the County's website. The comment period was initially expected to be four weeks long, but based on community feedback the comment period was extended twice and closed on December 19, 2021.

At the beginning of the comment period on the public review draft, the County published a multi-part survey online that was arranged in the same order and presented summaries of each of the Subarea Plan chapters. The online survey tool allowed for translation into multiple languages directly in the platform. In each chapter of the survey, the participant could understand what was in the draft Subarea Plan and read the text of each of the proposed policies statements for that chapter. At the end of each chapter, there was space provided where a person could make open-ended comments. If the participant wished, they could also make their comments visible to other participants, and those public comments could be "liked" by others.

A total of 89 people participated in the online survey. There were a total of over 1,700 responses to the 41 individual survey questions across the Subarea Plan survey chapters, and total of 173 written comments were received through the survey. The survey included a question that asked what neighborhood the participant called home. Forty-two percent of participants said they identify with White Center, while 12% said they come from Top Hat, 9% from Greenbridge, and 5% from Roxhill. Fourteen percent identified as not living locally but working in North Highline.

In addition to the online survey itself, the platform also allowed additional information to be shared. During the course of the comment period, the County posted the following supplemental materials to aid with the review and comment on the plan:

- Plain language explanation of key terms in the plan
- A Subarea Plan Reader's Guide – translated to Spanish, Somali, Vietnamese and Khmer

- 2787 • A slide show showing Residential and Commercial Development Examples in each of
2788 the King County Zoning Code classifications
- 2789 • One-page flyers explaining what the Subarea Plan is and how to comment – translated
2790 to Spanish, Somali, Vietnamese and Khmer
- 2791 • Illustrative graphics associated with several proposed map amendments and
2792 development condition amendments

2793 When the comment period closed on December 19, 2021, the survey page was closed to new
2794 responses and comments, but the website continued to be viewable, along with the result of the
2795 survey.

2796 Associated with the community vision statement, project goal and the 29 proposed policies, the
2797 feedback predominantly showed either “I support” or “I strongly support” in the choice of survey
2798 responses. The topics receiving the highest support related to planting trees, installing green
2799 infrastructure, providing additional recreational opportunities and culturally specific gathering
2800 spaces, and increasing transit service. The topics attracting the highest ratings of “I don’t
2801 support” or “I strongly don’t support” included increasing high residential development in North
2802 Highline’s urban centers to increase supply of housing in North Highline. However, even in this
2803 case the survey indicated more support from participants that non-support.

2804 In addition to the receiving input through the survey, the County received almost 40 emailed
2805 comments, 2 comments by telephone and one mailed comment. An overall summary of
2806 comments is provided below.

2807 Public Review Draft Outreach

2808 During the comment period and in addition to the online survey, the County and its partners
2809 used multiple other avenues to increase awareness of the Subarea Plan process and
2810 encourage community members to participate.

2811 The County led or participated in the following outreach associated with the issuance of the
2812 Public Review Draft for public comment between September and December 2021:

Approach	Activities
Community Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation at WCCDA “Community Partners” ZOOM meeting Oct 12, 2021 • ZOOM meeting Oct 21, 2021 with Spanish language interpreters; Also on Facebook Live • Presentation at WCCDA ZOOM merchants meetings Nov 2 and Nov 3 (with Spanish language interpreters Nov 2) • Four in-person meetings with White Center business owners. • Presentation at Nov 2021 NHUAC monthly meeting • WCCDA “Community Voices” contract: Community Land Trust Informational Session (with KC DCHS)

Approach	Activities
Communications with Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone calls/emails with community members/organizations and government agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobility-restricted community resident and small business owner ○ NHUAC Co-Chair ○ Duwamish River Community Coalition/TAG ○ Victory Outreach Church ○ Numerous individual calls • Flyers in multiple languages distributed to businesses, and posted on notice boards/in windows
Outreach to/Communications with Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach to/communications with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King County Housing Authority • North Highline Fire District #11 • Southwest Suburban Sewer District • King County Water District #20 • Highline School District • City of Seattle • City of Burien • Flyers in multiple languages transmitted to agencies with requests to circulate • Copies of draft plan and map amendment packages placed in White Center and Greenbridge Libraries, along with flyers in several languages • Flyers distributed through Highline School District “Peach Jar” system
Direct Mailings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mailer in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Somali and Khmer sent to all mailing addresses (over 7000) in North Highline
Webpages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County webpages and publicinput.com pages updated
Electronic Notifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Services Unincorporated Area Community News articles Sept, Oct, and Dec 2021, with notice of translation availability • Emails sent to over 200 project subscribers on GovDelivery system, with notice of translation availability
Social Media	<p>Facebook (3 postings in Sept 2021) Instagram (2 postings in Sept 2021)</p>
Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded Readers’ Guide translated into Spanish, Somali, Vietnamese and Khmer and posted on project webpage • Slides of different forms of development posted on publicinput.com page

Approach	Activities
	• Graphics of building dimensions posted on publicinput.com page
News Release	Sept, 2021

2813
2814 Under the Community Voices contract, WCCDA's provided opportunities for engagement with
2815 the community. The WCCDA focused its engagement efforts to these "residents and
2816 communities" that are typically not included in planning processes. These communities include
2817 our Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC), elders, the disabled and the unhoused
2818 communities.

2819 Based on its summary report of outreach for the Public Review Draft, the WCCDA reached out
2820 directly to families, leaders and youth in the community to hold one-on-one communications as
2821 well as group conversations. In these conversations, the WCCDA reports that it provided an
2822 understanding of the subarea planning process as well as supported the community in
2823 completing concurrent engagement on the North Highline Community Needs List. It completed a
2824 Zoom poll of key policies and discussions on key map amendments. Community residents who
2825 met with us individually or in the Zoom group room were offered a \$50 gift card in honorarium
2826 for their time.

2827 The following table was prepared by the WCCDA to identify groups that it met with during the
2828 Subarea Plan Public Review Draft comment period:

2829 Activities Of Community Engagement

2830

Date	Length (mins)	Description of activity	Adults	Youths	Total
10/4/21	90	White Center Community Development Association All staff Discussed and ranked top 39 community needs list survey. Zoom poll results were submitted to the public input link.	14	0	14
10/7/21	105	Cham Community Members (Vietnamese speaking) Discussion focused on the top 38 community needs survey. Discussion was encouraged and recorded, but due to technical issues, participants were not able to complete the survey in real time but we followed up and supported them to complete the survey at a later date. The Cham community focused their discussions on items most important to them: affordable and culturally based childcare centers, lack of after school programming, especially programming focused on retaining their own culture and language. They desire a cultural center/museum in White Center to display artifacts from their country. They support youth entrepreneurship and	16	0	16

Date	Length (mins)	Description of activity	Adults	Youths	Total
		assistance to community members who want to establish a food truck. They also had discussions on how parking would be impacted by creating new open space/plaza events. They wanted to see more foot traffic on 16 th Avenue SW rather than more cars, maybe moving parking off of 16 th Avenue SW and welcome more open air dining areas. Establish a parking garage and parking lots for area customers. Limit chains and create more sidewalks, night patrols, more beautification in White Center business district core and create more landscaping in parks to support sledding and other snow activities during snow season.			
10/13/21	90	COO Community Partners Going over 8 policies with partners: FEEST, SWYF, Trusted Advocates, YES, Catherina Willard, Khmer Community of Seattle King County. Zoom poll results were submitted to the public input link. Overall, a few comments were made regarding bike lanes, maybe not so much a priority, but addressing other transportation modes, walking (improve sidewalks, build sidewalks), bus routes, (east west routes added), senior van services etc. Overall comments showed concern for policies increasing density and displacing longtime residents and the inability for those already displaced to come back to the area.	8	0	8
10/15/21	90	Native and Black Community Members Meeting with families individually to go over the top 38 community needs survey with them. Families experienced challenges with the language used in the survey and were skeptical whether their feedback will influence change. Zoom poll results were submitted to the public input link.	6	0	6
10/18/21	90	White Center Community Development Association All staff Went over the 8 policies. Zoom poll results were submitted to the public input link.	13	0	13
10/21/21	60	Somali Community Members Meeting with families individually to go over the top 38 community needs survey with them. Families experienced challenges with the language and translation of the survey. Staff ended up using the English survey and	5	0	5

Date	Length (mins)	Description of activity	Adults	Youths	Total
		explaining the meaning of each priority using the Somali language.			
10/21/21	90	Spanish Speaking Community Members Meeting with families to go over the top 38 community needs survey. Families expressed concerns about displacement of housing and businesses. Queries were made about the increasing role of developers in the community.	11	0	11
10/26/21	90	Native Community Members NH2 No comments were made by the 3 participants. NH4 EC made a comment regarding industrial land uses alongside residential. Is it safe to live close to a car repair business? What are the pros and cons of industrial and residential uses located in proximity to one another? NH6 A and T were concerned about the mixed-used developments holding larger bedroom units 3-5 bedrooms. The mixed units they are familiar with don't have these larger units. Also, the concern is that when these mixed-use developments are located close to businesses and services, the units tend to be more expensive. NH11 No comments were made by the 3 participants. A person made a comment about the Duwamish River, parks, and creeks, all should be maintained or brought back to life/renewed. The County needs to be kept accountable for the renewal/cleaning of the Duwamish River from the years of pollution by Boeing. The Duwamish River should be given back to the Duwamish tribe. Signage throughout the neighborhood and business district should include developing signage/wayfinding signs using a variety of languages spoken in the neighborhood, especially the native language, Lushootseed. NH 22 - All did not think that this was not a priority, the current street systems are adequate	3	0	3

Date	Length (mins)	Description of activity	Adults	Youths	Total
		<p>NH25 - All three participants didn't understand the policy, therefore all three participants disagreed with the policy</p> <p>NH28 - No Comments were made by the three participants.</p> <p>NH29 - No comments were made by the three participants. Facilitator asked about which businesses they enjoyed and used in the neighborhood. They mentioned several restaurants and grocery stores in the area.</p> <p>One member mentioned the need for funding to cover administrative costs to execute and complete funding applications.</p>			
11/3/21	90	<p>LGBTQIA Youths</p> <p>Meeting with LGBTQIA youths to go over the top 8 policies. A link to the top 38 needs list survey was provided as well.</p>	0	14	14
11/3/21	90	<p>White Center Merchants</p> <p>Much of the time was spent on understanding the basics of Subarea and the initial review of key policies. Policy zoom poll was taken. Not much input, but slowly building understanding.</p>	2	0	2
11/4/21	90	<p>White Center Merchant</p> <p>Much of the time was spent on understanding the basics of Subarea and initial review of key policies. Policy zoom poll was taken and results submitted to the public input link. Not much input, but slowly building understanding.</p>	1	0	1
11/9/21	60	<p>Native Community Member</p> <p>Went over KC's website for Subarea Plan and public review draft.</p>	1	0	1
11/9/21	90	<p>White Center Merchants</p> <p>Much of the time was focused on building understanding of key map amendments (Map 8,9,10). Focus Map Amendments: business owners were able to ask clarification questions on the amendments proposed. There was overall a genuine concern about the rise in rents when new development and density increased. I think there is a sense that new housing in the commercial core could bring more foot traffic and potentially streets could feel safer at night. But</p>	3	0	3

Date	Length (mins)	Description of activity	Adults	Youths	Total
		affordability of housing and commercial spaces was an overall concern.			
11/16/21	120	<p>This second discussion allowed a few small business leaders to build a deeper understanding of what the zoning would actually do and what incentives developers would be given. There was overall concern on parking requirement incentives and the current lack of parking spaces/options available in White Center downtown and concern for the current traffic congestion/accidents on 16th Ave. SW north/southbound towards and away from Roxbury Street. Merchants have gained a better understanding of current zoning in place and the limitless boundaries they hold. Merchants thought this current zoning should have been shared earlier so they could see what the current changes in zoning would possibly mean in the current context. More parking options should be created, example of the International District/Chinatown, how smaller parking lots were scattered throughout the commercial core was mentioned. Bike lanes:</p> <p>If bike lanes are added, it will take up parking space that is needed. The streets are too narrow for bike lanes, and There are only a few months a year when the weather is good for biking</p> <p>Parking: Parking garage or park and ride in downtown White Center would help with business parking - example of parking garage in Burien tied to transit. Another example is in the International District where there are public parking areas adjacent to businesses. Make the parking garage pleasant. Consider making 16th Ave SW one-direction. Allow more parking – don't cut back on parking. This is going to be particularly important if more residences in downtown White Center are to be encouraged.</p>	2	0	2

Date	Length (mins)	Description of activity	Adults	Youths	Total
		<p>Don't make it more difficult for people to visit downtown White Center due to insufficient parking and do not lessen parking availability. The median along 16th Ave SW makes it tricky to park using the angled back-in parking (and in winter, when there is snow, cars don't see the raised median.</p> <p>Roadway Improvements: The proposal to remove the waiver on commercial development providing roadway improvements (curb, gutter, and sidewalk) is positive.</p> <p>Industrial Zoning: We discussed the proposal to rezone the remaining industrial zoned areas to commercial business. A need for places to make things was expressed.</p>			
11/30/21	90	<p>White Center Merchants This third discussion allowed local property owners to discuss overall subarea work and specific map amendments. WC staff were not able to locate the group discussion that day and a few other merchants were not able to locate the group as well.</p> <p>A merchant added, as a person with a physical disability, including mobility disability, they like the concept of a pedestrian-oriented environment, but they are a little nervous about that wording too just because not all of us are capable of being pedestrians and that includes people with disabilities, as well as elders. So they wish there was a different word here that had the word access in it somehow. What we want is a place that people can have access and mobility, including if it's possible through their own mobility through their own body or through other accessible means like a system of cut curbs right. In White Center that's sort of a</p>	2	0	2

Date	Length (mins)	Description of activity	Adults	Youths	Total
		problem because the cut curbs don't necessarily line up with each other, so you might have people here in a wheelchair to get on a sidewalk somewhere and then not be able to get off.			
12/6/21	90	Community Land Trust Informational Session Yasmine Perez presented CLT, models, challenges, possible next steps were mentioned. WCCDA were able to ask a few questions on implementation. WCCDA will pursue more CLT conversations in the new year, exploring the options of single family home acquisition, listening to community members and actual experience with CLT's, CLT's that include commercial uses etc.	12	0	12

2831

2832 Under the Community Voices contract, signed in April 2021 by WCCDA to undertake outreach
2833 on a number of planning projects the WCCDA was asked to provide feedback on the County's
2834 engagement and outreach work with the community after different phases of work included in
2835 the contract. Included with this, the County also asked the WCCDA to make recommendations
2836 to the County on how it could improve its community engagement work in the future. After one
2837 of the phases – undertaking outreach for the Public Review Draft - the WCCDA offered, in part,
2838 the following:

2839 “...We have found the County’s methods – the structure, the terms of the contract, the
2840 timeline and expected products – not **responsive** and needs to be more **adaptive** to the
2841 community’s challenges and solutions. There was no real process to keep the County
2842 **accountable** to their equity and social justice values. For accountability to have
2843 occurred, the County needed to own the role of “the one to be kept accountable.”
2844 Instead of owning its accountability, the County cultivated a relationship that was
2845 inherently more transactional and passed on community’s concerns about process and
2846 content to Council’s timeline and decision making power, leaving community’s concerns
2847 unaddressed, with little to no room for **collaboration** and **inclusivity**. The **shared**
2848 **values** are not evident throughout the subarea planning process...”

2849 “County staff did make a few changes, adding more written translation sections to their
2850 online public input page and extended deadlines twice to accommodate an additional 2
2851 months. Though we acknowledge these changes, the changes left much to be desired in
2852 creating equity and inclusion within this work.”

2853 “We conclude that we are experiencing an inequitable planning process needing
2854 reassessment. Resident’s [sic] and business owners’ overall ability to understand
2855 subarea planning materials have not been supported, given the lack of time,
2856 understandable tools and limited processes. In addition, the ongoing personal

2857 challenges of the pandemic, and rash of fires that occurred within the White Center
2858 business core has impacted the communities [sic] ability to engage quickly. The process
2859 has resulted in skewed data, limited engagement lacking depth and substance. This
2860 report highlights how we approached the challenges of engagement and the themes we
2861 heard from the community...”

2862 Public Review Draft Major Themes

2863 In considering all of the input received during the Public Review Draft stage of the Subarea Plan
2864 and Inclusionary Housing provisions, amendments were made to the Subarea Plan policies and
2865 map amendments in the first quarter of 2022. The following table provides a summary of
2866 comments received and key changes that were made to policy areas and map amendments
2867 after the close of the comment period in December 2021:

Plan Topic	Input	Updates Subsequent to Public Review Draft
General	As a theme of comments on multiple policies and chapters, a community-based organization wanted to see identification of a role for BIPOC community based organizations in delivering actions to implement policies, with funding support and support for capacity building. Additionally, the organization wanted there to be more explicit reference in policies to prioritizing the needs of BIPOC community members, and identification of steps and actions to implement the policies.	A Comprehensive Plan policy on subarea plans has been amended to include: “The County shall dedicate resources towards implementation of the subarea plans and community needs list in coordination with each community so that the highest priorities are met where the needs are greatest.” Additionally, a policy statement has been added to create opportunities for public input to inform applicable permitting decisions.
Goal Statement	Predominantly Supported	None
Community Vision Statement	Supported	None
Guiding Principles	Highest ranked: Supporting Community Investments and programs to reduce risks, and mitigate impacts of residential, economic and cultural displacement.; Supporting a thriving and equitable economy, with ethnically diverse, community minded, small business owners, entrepreneurs, and employers. The needs of community members and visitors with disabilities should not be considered as an afterthought; design around the	<u>A new Guiding Principle was added in response to community input on the need for there to be good linkages across North Highline to connect residences with jobs and amenities in North Highline, without relying on automobiles. The Guiding Principle also acknowledges the importance of access from North Highline to regional jobs and amenities, without relying on automobiles.</u>

Plan Topic	Input	Updates Subsequent to Public Review Draft
	<p>needs of vulnerable members of the community and the needs of all will be met.</p> <p>If businesses are to thrive, adequate parking for business and residential uses must be provided, particularly when increasing residential units in commercial areas will increase demand on on-street parking spaces if parking requirements are limited.</p>	
Land Use: Overarching	Policies were predominantly supported.	<p>A new policy identifies that growth should be focused in the subareas urban centers where there is access to transit.</p> <p>A policy to support partnering with community-based organizations to seek funding for community development has been relocated to the Land Use chapter, and it has been amended to highlight the need to focus on underrepresented communities.</p>
Land Use: Residential	<p>Policies were predominantly supported.</p> <p>Increasing densities in residential areas was predominantly supported as a way of increasing supply and types of housing, to reduce displacement risk and increase affordability, and to increase opportunities for home ownership.</p> <p>Some property owners wanted to be excluded from residential upzones. Others wanted to be included in upzones, and some commentors wanted to see even more residential areas upzoned to provide additional housing opportunities.</p> <p>Concerns were raised that opportunities for lower income households would be better met if more affluent cities provide housing for them, with access to what are viewed as higher performing</p>	<p>No significant changes to areas for residential upzones were made.</p> <p>One area in Glendale was removed from a proposed residential upzone, as further analysis of “walksheds” to transit stops indicated that there is a lack of transit accessibility.</p> <p>2 parcels on the Rapid Ride H-line in White Center, adjacent to parcels under the same ownership with high density residential development have been included for high density land use upzones.</p> <p>One block intended for required mixed-use development in White Center and a rezone from Industrial to Commercial Business zoning, is instead being retained as industrial to support retention of manufacturing jobs.</p>

Plan Topic	Input	Updates Subsequent to Public Review Draft
	<p>schools rather than increasing what was viewed as segregating low income households by providing housing in North Highline. These were not prevailing views.</p> <p>Some concerns were expressed that some residential areas identified for increased housing densities do not have sidewalks or good access to transit, and that until infrastructure and services are increased, increased densities are not supportable. There was concern that the areas identified for density increases that would support small apartment buildings are not suited to the scale of building.</p> <p>Concerns were also raised about the removal of trees that comes with development.</p>	
Land Use: Commercial Industrial	<p>Policies were predominantly supported.</p> <p>Opportunities for legacy businesses to grow into bigger spaces, without being displaced was a concern, with a desire that property ownership opportunities also be supported. Spaces for micro-enterprises were seen as lacking.</p> <p>The community reiterated its interest in keeping the ambience of 16th Ave SW between Roxbury and SW 98th St., with interest in redevelopment and encouraging residential development both to increase supply and for “eyes-on-the-street” for safety reasons.</p> <p>Availability of parking is a concern for businesses, to be able to attract customers, especially if there is increased competition for on-street parking with additional residences in the commercial areas.</p>	<p>An industrial block will remain industrial rather than being rezoned to commercial business with a mixed use requirement. This will support retention of manufacturing jobs near where people live, limiting uses to compatible ones with residences and requiring some pedestrian-oriented features. Retaining the industrial use will retain opportunities for businesses to grow, and present opportunities for micro-enterprises.</p> <p>A special district overlay for industrial and commercial uses in White Center and Top Hat has had an additional use prohibited, removes waivers on roadway improvements, and other provisions and includes parking and other provisions that are consistent with the adjacent pedestrian-oriented Special District Overlay, for continuity.</p> <p>Height limits on buildings in the 2 blocks of 16th Ave SW between Roxbury and SW 98th Street have been increased to 55 feet from the proposed</p>

Plan Topic	Input	Updates Subsequent to Public Review Draft
	<p>The community had mixed input on limiting marijuana retail facilities in the subarea.</p>	<p>40 feet. Above the second floor there will be a setback required to help with bulk, while still providing opportunities for residential development. Ground floor commercial spaces are limited to 5000 square feet to encourage continued opportunities for small, locally-owned legacy businesses.</p> <p>There is now one pedestrian-oriented special district overlay (SDO) in place for White Center, rather than 2 that had similar features. The SDO is expanded to bring in properties west of 16th Ave SW and the prior industrial zoned block on 15th Ave SW. It sets limits on parking spaces for non-residential uses to no less than 25% and no more than 75% of provisions under County code for underlying zoning. The SDO also prohibits marijuana producing and processing facilities.</p>
Housing and Human Services	<p>Policies were predominantly supported.</p> <p>Inclusionary housing provisions generated a wide range of divergent comments. Some commentors that said that the affordable units should target households with lower incomes than proposed, and that no bonuses or incentives should be provided to developers. Conversely, some commentors said that the area median income target for the affordable units should be set higher than proposed, and that more incentives should be provided to developers, or provisions to offset the cost of developing affordable units. Additionally, there was interest in expanding the situations under which an in-lieu fee could be paid in place of developing affordable units with market rate units.</p>	<p>Policy to support partnering with the Highline School District and other agencies and organizations to improve the outcomes for students and families has been expanded to include partnering to provide physical and mental healthcare, social and human services, early education and childcare to with a focus on partnering to provide services where the needs are greatest.</p> <p>The Inclusionary Housing provisions exclude the 2-block area of 16th Ave SW for increases in height limits with residential development.</p> <p>Provisions for density bonuses if transfer of development rights (TDR) credits are used in urban unincorporated areas have been adjusted with a goal of not undermining use of the Inclusionary Housing program in North Highline and Skyway-West Hill in favor of increasing density using the TDR program. The amendments to the King County Code</p>

Plan Topic	Input	Updates Subsequent to Public Review Draft
		provisions for the TDR program still provide a developer some options to use the TDR program in the 2 urban unincorporated areas while, in certain circumstances requiring that affordable units also be created with new development.
Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources	<p>Policies were predominantly supported.</p> <p>There was interest in seeing additional parks, and improving access to maintenance at existing parks.</p>	No significant changes.
Transportation	<p>Policies were predominantly supported.</p> <p>Policies encouraging bike lanes received a mixed response with some commentators saying they would be little used, and may take up needed on-street parking spaces. Other input supported provision of bike lanes.</p> <p>There were numerous comments wanting to see additional provision of sidewalks and other roadway improvements, traffic controls to stem speeding, improved street lighting and improvements at transit stops.</p>	<p>No significant changes.</p> <p>In recognition that some community members and visitors use wheelchairs and others may use scooters, policy has been expanded to recognize a broader range of transportation modes.</p>
Services and Utilities	Policies were predominantly supported.	No significant changes.
Economic Development	<p>Policies were predominantly supported.</p> <p>Commentors wanted to see policies added or strengthened to highlight providing support to existing locally-owned businesses, with a priority given to supporting BIPOC-owned businesses. Support included, among other areas, developing strategies for businesses to purchase properties, and providing spaces for businesses to grow into</p>	A new policy has been added to support retention of long-term locally-owned businesses and to encourage development of new locally-owned businesses by improving access to affordable commercial ownership and funding for expansion of operations.

Plan Topic	Input	Updates Subsequent to Public Review Draft
	so that they would not need to leave the community.	
Map Amendments: General	Community members said that it was difficult to determine what changes were being proposed in the community based on the maps. This was a factor of both limited place markers creating confusion on where amendments applied, and more than one amendment affecting a parcel, with the different amendments shown on different maps.	The set of map amendments has been completely restructured to make it easier to read and apply. A property owner can see all amendments that apply to their parcel on one single map – the package being known as the “One Touch” map package..
Other Map Amendments	Key comments are captured in the topic headings above.	Most key changes that apply to maps are identified under the topic headings above. Parcel-specific suffixes have been developed to apply to the 2 block area of 16 th Avenue SW between SW Roxbury St and SW 98 th Street. The P-Suffixes limit the height of buildings, require a setback above the second floor and set a maximum size limit on groundfloor commercial spaces.

2868
2869 Throughout development of the Subarea Plan in Phases 1 and 2, County Councilmember
2870 McDermott’s office provided input on engagement, both with ideas and also providing
2871 opportunities to publicize events and input opportunities. The County also met periodically with
2872 staff in the cities of Seattle and Burien to share information on the status of the Subarea Plan
2873 and to learn about the cities’ planning initiatives in areas adjacent to North Highline.

2874 Phase 3: Community Engagement

2875 [To be completed by the King County Council after transmittal of the Executive-Recommended
2876 Plan to the Council.]