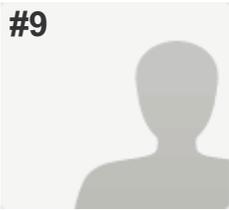


#9

**COMPLETE****Collector:** Web Link 5 (Web Link)**Started:** Thursday, June 22, 2017 1:54:36 PM**Last Modified:** Thursday, June 22, 2017 6:38:35 PM**Time Spent:** 04:43:59**IP Address:** 71.217.206.157**PAGE 2: Candidate Profile**

<b>Q1: Candidate Name:</b>	Pat Murakami
<b>Q2: Campaign Email:</b>	info@votepatmurakami.org
<b>Q3: Campaign Manager:</b>	Timmy Bendis
<b>Q4: Consultant:</b>	Heather Sit
<b>Q5: Position Sought:</b>	City Council, Position 9
<b>Q6: Campaign Phone:</b>	206.356.4224
<b>Q7: Website:</b>	votepatmurakami.org
<b>Q8: Campaign Address:</b>	
5606 Sixth Avenue South Seattle, WA 98108	
<b>Q9: Campaign Amount Raised (as of date?)/Planned: (Continue to next page after this)</b>	\$10,000/\$50,000 for primary - more for general election

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**Q10: What single issue is the most important motivator for your run for office? What proposals do you have for dealing with it?**

Economic disparity in Seattle. Wealth is being concentrated in the hands of a few, as is property ownership.

**Q11: Is Seattle divided politically between renters and homeowners? What are the issues?**

No,

Please explain

Many renters are so new to the area that they haven't had a chance to learn Seattle's history or the issues facing Seattle residents. They aren't making the connection between the passage of property tax levies and the radical increases in rent. Many renters feel property ownership is beyond their reach. I want as many people as possible to have the financial security and stability obtained through property ownership. We need to provide opportunities for renters to become home or condos owners, and thus more vested in Seattle's future. In the end, whether someone is a renter or a homeowner, we all want the same four basic things: a good paying job, a good education for our children, a safe community, and the opportunity to build enough wealth for the security of our futures (with home and/or land ownership being one of the best ways to accomplish wealth building). Homeowners and renters need to unite to make Seattle more livable for everyone.

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**Q12: Is Seattle divided politically between neighborhoods and developers? What are the issues?**

Yes,

Please explain

Developers want to maximize profits. Many don't live in Seattle, the state or the country, so they don't have to live with the consequences of their projects. Our City leadership has refused to charge impact fees - we are the only municipality in the region that doesn't - forcing Seattle residents (renters and homeowners) to pay for all new infrastructure needed by our growing population. In 2014 Bellevue collected \$82 million in impact fees; Seattle collected \$0. Developers also don't care about livability. They don't care if a project is out of scale for a neighborhood, if there is inadequate parking, if established trees are killed, if every square inch of permeable land is covered with structure and concrete, or if the community's ecology is negatively impacted. Neighborhoods do care about those issues. We need to bring neighborhoods and developers to the same table and find workable solutions to Seattle's need for growth and established neighborhoods' need for livability.

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**Q13: Do you support restoring the role of neighborhood community councils in the planning and zoning process vs “one size fits all” upzones? What is that role?**

Yes,

Please explain

The upzones are done for the benefit of developers, not the benefit of the community. Drawing a circle on a map around a Light Rail station demonstrates a lack of proper urban planning and disregard for every existing property owner in the upzoned circle. Community Councils know their neighborhoods history, needs and goals for the future. When the City works cooperatively with neighborhood Community Councils, the result will be more successful and accepted increases in density. As an example, rather than increasing heights on all lots on a hillside, we should preserve views (which preserves property values as well) by not increasing heights on existing homes/apartments, and place the increased height on the top of the hill in a very tall structure. Everyone wins. If elected I will RESTORE THE VOICE OF NEIGHBORHOODS.

**Q14: Do you support the HALA Grand Bargain? Why?**

No,

Please explain

Where to begin? HALA must have been written by the developers because it gives developers every advantage while not giving enough to Seattle. HALA doesn't do enough to increase affordable housing inventory. It does nothing to increase or improve livability. Affordable housing should be inclusionary as it makes for a healthier society. We are allowing developers to pay 'in lieu of' fees which aren't adequate. As an example, for a 3-bedroom apartment developers in Seattle pay \$20,000 to site the affordable unit elsewhere, while in Boston and San Francisco developers must pay \$300,000. We are never going to solve our homelessness crisis at this rate.

**Q15: Seattle is one of the few cities that does not charge one-time developer impact fee (e.g., 5%) to pay for infrastructure (schools, parks, streets) so that growth pays for growth, as provided in the Growth Management Act. Do you support developer impact fees for Seattle?**

Yes

**Q16: Most cities in our region use developer impact fees to pay for school construction caused by growth. What should Seattle do to relieve Seattle's school capacity crisis (growing 1,000 students per year since 2010; short 600 classrooms)?**

Charge impact fees. Charge impact fees. Charge impact fees.

In 2005 I served on the Seattle Public Schools' School Closure Committee. I advocated for SPS retaining ownership of all properties and renting closed buildings in the eventuality that they would be needed in the future. For example, Orcas was moved out of the Columbia City Neighborhood despite my advocating for it to remain where it was because neighboring Rainier Vista had not been fully built-out and it was known many families would soon live there. We need to think of future possibilities before we surplus publicly owned assets.

**Q17: Do you support increased city funds for the preservation of older, more affordable rental apartment buildings?**

Yes

**Q18: Does building more housing supply create more affordable housing? What should the city do to create more affordable housing?**

Please explain  
Possibly. If we allow a developer to tear down a mid-century house that sold for \$800,000 and was in perfectly good condition, only to replace it with another single-family LEGO house that sells for \$1.5 million, we aren't creating more affordable housing. Depending on who is building the housing, there can be added overhead for the cost of administration, which makes housing less affordable. We need to require a higher percentage of set aside affordable units inside all new buildings if we are to have any hope of properly housing everyone. The City should never allow the destruction of an existing housing unit unless the replacement unit will be offered at a lower cost or rent.

**Q19: In the context of HALA, how do you define affordable housing? Low income housing?**

Affordable housing is satisfactory housing which requires payments of no more than 30% of a household's income. Low income housing is subsidized housing for any household that makes less than 80% of the of the Area Median Income.

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**Q20: The HALA is virtually silent on livability. How do you define livability and what should Seattle do to increase it?**

A livable city is safe, has good schools, offers living-wage job opportunities, is affordable, has adequate parks & open spaces, provides opportunities for recreation & entertainment, and has an adequate transportation system. To increase livability Seattle should demand public open spaces as part of all new major developments, maintain the existing single-family housing inventory, and strategically place new density.

**Q21: Is parking part of livability?** Yes

**Q22: Would you sponsor a citywide conversation to establish a shared definition of livability?** Yes

**Q23: Rents have been rising over 7% per year, despite tens of thousands of new units being built or permitted. In order to retain working class service-sector renters would you support a workable plan for rent stabilization (limiting rent increases), and/or would you lobby for changing the state law that prohibits it?** Yes

**Q24: Seattle lacks 11,600 block-fronts of sidewalks, two-thirds of them north of 85th, dating to when the area was annexed in 1954. The Move Seattle Levy provides for 230 additional blocks of sidewalks over nine years.**

Are sidewalks an element of livability? Yes

Are sidewalks necessary for ADA accessibility? Yes

Are sidewalks necessary for a 10-minute "walkshed" that defines an urban village? Yes

Are you willing to make accessible, safe sidewalks for all a higher priority than in the Move Seattle Levy? Yes

**Q25: The city has been allowing greater building lot coverage and our tree canopy has shrunk to 28%. Would you restore a 40% tree canopy goal in the 2035 Comprehensive Plan and make sure the goal is reflected in the Municipal Code?**

Yes

**Q26: Do you support open space goals (per thousand residents) for Urban Villages which were removed from the 2035 Comprehensive Plan?**

Yes

**Q27: Would you support prohibiting RPZ passes to residents living in small efficiency dwelling units (e.g., micro-housing) designed for a car-free life (i.e., without parking and near public transportation)?**

Yes

**Q28: Would you support requiring some off-street parking for new development in Urban Villages?**

Yes

**Q29: The Mayor recently defunded Neighborhood and District Councils. Would you support re-establishing a role in city decision-making for these groups?**

Yes

**Q30: Describe your understanding of the causes of homelessness.**

Each homeless individual/family has a unique reason, but in general, homelessness is due to financial stress, mental health issues or drug dependency, or a combination of the three.

**Q31: Name two steps you would take to address the homeless crisis.**

1. Create a campus immediately that provides adequate shelter and services (job counselling, drug intervention, & mental health services), and provides adequate access to public transportation.
2. Provide housing vouchers to homeless families with children to stabilize where they live and the children's education.

**Q32: If this is not your first election, what other offices have you run for? If it is your first campaign, what other campaigns (candidate or issue) have you participated in? What did you learn from those campaigns?**

I volunteered for the Obama, Sanders and Hillary Clinton campaigns. Campaigning takes hard, dedicated work and is an important part of the democratic process.