

Ian Crozier

Professional Portfolio

Ian Crozier

I live in Seattle, Washington and graduated in June 2017 from the Master of Urban Planning (MUP) program at the University of Washington. In the MUP program I specialized in Urban Design with academic interests in housing, international perspectives, and community engagement.

I grew up on Vashon Island, Washington. I have been fortunate to have had many and varied experiences since I left first home and am pleased to be living on the Puget Sound again during this period of growth and innovation. I aspire to a career in which I can help communities build ever more sustainable, equitable, and beautiful places to live.



Work Experience

Seattle Architecture Foundation

February 2017 — Present

Teaching Artist

Lead education programs for middle school students about architecture, urban design, community planning, and team-based problem solving.

Seattle Pedicab

June 2016 — Present

Pedicab Operator

Providing flexible, sustainable, fun mobility options in downtown Seattle.
Provide quality customer service in diverse and unpredictable circumstances.

Community Day School Association **February 2015 — January 2016**

Enrichment Teacher

Planned and led lessons for elementary school students in public schools.

City of Burien

July 2014 — June 2015

Community Outreach and Engagement Coordinator

Conceived and implemented initiatives to involve Burien residents in local government.
Conducted interviews with stakeholders; wrote, designed and translated materials; developed strategic plan for outreach and engagement.

Stewardship Forestry

September 2013 — April 2015

Project Manager

Managed data collection for USFS contracted research program.
Trained and managed employees.

Peace Corps Paraguay

February 2011 – May 2013

Peace Corps Volunteer

Coordinated community-driven education and youth development projects in elementary schools and municipal libraries.

Academic Profile

University of Washington – College of Built Environments

Master of Urban Planning: Urban Design Specialization

Received June 2017

Guest Researcher at University of Aalborg, Copenhagen, DK

Fall 2016

Lewis & Clark College

Bachelor of Arts: International Affairs

Received December 2009

Study Abroad at PUCMM Santiago, Dominican Republic –

Spring 2008

Graduate Thesis

January - June 2017

My graduate thesis is titled “Developing a Quantitative Method for the Measurement of Public-Life Supportive Urban Form”. This project arose from my struggle to accurately describe the differences in form between different kinds of neighborhoods in Seattle, Copenhagen and other cities.

Fot the thesis I developed a quantiative framework for describing and measuring urban form based on three spatial concepts: place density, enclosure and engagement, which were derived from urban design literature about the elements that contribute to lively public spaces. A metric was composed for each concept consisting of measurements of buildings and open spaces integral to that concept. The metrics were then applied to study sites in Seattle and Copenhagen as an exploration of their descriptive power.

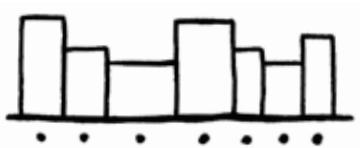
This project involved data collection through use of site visits, ArcGIS, and Google Street Views; data analysis with Microsoft Excel and ArcGIS, and Image preparation with Adobe Photoshop, InDesign, and hand drawing.



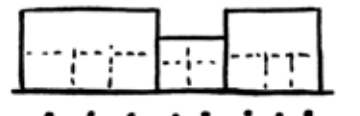
Indre By - CPH 1



Northgate - SEA 4



Many buildings



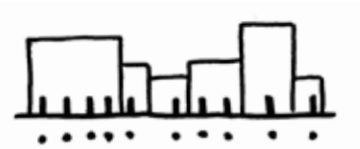
Many shops and building uses



Streetwall



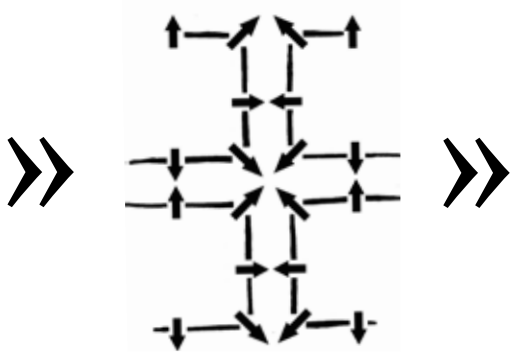
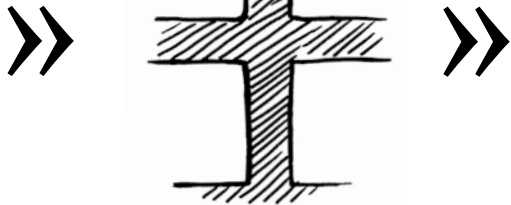
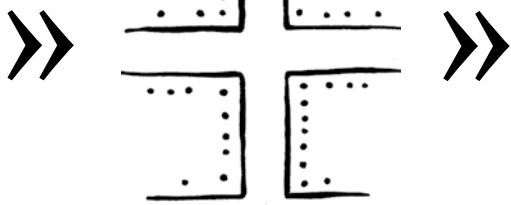
Small open spaces



Many entrances



Building orientation



Place Density

$$PD = \frac{(B + R + RES + OF)}{A_{site}}$$

- B = Building count
- R = Retail unit count
- RES = Residential use count
- OF = Office use count
- A_{site} = Site total area

Enclosure

$$EC = \frac{GS - PS}{PS} \times \frac{A_{PUB}}{A_{site}}$$

- PS = Potential streetwall
- GS = Gaps in streetwall
- A_{PUB} = Public realm area
- A_{site} = Site total area

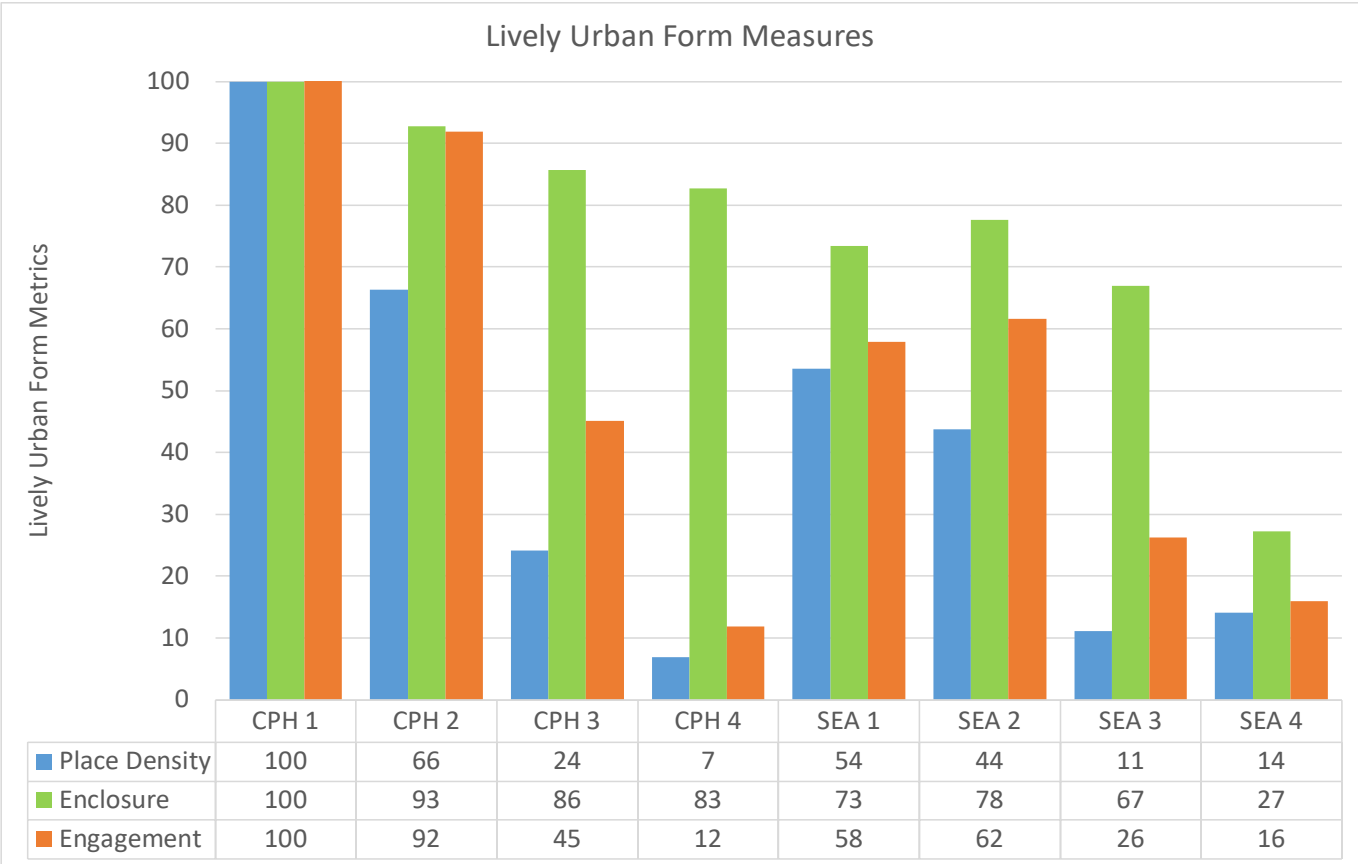
Engagement

$$EG = \frac{E}{A_{site}} + \left(\frac{\mu \left(\frac{E}{A_{site}} \right)}{\mu \left(\frac{O}{B} \right)} \right) \times \frac{O}{B}$$

- E = Entrance count
- A_{site} = Area of site
- B = Building count
- O = Street-oriented building count

Findings

- Indre By (CPH 1) in Copenhagen has more than 80 “places” per hectare, compared to 9 per hectare in South Lake Union (SEA 3).
- All Copenhagen sites have very high enclosure.
- Sites dating from the streetcar era (SEA 1, SEA 2, CPH 2, CPH 3) in both cities have fairly high scores, sites from the automobile era have lower scores (SEA 3, SEA 4, CPH 4).
- South Lake Union (SEA 3) and Sluseholmen (CPH 4) are the sites with the newest buildings have few places, weak engagement, but high enclosure.
- Alleys difficult to score: are they public or are they private?
- Orientation difficult to define: where do you draw the line?



Indre By - CPH 1



Capitol Hill - SEA 1



Northgate - SEA 4

Copenhagen Housing Study

August - December 2016

In fall of 2016 I was awarded a Valle Scholarship grant to conduct an independent research project in Copenhagen, Denmark as a guest researcher at Aalborg University

The project was motivated by a desire to understand what housing is like in a city that is more than twice as densely populated as Seattle and is known internationally a capital for livability. This work led into the development of a typology of building types which characterize the different neighborhoods in the city. Insights from the findings were used to formulate my graduate thesis.

Work on this self-directed project involved technical drawing, on-site building and street measurements, pedestrian and traffic counts, interviews with professionals and residents, historical research, and digital image creation in Photoshop and layout in InDesign all undertaken in a foreign context.



Dense Neighborhoods in the Livable City:
A Typomorphological Study of Copenhagen

Ian Crozier | Master of Urban Planning Class of 2017 | University of Washington
Fall 2016

Copenhagen Residential Building Types



Golden Era



Industrial Era



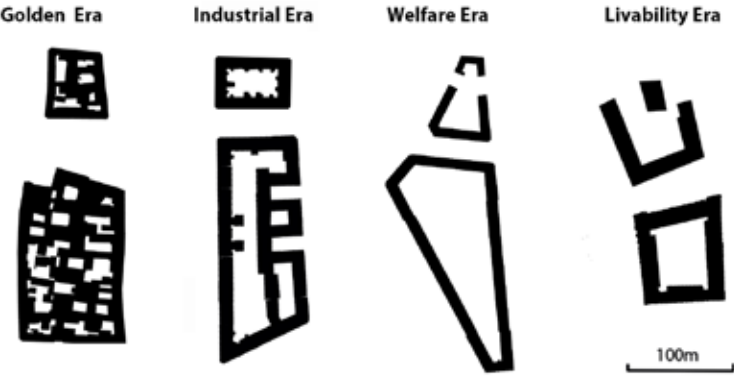
Welfare Era



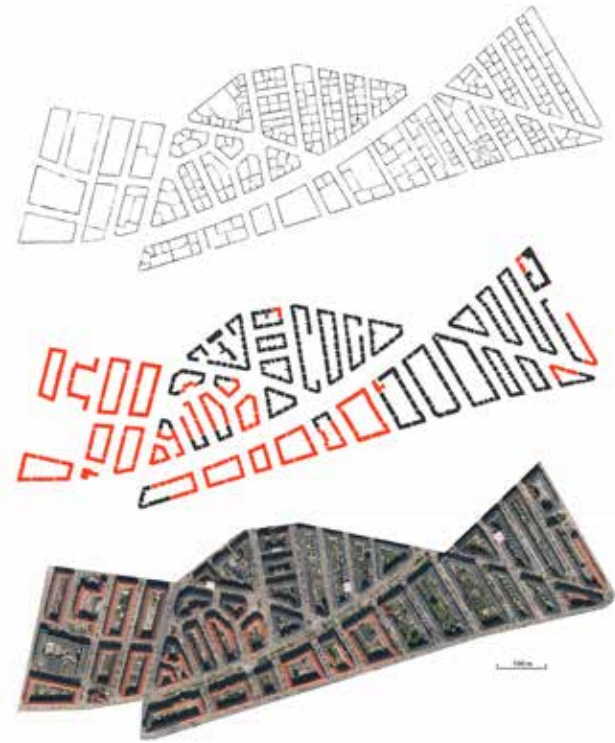
Livability Era

Copenhagen Housing Study

Block Structure by Building Type



Roofing Material and Parcel Size



Study Areas & Typology

The second half of this report consists of detailed measurements from four study areas and a building typology. The study areas were selected from the profiled neighborhoods and districts of the previous section. The four areas which seemed to best represent a general fabric of the city were selected. Data from study areas was used in the development of a typology of the principal building types for each study area. These types are presented following their respective study areas.



Cadaster maps from 1761 (above left) 1807 (same as 1861) (above right) and 2016 (below), City of Copenhagen.



Study Area: Indre By

Block

The study block forms an irregular quadrangle with a total surface area of about 3,700 m² (0.91 acres). It's sides are 50 m, 70 m, 60 m, and 66 m (164 ft, 230 ft, 197 ft and 217 ft) along its NW, SW, SE, NE sides for a total perimeter of 246 meters (807 ft). There are 14 street-fronting buildings on the block, 5 interior buildings, and 8 courtyards.

The study block is located 200 m (656 ft) from the city center.

Parcels

The cadastral layout of the study block has changed relatively little since the development of the existing building stock at the end of the 18th century. A cadastral map from 1761 map shows parcels of highly irregular size and shape, all of which however include street frontage and a back area for a courtyard and backbuildings or wings. As of 1761 there were two gaps in the streetwall along Knabrostræde and a total of 14 parcels.

The cadastral map from 1807, thirteen years after the fire of 1794, shows a modest transformation of the block, with most of the building footprints slightly altered and several minor changes to parcel boundaries. The cadaster maps show no change in the study block from 1807 to 1861, with a total of 13 parcels present. Since 1861 several parcels have been combined, dropping the total parcel count down to 10. The two instances of parcel combination (on the SW side of the block) have occurred around shared courtyards, suggesting it is more advantageous to consolidate parcels where buildings which make use of common entrances and open space.

Parcels range in size from 168 m² to 771m². The median size is 228 m² and the mean size is 368 m².

Built Area

There are 19 buildings on this block. These buildings are three and four stories tall with peaked roofs and cover 81% of the surface area of the block. The Floor to Area Ratio (FAR) is 2.83 assuming an average of 3.5 stories.

These buildings were built between 1770 and 1799. More than half were built in the late 1790s after the Great Fire of 1795. Buildings like those on the study block are usually described as being of the "Neo-classical" architectural style. 18 Badstuestræde demonstrates the "Empire" style, with similar elements as the others but more elaborate ornamentation. This building is also larger and more ornate than others on this block. It is also the only building to fully enclose a courtyard.

All represent some permutation of the "Golden Era Apartment House" type described in the following section.

Open Space

There are seven courtyards in the study block, which take up 19% of the surface area of the block. They are generally narrow and range in width from less than 3 m (10 ft) to about 8 m (26 ft). They range in area from about 40m² (430 ft²) to about 220m² (2,368 ft²) with an average size of about 100m² (1,076 ft²).

Each courtyard is accessed through a street-fronting building. In turn, each courtyard provides access to at least one back building or wing.

Rainier Valley Studio - Graham Street Station 2031

January - March 2017

In Winter 2017 I took part in the Rainier Valley Dynamic Neighborhoods Studio sponsored by the UW Center for Preservation and Adaptive Reuse.

This interdisciplinary studio involved an in-depth look at the transformations taking place in Rainier Valley in the eight years since light rail service through this diverse area of Seattle began as well as a look forward to changes in the neighborhoods around existing stations.

My partner and I chose to depart from the rest of the group and focus our project on the neighborhood around Graham Street and MLK Way, where a new light rail station will be added to the line in 2031. We modeled development patterns that could preserve the wealth of diverse immigrant-owned businesses and fine-grain, comfortable residential areas while adding capacity for new residents and businesses.

COMMERCIAL CORE
By: Ian Crozier // Master of Urban Planning & Ian Macleod // Master of Architecture

Left: Island Pacific plaza, the anchor of the business district.


Right: small shops, restaurants and bakeries ring the perimeter of the parking lot.


Left: The district hosts a variety of shops and services, not just food—as such as a photo studio.

Right: few buildings abut the sidewalk. Those that do are too close for comfort, after the 2008 widening of MLK for the freeway.

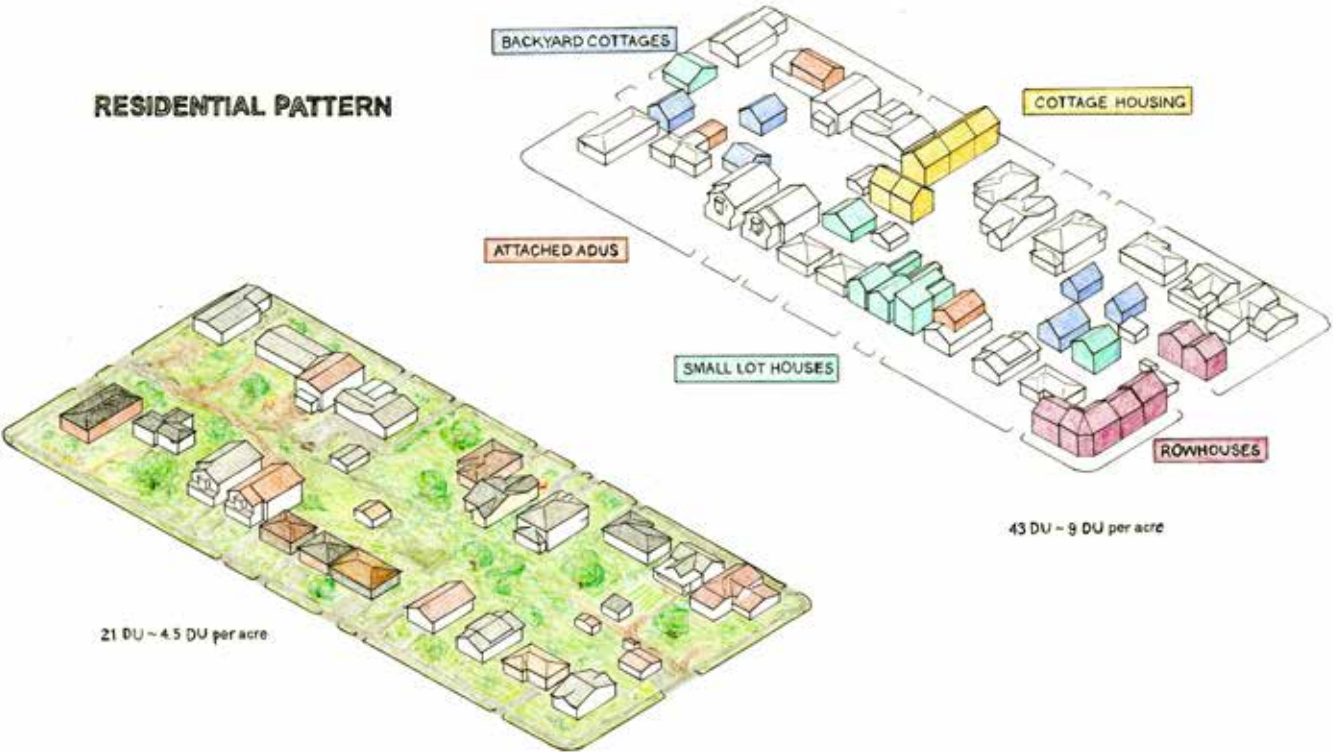
Left: The neighborhood's local spots are known citywide. Tony's Bakery has been featured in The Stranger and a destination on Plate of Nations.

Right: Running a surface alignment saved on construction cost, but severed numerous pedestrian and vehicular crossings. Massive retaining walls make the sidewalk a hostile place.





Dynamic Futures I Rainier Valley
University of Washington | College of Built Environments
Winter 2017 | Instructors: Manish Chhabra + Kathryn Merino



Rainier Valley Studio - Graham Street Station 2031

Open Space Plan



Graham Street Park detail

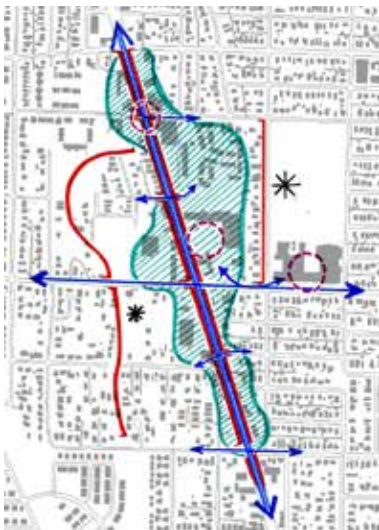
ArcGIS Mapping



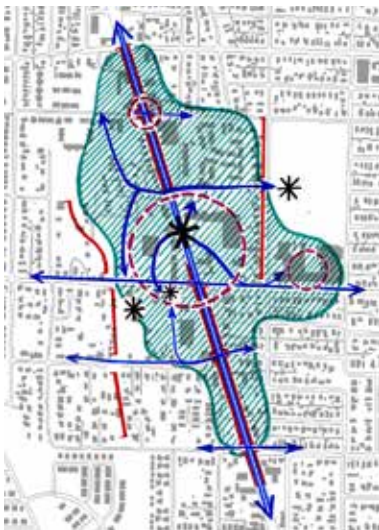
Current building uses



Current zoning



Current sensory map



Post-Intervention sensory map

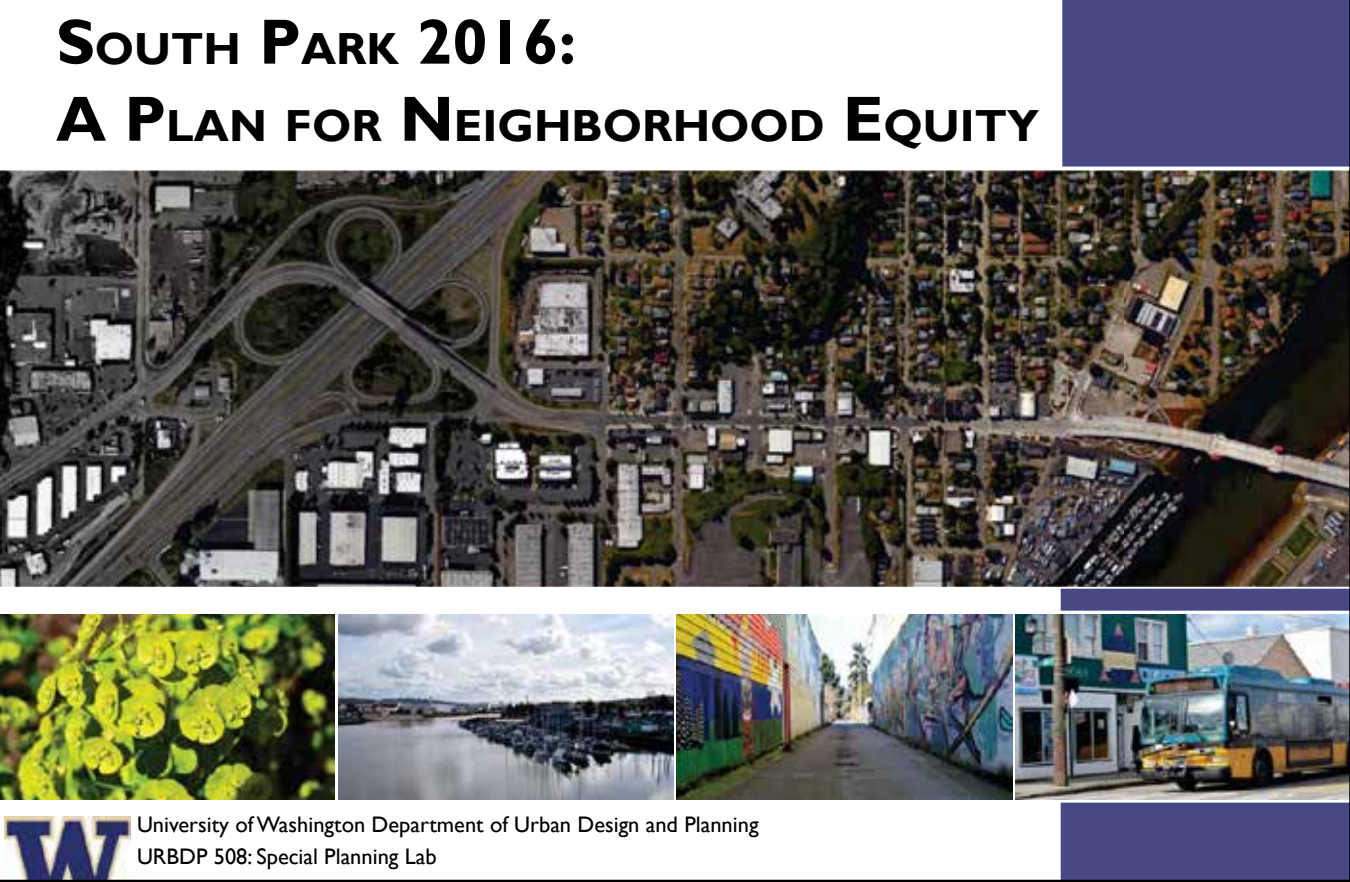
South Park Equity Plan

March - June 2016

In Spring 2016 I was a member of a studio project to develop an Equity Plan for the Neighborhood of South Park. The client for this project was Lyle Bicknell, Principal Urban Designer for the City of Seattle.

This studio developed a series of strategic recommendations for the City to address equity issues in this low-income, majority-minority neighborhood. First our team spent weeks researching the most pressing issues facing the neighborhood, meeting with local leaders and service-providers, the neighborhood association, and experts on the seismic and environmental threats facing the neighborhood. This research lead to a goal framework focusing on “people, place, and prosperity” and objectives necessary to achieve equity within these areas. Finally twelve strategy recommendations were prepared along with case studies and information about potential constraints.

The final product of the studio was presented on June 6th, 2016 to our client, members of the City’s Race and Social Justice Initiative, and other City staff in the Seattle Municipal Tower.



STRENGTHS

Community Institutions

South Park has a multitude of community organizations providing services such as health care, recreation and senior housing, legal aid, and youth programs and development programming. In particular, South Park Health Clinic plays a major role in the community, operating both a neighborhood health clinic as well as a Center for Women's Health. In addition to engagement through the SPNA and Community Center, South Park hosts numerous festivals and events in celebration of the neighborhood's unique culture, history and setting. These events include:

- Fiesta Pasa Paralela, a celebration of Mexican culture
- Lucha Libre in The Park, a traditional Mexican wrestling event
- Duwamish River Festival, a celebration of the Duwamish River and adjacent events for the river cleanup efforts
- South Park Park Club mini-golf tournament created by local artists
- Pasa Farms Fall Festival
- Art Under \$100 Sale, a yearly event supporting local artists

South Park's low housing costs are a key strength, especially as a time when the city is concerned with housing affordability. The gross median rent in South Park is approximately \$749 per month compared to \$1,131 per month for Seattle as a whole. This provides more affordable options for families who otherwise would not be able to afford to live in Seattle.

Moreover, the classic street grid and neighborhood structure of South Park adds to the neighborhood's walkability and facilitates connections between residential areas, key institutions throughout area, and commercial services along Fourteenth Avenue.

Neighborhood Attributes

South Park community members engage in community organizations at the local level through the

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WEAKNESSES

Social Impacts

Social impacts in the South Park neighborhood come about in the form of lack of education, direct health risks, and public safety. In regards to opportunities for education, the neighborhood is served by Concord Elementary School, and the neighborhood does not have a middle or high school. Further, the average level of educational achievement in South Park is far lower than in Seattle generally, with 19.4 percent of adults having a Bachelor's Degree, and 74.4% holding a high school diploma or equivalent.

One of South Park's main weaknesses is the problem of the Duwamish River. Caused by the siting of many industries the river has led to increasing the high level of chronic diseases among residents. Life expectancy in the neighborhood is significantly lower than the Seattle average life expectancy and there is a higher occurrence of chronic diseases such as diabetes and obesity. Lastly, residents in South Park need property crime as a concern.

The existence of property crime presents a further barrier for residents, and for investment in the business community alike. Property crime, coupled with many street lacking sidewalks and the neighborhood not having safe walkways weakens opportunities for community building in South Park. With many streets lacking sidewalks and the neighborhood not having safe walkways proper presents a further barrier in attracting investment

to a full service supermarket within a half-mile of their home. Other services, such as a post office, bank, affordable clothing stores, and hardware stores are also absent. The absence of these services is not due to lack of space as there are several vacant storefronts along 14th Avenue, making the vacancy rate about 10%. South Park's relatively low land values make it difficult to attract private development investment and new business to the community.

The poverty rate in South Park is higher than the rate in Seattle, with 34.7% of residents living below the poverty line, compared to 14% in Seattle. South Park residents also face a higher "rent burden" than the city as a whole, with 54% of South Park residents paying more than one-third of their income in rent. In addition, South Park has a lower level of homeownership than Seattle, meaning residents opportunities to accumulate wealth are limited.

Economic

14th Ave is South Park's primary commercial main street. This seven block stretch is home to several local restaurants, one bar, two gas stations, three car shops, one convenience store, and one health clinic and pharmacy. While these businesses provide some community benefits, the main street is lacking in some key services. A large majority of the neighborhood population does not have access

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OPPORTUNITIES

Economic

Opportunity to the riverfront

South Park is Seattle's only riverfront community of the Duwamish River is a unique asset available to the neighborhood. Although the river is polluted due to years of industrial use, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has identified the Duwamish River as a superfund site, and has begun clean-up efforts. Capitalizing on this asset, and the City has begun to utilize it as a shoreline in public space. The Duwamish Riverwalk Park sits on the shore of the river and runs the length of the South Park bridge. This park is an example of how the shoreline could be used for community benefit. The neighborhood sits between the river and the Duwamish Riverwalk Club uses the shoreline to host the water and community members can go fishing in the park for coho salmon. Furthermore, the riverfront offers an important opportunity to build neighborhood resilience in the event of a earthquake and sea level rise. Should the waterfront be returned to its natural state, the city could accommodate rising water levels and build resilience against impact on housing in the city.

Available Retail Space

With infrastructure improvements to 14th Avenue due in 2016, the available retail space along the corridor presents an opportunity for

commercial growth. This will bring additional employment opportunities to South Park, as well as expanded services for the community. Cases in services provided along 14th Avenue offer opportunity for grocery, hardware, post office, and banking to bring important services to the community.

Strong industrial employment base

South Park's industrial sector is a strong employment base in the community providing long-term jobs. Opportunity exists to create innovative partnerships with local organizations to offer job training programs to help residents and youth with key skills for employment in the sector.

Geographic

Improvement of 14th Avenue corridor

As South Park's major transportation and commercial corridor, 14th Avenue improvements provide an opportunity to create a vibrant business core. Fourteenth Avenue currently operates as a four lane roadway with parking on either side of the road during specific hours of the day. In 2014, average daily ridership was 10,800 trips per day on a four lane road. Seattle Public Utility is currently working on an infrastructure project along 14th Ave to address the flooding issue, and will finish by the end of Summer 2016.

Land Capacity

South Park's single family and townhome zones offer opportunity for increased housing capacity. While riparianization projects prevent high density development, these zones can support lower densities. Within South Park there is development capacity of 1,115 units in addition to the 1,359 existing units. In particular, higher land values in townhome zones indicate demand for units along 14th Avenue as well as Cloverdale Street.

Duwamish Triangle North-Highline Association

The potential for annexation of the Duwamish Triangle and North-Highline areas of King County presents an opportunity for investment in South Park. While residents of the Duwamish Triangle and North-Highline may already utilize services in the South Park neighborhood, officially incorporating these neighborhoods into the City of Seattle will decrease the need for coordination among multiple jurisdictions and will create an incentive for greater investment in the South Park neighborhood.

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THREATS

Social

Displacement Risk

High displacement risk for current residents

The City of Seattle's Equity Analysis for the 2015 Comprehensive Plan evaluated displacement risk for neighborhoods throughout Seattle. The analysis found South Park to have a high displacement risk and a low access to opportunity. This is due to the low educational attainment, low English speaking proficiency, high housing cost burden, low household income, and below average median rent. While affordability concerns throughout Seattle, displacement is the most pressing threat facing South Park today.

Industrial/Residential Conflict

The neighborhood of South Park has an industrial sector that operates as an employment hub for the community. However, the frequency of industrial activity in South Park poses an ongoing health risk in the neighborhood in the form of pollution and vehicle traffic.

Geographic

Natural hazards

Liquefaction is a highly destructive phenomenon that can occur from earthquakes that have low levels of shaking and measure on the moderate side of the Richter Scale. South Park has near the Seattle fault, which is a shallow fault line and has a

high risk of causing liquefaction. A large proportion of the neighborhood is at high risk of liquefaction, thus presenting a unique threat for the neighborhood. A earthquake causing liquefaction would lead to utility and street disruption and property damage.

An additional natural hazard threat is Sea level rise. As Seattle's only riverfront community, the banks of the Duwamish River are susceptible to flooding as sea levels continue to rise over the coming years. Present estimates put likely sea level rise at up to three feet by 2100. While the severity of South Park is not at risk of flooding, many properties in lower areas may experience significant damage and permanent flooding in the future.

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STRATEGIES FOR EQUITABLE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT


The image displays three aerial maps of the same urban area, each illustrating a different strategy for equitable growth and development. The maps are overlaid with various colored shapes and numbers, representing different development areas and programs.

- Urban Placemaking:** This map shows four numbered areas in green. Area 1 is labeled "SR 99 Interchange Sidewalks". Area 2 is labeled "Complete Street 14th Ave". Area 3 is labeled "Streetlights and trees". Area 4 is labeled "Riverfront Restoration".
- Community and Economic Development:** This map shows five numbered areas in yellow. Area 1 is labeled "Rezoned to Neighborhood Commercial". Area 2 is labeled "Street Fair". Area 3 is labeled "Community Design Guidelines". Area 4 is labeled "Emergency Preparedness Program". Area 5 is labeled "Trades District".
- Sustainable Growth:** This map shows three numbered areas in pink. Area 1 is labeled "Community Land Trust". Area 2 is labeled "Backyard Cottages". Area 3 is labeled "Rezoned to Residential".

5




Digital Skills - InDesign



Ian Crozier has been judging people's choices for over a decade in cities around the country. He believes passionately in his own opinions and intelligence, and continues to share them with the broader public in blog posts and spontaneous lectures.

Ian lives in an illegal studio loft in Seattle's industrial district. He shops mostly at the local Grocery Outlet and eats out at the "Orient Express" train-car themed Chinese Restaurant and Karaoke Bar near his apartment. This is his first book.



ADVANCE PRAISE FOR OVERCOOKED


"Crozier thoughtfully skewers fashionable food trends with his quick wit and overwhelming moral certainty"
- Anthony Bourdain


"Capitol Hill was once the refuge of hard-working gay artisans and writers. Its decline into a hedonistic playpen for millennials has been heartbreaking to behold."
- Dan Savage

"This book is so good, I'm glad I wrote it!"
- Stephen Colbert

OVERCOOKED

Ian Crozier





OVERCOOKED


The gluttonous rise and fall of Seattle's Capitol Hill

Ian Crozier

OVERCOOKED traces the history of the Capitol Hill neighborhood from its roots as a working class neighborhood, its days as a refuge for Seattle's outcasts, and its modern incarnation as the top party location in the Seattle metropolitan area. Analyzing the transition from a neighborhood of mechanics, arts venues, and working-class establishments to an overpriced playground for the drunk, rich, and impulsive, Crozier deploys his incisive wit and tireless reporting to document the outrageous confections and concoctions that feed an ever deepening spiral of hedonism and gluttony.

Using the Pike/Pine Historical Conservation District designation as his study area, Crozier examines past employment, social structures, and building patterns in the area and compares them to the current moment, making the case that "preservation" here has been an empty promise. While building facades and some structures have survived, the cultural and economic character has been transformed, mirroring the late-stage decadence of the American empire as a whole.

While Crozier's conclusions make strike some as pompous and over-reaching, the passion of his convictions and logical strength of his arguments will give pause even the most entitled tech-bros and woo-girls



This project involved creating a dustjacket using InDesign for an imaginary book about Pike/Pine Conservation District.

Digital Skills - Photoshop



Broadway and E Pike St

This assignment involved the virtual relocation of a historic structure to a new location in the Pike/Pine Conservation District using Photoshop.

The historic structure is two-story building currently located at 1214 E Pike and used as a personal storage facility. My work envisions renovating this structure and relocating it to 1500 Broadway.



3D Modeling and Transfer of Development Rights

This project involved calculating development capacity in the Pike Pine Conservation District based on a Transfer of Development Rights (TDR).

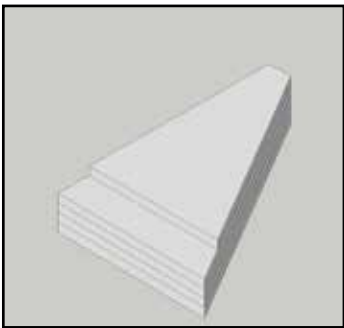
- The Pike/Pine corridor on Capitol hill is designated a historic Conservation District to preserve its unique character.
- Landowners are compensated for not being able to redevelop historic structures, by selling TDR.
- TDR allow properties that will be redeveloped to be developed beyond their standard allowed Floor Area Ratio (FAR), a measure of the building's mass.
- The allowed FAR for this zone is 4.75. The TDR sending site is the Gilda's Club building, which has a FAR of 1.27 on a 5,647 sqft parcel. The receiving site uses 3.06 of the total transferable FAR, translating to extra an 17,278 sqft of development capacity.
- The reciving site is able to increase from 126,892 sqft of development capacity to 144,169 sqft, with a FAR of 5.40.



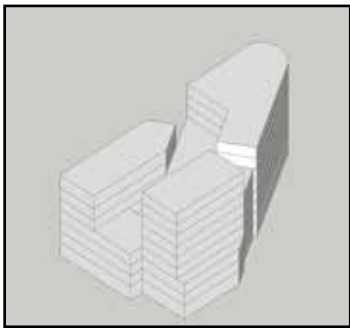
	Sending Site	Receiving Site	Recieving Site - Proposed
Parcel	5,647	26,714	26,714
Building Footprint	2,880	5,061	22,259
Net Sqft	7,160	5,061	144,169
Height	22	20	95
Stories	3	1	9
FAR	1.27	0.19	5.40
Allowable FAR	4.75	4.75	4.75
Total Sqft Capacity	26,823	126,892	126,892
Unused FAR	3.48	4.56	-0.65
Unused Sqft	19663	121,831	-17,278
TDR Transfer	3.06		
Remaining TDR	0.42		
Allowable sqft w/ TDR			144,169



TDR Sending Site: Gilda's Club - 1400 Broadway



FAR 4. 75



FAR 5.4 with TDR

3D Modeling



The proposed development is a mixed-use apartment and retail building. It has different sections of multiple heights, ranging from three stories to nine stories in order to mesh with the existing complex built form of the neighborhood.

This 3D model was designed in SketchUp to a small one story building and parking lot which currently occupy the site. Images of the model were digitally inserted into a photomontage of the site.



Early Design Guidance

Winter 2016

The images shown were created for an Early Design Guidance packet assignment.



Area Map - Photoshop



Zoning Envelope - Hand drawing and Photoshop



Final Render - Hand drawing over Sketchup



Massing and Use Model - Sketchup


Civic Communication

July 2014 - June 2015

As Community Outreach and Engagement Coordinator for the City of Burien I had the opportunity to improve and streamline the City’s communication with the public. This work involved interviews with many stakeholders from church leaders to bankers to colleagues in community engagement from other jurisdictions.

Through this work I was able to identify gaps in the city’s communication with its residents and businesses. I attempted to address these partly through a series of intuitive, bilingual flyers to convey important points of city policy and programs to the public.

Burien Community Outreach and Engagement Strategic Plan



Ian Crozier, Community Outreach and Engagement Coordinator

S:\CITY MANAGER\Community Outreach and Engagement

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welcome to
the City of

BURIEN

Burien – home to nearly 50,000 residents and 3,000 businesses – is a vibrant and creative community where residents embrace diversity, celebrate arts and culture, promote vitality, and treasure the environment. It borders the picturesque Puget Sound to the west and is conveniently located next to Seattle-Tacoma International Airport to the east. Within our borders lie beautiful parks, a wide variety of neighborhoods, and a diverse assortment of restaurants and retail. Like us, we think you'll be glad to call Burien your home.

We invite you to be active in our community. Come visit us at City Hall:

400 SW 152nd St, Suite 300
Downtown Burien
Open Mon-Fri, 8am to 5pm



Burien City Hall and King County Library System Burien branch

City of Burien

Neighborhood Matching Fund

Funds for Neighborhoods

The neighborhood matching fund gives Burien residents access to city funds to improve the quality of life in Burien neighborhoods. The City provides funds, up to \$5,000 per project, and the neighborhood matches the City's contribution with local resources of volunteer labor, donated materials or professional services, or cash. The goal of the neighborhood matching fund is to encourage projects that foster self-help, neighborhood pride, and beautify Burien's neighborhoods.

What can you do?

- create a mural, sculpture, or historical display
- make a garden
- add street lights
- plant a tree
- build a bus shelter
- put up a basketball hoop



How do you apply?

Applications for Neighborhood Matching Funds can be submitted at any time. Neighborhood groups interested in participating in the Neighborhood Matching Fund program must fill out and submit an application to Stephanie Jewett, Planner, at Burien City Hall, 400 SW 152nd Street, Suite 300, Burien, WA 98166. Application forms can be requested by phone (206) 439-3152 or by email at: StephanieJ@Burienwa.gov.

CITY OF BURIEN

400 SW 152nd St, Suite 300
Burien, WA 98166

www.burienwa.gov/nmf



S/26/2015

Support for Low-Income Residents of Burien

Get discounts for utilities, medicine and buses. Find out what kinds of support are available for you and your family.

Electricity and Home Heating Discount

Seattle City Light: 206-484-3417
Puget Sound Energy HELP: 1-800-348-7144
Multi-Service Center LIHEAP: 1-800-348-7144

Reduced Fare Transit Card:

King County Metro ORCAlift: 800-756-5437
Global to Local Connections Desk:
206-816-3243, 4040 South 188th St, Seattle

Free Medical Services

King County Mobile Medical Program
4501 4th Ave SW
Two Wednesdays per month 11am-3pm
Navos Mental Healthcare for Children:
206-248-8226, 1033 SW 152th St
206-241-4647 or visit City Hall

Prescription Drugs Discount

206-241-4647 or visit City Hall

Home Repair Grants and 0% APR Loans

King County Housing Repair Program
206-293-9095 401 5th Ave, Suite 510, Seattle

Free Clothing

Transform Burien: 14501 4th Ave SW
Sundays 3pm-5pm
Wednesdays Noon-2pm

Emergency Shelter

Women's shelter - Hospitality House
206-242-1860, 1419 SW 150th St, Burien
Men's Shelter - Catholic Community Services
Kens Family Center: 253-854-0077 ex.2,
1229 W Smith St, Kent
Emergency Assistance: 253-850-2523

Youth Shelter - Auburn Youth Resources

253-740-7189, 915 H Street, Auburn

Low-cost Spay/Neuter surgery for pets

So. King County Spay Station: 360-793-9393

Utility Tax Relief & Reimbursement

City of Burien—Lori Fleming
206-248-5518 or visit City Hall




For information about other services call 211 or 206-461-3200

All services listed are available only to low-income residents. Income requirements vary by program. Qualifying residents must apply and verify income before receiving some discounts or services. The City of Burien does not guarantee services or discounts provided by outside organizations.

CITY OF BURIEN

400 SW 152nd St, Suite 300
Burien, WA 98166

Phone: 206-241-4647
www.burienwa.gov/info




May 26, 2015

BEFORE you sign the Lease:

3 things to know when starting a new business

Starting a new business can be one of the most exciting, and financial risky, decisions you ever make. You want to do everything you can to make sure your business will be successful. Here are 3 things you need to know before you sign a lease for your new commercial space.



1. Know the lease:

Commercial leases are less standardized and more open to negotiation than most residential leases. Have your lawyer look over the lease carefully with you. If you don't have a business lawyer, [StartZone](#) (206-592-3388) can help you find one. Make sure you know what you and your landlord's responsibilities are, especially regarding:


- Building maintenance
- Utilities expenses
- Rent increases
- Lease length
- Security deposit conditions
- Pre-move-in modifications

2. Know the rules:

Land in Burien is zoned for specific types of uses and each zone has rules for what kinds of business can operate there. Business owners are responsible for making sure their place of business meets [zoning and building code](#) requirements for their location. First, make sure your business type is allowed at the location you are planning to lease. Then, make sure the building you want to lease meets the code requirements for your business type. City of Burien codes cover parking, signs, cooking facilities, seating areas and landscaping. Contact the [Community Development Department](#) at 206-248-5510 to learn about the rules for your location.

3. Know your plan:

A realistic business plan is key to a successful new business. You can contact [StartZone](#) at 206-592-3388 or the [Small Business Development Center](#) at 206-592-4151 for help writing a business plan or advice on marketing, financing and management. A list of organizations that provide training, counseling, and microloans for small businesses is listed provided on the back of this sheet.




CITY OF BURIEN

400 SW 152ND ST, SUITE 300 BURIEN, WA

4/13/2015


(Above, right) Flyers created for the City of Burien

Your City Council




(Top left, clockwise) Deputy Mayor Nancy Tosta, Gerald Robison, Lauren Berkowitz, Stephen Armstrong, Debi Wagner, Bob Edgar and Mayor Lucy Krakowiak

Your City Staff



Kamuron Gurol

The City Manager is a professional administrator hired by the City Council to implement the Council's policies and oversee City staff. Kamuron Gurol came to Burien in 2014 with a two-decade track record of building strong communities throughout the Puget Sound region.



Annual Staff Appreciation Day at Lake Burien School Park

The City Council represents Burien residents' interests when making legislative decisions and adopting the City budget. It is made up of local residents who are elected by voters to four year terms. The Council elects one of its members to serve as mayor.


The City staff works at City Hall, the Burien Community Center, Moshier Art Center and the Public Works Operations Facility. Departments within the City government include the City Manager's Office, Community Development, Public Works, Parks Recreation and Cultural Services, Finance, Legal, and Police.

CITY OF BURIEN

206-241-4647

WWW.BURIENWA.GOV

4/9/2015



Peace Corps

January 2011 - May 2013

Peace Corps Service was the most challenging and fulfilling experience I have so far had in my post-collegiate career.

Living in small rural towns I spent months getting to know community resources, values and needs by developing strong personal relationships with local teachers, businesses people, families and elected officials. Working with these stakeholders I developed small-scale, sustainable projects to build on community strengths. My two main projects were the development of a Spanish-literacy program in Nueva Germania and the establishment of a municipal library in Natalio.



Professora Liduvina's 2nd grade class in Natalio, Paraguay



Teaching staff of Escuela Basica 236 in Nueva Germania, Paraguay



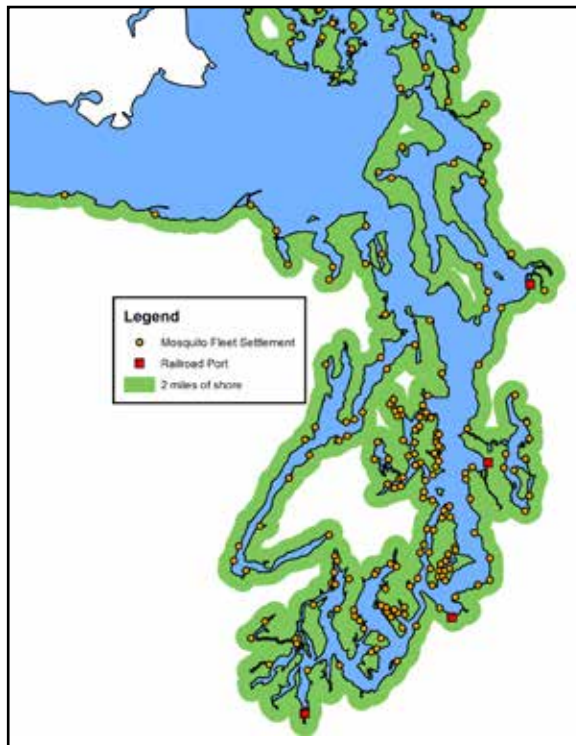
Municipal Library in Natalio, Paraguay



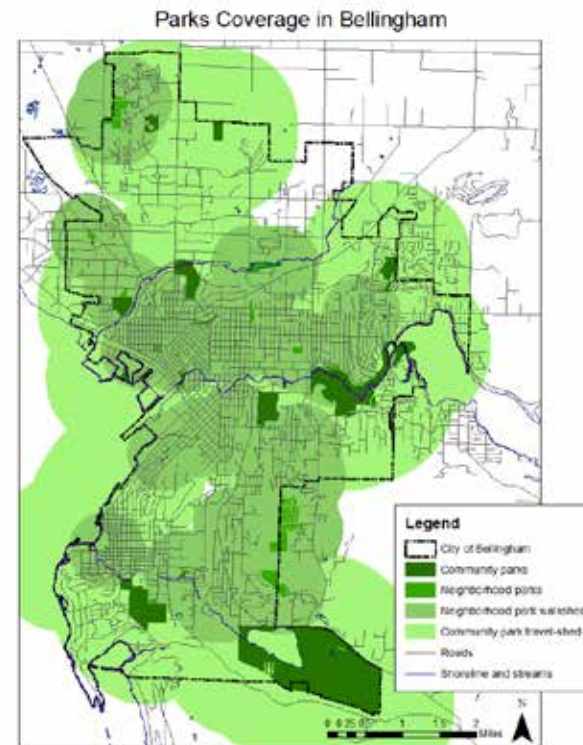
World map mural created with 7th grade students in Natalio, Paraguay

Cartography

One of the most important duties for Urban Planners is to communicate ideas and information in graphical form. I find the creation of maps to be an exciting creative challenge. The Urban Planning program has allowed me to develop skills in ArcGIS and digital- and hand-drawing that allow me to engage this challenge in a multitude of new ways.



Map of Mosquito Fleet ports in the Puget Sound, Spring 2017



Walkshed of parks in Bellingham for Initial Conditions Report, Winter 2016



Map of North America for the Municipal Library of Natalio, 2012



Map of travels in Europe, fall 2016