



Definition of Alternatives

After approximately two years of outreach and public input, PSRC has identified four alternatives for evaluation in this Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Growth Targets Extended, Metropolitan Cities, Larger Cities, and Smaller Cities. None of these is defined as a preferred alternative. This chapter provides descriptions of the alternatives in text, map and tabular formats.

The alternatives are conceptual in nature and are designed to support environmental analysis on a range of growth management approaches that the region may take. As the update process continues, these alternatives could be modified or combined to select a preferred alternative for managing the region's future growth.

Approaches to Allocating Growth in the Region

To create four regional growth alternatives for analysis in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, PSRC distributed the year 2040 forecasts for regional population and employment growth — 1.7 million people and 1.2 million jobs¹ — into seven separate geographic categories within the region.

These categories were based on current city boundaries, and reflect how existing population and employment occurs in these areas, how growth is anticipated in current plans, as well as current thinking about the roles these areas might play in the region's future.

The seven geographic categories are: Metropolitan Cities, Core Suburban Cities, Larger Suburban Cities, Smaller Suburban Cities, Unincorporated Urban Growth Areas, Rural Areas, and Natural Resource Areas (containing Forest, Agriculture, Mineral Resources). These categories are regional and cross county boundaries. The following table classifies the region's cities and other areas according to these geographic categories.

¹ The figures 1.7 million new people and 1.2 million new jobs refer to growth from the base year 2000 (which is needed for modeling and analysis purposes) and the year 2040. When discussing growth from the present (2005), the figures 1.6 million new people and 1.1 million new jobs are used. Throughout the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the different chapters note which set of figures is being used.

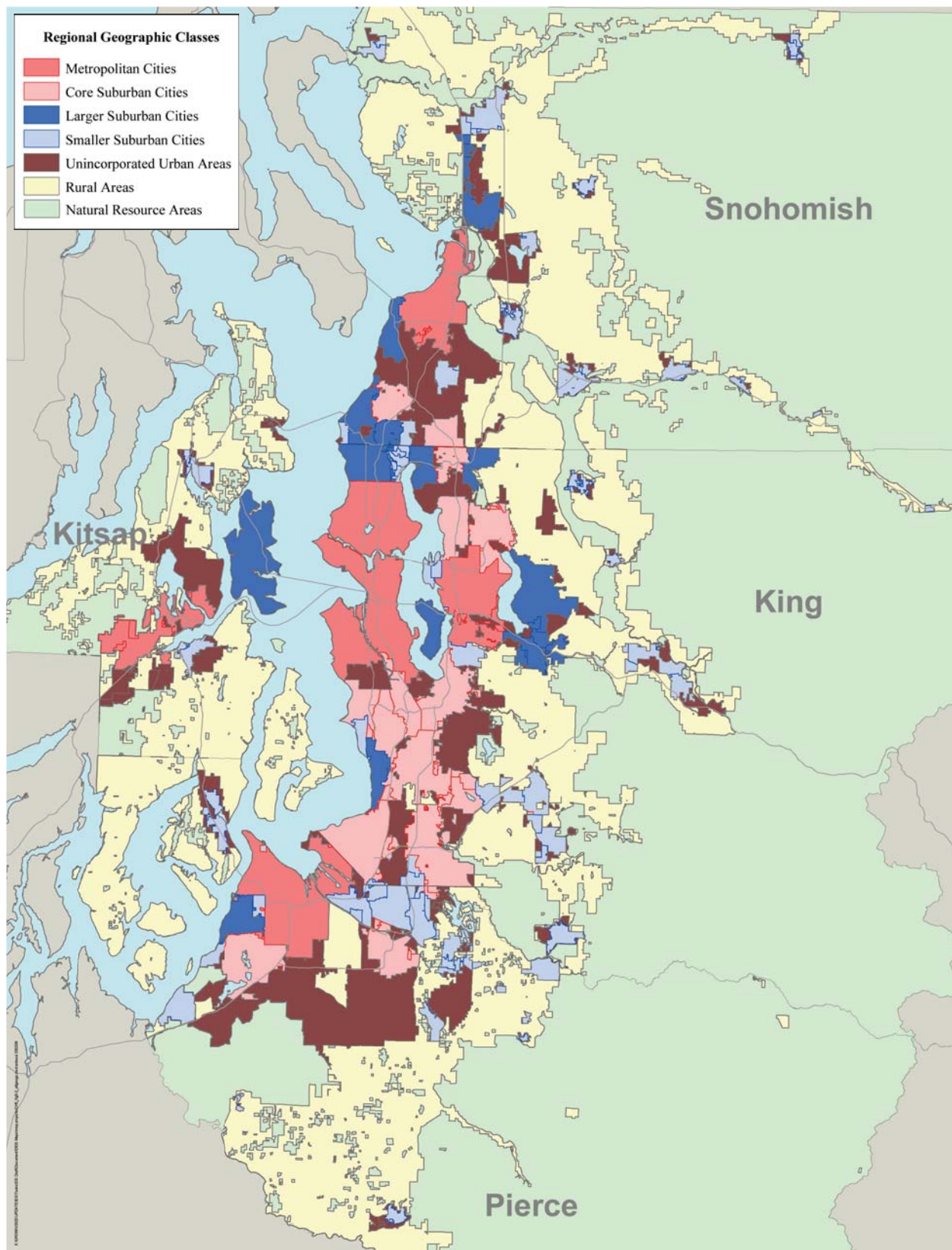


FIGURE 4-1: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHIES TABLE

Geography	Description	Jurisdictions
Metropolitan Cities (5 cities, 216 square miles)	The region's largest core cities containing designated Regional Growth Centers. Regional Growth Centers serve as a key framework for the region's adopted long-range multimodal transportation system.	Bellevue, Bremerton, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma.
Core Suburban Cities (14 cities, 197 square miles)	The region's core suburban cities containing designated Regional Growth Centers. Regional Growth Centers serve as a key framework for the region's adopted long-range multimodal transportation system.	Auburn, Bothell, Burien, Federal Way, Kent, Kirkland, Lakewood, Lynnwood, Puyallup, Redmond, Renton, SeaTac, Silverdale (Kitsap County), Tukwila.
Larger Suburban Cities (13 cities, 131 square miles)	The region's larger inner-ring suburban cities with combined population and employment over 22,500. Many of these cities contain important local and regional transit stations, ferry terminals, park and ride facilities, and other transportation connections.	Bainbridge Island, Des Moines, Edmonds, Issaquah, Kenmore, Marysville, Mercer Island, Mountlake Terrace, Mukilteo, Sammamish, Shoreline, University Place, and Woodinville.
Smaller Suburban Cities (52 cities, 159 square miles)	<p>The region's smaller cities and towns. These jurisdictions represent a wide variety of communities, from historic towns and growing new suburban cities, bedroom communities with limited retail and commercial activity and growth potential, to freestanding cities and towns separated from the region's contiguous urban growth area. As such, they have been divided into three sub-categories:</p> <p><i>Type A – Smaller Cities and Towns (inside Contiguous UGA):</i> These are cities and towns often surrounded by larger suburban jurisdictions, often with greater potential to absorb both population and employment growth than purely residential communities.</p> <p><i>Type B – Small Residential Towns (inside Contiguous UGA):</i> Small residential enclaves with little capacity to accommodate a great deal of future growth.</p> <p><i>Type C – Free-Standing Cities and Towns:</i> Cities located outside the contiguous UGA. In the Alternatives, Type A cities receive a larger share of the geographic class allocation of population and employment growth than Types B and C.</p>	<p><i>Type A – Smaller Cities and Towns (inside Contiguous UGA):</i> Algona, Arlington, Black Diamond, Bonney Lake, Brier, Covington, Du Pont, Edgewood, Fife, Fircrest, Gig Harbor, Lake Forest Park, Lake Stevens, Maple Valley, Medina, Mill Creek, Milton, Newcastle, Normandy Park, Orting, Pacific, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, Ruston, Steilacoom, Sumner.</p> <p><i>Type B – Small Residential Towns (inside Contiguous UGA):</i> Beaux Arts, Clyde Hill, Hunts Point, Woodway, Yarrow Point.</p> <p><i>Type C – Free-Standing Cities and Towns:</i> Buckley, Carbonado, Carnation, Darrington, Duvall, Eatonville, Enumclaw, Gold Bar, Granite Falls, Index, Monroe, North Bend, Roy, Skykomish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, South Prairie, Stanwood, Sultan, Wilkeson.</p>
Unincorporated Urban Growth Areas (289 square miles)	Areas within designated UGAs that are not within the boundaries of incorporated cities and towns.	King, Snohomish, Pierce and Kitsap County unincorporated UGAs.
Rural Areas (1528 square miles)	Lands outside of urban growth areas that are not designated as resource areas under the Growth Management Act.	King, Snohomish, Pierce and Kitsap County rural areas.
Natural Resource Areas (3807 square miles)	As designated under Growth Management Act, resource areas forests, agricultural lands, mining lands, and shorelines.	King, Snohomish, Pierce and Kitsap County designated natural resource areas.

Note: The alternatives did not place additional population and employment in designated resource areas.

FIGURE 4-2: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHIES MAP



The alternatives provide a range of further future population and employment growth patterns based on the regional geographies. Each alternative reflects a different set of choices for accommodating growth in cities, rural areas and unincorporated urban areas on a regional scale. The alternatives remain conceptual, but for the purposes of analysis, PSRC has detailed forecast growth for individual areas, reflecting the regional geography, as well as traditional city and county boundaries. The share of growth was based on the proportion of the city's or area's current adopted growth targets compared to the sum of all of the growth targets in the geographic category.

For alternatives where the overall amount of growth in a geographic category was larger than current plan growth rates, the amount of growth allocated to individual cities or areas also increased. If the category were allocated less growth than current plans, the city or area individual share would be reduced proportionally.

Where current city or county growth targets are aggressive, PSRC assumed that these jurisdictions would receive proportionally larger shares of the population and employment growth within their categories. Cities and counties with less aggressive current targets had lower shares of growth assigned to them. Some of the alternatives also limit the added growth in some geographic categories to reflect the presence of natural resource areas and rural areas.

Overall, the distribution of population and employment in the alternatives was intended to produce an array of regional urban forms with different character. *Chapter 5.1 – Population, Employment, and Housing* and *5.2 – Land Use*, discuss the implications of these differences on the character, shape, and form of the region's neighborhoods and communities.

Since they remain conceptual, PSRC anticipates that the alternatives can be rearranged or combined, or that individual area growth projections could differ, while still maintaining a regional approach to managing growth.

Definition of Alternatives

Each of the alternatives are described separately on the following pages, and then compared to each other at the end of this chapter.

GROWTH TARGETS EXTENDED ALTERNATIVE

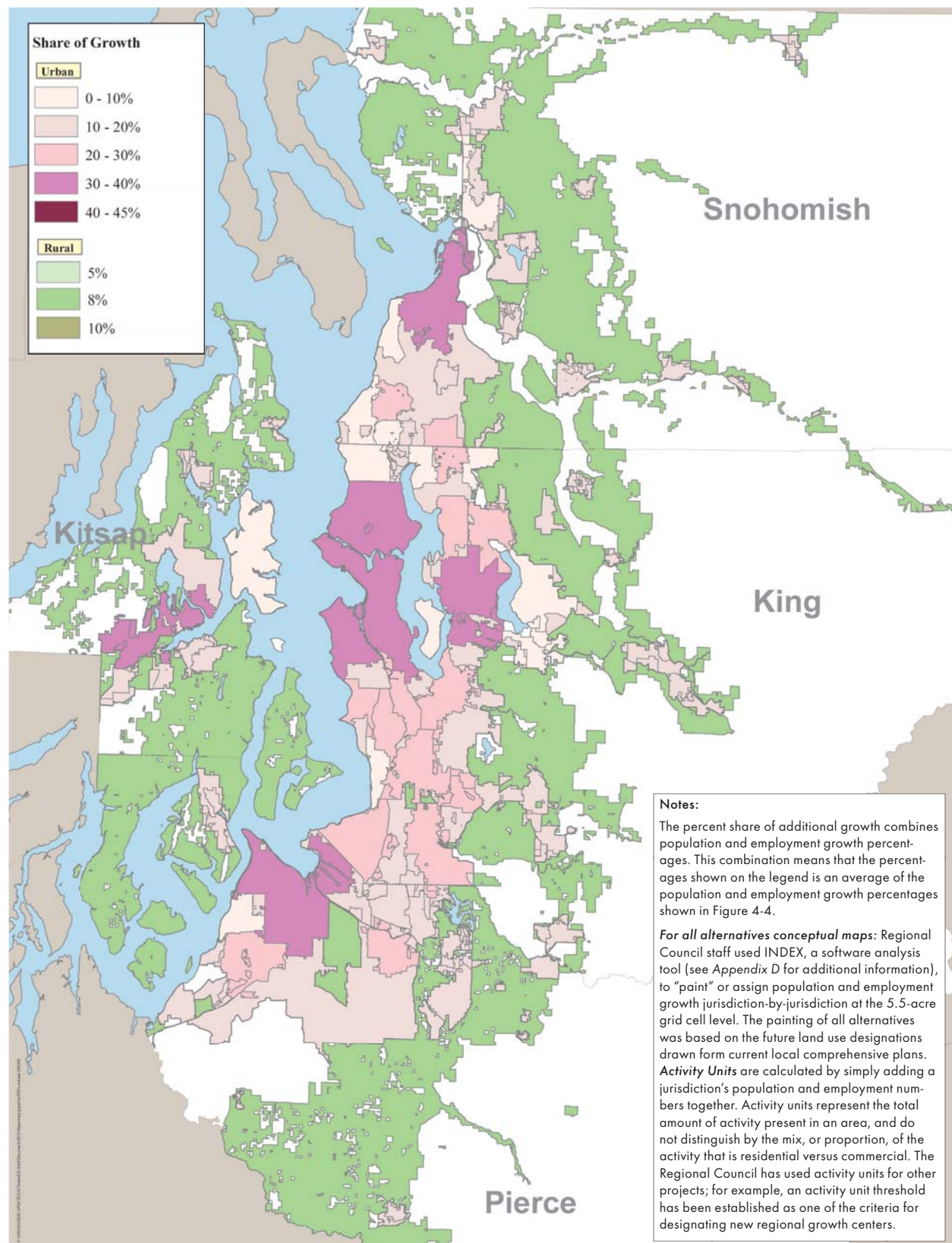
This alternative continues the growth patterns anticipated in current adopted growth targets, extended to match PSRC's 2040 regional growth forecasts. Future land use designations in local comprehensive plan maps provided a guide for the distribution of growth within regional geographies. Since these targets represent adopted public policy, which would presumably continue if no action were taken to alter the current regional growth vision, this is the No Action Alternative.

Under this Alternative, cities and counties would continue to encourage growth to focus in Metropolitan and Core Suburban Cities around the region. Unincorporated urban growth areas and rural areas also would accommodate significant growth. Nearly three quarters of the region's new jobs would be concentrated in the region's largest cities, while medium-sized communities would also become larger employment centers. As currently planned, many new apartments, condominiums and townhouses would likely be built in downtown areas near employment centers. Extensive residential growth would continue in the region's unincorporated urban and, to a lesser extent, rural areas.

Recent growth trends have resulted in King County assuming a larger share of regional growth than is envisioned in current plans. This alternative assumes that in the future the distribution of growth among the regional geographies will correspond more closely with currently adopted local comprehensive plans. The assumption of the No Action Alternative is that current policies are adequate, and there is little need to revise and revisit them.

	Activity Units	
	Allocated Growth	% Share Growth
Metropolitan Cities	997,000	36%
Core Suburban Cities	633,000	23%
Larger Suburban Cities	231,000	8%
Smaller Suburban Cities	288,000	10%
Unincorporated Urban Areas	511,000	16%
Rural Areas	270,000	8%

FIGURE 4-3: GROWTH TARGETS EXTENDED ALTERNATIVE MAP
— SHARE OF ADDITIONAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)



Note: For the purpose of comparison, Figure 4-14 at the end of this chapter shows all of the definition of the alternative’s maps side-by-side.
 Source: PSRC, 2005.



FIGURE 4-4: GROWTH TARGETS EXTENDED ALTERNATIVE
— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

		Metropolitan Cities		Core Suburban Cities		Larger Suburban Cities		Smaller Suburban Cities — By Class					
								Small Cities Type A		Small Cities Type B		Small Cities Type C	
Share of 2000-2040	Pop	26%		17%		9%		7.2%		0.1%		3.2%	
Reg'l Growth	Emp	45%		28%		7%		6.3%		0.0%		2.6%	
		% Share of Geography Change		% Share of Geography Change		% Share of Geography Change		% Share of Geography Change		% Share of Geography Change		% Share of Geography Change	
		Actual Change		Actual Change		Actual Change		Actual Change		Actual Change		Actual Change	
King	Pop	58%	263,500	70%	200,900	53%	81,000	22.4%	27,800	66.7%	800	39.0%	21,100
	Emp	71%	384,800	81%	280,600	67%	53,200	16.0%	12,400	100.0%	200	36.7%	11,400
Kitsap	Pop	5%	23,300	4%	11,900	9%	13,100	8.8%	10,900	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Emp	4%	19,100	3%	10,200	8%	6,100	8.5%	6,600	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Pierce	Pop	25%	113,500	18%	51,000	7%	10,300	51.4%	63,700	0.0%	0	9.6%	5,200
	Emp	12%	62,700	10%	34,400	5%	3,800	60.7%	47,000	0.0%	0	12.5%	3,900
Snohomish	Pop	11%	51,800	8%	22,700	31%	47,100	17.4%	21,600	33.3%	400	51.4%	27,800
	Emp	14%	78,600	6%	21,700	21%	16,700	14.7%	11,400	0.0%	0	50.8%	15,800
Region Total	Pop	100%	452,100	100%	286,500	100%	151,500	100%	124,000	100%	1,200	100%	54,100
	Emp	100%	545,200	100%	346,900	100%	79,800	100%	77,400	100%	200	100%	31,100

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not sum consistently. This alternative is based on extending adopted growth targets to the year 2040.

FIGURE 4-4: GROWTH TARGETS EXTENDED ALTERNATIVE

— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040) — *continued*

		Smaller Sub. Cities (Total)		Unincorporated UGAs		Rural Areas		TOTAL	
Share of 2000-2040	Pop	10%		24%		13%		100%	
Reg'l Growth	Emp	9%		8%		3%		100%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change
King	Pop	28%	49,600	17%	70,400	17%	38,000	41%	703,500
	Emp	22%	24,000	19%	18,500	12%	4,700	63%	765,700
Kitsap	Pop	6%	10,900	12%	50,900	19%	44,000	9%	154,200
	Emp	6%	6,600	5%	4,500	54%	21,800	6%	68,300
Pierce	Pop	38%	69,000	26%	108,100	19%	44,000	23%	395,800
	Emp	47%	50,900	44%	43,000	14%	5,900	16%	200,700
Snohomish	Pop	28%	49,800	45%	184,000	45%	103,400	27%	458,700
	Emp	25%	27,300	33%	32,100	20%	8,300	15%	184,700
Region Total	Pop	100%	179,300	100%	413,400	100%	229,400	100%	1,712,300
	Emp	100%	108,700	100%	98,100	100%	40,700	100%	1,219,300

METROPOLITAN CITIES ALTERNATIVE

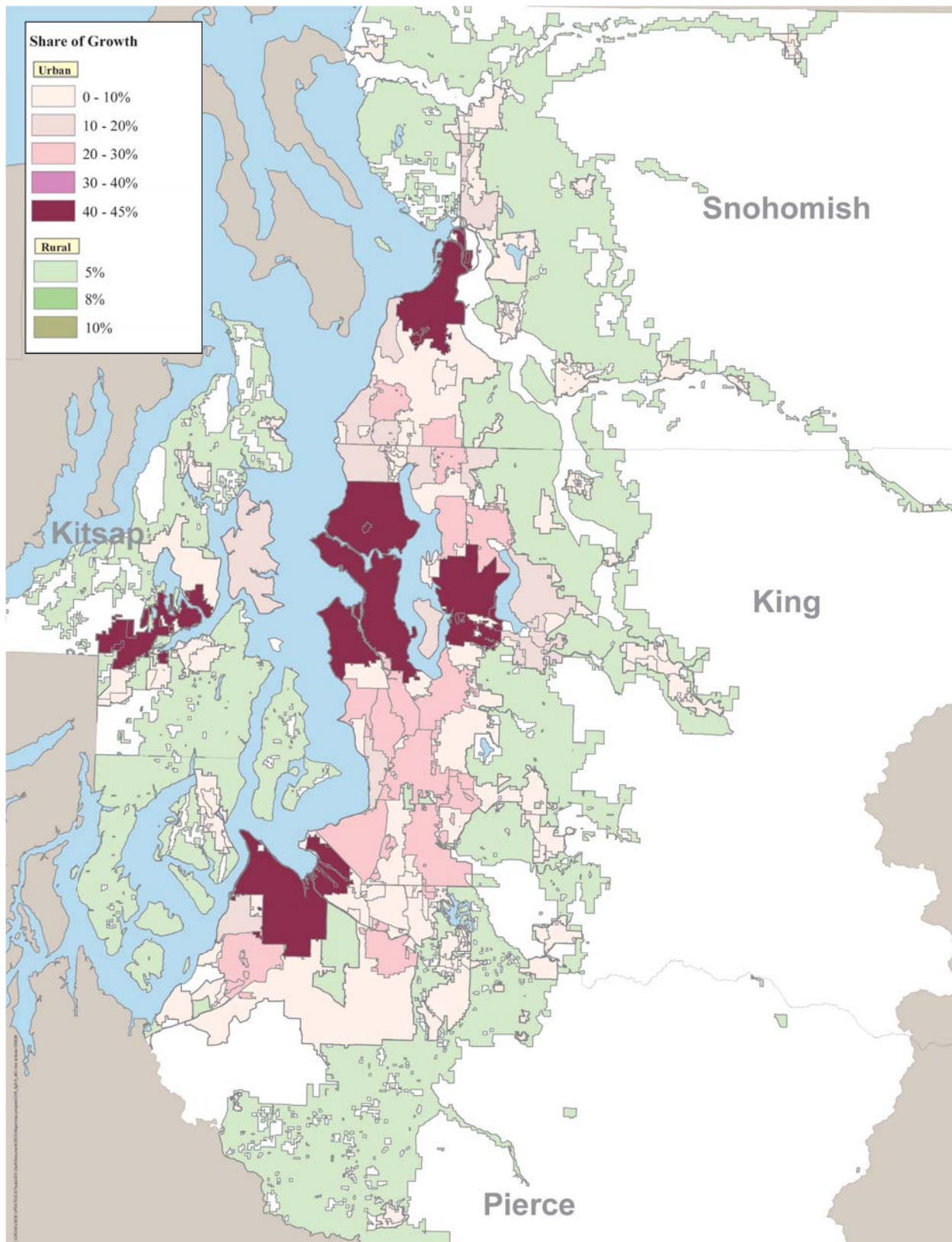
This alternative represents the most densely focused regional growth pattern among the alternatives. The largest shares of the region's future growth would occur in the region's five major Metropolitan Cities: Seattle, Bellevue, Everett, Bremerton and Tacoma. Growth would also be focused into the region's Core Suburban Cities — those larger suburban municipalities that are already envisioned as important locations for regional growth. In this alternative, considerable redevelopment would occur in the region's largest cities, with most new jobs reinforcing them as major regional employment centers — as is currently planned — along with a significant concentration of new apartments, condominiums and townhouses built near job centers and in areas close to high capacity transit systems. Significantly less growth would occur in the region's Rural and Unincorporated Urban Areas than is currently planned. Growth that is currently planned for these areas would shift to Metropolitan and Core Suburban Cities.

	Activity Units	
	Allocated Growth	% Share Growth
Metropolitan Cities	1,234,000	43%
Core Suburban Cities	794,000	28%
Larger Suburban Cities	379,000	13%
Smaller Suburban Cities	232,000	8%
Unincorporated Urban Areas	147,000	5%
Rural Areas	147,000	5%



FIGURE 4-5: METROPOLITAN CITIES ALTERNATIVE MAP

— SHARE OF ADDITIONAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)



Notes: See the footnote with Figure 4-3. This combination means that the percentages shown on the legend is an average of the population and employment growth percentages shown in Figure 4-6.

Source: PSRC, 2005.



FIGURE 4-6: METROPOLITAN CITIES ALTERNATIVE
— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

		Metropolitan Cities		Core Suburban Cities		Larger Suburban Cities		Smaller Suburban Cities — By Class					
								Small Cities Type A		Small Cities Type B		Small Cities Type C	
Share of 2000-2040	Pop	40%		25%		15%		6.7%		0.2%		3.2%	
Reg'l Growth	Emp	45%		30%		10%		3.3%		0.0%		1.6%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change
King	Pop	65%	443,200	73%	310,700	54%	137,600	31.9%	36,400	79.3%	2,300	39.7%	21,500
	Emp	74%	405,600	82%	300,200	63%	76,800	16.7%	6,800	100.0%	200	34.5%	6,900
Kitsap	Pop	4%	28,700	3%	13,300	7%	17,800	8.2%	9,400	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Emp	3%	18,300	2%	6,500	6%	7,300	11.5%	4,700	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Pierce	Pop	21%	145,300	16%	69,600	8%	21,400	41.2%	47,000	0.0%	0	10.7%	5,800
	Emp	12%	65,800	9%	34,400	5%	5,900	55.0%	22,400	0.0%	0	11.5%	2,300
Snohomish	Pop	10%	67,800	8%	34,500	31%	80,000	18.7%	21,300	20.7%	600	49.6%	26,900
	Emp	11%	59,100	7%	24,700	26%	32,000	16.7%	6,800	0.0%	0	54.0%	10,800
Region Total	Pop	100%	685,000	100%	428,100	100%	256,800	100%	114,100	100%	2,900	100%	54,200
	Emp	100%	548,800	100%	365,800	100%	122,000	100%	40,700	100%	200	100%	20,000

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not sum consistently.

FIGURE 4-6: METROPOLITAN CITIES ALTERNATIVE

— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040) — *continued*

		Smaller Sub. Cities (Total)		Unincorporated UGAs		Rural Areas		TOTAL	
Share of 2000-2040	Pop	10%		5%		5%		100%	
Reg'l Growth	Emp	5%		5%		5%		100%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change
King	Pop	35%	60,200	28%	23,800	24%	20,500	58%	996,000
	Emp	23%	14,000	23%	14,200	22%	13,600	68%	824,400
Pierce	Pop	5%	9,400	10%	8,200	20%	16,900	6%	94,200
	Emp	8%	4,700	9%	5,200	33%	20,300	5%	62,300
Pierce	Pop	31%	52,800	27%	23,400	26%	22,300	20%	334,800
	Emp	40%	24,600	37%	22,600	25%	15,000	14%	168,300
Snohomish	Pop	29%	48,800	35%	30,300	30%	25,900	17%	287,300
	Emp	29%	17,700	31%	19,000	20%	12,100	13%	164,600
Region Total	Pop	100%	171,200	100%	85,700	100%	85,600	100%	1,712,300
	Emp	100%	61,000	100%	61,000	100%	61,000	100%	1,219,300

LARGER CITIES ALTERNATIVE

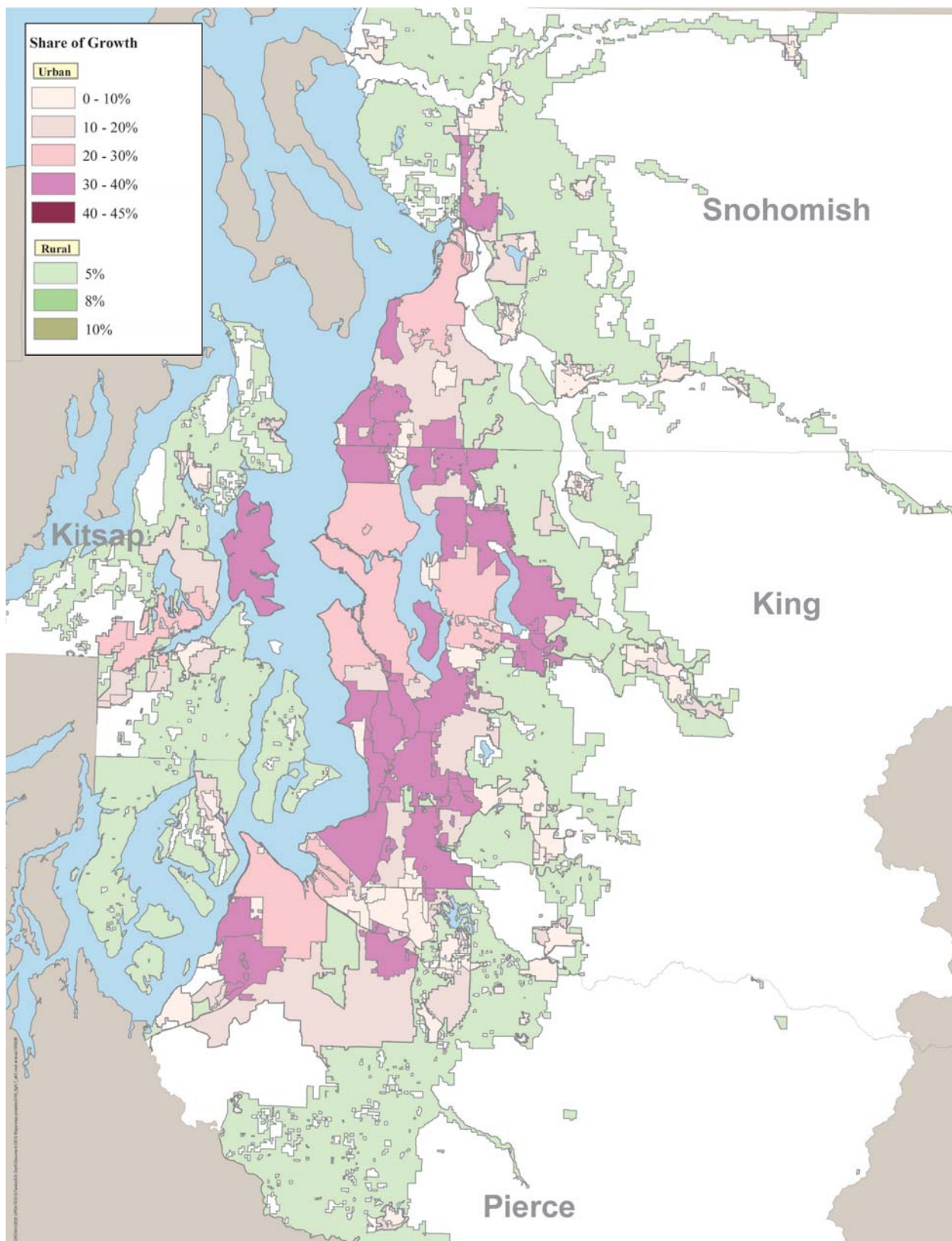
This alternative assumes suburban cities in the region would accommodate the bulk of future population and employment growth. Suburban cities with designated regional growth centers — Core Suburban Cities — and other Larger Suburban Cities would be the primary locations for new development. Larger Suburban Cities, in particular, would be the locations of job growth, more so than the region's Metropolitan Cities. Considerable redevelopment would occur in current town center and neighborhood shopping areas, and suburban cities would become major regional job centers. Many new apartments, condominiums and townhouses would also be built in these areas. Less growth would occur in the downtown areas of the region's largest Metropolitan Cities, Unincorporated Urban Areas, and Rural Areas than is currently planned.

	Activity Units	
	Allocated Growth	% Share Growth
Metropolitan Cities	586,000	20%
Core Suburban Cities	880,000	30%
Larger Suburban Cities	880,000	30%
Smaller Suburban Cities	147,000	5%
Unincorporated Urban Areas	293,000	10%
Rural Areas	147,000	5%



FIGURE 4-7: LARGER CITIES ALTERNATIVE MAP

— SHARE OF ADDITIONAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)



Notes: See the footnote with Figure 4-3. This combination means that the percentages shown on the legend is an average of the population and employment growth percentages shown in Figure 4-8.

Source: PSRC, 2005.

FIGURE 4-8: LARGER CITIES ALTERNATIVE
— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

		Metropolitan Cities		Core Suburban Cities		Larger Suburban Cities		Smaller Suburban Cities — By Class					
								Small Cities Type A		Small Cities Type B		Small Cities Type C	
Share of 2000-2040	Pop	20.00%		30.00%		30.00%		3.3%		0.1%		1.6%	
Reg'l Growth	Emp	20.00%		30.00%		30.00%		3.3%		0.0%		1.6%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change
King	Pop	65%	221,600	73%	372,800	54%	275,300	31.9%	18,200	80.0%	1,200	39.5%	10,700
	Emp	74%	180,300	82%	300,200	63%	230,400	16.7%	6,800	100.0%	200	34.5%	6,900
Kitsap	Pop	4%	14,300	3%	16,000	7%	35,500	8.2%	4,700	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Emp	3%	8,100	2%	6,500	6%	21,900	11.5%	4,700	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Pierce	Pop	21%	72,600	16%	83,600	8%	42,800	41.2%	23,500	0.0%	0	10.7%	2,900
	Emp	12%	29,200	9%	34,400	5%	17,600	55.0%	22,400	0.0%	0	11.5%	2,300
Snohomish	Pop	10%	33,900	8%	41,400	31%	160,000	18.7%	10,700	20.0%	300	49.8%	13,500
	Emp	11%	26,300	7%	24,700	26%	95,900	16.7%	6,800	0.0%	0	54.0%	10,800
Region Total	Pop	100%	342,400	100%	513,800	100%	513,600	100%	57,100	100%	1,500	100%	27,100
	Emp	100%	243,900	100%	365,800	100%	365,800	100%	40,700	100%	200	100%	20,000

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not sum consistently.

FIGURE 4-8: LARGER CITIES ALTERNATIVE

— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040) — continued

		Smaller Sub. Cities (Total)		Unincorporated UGAs		Rural Areas		TOTAL	
Share of 2000-2040	Pop	5%		10%		5%		100%	
Reg'l Growth	Emp	5%		10%		5%		100%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change
King	Pop	35%	30,100	28%	47,600	24%	20,500	57%	967,800
	Emp	23%	14,000	23%	28,400	22%	13,600	63%	766,800
Kitsap	Pop	5%	4,700	10%	16,300	20%	16,900	6%	103,800
	Emp	8%	4,700	9%	10,400	33%	20,300	6%	71,900
Pierce	Pop	31%	26,400	27%	46,800	26%	22,300	17%	294,500
	Emp	40%	24,600	37%	45,200	25%	15,000	14%	166,000
Snohomish	Pop	28%	24,400	35%	60,600	30%	25,900	20%	346,200
	Emp	29%	17,700	31%	38,000	20%	12,100	18%	214,800
Region Total	Pop	100%	85,600	100%	171,300	100%	85,600	100%	1,712,300
	Emp	100%	61,000	100%	122,000	100%	61,000	100%	1,219,300

SMALLER CITIES ALTERNATIVE

This alternative has the most dispersed regional growth pattern. It would disperse growth within the region's urban growth area — with Smaller Suburban Cities and Unincorporated Urban Growth areas receiving a sizable amount of population and employment growth. Redevelopment in what are now small downtowns would produce many more significant, dispersed local employment centers throughout the region. These smaller downtown areas would also develop with new apartments, condominiums and townhouses. Unincorporated Urban Growth Areas — currently the outskirts of small cities and towns — would experience significant new commercial and residential development. There would also be a substantial amount of single-family housing built in currently undeveloped Rural Areas. Growth that is currently planned for Metropolitan Cities and Core Suburban Cities would shift to Smaller Suburban Cities and Unincorporated Urban Areas.

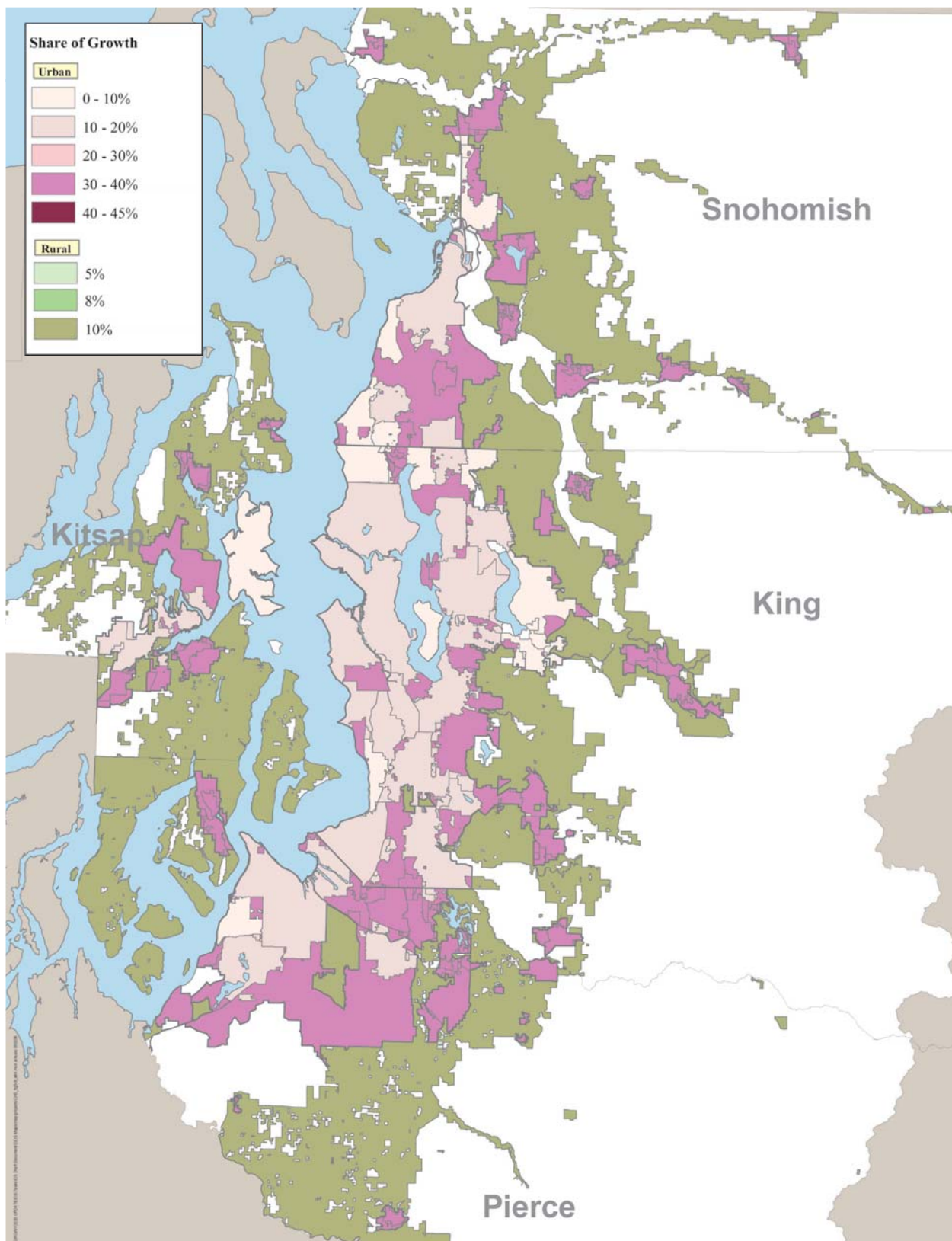
For the purposes of analysis, this alternative also assumes that transportation systems in and around smaller cities would need to be improved. While all alternatives would require systemwide transportation improvements, PSRC found that the transportation systems connecting many of the smaller cities would fail without new or improved roadways.

	Activity Units	
	Allocated Growth	% Share Growth
Metropolitan Cities	293,000	10%
Core Suburban Cities	293,000	10%
Larger Suburban Cities	147,000	5%
Smaller Suburban Cities	880,000	30%
Unincorporated Urban Areas	1,026,000	35%
Rural Areas	293,000	10%



FIGURE 4-9: SMALLER CITIES ALTERNATIVE MAP

— SHARE OF ADDITIONAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)



Notes: See the footnote with Figure 4-3. This combination means that the percentages shown on the legend is an average of the population and employment growth percentages shown in Figure 4-10.

Source: PSRC, 2005.

FIGURE 4-10: SMALLER CITIES ALTERNATIVE

— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

								Smaller Suburban Cities – By Class					
		Metropolitan Cities		Core Suburban Cities		Larger Suburban Cities		Small Cities Type A		Small Cities Type B		Small Cities Type C	
Share of 2000–2040 Reg'l Growth	Pop	10%		10%		5%		20.0%		0.5%		9.5%	
	Emp	10%		10%		5%		20.0%		0.1%		9.9%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change
King	Pop	65%	110,800	73%	124,300	54%	45,900	31.9%	109,200	80.5%	7,000	39.7%	64,500
	Emp	74%	90,100	82%	100,100	63%	38,400	16.7%	40,700	88.2%	1,500	34.6%	41,600
Kitsap	Pop	4%	7,200	3%	5,300	7%	5,900	8.2%	28,200	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
	Emp	3%	4,100	2%	2,200	6%	3,600	11.5%	28,000	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Pierce	Pop	21%	36,300	16%	27,900	8%	7,100	41.2%	141,100	0.0%	0	10.6%	17,300
	Emp	12%	14,600	9%	11,500	5%	2,900	55.0%	134,100	0.0%	0	11.3%	13,600
Snohomish	Pop	10%	17,000	8%	13,800	31%	26,700	18.7%	64,000	19.5%	1,700	49.7%	80,700
	Emp	11%	13,100	7%	8,200	26%	16,000	16.9%	41,100	11.8%	200	54.1%	65,000
Region Total	Pop	100%	171,300	100%	171,300	100%	85,600	100%	342,500	100%	8,700	100%	162,500
	Emp	100%	121,900	100%	122,000	100%	60,900	100%	243,900	100%	1,700	100%	120,200

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not sum consistently.

FIGURE 4-10: SMALLER CITIES ALTERNATIVE

— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040) — *continued*

		Smaller Sub. Cities (Total)		Unincorporated UGAs		Rural Areas		TOTAL	
Share of 2000-2040	Pop	30%		35%		10%		100%	
Reg'l Growth	Emp	30%		35%		10%		100%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change
King	Pop	35%	180,700	28%	166,400	24%	41,000	39%	669,100
	Emp	23%	83,800	23%	99,300	22%	27,100	36%	438,800
Kitsap	Pop	5%	28,200	10%	57,200	20%	33,800	8%	137,600
	Emp	8%	28,000	9%	36,300	33%	40,500	9%	114,700
Pierce	Pop	31%	158,400	27%	163,600	26%	44,600	26%	438,000
	Emp	40%	147,700	37%	158,100	25%	30,000	30%	364,900
Snohomish	Pop	28%	146,400	35%	212,000	30%	51,800	27%	467,700
	Emp	29%	106,300	31%	133,100	20%	24,300	25%	301,000
Region Total	Pop	100%	513,700	100%	599,200	100%	171,200	100%	1,712,300
	Emp	100%	365,800	100%	426,800	100%	121,900	100%	1,219,300



Summary Comparison of Alternatives

The following tables summarize and compare the four alternatives, which represent a wide, but realistic range of regional growth options for examination in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This range will provide flexibility for decision makers to select a Preferred Alternative — and includes the potential for developing a Preferred Alternative that is a hybrid of any of the four alternatives analyzed in this Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

FIGURE 4-11: REGIONAL GROWTH ALTERNATIVES COMPARISON
— SHARE OF POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)

	Metropolitan Cities Pop/Emp	Core Suburban Cities Pop/Emp	Larger Suburban Cities Pop/Emp	Smaller Suburban Cities Pop/Emp	Unincorporated UGA Pop/Emp	Rural Area Pop/Emp
Growth Targets Extended Alt.	26%/45%	17%/28%	9%/7%	11%/9%	24%/8%	13%/3%
Metropolitan Cities Alternative	40%/45%	25%/30%	15%/10%	10%/5%	5%/5%	5%/5%
Larger Cities Alternative	20%/20%	30%/30%	30%/30%	5%/5%	10%/10%	5%/5%
Smaller Cities Alternative	10%/10%	10%/10%	5%/5%	30%/30%	35%/35%	10%/10%

FIGURE 4-12: REGIONAL GROWTH ALTERNATIVES COMPARISON
— SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

	Growth Targets Extended Alternative		Metropolitan Cities Alternative		Larger Cities Alternative		Smaller Cities Alternative	
	2040 Population	Change 2000-2040	2040 Population	Change 2000-2040	2040 Population	Change 2000-2040	2040 Population	Change 2000-2040
King	2,440,000	704,000	2,733,000	996,000	2,705,000	968,000	2,406,000	669,000
Kitsap	386,000	154,000	326,000	94,000	336,000	104,000	370,000	138,000
Pierce	1,097,000	396,000	1,036,000	335,000	995,000	295,000	1,139,000	438,000
Snohomish	1,065,000	459,000	893,000	287,000	952,000	346,000	1,074,000	468,000
Region	4,988,000	1,713,000	4,988,000	1,712,000	4,988,000	1,713,000	4,989,000	1,713,000

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not sum consistently.

FIGURE 4-13: REGIONAL GROWTH ALTERNATIVES COMPARISON
— SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

	Growth Targets Extended Alternative		Metropolitan Cities Alternative		Larger Cities Alternative		Smaller Cities Alternative	
	2040 Employment	Change 2000-2040	2040 Employment	Change 2000-2040	2040 Employment	Change 2000-2040	2040 Employment	Change 2000-2040
King	2,045,200	765,700	2,061,800	824,400	2,046,200	766,800	1,718,300	438,800
Kitsap	147,100	68,300	146,200	62,300	150,600	71,900	193,500	114,700
Pierce	463,600	200,700	445,700	168,300	429,000	166,000	627,800	364,900
Snohomish	416,300	184,700	419,300	164,600	446,400	214,800	532,600	301,000
Region	3,072,200	1,219,400	3,073,000	1,219,600	3,072,200	1,219,500	3,072,200	1,219,400

Note: Due to rounding, totals may not sum consistently.

More detailed tables and figures depicting potential population and employment changes by city that were used for modeling purposes are provided in *Appendix D*, on the attached compact disk.

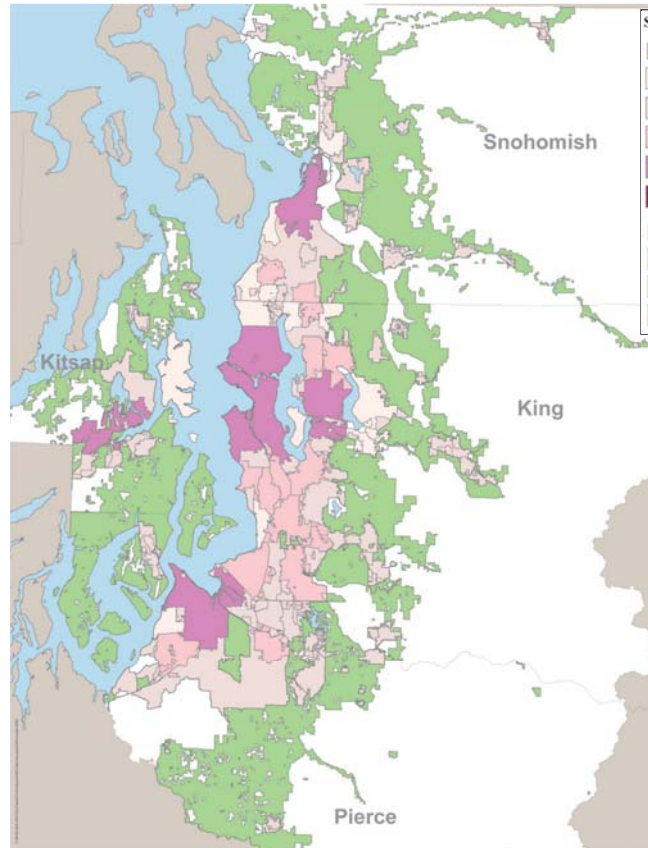
Supporting Figures

SIDE-BY-SIDE MAPS SHOWING DEFINITION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

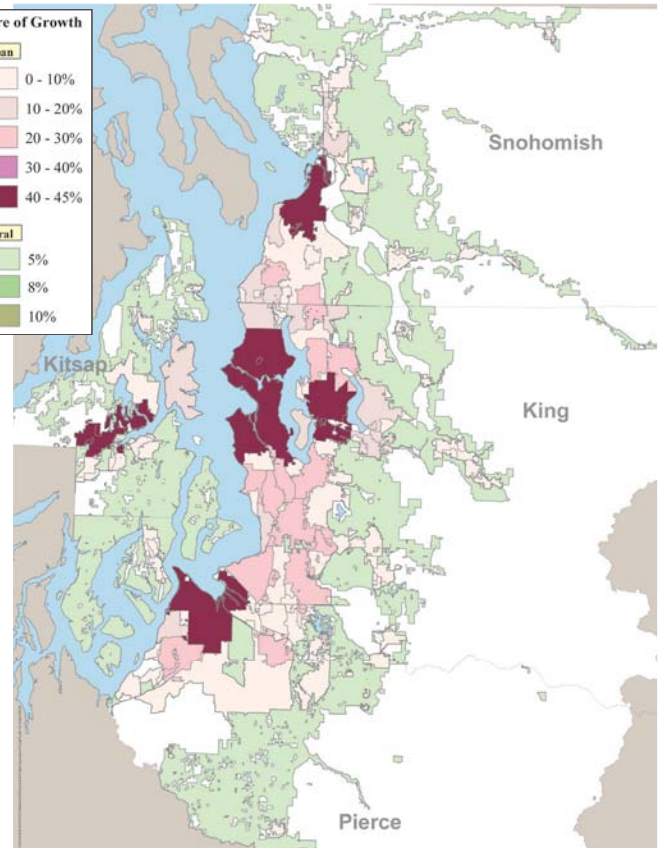
Figure 4-14 compares the definition of the alternatives, based on the VISION 2020 Update regional geographies.

FIGURE 4-14: SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON OF DEFINITION OF ALTERNATIVES MAPS

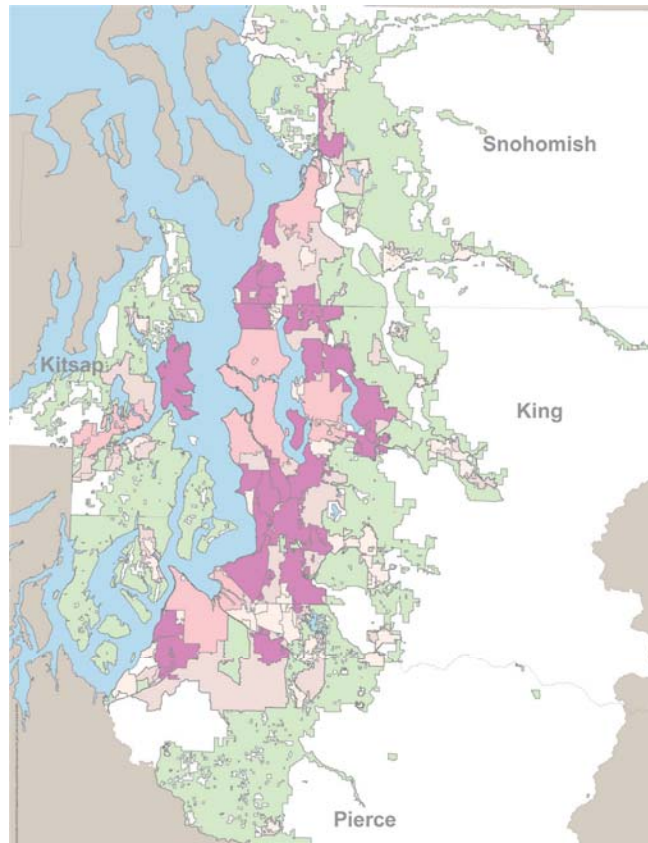
GROWTH TARGETS EXTENDED



METROPOLITAN CITIES



LARGER CITIES



SMALLER CITIES

