



Definition of Alternatives

After extensive outreach, including three major public input periods, PSRC identified a preferred growth alternative, plus four other alternatives for evaluation and environmental review. This chapter provides descriptions of all 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. The preferred growth alternative was developed as a hybrid of the initial four alternatives studied in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and is defined in a manner that is meant to be both an ambitious and achievable approach for managing the region’s future growth.

A. Approaches to Allocating Growth in the Region

To create regional growth alternatives for analysis in an 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 Cities, Larger Cities, Small 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.

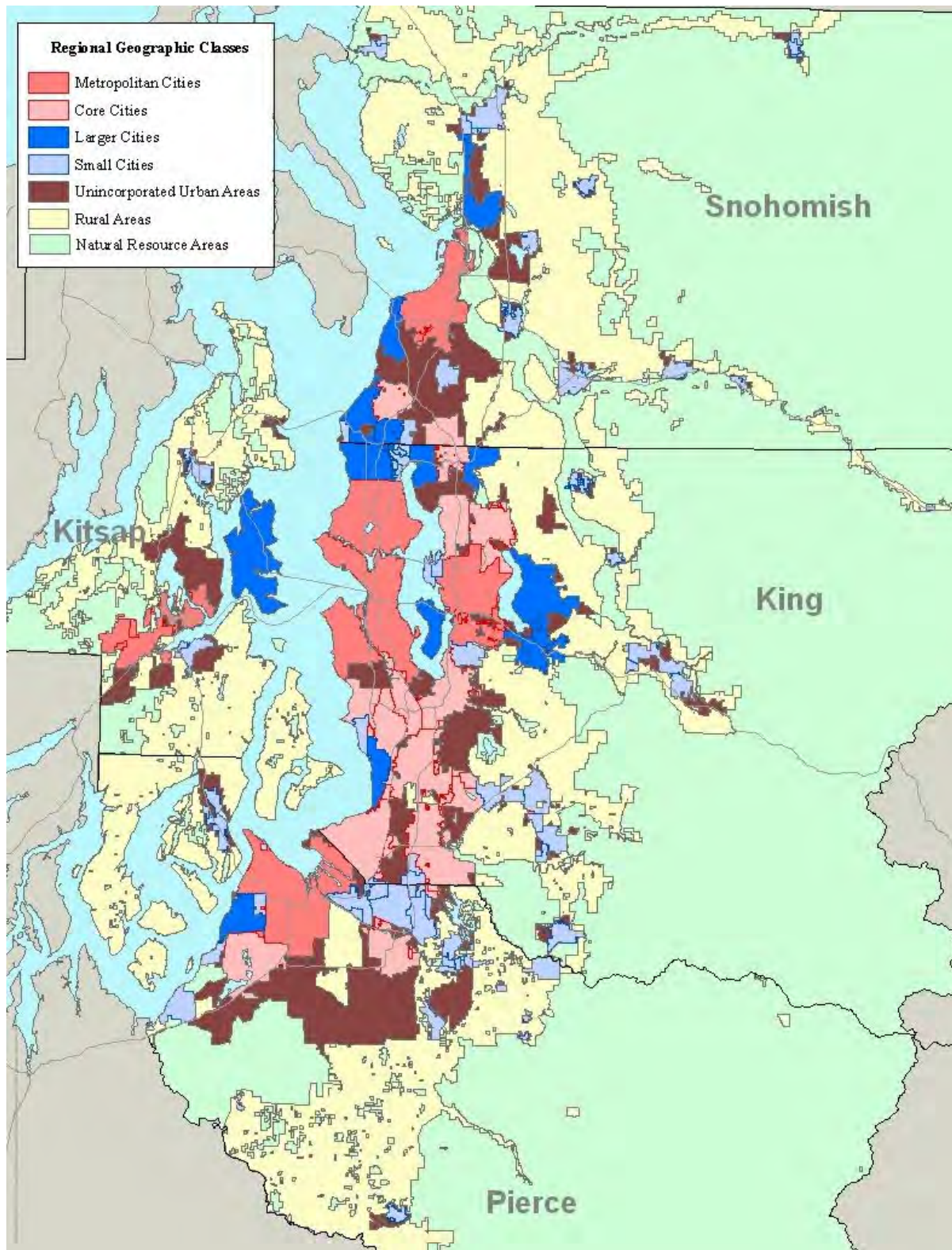
¹ The figures 1.7 million new people and 1.2 million new jobs refer to growth from the base year 2000 (which is needed for modeling and analysis purposes) and the year 2040. When discussing growth from the initial year of environmental review (2005), the figures 1.6 million new people and 1.1 million new jobs are used. To maintain consistency, the year 2000 and 2005 figures have been used in the Draft, Supplemental Draft, and Final Environmental Impact Statements. Throughout the Final 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 sq. miles)	The region's largest core cities in each county 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 Cities (14 cities, 197 sq. miles)	The region's 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.	Auburn, Bothell, Burien, Federal Way, Kent, Kirkland, Lakewood, Lynnwood, Puyallup, Redmond, Renton, SeaTac, Silverdale (Kitsap County), and Tukwila
Larger Cities (13 cities, 131 sq. miles)	The region's larger inner-ring 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
Small Cities (51 cities, 159 sq. miles)	<p>The region's smaller cities and towns. These jurisdictions represent a wide variety of communities, from historic towns and growing new 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 urban growth area):</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>Algona, Arlington, Black Diamond, Bonney Lake, Brier, Covington, DuPont, 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, and Sumner</p> <p><i>Type B - Small Residential Towns (inside contiguous urban growth area):</i> Small residential enclaves with little capacity to accommodate a great deal of future growth.</p> <p>Beaux Arts, Clyde Hill, Hunts Point, Woodway, and Yarrow Point</p> <p><i>Type C - Free-Standing Cities and Towns:</i> Cities located outside the contiguous urban growth area.</p> <p>Buckley, Carbonado, Carnation, Darrington, Duvall, Eatonville, Enumclaw, Gold Bar, Granite Falls, Index, Monroe, North Bend, Roy, Skykomish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, South Prairie, Stanwood, Sultan, and Wilkeson</p> <p>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>	
Unincorporated Urban Growth Areas (289 sq. miles)	Areas within designated urban growth areas that are not within the boundaries of incorporated cities and towns	King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish County unincorporated UGAs.
Rural Areas (1528 sq. miles)	Lands outside of urban growth areas that are not designated as resource areas under the Growth Management Act.	King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish County rural areas.
Natural Resource Areas (3807 sq. miles)	As designated under the Growth Management Act, resource areas include forests, agricultural lands, mining lands, and shorelines.	King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish County designated natural resource areas.
	Note: The alternatives did not allocate additional population and employment in these 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 regional geographies at the regional and county levels (these figures are shown in *FEIS Appendices - Appendix I-A*).

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 individual area growth figures could differ, while still maintaining a regional approach to managing growth.

How will the Preferred Growth Alternative and Regional Geographies be Used

The Preferred Growth Alternative is intended to guide the region's cities and towns as they work within their respective counties to periodically update local population and employment growth targets adopted in Countywide Planning Policies, and to provide guidance as they amend their local comprehensive plans. The Preferred Growth Alternative represents a unifying perspective about the roles that different types of communities should play in accommodating growth as each county and its cities develop.

The Regional Council's Growth Management Policy Board designed the Preferred Growth Alternative to be an ambitious and achievable focused growth alternative, developed as a hybrid of the most favorable elements of the four conceptual alternatives analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (see *Chapter II* for more information comparing the Preferred Growth Alternative to the alternatives included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement).

The guidance contained in the Preferred Growth Alternative is for the relative distribution of growth within the counties and region, and the roles envisioned for regional geographies in each county and in the region as a whole. Overall percentages of regional and county growth may be more useful for local planning than the specific numbers contained in the forecasts, given that forecast numbers will change regularly.

Following the adoption of VISION 2040, within each county, the relative distribution of growth to individual jurisdictions and unincorporated areas will be adjudicated through countywide target setting processes, in order to take into account local circumstances.

B. 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.

PREFERRED GROWTH ALTERNATIVE

The preferred growth alternative represents a hybrid approach to accommodating future growth in a compact regional pattern. Similar to the Growth Targets Extended and Metropolitan Cities 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 Cities – those larger suburban municipalities that are already envisioned as important locations for regional concentrations of growth. In this alternative, considerable redevelopment would occur in the region’s Metropolitan and Core Cities, with most new jobs reinforcing these areas as major regional employment centers. Job growth would be accompanied by a significant concentration of new residential growth, likely in the form of new high-rise and mid-rise apartments, condominiums and townhouses built near job centers and in areas close to high capacity transit systems.

Under the Preferred Growth Alternative, planned growth would be focused inside the urban area and, within the urban area, in cities with regional and subregional centers. Growth in unincorporated urban growth areas is envisioned as occurring in affiliated annexation areas, and growth in rural areas is minimized as compared to current plans and trends. The focus of growth creates a closer jobs-housing balance than exists today in all of the regional geographies, including unincorporated urban and rural areas.

In the Preferred Growth Alternative, centers in larger cities would play an important and increased role over time as places that accommodate growth. These areas would develop in and around traditional downtown main streets, town

centers and neighborhood shopping areas, key transit stations, ferry terminals, park and ride facilities, and other transportation and service centers. They would provide local and regional services and amenities, and would likely experience substantial redevelopment and increased activity, becoming more significant regional job centers. Many new mid- and low-rise apartments, condominiums and townhouses could also be built in these areas, although likely at lower intensities and at a reduced scale when compared to development in the larger regional growth centers in metropolitan and core cities.

At a smaller scale, locally-designated city and town centers would also serve similar roles for small cities, providing services and housing that support vital and active communities, at intensities appropriate to smaller municipalities. Growth in unincorporated urban growth areas would be prioritized in areas that are affiliated for annexation into incorporated jurisdictions. In the Preferred Growth Alternative, significantly less residential growth would occur in the region's rural areas than the trend suggested in current plans.

The growth strategy continues to promote preserving existing Manufacturing and Industrial Centers. These are locations for intensive manufacturing, industrial and related uses. Manufacturing Industrial Centers, along with more active regional growth centers and city centers, can help the region to achieve a closer balance between jobs and housing within the counties and regional geographies, which can encourage people to live closer to their jobs and minimize long commutes.

Policy Direction in the Preferred Growth Alternative

The regional growth strategy described in the recommended Preferred Growth Alternative responds to the following guidance from the Regional Council's policy and Executive Board:

SUSTAIN THE EXISTING VISION 2020 POLICY

- Focus growth in the urban growth area
- Within the urban growth area, concentrate growth in centers
- Protect rural and resource lands
- Minimize environmental impacts of growth
- Make efficient use of existing infrastructure and investments

VISION 2040 PROPOSED POLICY REFINEMENTS

Regional – *Population and Employment.*

- More effectively distribute growth to and within the urban growth area
- Minimize rural developments
- Achieve a closer balance between jobs and housing within the counties and regional geographies
- Distinguish between different roles of regional geographies
- Support growth in subregional centers

Population: *More effectively distribute growth to and within urban areas, minimize rural development, and focus more growth in cities with Regional Growth Centers and in King County.*

- Emphasizes places with Regional Growth Centers as primary places for population growth
- **Metropolitan Cities:** increases future role relative to year 2000 share
- **Core Cities:** increases future role
- **Larger Cities:** increases future role, emphasizes growth in subregional centers
- **Small Cities:** increases future role, slightly less than planned share. emphasizes smaller subregional and town centers
- **Unincorporated Urban Growth Area:** increases future role, less than planned share. focuses on existing urbanized areas especially areas affiliated for annexation
- **Rural Areas:** decreases future role; minimizes population growth, commensurate with existing and desired rural character



Employment: Continue current policy for employment, emphasizing a concentrated regional pattern with focus on centers, pursue increased regional share of employment to Snohomish, Pierce and Kitsap counties.

- Emphasizes places with Regional Growth Centers as primary places for job growth
- Metropolitan Cities: continued strong job growth; less than planned share, but with larger roles for Everett, Tacoma and Bremerton
- Core Cities: increases future role
- Larger Cities: increases future role; emphasizes growth in subregional centers
- Small Cities: increases future role, slightly less than planned share; emphasizes smaller subregional and town centers and commercial & retail districts to serve surrounding rural and unincorporated areas
- Unincorporated Urban Growth Area: focuses on existing urbanized commercial areas and future commercial and retail to serve maturing residential communities; recognizes regional Manufacturing and Industrial Centers
- Rural Areas: maintains current role; emphasizes appropriate rural economic development, commensurate with existing and desired rural character

FIGURE 4-3: PREFERRED GROWTH ALTERNATIVE
— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

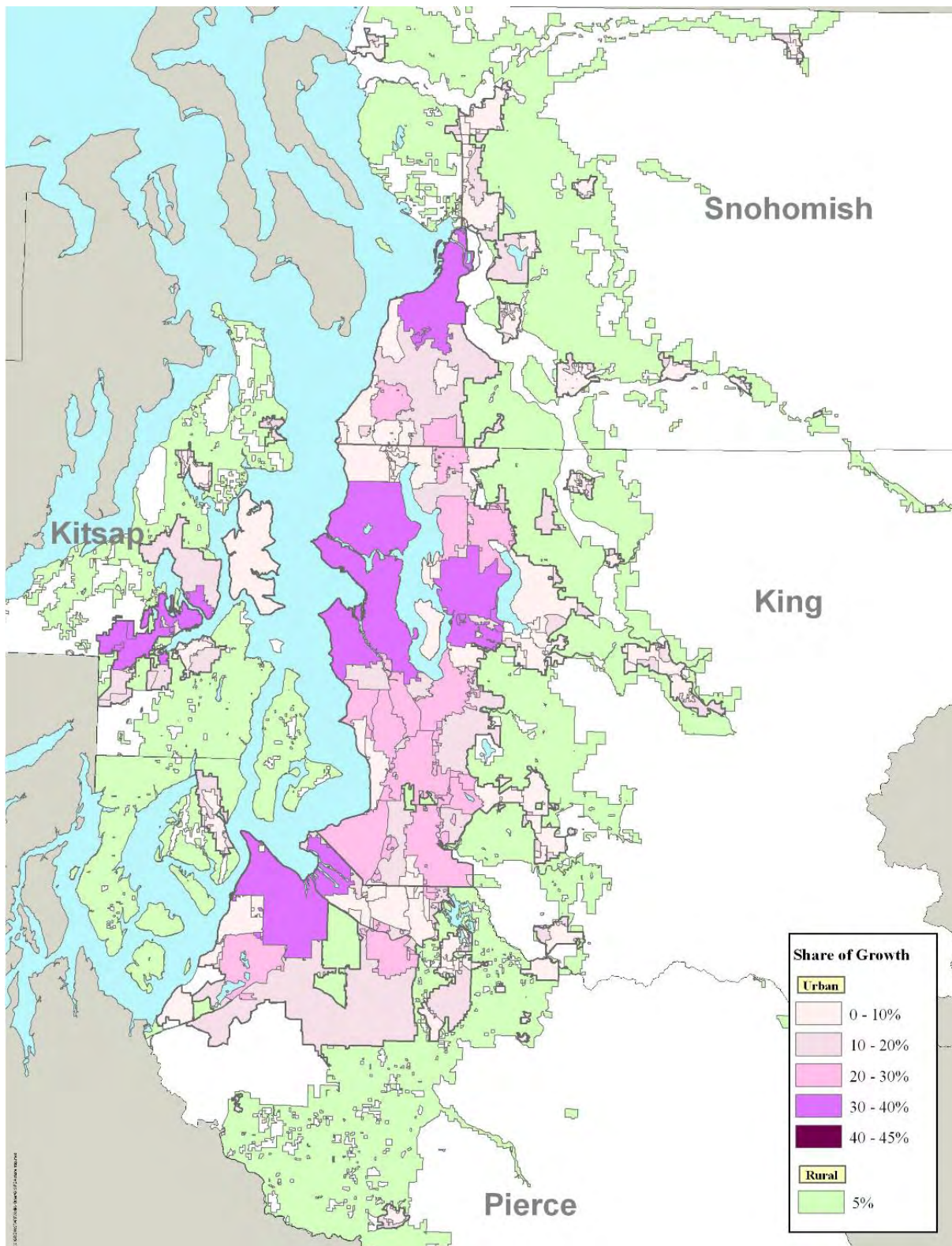
		Metropolitan Cities		Core Cities		Larger Cities		Small Cities		Unincorporated UGAs ²		Rural Areas		TOTAL	
Share of 2000 – 2040 Regional Growth	Pop	32%		21%		11%		9%		21%		7%		100%	
	Emp	42%		29%		9%		8%		9%		3%		100%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change
King	Pop	41%	294,000	32%	230,000	14%	98,000	5%	39,000	6%	43,000	3%	20,000	100%	724,000
	Emp	45%	311,000	38%	262,000	10%	69,000	4%	25,000	3%	23,000	1%	5,000	100%	695,000
Kitsap	Pop	20%	30,000	12%	18,000	11%	16,000	8%	12,000	30%	45,000	19%	28,000	100%	149,000
	Emp	21%	14,000	23%	15,000	8%	5,000	12%	8,000	29%	18,000	8%	5,000	100%	65,000
Pierce	Pop	32%	127,000	19%	75,000	6%	23,000	15%	57,000	22%	87,000	6%	24,000	100%	393,000
	Emp	46%	97,000	19%	40,000	3%	6,000	17%	37,000	12%	25,000	3%	7,000	100%	212,000
Snohomish	Pop	20%	89,000	9%	40,000	10%	44,000	9%	40,000	42%	187,000	10%	46,000	100%	446,000
	Emp	36%	89,000	14%	35,000	13%	31,000	12%	30,000	19%	47,000	6%	14,000	100%	246,000
Region Total	Pop	32%	540,000	21%	363,000	11%	181,000	9%	148,000	21%	362,000	7%	118,000	100%	1,712,000
	Emp	42%	511,000	29%	352,000	9%	111,000	8%	100,000	9%	113,000	3%	31,000	100%	1,219,000

* Due to rounding, totals may not sum consistently.

		Activity Units	
		Allocated Growth	% Share Growth
Metropolitan Cities.....		1,051,000	37%
Core Cities.....		715,000	25%
Larger Cities.....		291,000	10%
Small cities.....		249,000	8%
Unincorporated Urban Areas.....		475,000	15%
Rural Areas.....		149,000	5%

² The figure for unincorporated urban areas envisions greater than seventy percent of this growth will occur in areas affiliated with jurisdictions for annexation.

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



Note: For the purpose of comparison, Figure 4-16 at the end of this chapter shows all of the definition of the alternative's maps side-by-side. Source: PSRC, 2005. For additional explanation of activity units, see note with Figure 4-5.



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 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.

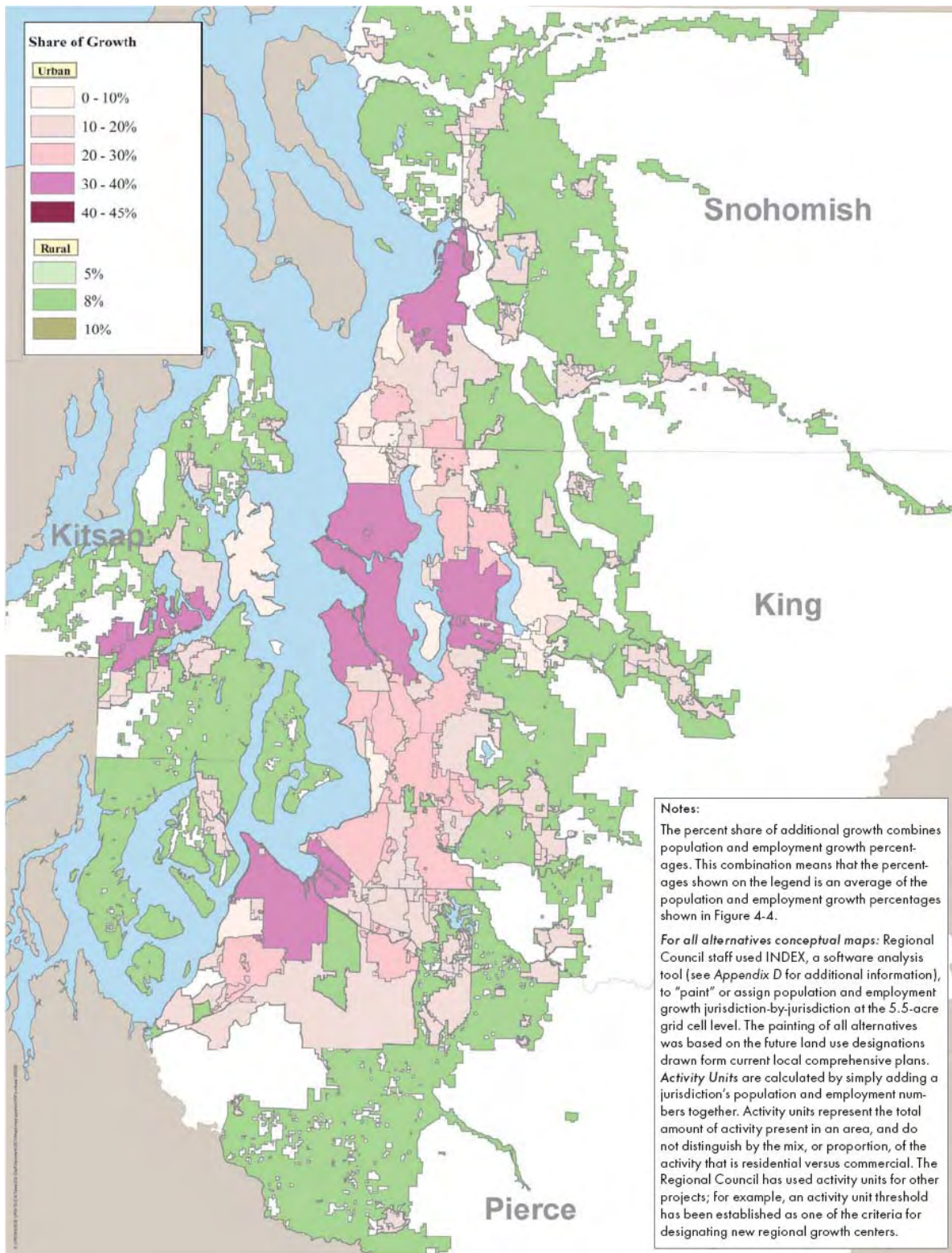
**FIGURE 4-5: GROWTH TARGETS EXTENDED ALTERNATIVE
— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)**

		Metropolitan Cities		Core Cities		Larger Cities		Small Cities		Unincorporated UGAs		Rural Areas		TOTAL	
Share of 2000 – 2040 Regional Growth	Pop	26%		17%		9%		10%		24%		13%		100%	
	Emp	45%		28%		7%		9%		8%		3%		100%	
		% Share of Geography Change		% 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		Actual Change	
King	Pop	58%	263,500	70%	200,900	53%	81,000	28%	49,600	17%	70,400	17%	38,000	41%	703,500
	Emp	71%	384,800	81%	280,600	67%	53,200	22%	24,000	19%	18,500	12%	4,700	63%	765,700
Kitsap	Pop	5%	23,300	4%	11,900	9%	13,100	6%	10,900	12%	50,900	19%	44,000	9%	154,200
	Emp	4%	19,100	3%	10,200	8%	6,100	6%	6,600	5%	4,500	54%	21,800	6%	68,300
Pierce	Pop	25%	113,500	18%	51,000	7%	10,300	38%	69,000	26%	108,100	19%	44,000	23%	395,800
	Emp	12%	62,700	10%	34,400	5%	3,800	47%	50,900	44%	43,000	14%	5,900	16%	200,700
Snohomish	Pop	11%	51,800	8%	22,700	31%	47,100	28%	49,800	45%	184,000	45%	103,400	27%	458,700
	Emp	14%	78,600	6%	21,700	21%	16,700	25%	27,300	33%	32,100	20%	8,300	15%	184,700
Region Total	Pop	100%	452,100	100%	286,500	100%	151,500	100%	179,300	100%	413,400	100%	229,400	100%	1,712,300
	Emp	100%	545,200	100%	346,900	100%	79,800	100%	108,700	100%	98,100	100%	40,700	100%	1,219,300

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

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

FIGURE 4-6: GROWTH TARGETS EXTENDED ALTERNATIVE MAP
— SHARE OF ADDITIONAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)



Note: For the purpose of comparison, Figure 4-16 at the end of this chapter shows all of the definition of the alternative's maps side-by-side. Source: PSRC, 2005.



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 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 Cities.

FIGURE 4-7: METROPOLITAN CITIES ALTERNATIVE
— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

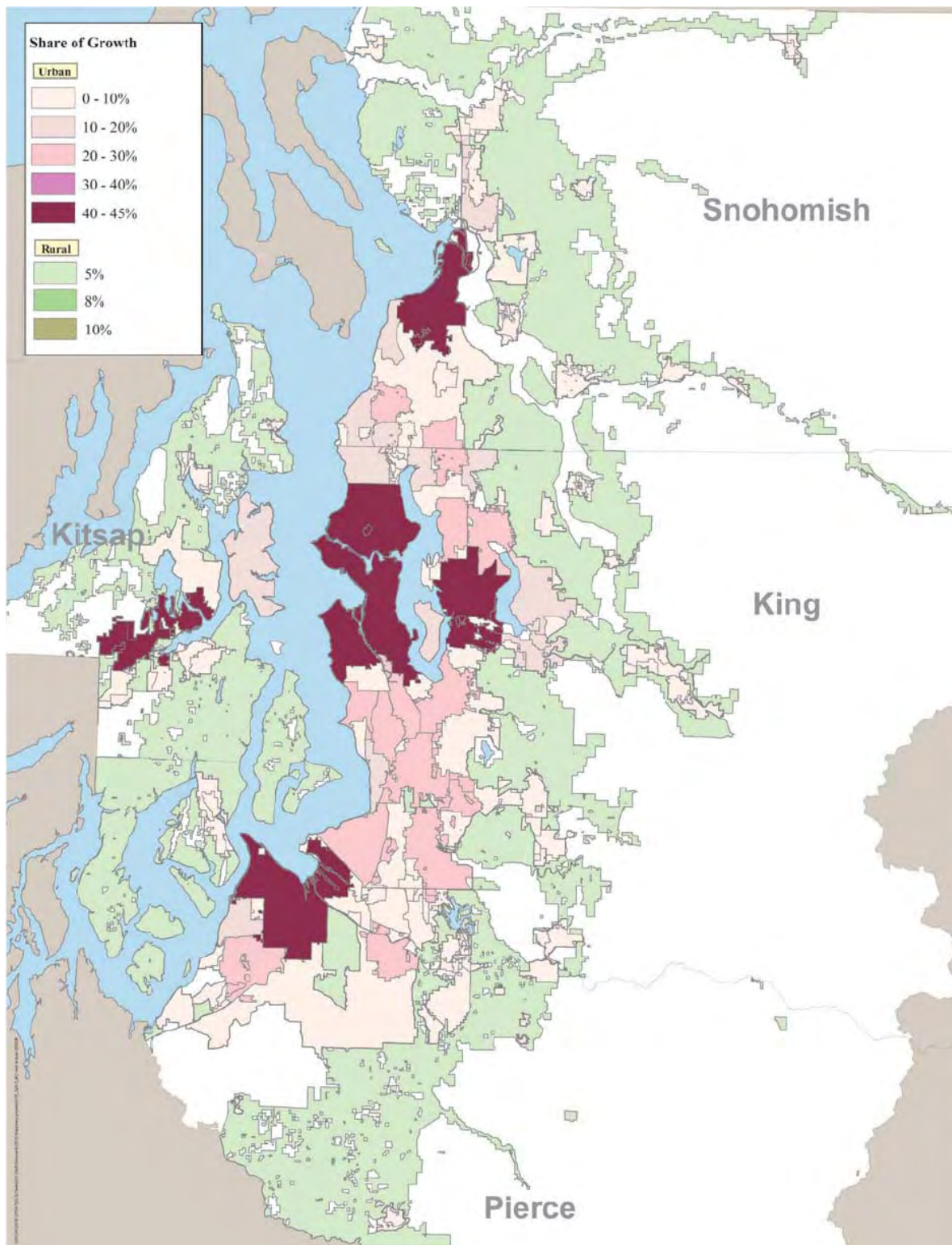
		Metropolitan Cities		Core Cities		Larger Cities		Small Cities		Unincorporated UGAs		Rural Areas		TOTAL	
Share of 2000 – 2040 Regional Growth	Pop	40%		25%		15%		10%		5%		5%		100%	
	Emp	45%		30%		10%		5%		5%		5%		100%	
		% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% Share of Geography Change	Actual Change	% 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	35%	60,200	28%	23,800	24%	20,500	58%	996,000
	Emp	74%	405,600	82%	300,200	63%	76,800	23%	14,000	23%	14,200	22%	13,600	68%	824,400
Kitsap	Pop	4%	28,700	3%	13,300	7%	17,800	5%	9,400	10%	8,200	20%	16,900	6%	94,200
	Emp	3%	18,300	2%	6,500	6%	7,300	8%	4,700	9%	5,200	33%	20,300	5%	62,300
Pierce	Pop	21%	145,300	16%	69,600	8%	21,400	31%	52,800	27%	23,400	26%	22,300	20%	334,800
	Emp	12%	65,800	9%	34,400	5%	5,900	40%	24,600	37%	22,600	25%	15,000	14%	168,300
Snohomish	Pop	10%	67,800	8%	34,500	31%	80,000	29%	48,800	35%	30,300	30%	25,900	17%	287,300
	Emp	11%	59,100	7%	24,700	26%	32,000	29%	17,700	31%	19,000	20%	12,100	13%	164,600
Region Total	Pop	100%	685,000	100%	428,100	100%	256,800	100%	171,200	100%	85,700	100%	85,600	100%	1,712,300
	Emp	100%	548,800	100%	365,800	100%	122,000	100%	61,000	100%	61,000	100%	61,000	100%	1,219,300

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

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



FIGURE 4-8: METROPOLITAN CITIES ALTERNATIVE MAP
— SHARE OF ADDITIONAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)



Notes: See the footnote with Figure 4-5. Source: PSRC, 2005.



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 Cities — and other Larger Cities would be the primary locations for new development. Larger 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.

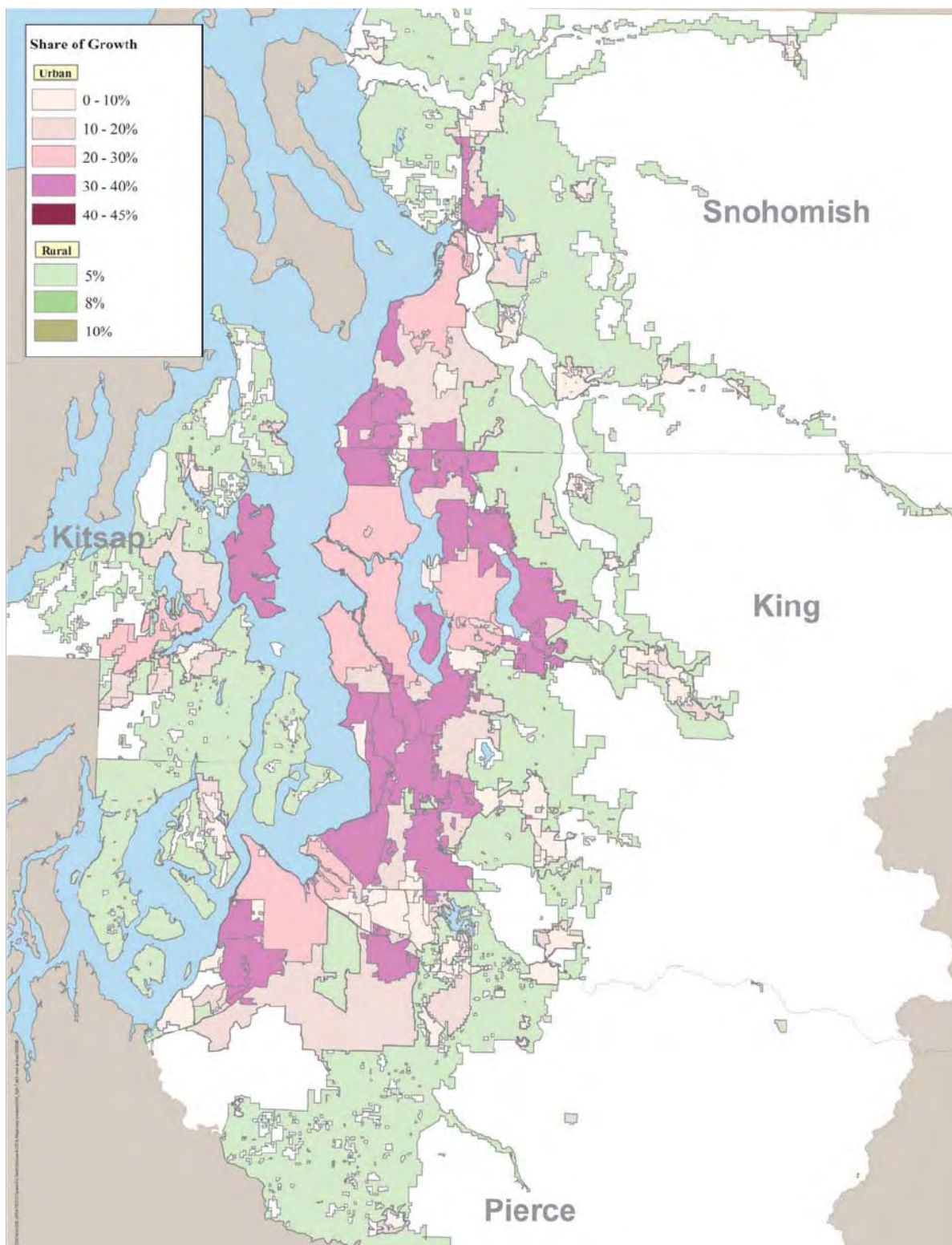
FIGURE 4-9: LARGER CITIES ALTERNATIVE
— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)

		Metropolitan Cities		Core Cities		Larger Cities		Small Cities		Unincorporated UGAs		Rural Areas		TOTAL			
Share of 2000 – 2040 Regional Growth	Pop	20.00%		30.00%		30.00%		5%		10%		5%		100%			
	Emp	20.00%		30.00%		30.00%		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	% 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	35%	30,100	28%	47,600	24%	20,500	57%	967,800		
	Emp	74%	180,300	82%	300,200	63%	230,400	23%	14,000	23%	28,400	22%	13,600	63%	766,800		
Kitsap	Pop	4%	14,300	3%	16,000	7%	35,500	5%	4,700	10%	16,300	20%	16,900	6%	103,800		
	Emp	3%	8,100	2%	6,500	6%	21,900	8%	4,700	9%	10,400	33%	20,300	6%	71,900		
Pierce	Pop	21%	72,600	16%	83,600	8%	42,800	31%	26,400	27%	46,800	26%	22,300	17%	294,500		
	Emp	12%	29,200	9%	34,400	5%	17,600	40%	24,600	37%	45,200	25%	15,000	14%	166,000		
Snohomish	Pop	10%	33,900	8%	41,400	31%	160,000	28%	24,400	35%	60,600	30%	25,900	20%	346,200		
	Emp	11%	26,300	7%	24,700	26%	95,900	29%	17,700	31%	38,000	20%	12,100	18%	214,800		
Region Total	Pop	100%	342,400	100%	513,800	100%	513,600	100%	85,600	100%	171,300	100%	85,600	100%	1,712,300		
	Emp	100%	243,900	100%	365,800	100%	365,800	100%	61,000	100%	122,000	100%	61,000	100%	1,219,300		

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

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

FIGURE 4-10: LARGER CITIES ALTERNATIVE MAP
— SHARE OF ADDITIONAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)



Notes: See the footnote with Figure 4-5. Source: PSRC, 2005.



SMALLER CITIES ALTERNATIVE

This alternative has the most dispersed regional growth pattern. It would disperse growth within the region's urban growth area — with Small 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 Cities would shift to Small 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 system wide transportation improvements, PSRC found that the transportation systems connecting many of the smaller cities would fail without new or improved roadways.

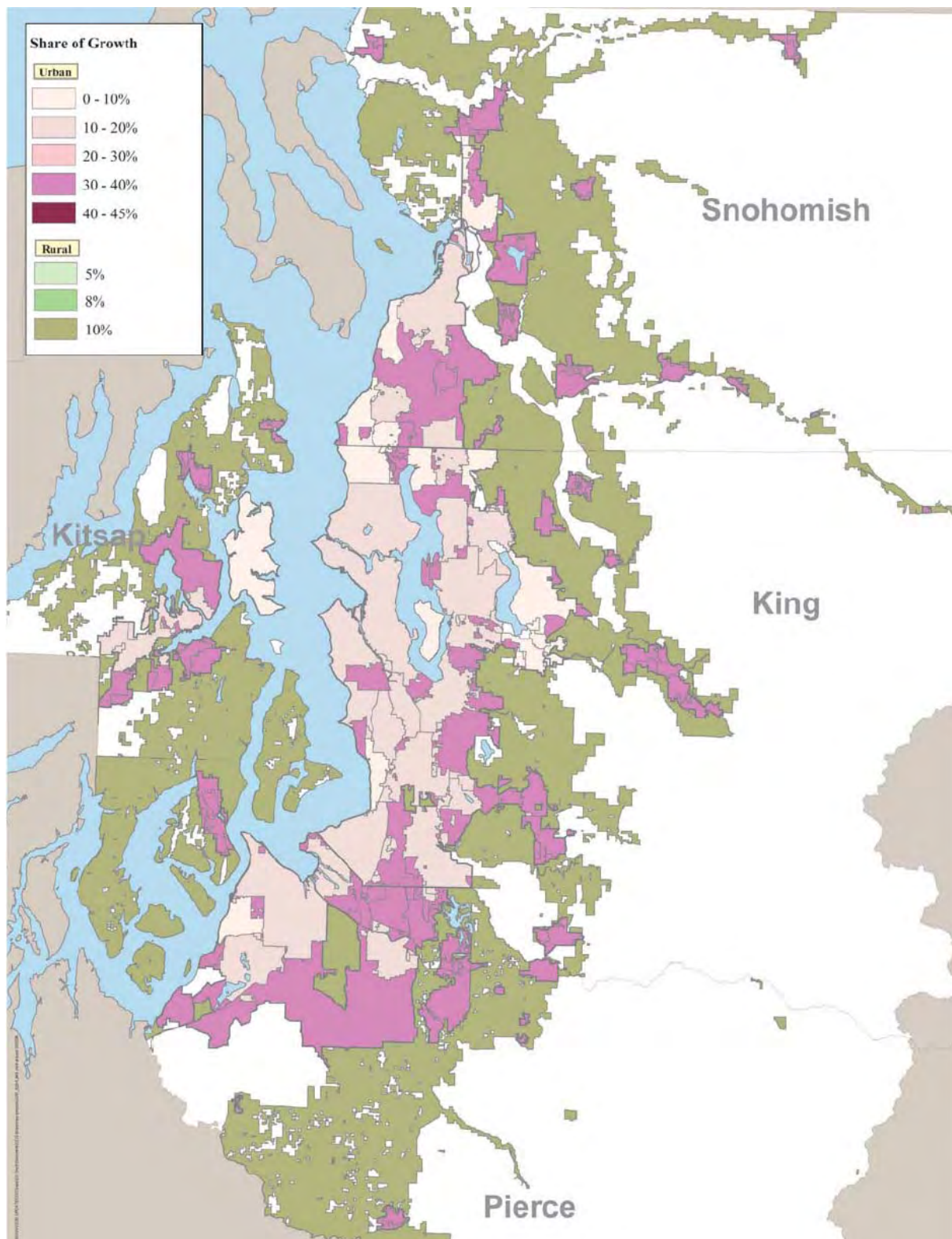
**FIGURE 4-11: SMALLER CITIES ALTERNATIVE
— DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY AND BY COUNTY (2000-2040)**

		Metropolitan Cities		Core Cities		Larger Cities		Small Cities		Unincorporated UGAs		Rural Areas		TOTAL	
Share of 2000 – 2040 Regional Growth	Pop	10%		10%		5%		30%		35%		10%		100%	
	Emp	10%		10%		5%		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	
King	Pop	65%	110,800	73%	124,300	54%	45,900	35%	180,700	28%	166,400	24%	41,000	39%	669,100
	Emp	74%	90,100	82%	100,100	63%	38,400	23%	83,800	23%	99,300	22%	27,100	36%	438,800
Kitsap	Pop	4%	7,200	3%	5,300	7%	5,900	5%	28,200	10%	57,200	20%	33,800	8%	137,600
	Emp	3%	4,100	2%	2,200	6%	3,600	8%	28,000	9%	36,300	33%	40,500	9%	114,700
Pierce	Pop	21%	36,300	16%	27,900	8%	7,100	31%	158,400	27%	163,600	26%	44,600	26%	438,000
	Emp	12%	14,600	9%	11,500	5%	2,900	40%	147,700	37%	158,100	25%	30,000	30%	364,900
Snohomish	Pop	10%	17,000	8%	13,800	31%	26,700	28%	146,400	35%	212,000	30%	51,800	27%	467,700
	Emp	11%	13,100	7%	8,200	26%	16,000	29%	106,300	31%	133,100	20%	24,300	25%	301,000
Region Total	Pop	100%	171,300	100%	171,300	100%	85,600	100%	513,700	100%	599,200	100%	171,200	100%	1,712,300
	Emp	100%	121,900	100%	122,000	100%	60,900	100%	365,800	100%	426,800	100%	121,900	100%	1,219,300

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

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

FIGURE 4-12: SMALLER CITIES ALTERNATIVE MAP
— SHARE OF ADDITIONAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)



Notes: See the footnote with Figure 4-5. Source: PSRC, 2005.

C. Summary Comparison of Alternatives

The following tables summarize and compare all the alternatives, which represent a wide, but realistic range of regional growth options for examination in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. This range has provided flexibility for decision makers to select a Preferred Alternative — and allowed for developing a Preferred Alternative that is a hybrid of the alternatives analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. For more detailed figures, at the regional and county levels, see *FEIS - Appendix I-A: Preferred Growth Alternative: Technical Tables*.

**FIGURE 4-13: REGIONAL GROWTH ALTERNATIVES COMPARISON
— SHARE OF POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, BY REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY (2000-2040)**

	Metropolitan Cities Pop / Emp	Core Cities Pop / Emp	Larger Cities Pop / Emp	Small Cities Pop / Emp	Unincorporated UGAs Pop / Emp	Rural Area Pop / Emp
Preferred Growth Alternative	32% / 42%	21% / 29%	11% / 9%	9% / 8%	21% / 9%	7% / 3%
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 4-14: REGIONAL GROWTH ALTERNATIVES COMPARISON
— SHARE OF POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY (2000-2040)**

	Preferred Growth Alternative		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	2040 Population	Change 2000-2040
King	2,461,000	724,000	2,440,000	704,000	2,733,000	996,000	2,705,000	968,000	2,406,000	669,000
Kitsap	380,000	149,000	386,000	154,000	326,000	94,000	336,000	104,000	370,000	138,000
Pierce	1,094,000	393,000	1,097,000	396,000	1,036,000	335,000	995,000	295,000	1,139,000	438,000
Snohomish	1,052,000	446,000	1,065,000	459,000	893,000	287,000	952,000	346,000	1,074,000	468,000
Region	4,988,000	1,712,000	4,988,000	1,712,000	4,988,000	1,712,000	4,988,000	1,712,000	4,988,000	1,712,000

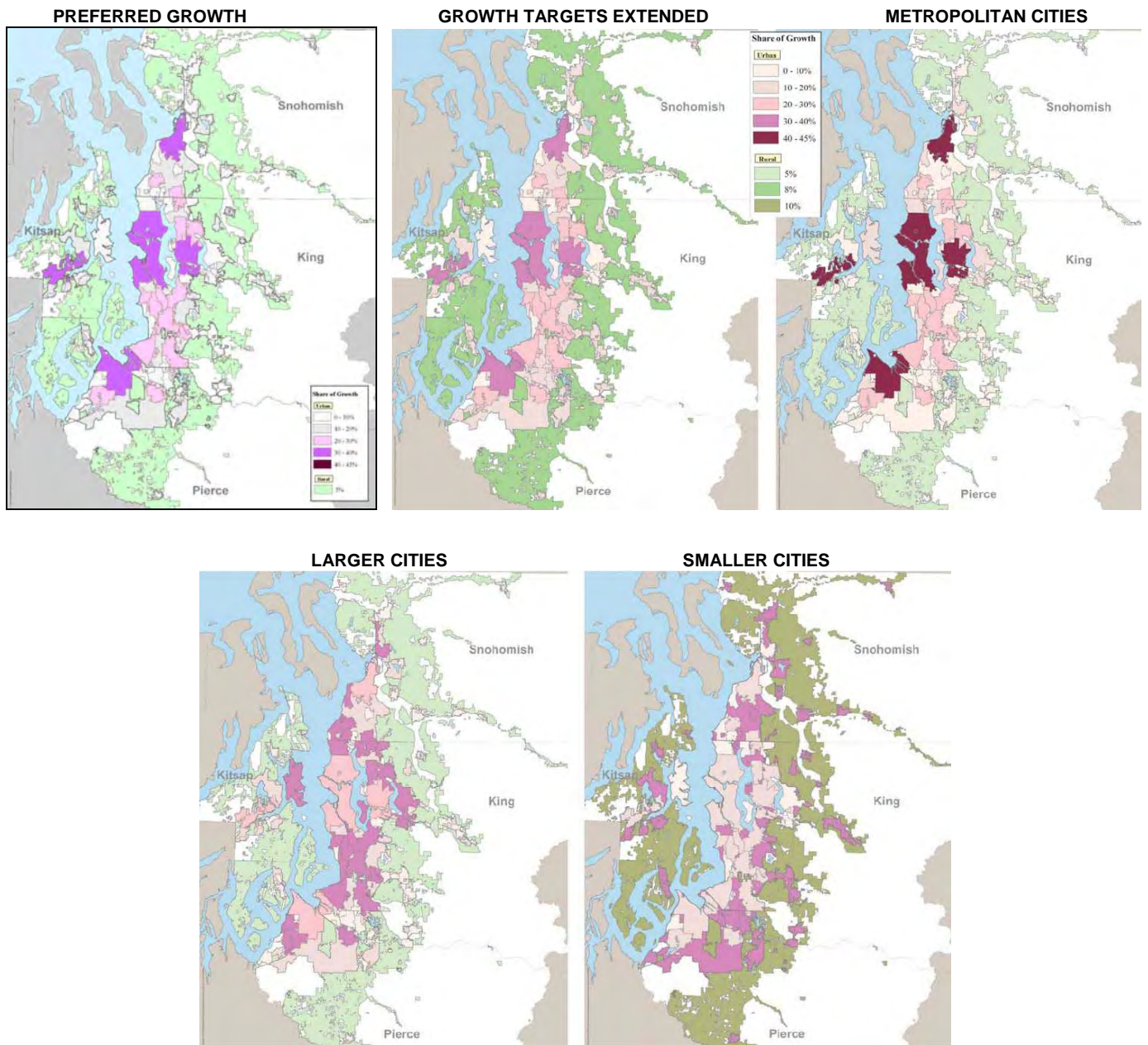
**FIGURE 4-15: REGIONAL GROWTH ALTERNATIVES COMPARISON
— SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY COUNTY (2000-2040)**

	Preferred Growth Alternative		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	2040 Employment	Change 2000-2040
King	1,975,000	695,000	2,045,000	766,000	2,062,000	824,000	2,046,000	767,000	1,718,000	439,000
Kitsap	144,000	66,000	147,000	68,000	146,000	62,000	151,000	72,000	194,000	115,000
Pierce	475,000	212,000	464,000	201,000	446,000	168,000	429,000	166,000	628,000	365,000
Snohomish	479,000	246,000	416,000	185,000	419,000	165,000	446,000	215,000	533,000	301,000
Region	3,072,000	1,219,000	3,072,000	1,219,000	3,072,000	1,219,000	3,072,000	1,219,000	3,072,000	1,219,000

More detailed tables and figures depicting potential population and employment changes by city that were used for modeling purposes are provided in *FEIS Appendices - Appendix I-E*.

Supporting Figures

FIGURE 4-16: SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON OF DEFINITION OF ALTERNATIVES MAPS



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