



# Citizens Building a Better Washington

## Growth Management Act

*Ensuring Washington's economic and environmental vitality through citizen planning*

### GMA Today



Under the Growth Management Act (GMA), local governments plan for 20 years of growth. Their comprehensive plans include chapters on land use, housing, capital facilities, transportation, utilities, shorelines, and rural areas (for counties). They may also include chapters on economic development, parks and recreation, energy, or the environment. The plans are carried out by development regulations, such as zoning and land division codes. If the plans and regulations are inconsistent or don't comply with the GMA, citizens, other local governments, or state agencies can challenge them before a growth management hearings board. Three regional growth management boards resolve GMA compliance disputes.

Once fully-planning communities have adopted comprehensive plans, they are required to review and adjust them, as needed, every seven years. King, Pierce, Snohomish, Kitsap, Clark, and Thurston counties also work under the Buildable Lands Program, a review and evaluation system that ensures they have enough land for development.



To help pay for the costs of providing services to new growth, the GMA authorizes local governments to impose excise taxes for capital improvements and impact fees for streets, open space, parks and recreation, school facilities, and fire protection.

### Growth Management Works

Currently, 29 counties and 218 cities – representing 95 percent of the state's population – are fully-planning under the GMA. Ten counties and their cities are planning for resource lands and critical areas only. Nearly all local governments required to prepare comprehensive plans have completed their first plans under the act and are beginning to see initial results:

- Many communities are revitalizing their downtowns with attractive, compact development.
- Communities are planning for economic development to draw new businesses to their areas, while protecting the environment.
- Open space and recreation opportunities are being enhanced.
- Transportation policies are being examined and better ways are being sought to handle congestion and foster alternatives to the single-occupancy vehicle.



- Farms and forest lands have been designated.
- Historic buildings are being preserved.
- Smaller local communities are deciding how to provide public services, such as water and sewers, for growing populations.

Most importantly, citizens are participating in planning for the future of their communities.

### Fact

The state has added 1 million people since the GMA was passed and expects to add about another 1.5 million by 2020.

## Preserving Quality of Life

In 1990, the GMA was passed because Washington was growing rapidly, and in many areas, the quality of life that has made the state such a desirable place to live was swiftly disappearing. Legislators created the act to enlist citizens, communities, local governments, and the private sector to cooperate and coordinate with one another in comprehensive land use planning.

Under the GMA, all counties designate and conserve natural resource lands, such as farmlands, and designate and protect critical areas such as wetlands. They also plan for future residential development and their public services and facilities needs. The state's fastest growing counties and their cities – called “fully-planning communities,” prepare comprehensive plans that provide for future growth without sacrificing the livability of their communities. Many smaller counties have opted to be fully-planning communities as well.



The intent of the GMA is to guide Washington's communities in assessing their goals and developing plans to carry them out. The act has been amended to be more efficient and integrated. For example, shoreline management plans and the level of service standards for state-owned transportation facilities now need to be incorporated into the comprehensive plans.

## Creating Common Goals

GMA plans and regulations are to be guided by 14 goals:

- Focus urban growth in urban areas
- Reduce sprawl
- Provide efficient transportation
- Encourage affordable housing
- Encourage sustainable economic development
- Protect property rights
- Process permits in a timely and fair manner
- Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries
- Retain open space and habitat areas and develop recreation opportunities
- Protect the environment
- Encourage citizen participation and regional coordination
- Ensure adequate public facilities and services
- Preserve important historic resources
- Manage shorelines wisely

Photos: CTED/Rita R. Robison

### For More Information

Leonard Bauer, Managing Director  
Growth Management Services  
906 Columbia St. SW  
PO Box 48350  
Olympia WA 98504-8350  
360.725.3000  
[www.oed.wa.gov/growth](http://www.oed.wa.gov/growth)



# State Supports Growth Management Efforts

## Growth Management Services

*Providing financial and technical resources to build livable and sustainable communities*



## Assisting Local Governments

Part of the Washington Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, Growth Management Services (GMS) assists local governments in designing their own growth management programs to fit local needs. GMS has eight primary programs whose main focus is the sustainable evolution and development of the cities and counties in Washington.

## Program Functions

GMS provides assistance and guidance for planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA) passed in 1990. It helps cities and counties preparing for future growth to comply with the GMA and to provide facilities, services, and housing consistent with the goals of the GMA. GMS accomplishes this through its many services:

- Providing technical and financial resources to help fully planning\* local governments develop county-wide policies, comprehensive plans, and development regulations, including critical areas ordinances.
- Publishing guidebooks on chapters of the comprehensive plan including land use, transportation, capital facilities, and rural areas for counties.
- Helping counties and cities plan to conserve and protect their unique resource lands and critical areas.
- Reviewing and providing comments on local governments' plans and regulations.
- Presenting educational workshops and the Short Course on Local Planning for planning commissioners, local officials, and citizens.
- Supplying minimum guidelines for resource lands and critical areas and procedural criteria for carrying out the GMA.



## For More Information

Leonard Bauer, Managing Director  
Growth Management Services  
906 Columbia St. SW  
PO Box 48350  
Olympia WA 98504-8350  
360.725.3000  
[www.oed.wa.gov/growth](http://www.oed.wa.gov/growth)

## A Better Washington

GMS encourages and enhances the livability and desirability of Washington state by ensuring the success of the GMA. By helping local governments to plan and to carry out effective solutions for growing communities, natural resources, and economic vitality, GMS aims to increase understanding about the impact and long-term benefits growth management has within a community.

\* Fully planning communities are the fastest growing counties and cities in the state that follow more complex guidelines; other local governments have chosen to become fully planning, too. There are 29 counties and 218 cities that are fully planning communities.

Photos: CTED/Chris Parsons, Rita R. Robison



# Program Reference Guide

## Growth Management Services (GMS)

*Providing financial and technical resources to build livable and sustainable communities*

### **Buildable Lands**

This program enables local governments to coordinate and analyze land supply to ensure that they have enough lands for development. Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston counties are required to plan under this program. Other communities have the option to use it.

### **Capital Facilities**

Capital facilities are services such as electricity, water, and sewer. Capital facilities plans (CFP) must be included in comprehensive plans so that capital facilities keep pace with growth. GMS has created a pilot capital facility planning software tool to help develop a comprehensive, user friendly, cost effective means of CFP development.

### **Critical Areas and Environment**

Under the Growth Management Act, local governments are required to designate and protect critical areas using the "best available science." Critical areas are wetlands, areas affecting aquifers used for potable water, flood regions, geologically hazardous areas, and fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

### **Educational Programs**

These classes provide a basic overview of land use planning in Washington that target elected and appointed officials and their staff, interested citizens, students, private sector representatives, and planning commissioners.

### **Grants**

Grants are awarded to local governments preparing and implementing comprehensive plans and to those planning for natural resource lands and critical areas. During the 2001-2003 biennium, GMS distributed about \$5.65 million in grants to local governments.

### **Geographic Information Systems**

The primary mission of the growth management geographic information systems effort is to create and maintain a statewide map of urban growth areas.

### **Planning Review Program**

The Planning Review Program (PRP) maintains a statewide database of county-wide planning policies, comprehensive plans, plan amendments, and more. This program reviews a selected number of local government GMA actions and coordinates the state agencies interested in reviewing these actions. PRP also brings state agencies together monthly to discuss emerging growth management issues.

### **Publications**

GMS publishes the quarterly newsletter *About Growth* as well as numerous technical and informational materials pertaining to growth management.

#### **For More Information**

Leonard Bauer, Managing Director  
Growth Management Services  
906 Columbia St. SW  
PO Box 48350  
Olympia WA 98504-8350  
360.725.3000  
[www.ocd.wa.gov/growth](http://www.ocd.wa.gov/growth)



## GROWTH MANAGEMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Public participation

*Question: Who makes growth management decisions?*

**Answer:** Land use decisions are made locally by elected local officials after consideration of public comment. The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires “early and continuous public involvement” in the planning process. No plan or ordinances can be adopted without public notice and hearings.

Many local governments in the state have undertaken extensive public participation that has allowed elected officials to achieve local goals in growth management. Pacific, King, Thurston, Clark, Spokane, Pierce, Chelan, Kitsap, and Douglas counties and the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Redmond, Kirkland, Mercer Island, Renton, Vancouver, Kent, Mill Creek, Everett, Shelton, and Olympia are among them.

### The need for growth management

*Question: Why is growth management needed in Washington?*

**Answer:** Prior to the passage of the GMA in 1990, planning efforts were incremental and often failed to address problems of regional scope.

The regulatory tools used by the GMA are not new, but the coordinated approach to planning is. While local governments retain decision-making power in land use planning, the state now provides planning goals, makes planning mandatory for large and fast growing local jurisdictions, requires planning on a regional basis for specified issues, and provides oversight to make sure the goals of the GMA are met.

Also new is the requirement that a jurisdiction’s comprehensive plans and development regulations need to be consistent. In addition, one jurisdiction’s plans and regulations can’t prohibit something in another local government’s plans and regulations.

### The local-state balance

*Question: How does the Growth Management Act work?*

**Answer:** Washington’s GMA was crafted to strike a balance between local control and the need for some consistency in planning. The act requires some, and encourages other, Washington counties and cities to plan for growth that is expected to increase to about 1.5 million people by 2020.



Of the 29 counties planning under the GMA, 18 were required to plan and 11 have chosen to do so. These 29 counties have a full set of GMA planning requirements, including preparing comprehensive plans and development regulations. Ten other counties are planning for natural resource lands and critical areas only.

The GMA protects local autonomy by requiring that specific decisions be made at the local level, such as how to protect critical areas and where to draw urban boundaries. Jurisdictions are using a variety of approaches to tackle land use decisions.

Unlike growth management efforts in some other states, which require state approval of plans and regulations, Washington law presumes that local plans and regulations are valid upon adoption. (An exception is the transportation chapter of the comprehensive plan, which is certified by a regional transportation planning organization.) However, the state, other local governments, and certain individuals can petition one of three regional growth regional management hearings boards if they think a local action does not meet growth management requirements.

Local communities may amend local plans and regulations to accommodate new conditions. Plans may be amended no more than once a year to ensure proposed amendments are reviewed comprehensively. Every seven years, cities and counties review their growth management work to determine if it complies with the GMA; revisions are made, if needed.

## Growth management in Washington

**Question:** *How is the Growth Management Act working in Washington state?*

**Answer:** One of the goals of the GMA is to encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner. Since 1990 when the GMA was passed, development patterns have changed in the state. Urban sprawl is being reduced, and the pattern of growth is clearly changing. Neighborhoods are beginning to see significant amounts of infill development; thousands of units are being built, including in downtowns and town centers. The changes are being seen in communities of all sizes. In addition to individual buildings, entire neighborhoods are emerging.

Under GMA planning, residential density is increasing in six of the state's fastest growing counties. The Buildable Lands Program, created 1997, is a review and evaluation program aimed at determining if these counties have enough residential, commercial, and industrial land to meet growth needs. The first county reports under the program show the following dwelling units per acre in urban growth areas (UGAs): Clark 6, King 7.3, Pierce 4.02, Thurston 3.59, Kitsap, 3.87, and Snohomish 8.89. In Pierce County, residential densities have increased from under 2 to more than 4 units per acre from 1995-2000. Density trends in urban King County show a significant movement toward greater residential density.



In the Puget Sound region, new growth is happening in and near designated urban centers within cities; slowing the rate of urban sprawl into nearby rural areas. From 1995 to 2000, 87 percent of population growth and 96 percent of job growth occurred inside UGAs, according to the Puget Sound Regional Council.

In King County, land development in urban areas is increasing, while such development in rural areas is declining, according to the *2002 King County Benchmark Report*. The county is nearing its goal of 25 percent of growth occurring in urban centers.

Economic development is another GMA goal. Many communities are using growth management planning to help achieve economic development. The City of Cheney decided to use GMA capital facilities planning to provide infrastructure to get ready for new businesses. As a result, Cheney has been able to bring more than 900 new jobs to the community.

Progress is being made in environmental protection as well. Many communities are working on updating their critical areas ordinances for environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands.

Communities also are taking important steps in achieving other growth management goals, including citizen participation, historic preservation, transportation, affordable housing, and timely permitting. Contact the Washington Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED), Growth Management Services Program, at 725-3000 for examples.

## Urban growth areas

*Question: How do urban growth areas work?*

**Answer:** UGAs are areas designated by a county, with input from towns and cities, where urban development is to occur. UGAs are one of the major GMA tools provided for deciding where urban development should be encouraged and where it should end. UGAs are areas where growth and higher densities are expected and can be supported by urban services. They are usually located adjacent to a city or town.

By directing growth into urban areas, natural resource lands – such as farms and forests – can be conserved and the character of rural lands can be maintained.

Under the GMA buildable lands requirements, Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston counties have analyzed whether UGAs for the counties have adequate development space for residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. All six counties report that their overall UGAs have adequate capacity to meet growth demands as indicated in their adopted comprehensive plans.



## Rural areas

*Question: What are the benefits of the GMA for rural areas?*

**Answer:** The GMA empowers all communities to define a vision and a plan for making that vision real. Rural communities have powerful and vital visions – people who choose to live in rural areas do so for good reason. Rural communities are faced with real social and economic challenges that can be addressed through meaningful planning.

When counties began GMA planning for rural areas, they struggled with what to do about existing areas of development in light of the need to prevent further sprawl and protect the remaining rural character. In 1997, the GMA was amended to provide new tools to protect rural areas and to figure out what to do about existing development that would be in keeping with rural character. One tool allows counties to designate “limited areas of more intense rural development” to recognize existing areas or existing uses. Infill development or redevelopment may be provided for within these areas.

## Economic development

*Question: What is the link between growth management and economic development?*

**Answer:** Growth management can help Washington’s economy. Many rural counties choosing to plan under the act did so because they wanted to attract businesses to their areas.

Including an economic development strategy in a local comprehensive plan helps to achieve a community’s vision through land use decisions. When a community makes plans on how businesses, industries, houses for workers, streets, and other services are interrelated, it can direct growth in a positive way.

Although economic development chapters were not required until 2002, more than half of local governments required to prepare comprehensive plans have include these chapters in their plans. Grant, Spokane, Benton, Chelan, Clark, and Snohomish counties and the cities of La Conner, Bellevue, Seattle, Spokane, Lakewood, Tacoma, Kirkland, Wenatchee, Vancouver, Connell, Port Townsend, Kent, Shoreline, Anacortes, and Richland are among them.

Many communities are using growth management planning to revitalize their downtowns and increase employment opportunities in the central business district. Examples are Colville, Redmond, Port Townsend, Tacoma, Spokane, Wenatchee, Walla Walla, Olympia, Kirkland, and Bellevue.

Most communities have examined industrial zoning needs and designated lands for future development. Among them are Douglas, King, Yakima, Whatcom, Lewis, Jefferson, and Pierce counties and the cities of Sultan, Tumwater, Camas, Everett, Tukwila, Seattle, and Anacortes.



Another way growth management fosters economic development is by offering greater certainty and predictability to business, public agencies, and local communities. By clarifying issues and concerns “up front” rather than at the end of the development process and by providing improved information and inventories of critical areas, the GMA allows business people to make better choices, avoid protracted debates, and prevent costly delays.

Developers are benefitting from GMA planning. Local governments are offering permit systems with timeframes so developers will know what permits are required and when they will be able to obtain them.

Developers working with the City of Mill Creek appreciate the greater certainty that the city’s neighborhood planning and permitting processes offer. The neighborhood plan for the area next to the Town Center gives a specific set of rules, said Michael Levy, president of Lozier Homes Inc. “We prefer to work under more defined guidelines. It’s better to know up front what the requirements are. It gives more certainty.... Time is money.”

A study sponsored by CTED found that nine of 15 local governments integrating growth management and environmental review have produced more than \$500 million in new investment in their communities. Another \$1.756 billion in investment was strongly influenced by local planning decisions through this integration process. In addition, both the local agencies and developers utilizing these new planning tools avoided more than \$1.3 million in direct environmental costs.

## Affordable housing

**Question:** *What are local governments doing about affordable housing in their GMA planning?*

**Answer:** Under the GMA, local governments are to provide housing for all economic segments of the community. As communities develop plans and regulations, they can create affordable housing opportunities because higher density development and efficient use of existing infrastructure in UGAs are being examined. Urban condominiums, townhouses, duplexes, and clustered detached housing – encouraged by growth management – are contributing to affordable housing.

In rural areas, growth management planning allows communities to examine the existing housing stock and plan for community needs. Alternative single-family housing, such as mobile and modular houses, are helping keep housing costs down.

Some people contend growth management planning is causing the price of housing to go up. Affordable housing has long been an issue in this state, with or without the GMA. Many factors contribute to increased housing prices. A growing economy, larger homes on bigger lots, smaller family sizes, and increased lumber prices are among them.

Concern also has been expressed that growth management could adversely affect land and



housing markets and lead to problems of housing affordability. A study by the Brookings Institute, *The Link Between Growth Management and Housing Affordability: The Academic Evidence*, finds that market demand, not land constraints, is the primary determinant of housing prices.

### Critical areas

**Question:** *How does growth management help provide for the protection of critical areas?*

**Answer:** To meet GMA critical areas requirements, all counties and cities in the state have been working since 1990 to establish protection for designated fish and wildlife habitat areas, wetlands, geologically hazardous areas, aquifer recharge areas, and frequently flooded areas.

Critical areas protection was to be completed before comprehensive plans to ensure these specially sensitive areas would (a) be designated so more intense development could occur elsewhere and (b) be protected from incompatible development while comprehensive plans and development regulations were being adopted.

In 1995, the GMA was amended to require counties and cities to include the best available science in developing policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas. In addition, counties and cities are required to give special consideration to conservation and protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries.

Many local governments are reviewing their critical areas ordinances as part of their GMA Updates and determining how to incorporate the best available science.

Some examples of critical area ordinances that have good provisions are Clark, Douglas, Clallam, and Chelan counties and the cities of Rockford, Cashmere, Kalama, Edgewood, Index, Longview, Cheney, and Mulkieto.

### Resource lands

**Question:** *What techniques are being used to help keep resource lands in production?*

**Answer:** The GMA requires that natural resource lands of long-term commercial significance be identified and conserved. All counties in the state with farm, forest, and mineral lands have now designated resource lands. In addition, the 29 counties required to conserve them have developed policies to help keep them viable.

For example, Franklin County has designated 645,000 acres of agricultural lands. Agriculture is important to the county's economy. "The Growth Management Act is a very powerful tool, and provides Franklin County with mechanisms necessary to make sure that we protect the region's most important and viable economic industry – agriculture," said Jerrod MacPherson, planning and building director for the county.



In Grant County, 1,264,281 acra of land are designated as agriculturel lands. County Commissioner Deborah Moore, who has farmed in the county for more than 22 years, said that agriculture is the county's lifeblood. "Grant County is agriculture.... We need to do what we can to protect agriculture and the agricultural industry. Designating agricultural lands is part of that."

*May 19, 2003*



# Publications Directory

## Growth Management Services

*Providing financial and technical resources to build livable and sustainable communities*

**All texts may be ordered on-line at the following address:**

**<http://www.ocd.wa.gov/info/lgd/growth/publications/index.tpl>**

- About Growth Quarterly Newsletter: Issues from Fall 1994 to Spring 2003
- Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance Study and Recommendations
- Achieving Growth Management Goals: Local Success Stories
- Annual Report: July 2000-June 2001
- Annual Report: July 2001-June 2002
- Art and Science in Designating Urban Growth Areas, Part II: Suggestions for Criteria and Densities
- Assessing Your Communities Housing Needs: A Guide to Doing a Housing Needs Assessment
- Bottom Up Primer: A Guide to Citizen Participation
- Buildable Lands Program Guidelines
- Buildable Lands Program: 2002 Evaluation Report – A Summary of Findings
- Citations of Recommended Sources of Best Available Science
- The Coastal Erosion Task Force
- Comprehensive Plan Checklist
- Defining Rural Character and Planning for Rural Lands
- Designing Your Community's Open Space: A Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Planning Guide
- Development Regulations Checklist
- Economic Development through Growth Management
- ESHB 1724 – Making Land Use Work in Your Community (Brochure)
- GMA Update: Issues to Consider when Reviewing Comprehensive Plans and Development Regulations



- Growth Management Act Amendments – 1995-2001, 2002
- Growth Management Act and Related Laws
- Growth Management Act: An Overview (Brochure)
- Growth Management Act – Procedural Criteria for Adopting Comprehensive Plans and Development Regulations (Chapter 365-190 WAC and Chapter 365-195 WAC)
- Historic Preservation: A Tool for Managing Growth
- Housing Your Community: A Housing Element Guide
- Issues in Designating Urban Growth Areas, Part I: Providing Adequate Urban Land Supply
- Keeping the Rural Vision: Protecting Rural Character and Planning for Rural Development
- Model Code Provisions: Urban Streets and Subdivisions
- Optional Comprehensive Plan Element for Natural Hazard Reduction
- Paying for Growth's Impacts: A Guide to Impact Fees
- Predicting Growth and Change in Your Communities: A Guide to Subcounty Forecasting
- Preparing the Heart of Your Comprehensive Plan: A Land Use Element Guide
- Preparing Your Comprehensive Plan's Foundation: A Land Use Inventory Guide
- SEPA and the Promise of the GMA: Reducing the Costs of Development
- Shaping Your Future: A Guide to Designating Urban Growth Area
- Short Course in Local Planning
- Statutory Deadlines for GMA-Related Actions
- Technical Bulletin 1.1, Counties and Cities Planning for Critical Areas and Natural Resource Lands under the Growth Management Act
- Technical Bulletin 1.2, GMA Updates: Level of Review and Revision for Counties and Cities "Fully Planning" under the Growth Management Act
- Technical Bulletin 1.3, GMA Updates: Using Population Data
- Towards Managing Growth: A Guide to Community Visioning
- Working Together: A Guide to Intergovernmental Coordination under the Growth Management Act
- Your Community's Transportation System: A Transportation Element Guide

### For More Information

Leonard Bauer, Managing Director  
Growth Management Services  
906 Columbia St. SW  
PO Box 48350  
Olympia, WA 98504-8350  
360.725.3000  
[www.oed.wa.gov/growth](http://www.oed.wa.gov/growth)



## GROWTH MANAGEMENT SERVICES STAFF DIRECTORY

Staff Name and Title	Phone	E-Mail	Counties
Leonard Bauer, Managing Director	360.725.3055	leonardb@cted.wa.gov	
Ike Nwankwo, Technical Assistance Team Manager	360.725.3056	iken@cted.wa.gov	King, Pierce
Dave Andersen, Planning and Review Team Manager	360.725.3052	davida@cted.wa.gov	Ferry, Snohomish
Patrick Babineau, Senior Planner	360.725.3045	patrickb@cted.wa.gov	Grays Harbor, Island, Mason, Pacific
Karin Berkholtz, Senior Planner	360.725.3069	<a href="mailto:karinb@cted.wa.gov">karinb@cted.wa.gov</a>	Lewis, Skamania, Yakima
Dee Caputo, Senior Planner	360.725.3068	deeca@cted.wa.gov	Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, Grant, Klickitat, Lincoln, Spokane, Walla Walla, Whitman
Wendy Compton-Ring, Planner	360.725.3051	wendycr@cted.wa.gov	Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas
Anne Fritzel, Planner	360.725.3064	annef@cted.wa.gov	
Ted Gage, Senior Planner	360.725.3049	tedg@cted.wa.gov	Adams, Benton, Franklin, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens
Rashi Gupta, Assistant Planner	360.725-3067	<a href="mailto:rashimag@cted.wa.gov">rashimag@cted.wa.gov</a>	
Matt Ojennus, Associate Planner	360.725.3057	matthewo@cted.wa.gov	Cowlitz, Thurston, Wahkiakum
Chris Parsons, Senior Planner	360.725.3058	chrisp@cted.wa.gov	Kitsap, San Juan
Doug Peters, Senior Planner	360.725.3046	douglasp@cted.wa.gov	Clallam, Jefferson, Skagit
Peter Riley, Senior Planner	360.725.3059	peterr@cted.wa.gov	
Rita R. Robison, Senior Planner	360.725.3060	ritar@cted.wa.gov	
Janet Rogerson, Senior Planner	360.725.3047	janetr@cted.wa.gov	Clark, Whatcom
Sam Wentz, GIS Information	360.725.3063	samw@cted.wa.gov	
Fax and Homepage URL	360.753.2950	www.oed.wa.gov/growth	

Subject Area	Contact Name
Agriculture and Forestlands .....	Ted Gage
Architecture and Urban Design .....	Janet Rogerson
Economic Development .....	Karin Berkholtz
Educational Programs .....	Ted Gage
Environment .....	Chris Parsons, Doug Peters
GIS Information .....	Sam Wentz
Grants.....	Ike Nwankwo, Matt Ojennus
Historic Lands and Buildings .....	Janet Rogerson
Housing .....	Ike Nwankwo
Open Space and Recreation .....	Leonard Bauer
Public Facilities and Services .....	Wendy Compton-Ring
Publications .....	Rita R. Robison
Review and Update of Plans and Regulations .....	Dave Andersen
Rural Development.....	Dee Caputo
State Environmental Policy Act .....	Chris Parsons, Dee Caputo
Transportation .....	Patrick Babineau, Wendy Compton-Ring
Urban Development .....	Ike Nwankwo

***Growth  
Management  
in Washington State***



**Good  
Business**

**Citizen-Driven**

**A Framework  
for Community  
Development**



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY,  
TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

# **Growth Management Services can help you achieve your growth management goals.**

---

**Growth Management Services helps  
Washington's cities and counties to  
successfully prepare for future growth by...**

- Providing technical and financial resources to help local governments develop county-wide policies, comprehensive plans, and development regulations, including critical areas ordinances.
- Helping counties and cities plan to conserve and protect their unique resource lands and critical areas.
- Reviewing local governments' plans and regulations.
- Publishing guidebooks on chapters of the comprehensive plan including land use, transportation, capital facilities, and rural areas for counties.
- Presenting educational workshops and the Short Course on Local Planning for planning commissioners, local officials, and citizens.

---

**For more information about Growth Management Services,  
visit [www.ocd.wa.gov/growth](http://www.ocd.wa.gov/growth)  
or call 360.725.3000**