Washington State's Growth Management Act

A Framework for Smart Growth



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The GMA - A Framework for Smart Growth

Washington's Growth
Management Act (GMA) was <u>not</u>
about telling communities how
to grow, it was intended to help
communities plan for growth we
<u>knew</u> was coming, and fund
infrastructure along the way.

Joe King



The GMA - A Framework for Smart Growth

- ♦ Washington before the GMA
- ◆ Conception of the GMA
- ♦ GMA 101
- ♦ 15 years into GMA
- ◆ Top five lessons



Washington Before the GMA

Local comprehensive planning was optional and uncoordinated. 1970s brought two new state laws:

- Planning for shore zone development – Shoreline Management Act (SMA) outgrowth of public initiative. RCW 90.58
- ◆ Environmental permitting for significant projects State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) state version of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). RCW 43.21



Conception of the GMA

◆ Late 1980s – State population growth increasing rapidly adding one million people every 12 years.



Conception of the GMA

- Noticeable loss of greenness from development in Puget Sound area
- Sprawl development into rural areas, loss of farmland
- Traffic congestion increased



Conception of the GMA

- Staff looked at Florida, Oregon, Georgia, and New Jersey for models
- Local government planning directors met to propose model
- Growth Strategies
 Commission spent a year developing a strategy for implementation
- Neal Peirce published a series of articles in the Seattle Times
- ♦ Grassroots public support



Conception of the GMA

- Six legislature committee chairs, dubbed Steel Magnolias, passed separate bills which were combined and resulted in the 1990 GMA legislation
- Perception that 1990 GMA had no "teeth" but granted deference to local decision making
- Environmental movement proposed a top-down land-use initiative which failed
- 1991 brought another law that added GMA enforcement



GMA 101 - The Land Speaks First

All lands assigned to three categories:

- Resource lands and critical areas are to be designated and conserved/protected
- Designated urban areas are to be developed at urban densities
- Rural areas to be protected to retain rural character



GMA 101 - Outline

- ♦ Goals
- Requirements for all communities
 - •Resource Lands
 - ·Critical Areas
- ◆ Fully Planning communities
 - County-wide policies
 - ·Urban growth areas
 - ·Comprehensive plan
 - ·Consistent regulations
- ◆ Enforcement



GMA 101 - Goals

- 13 equally important original goals
- Local jurisdictions decide how to address and balance the goals



GMA 101 - Goals

- 1. Direct urban growth to urban areas
- 2. Reduce sprawl
- 3. Provide multimodal transportation
- 4. Plan for affordable housing variety of densities
- 5. Ensure economic development



GMA 101 - Goals

- 6. Conserve open space and resource lands and protect critical areas
- 7. Process permits fairly and in a timely manner
- 8. Maintain and enhance natural resource industries
- Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities
- 10. Protect the environment



GMA 101 - Goals

- 11. Encourage citizen participation in decision making
- 12. Provide public facilities and services to serve development
- 13. Encourage historic preservation
- 14. Manage shorelines wisely (added in 1995)



GMA 101 - Resource Lands

Classify, designate, and conserve:

- ♦ Forest lands
- Agricultural lands
- ♦ Mineral lands



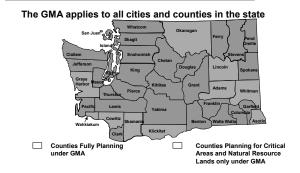
GMA 101 - Critical Areas

Classify, designate, and protect:

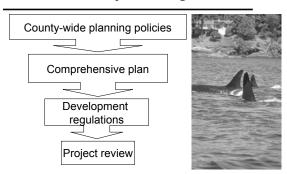
- ♦ Wetlands
- ◆ Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas
- ◆ Aquifer recharge areas
- ◆ Frequently flooded areas
- ♦ Geologically hazardous areas



GMA 101 - Who Must Plan



GMA 101 – Fully Planning Communities



GMA 101 – County-wide Planning Policies (CWPP)

Regional policy framework to:

- Designate urban growth areas
- Jointly plan within urban growth areas
- Site county-wide or state-wide facilities
- Consider need for affordable housing
- Plan for economic development



GMA 101 – Urban Growth Areas

Designate urban growth areas (UGAs)

Size UGAs using:

- ◆ 20-year population allocation from state
- ◆ Land capacity analysis
- Provision of adequate public facilities and service



GMA 101 - Comprehensive Plans

Required Elements

- ◆ Land Use
- ♦ Housing
- ◆ Transportation
- Capital Facilities
- Utilities
- ♦ Shorelines
- Rural (Counties only)

Optional Elements

- Economic
 Development
 - if state
 funding
 provided
- Parks and Recreation

 if state
 funding
 provided



GMA 101 – Development Regulations

Regulations implement the plan

- ◆ Zoning
- ◆ Subdivision ordinance
- ◆ Critical areas ordinance
- ◆ Stormwater management
- ◆ Street standards
- ♦ Design review ordinance
- Clearing and grading ordinance
- ◆ Concurrency ordinance



GMA 101 – Concurrency

- ◆ Transportation (required)
- ◆ Sewer
- ◆ Water
- ◆ Utilities
- ◆ Parks
- ◆ Fire
- ◆ Police



GMA 101 - Enforcement

- Three regional growth management hearings boards
- Boards review plans and regulations
- Plans and regulations presumed valid upon adoption



Role of State in GMA

Technical assistance from CTED includes:

- Guidance on GMA requirements
- ◆ Planning grants (currently about \$2.5 million per year)
- Review of plans and regulations, coordination with other state agencies
- ♦ Planning education
- ◆ Appeals to GMHB



15 Years into GMA

1990	GMA passed
1994	First round of plans due
1995	Regulatory reform to
	streamline permitting
	under GMA, SEPA, SMA
1995	Best available science
1995	Rural amendments
2004	First update to plans due
2005	Urban planning
	approaches to promote
	physical activity



15 Years into GMA

GMA Tools

- Planned actions upfront environmental analysis (SEPA)
- ◆ Commute Trip Reduction Law (RCW 70.94.521-551 – passed in 1990)
- Multi-family Tax Credit (RCW 84.14 – passed in 1995)
- Capital Planning Template (CTED technical assistance)



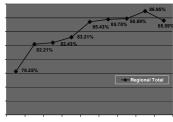
15 Years into GMA

- Importance of planning recognized
- Public process institutionalized
- ♦ Higher density and infill
- Design standards
- Suburban cities developing town centers
- Stronger critical area protections
- Planning helping to prioritize capital facility investment – public and private



15 Years into GMA

Urban development as a percent of total permits



Continuing Challenges

- ◆ Affordable housing
- Density issues
- Updates to initial plans
- Locally determined BAS for critical areas protection
- ♦ Water availability
- Infrastructure financing initiative process limits tax increases
- Initiative focusing on property rights



Top Five Lessons from the GMA

- 1. GMA accepted as the framework for planning decisions
- 2. Meaningful public participation strengthens local planning decisions
- 3. GMA provides tools to focus public investment and the certainty to encourage private investment
- 4. GMA framework reducing sprawl
- 5. Capital facility planning provides a reality check on the plan





Growth Management Services

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Resources

RCW 36.70A 15th Anniversary Report 10th Anniversary Report

Photos

Experience Washington

www.experiencewashington.com/ Pressroom/press pid-101500.html

CTED -- Growth Management Services

