

STATEMENT OF WHATCOM COUNTY TAXES
TOTAL TAXES LEVIED AND DISTRIBUTION

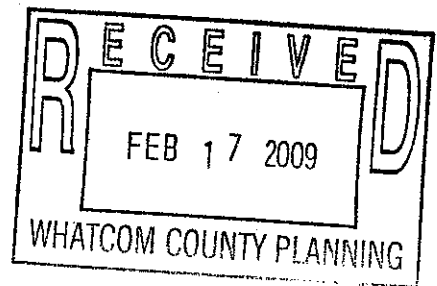
Year	2000	2009	Difference 2000 to 2009	Percentage of incerece
Cities	16,346,234	25,022,657	8,676,423	35%
Road District	11,955,943	16,806,308		
Fire Districts	6,391,348	13,198,308		
Road & Fire Total	18,347,291	30,004,615	11,657,324	39%
Difference County to Cities	2,001,057	4,981,958	2,980,901	

Took 74% Of
the growth

Took 26% of
the growth

Source
 Whatcom County Tax Book
 Bellingham Herold Feb. 16, 2009

Patrick Alesse



Smart Growth News

National

[Read more about National smart growth.](#)

Want to Help the Environment? Move to the City

Those who really want to help the environment should "stay away from it" and move "to high-rise apartments" in the city, writes Harvard University Economics Professor Dr. Edward L. Glasser, a Manhattan Institute senior fellow, in a D.C. *Examiner* guest column, citing his and UCLA Economic Professor Matthew Kahn's joint findings that in 62 of the nation's 66 major metropolitan areas they studied, "carbon emissions are significantly lower for people who live in central cities than for people who live in the suburbs."

With the highest emission gap between the central city and suburbs found in New York City, where an average city resident "emits 4,462 pounds less of transportation-related carbon dioxide" than an average suburbanite, Professor Glasser attributes the city's comparably large cuts in emissions from home heating and electricity to its "famously tiny apartments," calling Manhattan "one of the greenest places in America."

As to the four metro areas where central city carbon emissions exceeded those in the suburbs -- Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Dayton, and Detroit -- the professor notes that their central cities are hampered by high electricity consumption due to their stock of old, large and energy-inefficient homes, while the Los Angeles city-suburban emissions difference is further affected by increasing numbers of new energy-efficient homes in the suburbs.

Still, thanks to its temperate climate, California has all five of the metropolitan areas with lowest overall carbon emissions -- San Francisco, San Jose, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, the professor observes, considering it ironic that "that California environmentalists have, for decades, been fighting to limit development in their state."

Pointing out in his opening paragraph that "when environmentalists resist new construction in their dense but environmentally friendly cities, they inadvertently ensure that it will take place somewhere else -- somewhere with higher carbon emissions," Professor Glasser calls for policy reevaluation.

"If climate change is our major environmental challenge, the state should actively encourage new construction, rather than push it toward other areas," he concludes. "It should ease restrictions in the urban cores of San Francisco, San Jose, Los Angeles, and San Diego. More building there would reduce average commute lengths and improve per-capita emissions. Higher densities could also justify more investment in new, low-emissions energy plants. Similarly, limiting the height or growth of New York City skyscrapers incurs environmental costs. Building more apartments in Gotham will not only make the city more affordable; it will also reduce global warming." -- *Examiner* 2/11/2009

Birch Bay Growth has been 42% since 2000									
Census 2000 Urban Area Name	2000 Census Urban Area Code	2000 Census Urban Area Type	SAEP Version	Census 2000 Population Count	2007 Population (Provisional Estimate)	Change in Population 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Population 2000 to 2007		
Rural Areas		Rural	September 13, 2007	53,894	59,935	6,041	11.21%		
Bellingham, WA	06652	Urban Area	September 13, 2007	84,324	93,698	9,374	11.12%		
Birch Bay, WA	07759	Urban Cluster	September 13, 2007	4,872	6,912	2,040	41.87%		
Blaine, WA	08110	Urban Cluster	September 13, 2007	3,287	3,640	353	10.73%		
Everson, WA	28468	Urban Cluster	September 13, 2007	2,986	3,264	278	9.31%		
Ferndale, WA	29629	Urban Cluster	September 13, 2007	8,315	9,673	1,358	16.33%		
Lynden, WA	52228	Urban Cluster	September 13, 2007	9,148	11,179	2,031	22.20%		
Birch Bay in	Cities			112,932	128,365	15,433	13.67%		
Birch Bay out	Cities			108,060	121,453	13,393	12.39%		
Birch Bay in	County			58,766	66,847	8,081	13.75%		
Birch Bay out	County			53,894	59,935	6,041	11.21%		
Draft Compiled by Patrick Alesse		Office of Final Management							

http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/smallarea/data/xls/saep_urban_p.xls

02/16/2009

The more inconsistently rules and regulations are applied to development, the more speculation you have, the more speculation, the more growth.
Sandy Mackie Seattle land use lawyer commenting on growth potential in Whatcom County.

-  Residential, Single Family, Low Density
-  Residential, Single Family, Medium Density
-  Residential, Multi-Family
-  Residential, Rural
-  Commercial, Resort, Neighborhood
-  Commercial, General
-  Public Parks, Open Space
-  Private Recreational, Open Space
-  Government
-  UGA Boundary

 Light Industrial

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RECEIVED
 FEB 17 2009
 WHATCOM COUNTY PLANNING

Proposed Land Use Plan

1 0 1 Miles

