

ORDINANCE NO. 392

AN ORDINANCE defining words and terms used in Title 18 of the Grays Harbor County Code and establishing a new chapter therein

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners finds that there are a number of words and terms used in application of Title 18 of the Grays Harbor County Code that must be accurately defined to facilitate clear and efficient application of the provisions of the code,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of Grays Harbor County, Washington, that there is hereby added to Title 18 of the Grays Harbor County Code a new chapter 18.02 to read as follows:

Section 1: 18.02.010 Definitions. For the purpose of this title and to supplement definitions set forth in section 1.04.010 of this code, certain terms and words are defined in this chapter. Words appearing but not defined in this title shall be given the meaning as defined in the current edition of "Webster's Third New International Dictionary."

"Accessory structure" means a detached subordinate building, the use of which is necessary and incidental to that of a main building on the same lot, and which does not change or alter the character of the premises. A building permit shall be obtained prior to construction of any accessory structure in a frequently flooded area.

"Affecting" means having, or may be having, an effect on an element or elements of the environment. For purposes of deciding whether an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required and what the EIS must cover, "affecting" refers to having a probable, significant adverse environmental impact or impacts.

"Agriculture" means the tilling of soil, raising of crops, horticulture, viticulture, floriculture, aquaculture including shellfish harvesting, small livestock farming, dairying, animal husbandry, including all uses customarily incidental thereto, but not including slaughter house, fertilizer works, bone yard, or plant for the reduction of animal matter.

"Altered" means a human-induced action which requires a county development permit and which changes the existing condition of a critical protection area.

"Anadromous fish" means fish that migrate from salt water to spawn in fresh water.

"Aquifer" means a saturated body of rock, sand, gravel, or other geologic material that is capable of storing, transmitting, and yielding potable water to a well.

"Area of special flood hazard" means the land in a frequently flooded area within the county subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The designation of an area of special flood hazard on flood insurance rate maps (FIRM) always includes the letters "A" or "V."

"Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also referred to as the "100-year flood." The designation of an area of special flood hazard on a FIRM always includes the letters "A" or "V."

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor sub-grade, below ground level, on all sides.

"Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system

"Buffer or buffer area" means that vegetated area adjacent to critical protection area that can reduce impacts from adjacent land uses through various physical, chemical, and/or biological processes.

"Built environment" means the elements of the environment as specified in section 18.02.010, which are generally built or made by people as contrasted with natural processes.

"Channel width and gradient" means a measurement over a representative section of at least five hundred linear feet, with at least ten evenly-spaced measurement points along the normal stream channel, but excluding unusually wide areas of negligible gradient such as marshy or swampy areas, beaver ponds, and impoundments.

"Coastal high hazard area" means an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone VE, V or V1 through V30.

"Conservation easement" means a restriction the scope of development placed on a piece of property to protect the natural or man-made resource associated with the site. Easements are recorded on the property deed and are held in trust by the party granted the easement. The grantee polices the terms of the easement for the duration of its existence.

"Critical Protection Areas" are the values and functions of geologically hazardous areas, frequently flooded areas, wetland areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, and critical aquifer recharge areas as defined in this chapter.

"Critical Protection Area Special Study" means a report, prepared by a professional possessing the appropriate state or similar accreditation, examining a development proposal's adverse impact to a critical protection area and any associated buffer. The study shall include information as set forth in section 18.06.020(D).

"Critical Facility" means a facility for which even slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, and installations that produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

"Cumulative" means increasing in size or strength by successive additions without corresponding loss.

"Determination of Non-Significance" (or DNS) means the written decision by the responsible official of the lead agency that a proposal is not likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact and therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required to be prepared for the proposal.

"Determination of Significance" (or DS) means the written decision by the responsible official of the lead agency that a proposal is likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared for the proposal.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations, or the outdoor storage of equipment or materials on property containing a critical protection area.

"Development, Major" means, for purposes of determining stream buffer areas pursuant to section 18.06.140, any new development not considered minor new development including, but not limited to, the following development activities:

- (1) Grading or filling one-acre or greater in area; and
- (2) Conditional Use permits as set forth in section 17.80; and
- (3) Any new commercial or industrial development authorized in Title 17; and
- (4) Any structure footprint greater than 4,000-square-feet in size, except as set forth in section 18.06.025(C); and
- (5) Any land division under Title 16.

"Development, Minor" means, for purposes of determining stream buffer areas pursuant to section 18.06.140, the following development activities:

- (1) Construction or placement of a single-family dwelling unit and associated appurtenances, including a garage, deck, driveway, utilities, and fencing, provided that the following criteria are met:
  - (a) Grading shall not exceed five hundred cubic yards; and
  - (b) Land disturbing activities shall not exceed twenty-thousand square feet, except with lots less than five acres, the land disturbing activities shall not exceed fifteen percent of the gross area of a lot; and
  - (c) The total cumulative footprint of all structures on the lot shall be less than four thousand square feet, except as set forth in section 18.06.025(C); and
  - (d) The total cumulative impervious surface area on the lot shall be less than ten-percent of the gross area of the lot; and
  - (e) All land disturbing activities shall be conducted in compliance with section 18.06.095.

- (2) Clearing, grading, or filling less than one acre that is not associated with residential development, provided that mineral extraction is not involved and further provided that no such activity shall occur within critical protection areas or their associated buffers in a manner inconsistent with requirements of this chapter.

"Environment" means and is limited to the following elements:

(1) Natural Environment

(a) Earth

- (i) Geology
- (ii) Soils
- (iii) Topography
- (iv) Unique physical features
- (v) Erosion/enlargement of land area (accretion)

(b) Air

- (i) Air quality
- (ii) Odor
- (iii) Climate

(c) Water

- (i) Surface water movement/quantity/quality
- (ii) Runoff/absorption
- (iii) Floods
- (iv) Ground water movement/quantity/quality
- (v) Public water supplies

(d) Plants and Animals

- (i) Habitat for and numbers or diversity of species of plants, fish, or other wildlife
- (ii) Unique species
- (iii) Fish or wildlife migration routes

(e) Energy and Natural Resources

- (i) Amount required/rate of use/efficiency
- (ii) Source/availability
- (iii) Non-renewable resources
- (iv) Conservation and renewable resources
- (v) Scenic resources

(2) Built Environment

(a) Environmental Health

- (i) Noise
- (ii) Risk of explosion
- (iii) Releases or potential releases to the environment affecting public health, such as toxic or hazardous materials

(b) Land and Shoreline Use

- (i) Relationship to existing land use plans and to estimated population
- (ii) Housing
- (iii) Light and glare
- (iv) Aesthetics
- (v) Recreation
- (vi) Historic and cultural preservation
- (vii) Agricultural crops

(c) Transportation

- (i) Transportation systems

- (ii) Vehicular traffic
- (iii) Waterborne, rail, and air traffic
- (iv) Parking
- (v) Movement/circulation of people or goods
- (vi) Traffic hazards
- (d) Public Services and Utilities
  - (i) Fire
  - (ii) Police
  - (iii) Schools
  - (iv) Parks or other recreational facilities
  - (v) Maintenance
  - (vi) Communications
  - (vii) Water/storm water
  - (viii) Sewer/solid waste
  - (ix) Other governmental services or utilities

Environment and environmental quality refer to the state of the environment and are synonymous as used in this title and refers basically to physical environmental quality.

"Environmental checklist" means the form referenced in section 18.04.240 and Washington Administrative Code section 197-11-960.

"Environmental review" means consideration of environmental factors as required by this title. The "environmental review process" is the procedure used by agencies and others under SEPA for giving appropriate consideration to the environment in agency decision making.

"Erosion Hazard Area" means those areas identified as "highly erodible" in the State Department of Natural Resources "Forest Practice Application Review System" (FPARS) resource mapping system.

"Fish Habitat Conservation Area" means land management for maintaining fish species in suitable habitats within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated subpopulations are not created. This does not mean maintaining all individuals of all species at all times, but it does mean cooperative and coordinated land use planning is critically important among counties and cities in a region.

"Flood" or "flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: (a) the overflow of inland or tidal waters and/or (b) the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface waters from any source.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study (FIS)" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary Floodway Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Floodplain" means an area inundated with water that is typically located adjacent to a stream, river, lake, or coastline that exhibits the potential to flood once every one hundred years or have a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

"Frequently Flooded Area" means the land in the floodplain or floodway within the county that is subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

"Function" means the physical, biological, chemical, and geologic interactions among different components of the environment.

"Geologically hazardous areas" are areas susceptible to erosion, landslides, earthquakes, or other geologic events because of slope, soil, geologic material, hydrology, vegetation, or human alteration.

"High slope instability" means a soil highly susceptible to landslides based on a combination of geologic, topographic, and hydrologic factors, such as any combination of bedrock, soil, slope gradient, slope aspect, structure or hydrology as identified in the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) "Forest Practice Application Review System" (FPARS) resource mapping system. These soils are located in areas exhibiting a combination of topographic attributes, including (a) concave slopes with 65-percent or greater gradient or (b) planar slopes with 80-percent or greater gradient, both as identified in DNR's geospatial 'slpstab' map layer.

"Highly erodible" means impermeable or minimally impermeable soil that possesses a high potential for erosion, as identified in the State Department of Natural Resources "Forest Practice Application Review System" (FPARS) resource mapping system.

"Hydrology" means the science dealing with waters of the earth.

"Impacts" are effects or consequences of actions. Environmental impacts are effects upon the elements of the environment previously listed in this section.

"Impervious surface" means a surface that impairs or prevents the recharge effect of surface water into the soil.

"Intermittent" means, when used in the context of a "Type Np Water", a stream segment that normally goes dry.

"Lands covered by water" means lands underlying the water areas of the state below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), including salt waters, tidal waters, estuarine waters, natural water courses, lakes, ponds, artificially impounded waters, marshes, wetlands, and swamps. Certain state environmental policy act categorical exemptions do not apply to lands covered by water.

"Landslide Hazard Area" means those areas identified as 'moderate slope instability' or 'high slope instability' in the State Department of Natural Resources "Forest Practice Application Review System" (FPARS) resource mapping system.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including a basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor,

provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this code.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include "recreational vehicle."

"Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel or contiguous parcels of land divided into three or more manufactured home lots or spaces for rent, lease, or sale. Manufactured home parks or subdivisions are regulated under chapter 16.24.

"Market Value" means the theoretical price a buyer willing but not compelled to buy would pay and the lowest price a seller willing but not compelled to sell, would accept.

"Mean high tide" means the average of all high tides observed during the most recent nineteen-year period.

"Mitigation" means (1) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or by taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts, (3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment, (4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action, (5) compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and/or (6) monitoring the impact and taking appropriate corrective measures.

"Mitigated Determination of Non-Significance" (or MDNS), means a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) that includes measures intended to mitigate a proposal's probable significant adverse impacts to elements of the natural and/or built environment.

"Moderate slope instability" means a soil that is moderately susceptible to landslides based on a combination of geologic, topographic, and hydrologic factors, such as a combination of bedrock, soil, slope gradient, slope aspect, structure or hydrology as identified in the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) "Forest Practice Application Review System" (FPARS) resource mapping system. These soils are located in areas exhibiting a combination of topographic attributes, including (a) concave slopes with 15-percent or greater gradient, (b) planar slopes with 70-percent or greater gradient, or (c) convex slopes with 80-percent or greater gradient, all as identified on DNR's geospatial 'slpstab' map layer.

"Natural environment" means those aspects of the environment previously described in this section frequently referred to as natural elements or resources, such as earth, air, water, wildlife, and energy.

"New construction" means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this chapter.

"No-Rise Certification" means a certification by a State-licensed engineer that a project will not cause a set increase in flood heights.

"Ordinary High Water Mark" means a mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland in respect to vegetation, as it may naturally change thereafter or at it may change thereafter in accordance with permits issued by the county or state department of ecology; provided that in any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining salt water shall be the line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water.

"Outdoor storage" means the placement of equipment or materials on a property. This does not include storage within a structure.

"Planning director" means the director of the county planning and building division or the director or head of the division's successor or the designee of the director or head.

"Pole building" means a building supported by poles placed vertically into the ground. Refer to chapter 15.04.010.

"Probable" means likely or reasonably likely to occur, as in a reasonable probability of more than a moderate effect on the quality of the environment. Probable is used to distinguish likely impacts from those that merely have a possibility of occurring, but are remote or speculative. This is not meant as a strict statistical probability test.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle that is (a) built on a single chassis, (b) four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, (c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck, and (d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Responsible Official" means the planning and building director.

"Repetitive loss" means a residential property that is covered under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood insurance policy and (a) that has at least four NFIP claim payments, including building and contents, over five thousand dollars each and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds twenty-thousand dollars or (b) for which at least two separate building only claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. For both (a) and (b), at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten year period and must be more than ten days apart.

"Riparian" means that area of land adjacent to a body of water that is the transition between the aquatic system and the upland. Some riparian areas contain wetland areas.

"SEPA" means the State Environmental Policy Act. The "SEPA process" means all measures necessary for compliance with the act's requirements.

"Seasonal low flow" or "seasonal low water" means the conditions of the seven-day, two-year low water situation, as measured or estimated by accepted hydrologic techniques.

"Seismic Hazard Area" means those areas subject to severe risk of damage as a result of earthquake-induced ground shaking, slope failure, settlement, soil liquefaction, or surface faulting.

"Setback" means, when used in conjunction with the Grays Harbor County Shoreline Master Program, that buffer area adjacent to a fish habitat conservation area that can reduce impacts from adjacent land uses through various physical, chemical, and/or biological processes.

"Shallow flooding areas" means those areas that appear on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) as AO zones with depth designations. The base flood depths in these zones range from one foot to three feet above ground where a clearly defined channel does not exist, or where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident.

"Significant" as used in this title means a reasonable likelihood of more than a moderate adverse impact on environmental quality. Significance involves context and intensity and does not lend itself to a formula or quantifiable test. The context may vary with the physical setting. Intensity depends on the magnitude and duration of an impact. The severity of an impact should be weighed along with the likelihood of its occurrence. An impact may be significant if its chance of occurrence is not great, but the resulting environmental impact would be severe if it occurred. Section 18.04.080 and Washington Administrative Code (WAC) section 197-11-330 specify the process, including criteria and procedures, for determining whether a proposal is likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact.

"Special flood hazard area" means frequently flooded area, as identified on the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty days of the date the permit was issued. The "actual start" means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

"Storage of equipment and material" means the accumulation of equipment or materials associated with the continuous or seasonal purpose that are to be drawn upon as needed, such as lumber yards or automobile junkyards, and located within any special flood hazard area.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure either (a) before the improvement or repair is started or (b) if the structure has been damaged and is being restored before the damage occurred. For the purposes of this definition substantial improvement is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other

structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. For the purpose of this definition, the following shall not be considered substantial improvements: (a) routine maintenance of a structure, including re-roofing, repair of electrical systems, repair of utility systems, repainting, repair of windows, siding, and other maintenance; (b) any project for improvement of a structure to correct and comply with pre-cited existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications that have been previously identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or (c) any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State Inventory of Historic Places.

"Surface water retention or detention facility" means a surface water management facility designed in accordance with the provisions of the current edition of the state department of ecology document entitled "Surface Water Management for Western Washington."

"Temporary storage of materials or equipment" means the transient placement of equipment or materials, such as the short-term parking of equipment on a construction site or the short-term placement of materials associated with a planned activity, on property located within any special flood hazard area. Temporary storage shall not mean the accumulation of equipment or materials associated with a continuous or seasonal purpose that are to be drawn upon as needed, such as lumber yards or automobile junkyards, and located within any special flood hazard area. The temporary storage of equipment or materials within any special flood hazard area is prohibited from November 15 through March 15 inclusive.

"Threshold determination" means the decision by the responsible official of the lead agency as to whether or not an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required for a proposal that is not categorically exempt.

"Type S Water" means all waters, within their bankfull width, as inventoried as "shorelines of the state" by chapter 90.58 of the Revised Code of Washington and the rules promulgated there under, including periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands.

"Type F Water" means segments of natural waters, excluding water conveyance systems that are artificially constructed and actively maintained for irrigation, other than "Type S Waters" that are within the bankfull widths of defined channels and periodically inundated areas of their associated wetlands, or within lakes, ponds, or impoundments having a surface area of one-half acre or greater at seasonal low water and which in any case contain fish habitat or are described by one of the following four categories:

- (a) Waters, which are diverted for domestic use by more than ten residential dwelling units or ten camping units or by a public accommodation facility licensed to serve more than ten persons, where such diversion is determined by the state to be a valid appropriation of water and the only practical water source for such users. Such waters shall be considered to be "Type F Water" upstream from the point of such diversion for one thousand five hundred feet or until the drainage area is reduced by fifty percent, whichever is less;
- (b) Waters, which are diverted for use by federal, state, tribal or private fish hatcheries. Such waters shall be considered a "Type F Water" upstream from the point of diversion for one thousand five hundred feet, including tributaries if highly significant for protection of downstream water quality.

- (c) Waters that are within a federal, state, local, or private campground having more than ten camping units, provided that the water shall not be considered as entering a campground until it reaches the boundary of the park lands available for public use and comes within one hundred feet of a camping unit, trail, or other park improvement;
- (d) Riverine ponds, wall-based channels, and other channel features that are used by fish for off-channel habitat. These areas are critical to the maintenance of optimum survival of fish. This habitat shall be identified based on the following criteria:
- (1) The site must be connected to a fish habitat stream and accessible during some period of the year; and
  - (2) The off-channel water must be accessible to fish.

"Type Np Water" means all segments of natural waters, excluding water conveyance systems that are artificially constructed and actively maintained for irrigation, within the bankfull width of defined channels that are perennial non-fish habitat streams. Perennial streams are flowing waters that do not go dry anytime of a year of normal rainfall, and include the intermittent dry portions of the perennial channel below the uppermost point of perennial flow.

"Type Ns Water" means all segments of natural waters, excluding water conveyance systems that are artificially constructed and actively maintained for irrigation, within the bankfull width of the defined channels that are not "Type S Water", "Type F Water", or "Type Np Water". These are seasonal, non-fish habitat streams in which surface flow is not present for at least some portion of a year of normal rainfall and are not located downstream from any stream reach that is a "Type Np Water." "Type Ns Water" must be physically connected by an above-ground channel system to a "Type S Water", a "Type F Water", or a "Type Np Water."

"Wetland" means an area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including but not limited to irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities, or those wetlands created after July 1, 1990 that were unintentionally created as a result of the construction of a road, street, or highway. Wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland areas to mitigate the conversion of wetlands.

"Wetland function" means the physical, biological, chemical, and geologic interactions among different components of the environment that occur within a wetland. A Wetland performs many valuable functions are grouped into three categories: functions that improve water quality, functions that change the water regime in a watershed such as flood storage, and functions that provide habitat for plants and animals.

"Wetland rating", also called a wetland rating system, is a tool for dividing or grouping wetlands into groups having similar needs for protection. One method used in Washington is the state wetland rating systems, which places wetlands in categories based on their rarity, sensitivity, our inability to replace them, and their functions.

"Wetland value" means the wetland processes, characteristics, or attributes that are considered to benefit society.

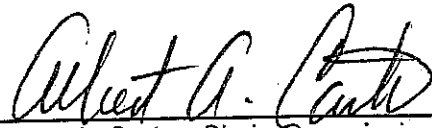
"Wet flood-proofing" means any combination of materials and techniques used to construct a structure to allow the entry and exit of floodwaters in a way which will cause no structural damage.

"Wildlife Habitat Conservation Areas" means land management for maintaining wildlife species in suitable habitats within their natural geographic distribution so that isolated subpopulations are not created. This does not mean maintaining all individuals of all species at all times, but it does mean cooperative and coordinated land use planning is critically important among counties and cities in a region.


Section 2: Severability. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this ordinance.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2010.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY



Albert A. Carter, Chair, Commissioner  
District 3

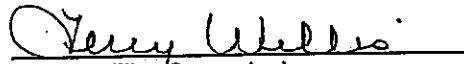


Mike Wilson, Commissioner  
District 2

ATTEST:

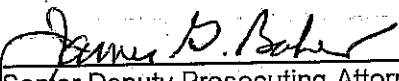


Donna Caton  
Clerk of the Board



Terry Willis, Commissioner  
District 1

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By:   
Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney