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The Board convened in the Councilors' Hearing Room, 6th Floor, Public Service Center, 1300 Franklin Street, Vancouver, Washington. Councilors Jeanne E. Stewart, Julie Olson, David Madore, Tom Mielke, and Marc Boldt, Chair, present.

PUBLIC HEARING: RECONSIDERATION OF A PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE FOR THE 2016 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE AND, IF NEED BE, CORRECTION TO THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE MAP

The purpose of the hearing will be to review and reconsider the Board's selection on November 24, 2015 of a preferred alternative under SEPA; and, if necessary, to consider adoption of proposed corrections to the map for revised Alternative 4; and to take public testimony concerning the matter or matters being considered. A hearing regarding corrections to the revised Alternative 4 map was originally scheduled for Tuesday, January 19, 2016.

BOLDT: With that, we're on to the agenda for our comprehensive growth plan. Thank you for being with us.

Before we start, we would first like to hear from staff. Second, after the staff concludes, the members of the Council are welcome to ask the staff. Please keep them down to ten minutes to staff so people can come up here that is here to testify. Then we will have testimony from everybody. Please keep your comments to three minutes.

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STEWART: Mr. Chair, can we relight here or do we lose the resolution on the screen? Thank you.

BOLDT: Then we will, after public comment, we will have deliberations. Please keep your comments to around 15 minutes. If it goes late, we will probably have lunch around 12:30. Just hopefully, most of you can testify to that, and from then on, I'll probably have some general comments after -- before public testimony.

But with that, let's get on with the staff presentation.

ORJIAKO: Good morning, Councilors.

BOLDT: Good morning.

ORJIAKO: For the record, my name is Oliver Orjiako and I am the Clark County Community Planning Director. With me this morning is legal counsel, Ms. Chris Cook. Gordy Euler will be joining us here as he will be the one presenting the environmental review. Before that, let me just make a quick opening remark before I turn it over to Gordy Euler.

Councilors, in your packet you will find the staff report for this hearing, that is in Tab 1. Tab 2 through Tab 5 are the exhibits cited

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in the staff report. I assume that the Councilors have read the staff report. The agenda will cover environmental review, preferred alternative, the next steps. We will then take questions and seek direction from the Councilors.

The Councilors, we are here today because at the January 13th, 2016, work session staff provided you an update on the comp plan and we also reviewed the R.W. Thorpe report. The Council wanted a hearing today to reconsider the Preferred Alternative approved on November 24th, 2015, given the analysis and the findings of R.W. Thorpe.

The Thorpe report, in my opinion, presents a big challenge and a risk for us going forward. I will say that we are stuck and we need to move forward to complete the comp plan update.

The Councilors are aware that we are still in the SEPA process. What has been completed is the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. That is very clear that has been completed. We want to move forward to complete the final supplemental or the Final Environmental Impact Statement, but we're unable to do so given the Thorpe report.

If I may add, Mr. Thorpe was brought in to review the planning assumptions and the proposed changes that were made following

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October 20th and then on the 24th and we have their report now. The Board has reviewed it. The public have seen it. I believe at your work session on the 13th, he was asked to make some changes. He did not. The consultant came back reaffirming the report that they prepared.

One of the changes he was asked to make was, as you are aware, he found that of the eight planning assumptions, four were invalid, two were partially invalid. He was asked to, if he can, if you will, determine that the two invalid could be characterized as indeterminate. I think he came back making a case that you are either valid or invalid, very similar to the same way that the Growth Management Act states that your plan is either compliance or noncompliance.

When we make determination on SEPA, it's either you make a determination of significance or insignificance. So he came back and maintained the valid and partially invalid conclusions. So my staff reviewed that report and now it's final. It is attached in your packet.

What I will do is turn this over to Gordy Euler who will go over the environmental review. I will come back to make a final remark to the Councilors. Gordy.

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EULER: Thank you, Oliver. For the record, I'm Gordy Euler, also with Community Planning.

Skip a -- let's skip the next slide and then the next slide. We don't need to cover all of this ground. Most people are fairly familiar with the process. But as Oliver said, we are in the SEPA part, SEPA documentation part of the 2016 comp plan update and this is a process that we have to finish. I might also say that to distinguish between the land use decision that the Board will ultimately make before our June 30th, 2016, deadline, we're trying to get to a point where we finish the environmental review on what is becoming the Preferred Alternative, so...

As you can see, we issued a notice more than a year and a half ago that we were going to prepare a supplemental document. Because we're adopting the 2007 EIS, given the fact that a lot of the land that we brought in urbanized in 2007 is still there, is ready to be developed because of the recession, we had scoping meetings. We hired a consultant. That's ESA. They prepared a draft document.

We had three alternatives at the point. Earlier last year the Board asked that we add a fourth alternative what we're referring to as Alternative 4, and we did just that. Gave the consultant some new direction, some new information, some more money. And as Oliver said on August 5th, we released the draft supplemental statement, and

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right now we're trying to get to a point where we can finish the Final Supplemental Impact Statement.

So next slide. These are some of the key dates that Oliver reviewed. The Board adopted a Preferred Alternative on November 24th as Oliver said. It was based on new planning assumptions for the Preferred Alternative that we had tested or vetted, that has been done by Robert W. Thorpe & Associates. We have the results of that.

At a work session on January 13th just a month ago, the Board asked that we hold this hearing today for purposes of talking about the Thorpe report in light of the Preferred Alternative and to give us direction as to how to move forward. So that's pretty much where we're at. As Oliver said, we are stuck in terms of how to complete the Final Supplemental EIS, which is something that we have to do.

ORJIAKO: Okay. Thank you, Gordy.

What is our part forward? The Board in reading the staff report will see that we did not come to you with a recommendation because we don't know what the Councilors are going to do. But as I stated, we are now at a point that we still have the June 30th, 2016, as our deadline, which we are obligated to meet. There is no excuse for that.

But the purpose for us to move forward is not so much on the timeline,

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but to prepare a plan that is consistent with the State law. That is critical. Our role is to advise the Council to do that. Because we are at impasse now, I am asking the Board to reconsider the Preferred Alternative that was adopted on November 24th, but to do so, you have to do that within the four alternative that have already been studied in the Draft EIS and the public have seen and the County allowed more than 40 days for the public to review.

I am asking you to stay within that because, again, you and those that have read the Thorpe report may not agree or may not like the writing style of the consultant, but we cannot disagree with the conclusions. The purpose of bringing Thorpe in was to vet the planning assumptions that were introduced late in the process and to help us build a bridge we have to cross in order to do the Final EIS.

He was to do so by preparing an addendum, assuming he comes back with a clean slate, that the introduction of those planning assumptions were clean for us to proceed and then we were to hand over the completion of the Final EIS to our existing consultant ESA. We can't get there now. We can't cross that bridge. I don't know how we do that. So that is really, in a nutshell, my conclusion of my remarks this morning.

I don't want to take your time. We know how we got here now. I don't

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want to rehash that, but we know why we're here today. And I will leave it at that. I've always said that land use planning is about moving forward. It's not about going backwards. So we have to move forward. I need a preferred plan that I can advance with the help of the Council to complete the Final EIS. That's what staff need.

When you get to your deliberation and how you want to proceed, staff will assist you to get there, but I will conclude my remarks and take questions if you have any.

BOLDT: Thank you, Oliver. If I can start by going backwards to move ahead hopefully. The first meetings, I believe, were in 2013?

ORJIAKO: We started the process July of 2013, Councilors.

BOLDT: July of 2013. And in them meetings, I've not been able to figure out a foundation of this plan which is my primary concern, but... So as I understand it, when the population number was finally settled upon because the 2007 plan was 2 and 2.2, pretty aggressive population, but because of the population estimate by the last Board, it was concluded that there was enough land within the current growth plan to handle the increase in population; is that correct?

STEWART: Can I ask you for a clarification on that statement. When you say prior Board, will you tell us what period of time that you're

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talking?

BOLDT: 2013.

STEWART: Thank you.

ORJIAKO: Yes, Councilors. The 2007 plan, if you recall, Councilors, was based on 2.2 percent growth rate in the first six years of the plan and 2 percent thereafter. That growth rate did not materialize. And it wasn't that the decision was wrong, it's just that that growth did not materialize. And you can actually put that to the recession, which was very deep and we are still coming off of.

During that time period, the State Office of Financial Management, which is required by the Growth Management Act to provide population forecast that counties planning under the growth plan should use, came out with their forecast for 2012, if you will. They do that forecast by giving us a range and within that range they also give us we can estimate. They don't give us a growth rate; staff estimates that. But they always -- their position and it's in the WAC that they need range of their forecast is the most likely to occur and they came out with a forecast that is different from what their forecast had anticipated before it's all forecast, and the number that they came out for the midrange is much lower than what was used

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in the '07.

But to answer your question, Councilor, the Chair, yes, when we started this process, we looked back, engaged the cities. We looked at -- we did a study. When I said a study, I mean the vacant buildable lands model that we use and have been using since 1994 to estimate how much land is available for development. That was completed by our GIS staff and reviewed by the cities and everyone else and concluded that we have sufficient land within the existing urban growth boundary to accommodate the growth that we are planning for and consistent with the population that the Board approved.

BOLDT: So with that, did the Board vote, the Board in 2013 vote that the urban growth boundary would stay the same?

ORJIAKO: With that information it was apparent, and the cities can speak to this, that for a majority of the seven cities, if you will, saw no need to expand the urban growth boundaries. So that information and the fact that we have sufficient land to accommodate a 20-year growth we are planning for was very apparent and the cities were coming to the table indicating and communicating to the Council or the Board at the time that they do not want their urban growth boundaries to be expanded.

So inherent in that decision is that, yes, there's no need to expand

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the urban growth boundary given the fact that the land that was brought into the urban growth boundary in '07 are still vacant.

BOLDT: But that was done verbally, not in a resolution or ordinance or any formal action?

ORJIAKO: The adoption or the direction of population to plan for was adopted by resolution.

BOLDT: Okay. But not before. Okay.

Other questions for staff?

MIELKE: Mr. Chair, a couple of points I want to make clear. The population references are within the urban growth boundary that we get from OFM; is that correct?

ORJIAKO: It is countywide, Councilor Mielke, countywide.

MIELKE: Okay. So that goes back and addresses the ratio that we had for the urban growth boundary and rural.

ORJIAKO: It doesn't. What happens is when we get that population and the County chooses what number to plan for, we go through another step on how much of that new growth will be allocated to the urban area and how much of that new growth will be allocated to the rural

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area. That's where you get the term urban/rural split.

MIELKE: And also it's important, and I want to stay focused, it's a 20-year plan, not a one-year plan or a seven-year plan. You said we plan every seven to ten years.

ORJIAKO: That's correct.

MIELKE: Thank you.

BOLDT: Yes. Commissioner Madore.

MADORE: Mr. Chair, I have -- I put a lot of work into this and I have a document to present that it's titled Errors and Omissions Corrected by Evidence Based Planning Assumptions, and what I'd like to be able to do is bring that up. It's worth --

BOLDT: That can be done in deliberation. Do you have any questions for staff?

MADORE: As long as we have an opportunity to present it, I'm fine.

BOLDT: Okay. Any other questions of staff?

ORJIAKO: Councilor. Councilor, let me jump in quickly. If you're

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presenting something that I have not seen, let me just disclose now I will be unable to answer your question properly.

MADORE: Understand.

OLSON: Mr. Chair.

BOLDT: Yes.

OLSON: Mr. Orjiako or Dr. Orjiako, there's also some rural lands piece here that we haven't really talked about, so can you address just the rural piece here in Alternative 2 and where we got to because we've been talking about the urban, urban/rural split. We've been talking about inside the UGA, but we've got some rural land piece in here that's been studied.

ORJIAKO: That's correct. In Alternative 2 - and Gordy may speak to this better than I can - in Alternative 2, the proposal is to what was studied in this Alternative 2 is to take AG-20, currently we have AG-20 in our rural area with a minimum of 20 acre. And also forest, we have two type of forest. It's a two tier. Tier I is 80-acres minimum; Tier II is 40-acres minimum. What is proposed in Alternative 2 is to take the AG-20 to 10-acres minimum and the Forest 40 to 20-acres minimum with staff developing a cluster provision on how to implement that.

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The other item which will be 2.d, also in Alternative 2, is when the county went through complying with some of the remand orders from the Growth Board, we had Rural 10 and Rural 20 to buffer resource areas, ag and forest. What is proposed in 2.d is to where, if we are successful and the Board approve including this provision, we will look at those areas where Rural 20 may abut resources and also reduce those to 10-acres minimum, so that's what is in Alternative 2.

I didn't go into details as to how that came about, but that's what is in Alternative 2.

OLSON: Okay. And then you also mentioned that the cities prior had said that they don't need to expand their urban growth areas but yet we do have some requests from the cities in the Alternative 3 portion.

ORJIAKO: Yes. And the reason I said so, and some of my city counterpart can speak for themselves, but we throughout the process engaged the cities in terms of coordination and cooperation required by the Act, and in the initial process, they have maintained that they're not interested in expanding their boundary. But we encourage them to go through their own planning process, open houses, engage those in their community before as we move on and they did so. And I think, if I'm not mistaken, only one city or two submitted

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a proposal to expand their urban growth boundary.

The City of Battle Ground was asking for 80 acres and I believe the City of La Center was asking for 56 acres. At some point I know the City of Ridgefield submitted a request and the Council, Councilor Madore, Mielke and Councilor Olson -- no, excuse me -- Jeanne had it on their consent item dealing with the City of Ridgefield request and that turned into county staff, again, reaching out to the cities for the second time to ask them to reaffirm their previous position or let us know what is it that they would like to do, and that's when we formally had the request to include the Ridgefield request. It's about 110 acres.

And also additional, I believe, a request from the La Center School District to add a school site. And then the City of Washougal, those came very late, but they changed their mind, if you will, some of that may have been property owners driven, but they did change their mind sometime in, I believe, maybe mid-March or maybe around, but we gave them a second chance.

OLSON: Thank you.

MIELKE: Mr. Chair.

MADORE: I have a question --

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BOLDT: Yes.

MADORE: -- when you're ready.

MIELKE: Well, I was under the assumption or understanding that Washougal was still looking for an urban growth boundary expansion.

ORJIAKO: That's what I said that they did come back very late --

MIELKE: Oh, okay.

ORJIAKO: -- and that was included and studied in the Draft SEIS. All those requests were included and studied. Camas and Vancouver did not make any request for UGB expansion. And we've already worked, which the Council is aware, we worked and helped the Town of Yacolt to do their own planning process which they submitted to the State.

MIELKE: So we have Ridgefield, Battle Ground, La Center, Washougal and Yacolt.

ORJIAKO: That's not from Yacolt. We completed the Town of Yacolt.

MIELKE: So you have four who have requested an urban growth boundary

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and I was confused by Gordy's remarks is that the cities chose not to expand their urban growth boundaries. That's what I thought you said, but so we do have four who are recognizing growth needs.

ORJIAKO: That's correct. I think what Gordy was referring to is that in the beginning of the process that was the cities' position, and the comment I made was we encouraged them to go through their own process, engage their community and let us know what is it that they would like to do because we were in the beginning of the process and they came back with some requests.

STEWART: So could we go over just a little bit the Washougal proposal. What is -- please tell me what the current status of that is. We've received a tremendous amount of communication.

ORJIAKO: The request from the City of Washougal is for 40, I believe, 40 acres that is currently designated for Rural 5. Again, this came in very late. Their request is, I believe, and Mitch Kneipp is here that he can speak to that when he testified, if you can put, if we have a map, we can put that up so that the Councilors can see where that property is at.

STEWART: And what is the status of that request? Is that pending still today?

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ORJIAKO: Yes. If you -- if you -- yes, that site, and we can talk about it, that site has an approved cluster subdivision. Here's the site if we can get -- okay. See where it says 3.e, Washougal, that's the site. It has an existing cluster subdivision that have been approved and it is a request that the City would like to see honored.

The Planning Commission, when you get into determining what to do in considering a Preferred Alternative, this will come up again, the Planning Commission, I believe it was a 4/2 not to include this property in the Washougal UGB. You may come -- you may accept the recommendation of the Planning Commission or come up with your own proposal when you consider what the cities are requesting.

STEWART: Sure. Thank you. I'm just wanting to see the chronology of this process.

ORJIAKO: Right.

STEWART: Thank you.

MADORE: Mr. Chair.

BOLDT: Yes.

MADORE: I have a question for Mr. Orjiako. Planning Assumption

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Number 1 counts, the original A assumption counts cluster remainder lots and then you found that that they quote here that that is not legal. Those lots are not legal to develop, which means that we are counting them. Those extra numbers have inflated in both Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 and Alternative 4, and the question is, if we don't correct that with the Assumption B, are you suggesting that we adopt A anyway?

ORJIAKO: Councilors, you have heard me throughout this process say that we need to take care of that particular issue. I also recall that you sent me an e-mail in which you said do not go back and try to capture every remainder cluster lot, so I stopped that review. However, I engaged and dedicated one of my staff to go back, work with GIS staff because I know this is going it's a prudent thing to do, go back, let's look at the remainder lots.

This started before, I will say, our time here as staff with the County when the County allowed cluster going back to the 1980s. Some of those files are in what is called microfilm, but I engage my staff, Jose and GIS staff to work on trying to estimate how many are the remainder lots and what can that yield so that we can make that correction going forward.

What I will say to you, sir, is it will make more sense going forward to say how can we document this cluster remainder lots that are out

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there. Because if you recall as of today, the County still allow cluster in Rural 5, Rural 10 and Rural 20 with the exception of the resource areas. So the issue will be going forward how can we do a better job documenting, maintaining our records so that we don't have this issue going forward. I'm already doing that now with our GIS staff and (inaudible) Community Development so that we can document that and maintain it going forward.

We have a record going back to beginning in 1979 or 1980, if you look at the work that my staff and GIS did, we can look at, okay, let's look at if what is the number that we may have overstated in Alternative 1, 196 lots; Alternative 2, 235; Alternative 3 similar to Alternative 1; Alternative 4, 330 potential lot. I will add that these numbers are insignificant. When you do a SEPA, you're role is to look at the worst case scenario so that you can be able to assess the potential environmental impacts. If you subtract these numbers from what was stated in the DEIS, you will find that is very, very insignificant. That will be my conclusion.

But to answer your question correctly and directly, I will recommend that whatever choice the Board decides to make today going forward, we'll do. We should be able to come up with a better mechanism to identify remainder lots and document them properly and then give us some direction when we estimate the potential number of lots in the rural area what should we be doing and how should we be treating the

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remainder cluster lot, at least we need to know where they are, flag them, document them maintain the record properly going forward. That's what I would recommend.

COOK: Mr. Chair.

BOLDT: Yes.

COOK: Chris Cook, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. I would like to point out, if I could, that choice, the Planning Assumptions that have been labeled as choice A are not necessarily the Planning Assumptions that the Board was working under prior to adoption of choice B. Those were, in fact, written the same time that choice B was written and they are not necessarily what the County was using up till that point. So saying that reconsidering or rescinding choice B takes things back to choice A is, I would say, an inaccurate way to couch the process here.

MADORE: Excuse me, Mr. Chair. Which assumptions are not accurate in column A?

COOK: Well, for example, and I do not have column A in front of me, column A states that certain lots were counted that were not, the forest lots.

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MADORE: Do you see -- there should be a copy there. Let me know which one you're speaking of.

COOK: Excuse me. Staff did not use a rural vacant buildable lands model in proposing planning assumptions that the Board adopted on April 14, I believe it was, 2015.

ORJIAKO: That's correct.

COOK: And that's consistent with one of Judge Poyfair's orders in June of 1997 that said that you shouldn't be using a rural vacant buildable lands model.

ORJIAKO: Yes.

COOK: So some of these are inaccurate and many of the rest of them are simply not that important. For example, as Dr. Orjiako just explained, the remainder lot number is pretty insignificant when compared to the total number of lots that are being worked with.

MADORE: Chris, I have a -- I'm curious. I thought that the PA's Office related to us that the existing assumptions were not only revealed to the Board but approved by the Board. How can there be assumptions that we don't know about?

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COOK: April 14, 2015, is a list of existing assumptions that were approved in Resolution 2015-0405. Those are the Planning Assumptions.

MADORE: The assumptions, there's no link between those in here. I have no idea what document you're speaking of.

COOK: It's on The Grid and it is on the Councilors' meeting and its Planning Assumptions that was adopted by the Council in 2015 which you were chair of.

MADORE: I understand that we adopted some planning assumptions, for instance, the rural/urban split that was a planning assumption. What I'm speaking of is the planning assumptions that is used in the software that once you export these document, the parcels out of our maps of Alternative 1, 2 and 4, that that software changes those numbers substantially and none of those, or let me say that the ones that -- the few that we did approve, we're very aware of those. But you just brought up some that you said they're not necessarily, and I'd like to know what are they, because each of these assumptions are there because they change the numbers.

ORJIAKO: Councilor, let me answer the question this way. You are mixing the urban area assumptions and applying them to the rural area. Two, the assumptions are what we call the -- call it the perimeters

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or how we estimate available buildable lands in the urban area. In the urban area. Those assumptions are understanding of what County staff and GIS should be doing, took us almost two to three years to develop. Some of the members that were on that task force are sitting here in the audience. It was put together by the Council or the Commissioners in place at the time that included members of the development community, members of the environmental community, planning staff and representative from the cities to develop a methodology that we are going to use when we look at estimating what is available, what is developable in the urban area.

As Chris indicated, we have not been traditionally doing or extending this methodology to the rural area. We have not traditionally done that. If you look at how much will be set aside for infrastructure, market factor, development on critical areas, these are all urban assumptions that you exported to the rural area. A big mistake. And the review by Thorpe makes that very clear. So you cannot be saying that, okay, column A needs to be imported to the rural area. No. What we have in column A, even though some of them have some issues, what you have in column A is how we do this in the urban area. That's it.

And this Board, not this Council, but the previous Board have reviewed this. It has been vetted. It has been challenged all the way to the Growth Board, which I and the late Rich Lowry defended and Bronson

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who is now with the City of Vancouver defended in front of the Growth Board and all the way to the court. So how we deal with estimating vacant buildable lands in the urban area has been vetted and defended. That's what we mean.

We also had two work session, if not three, with Bob Pool going through the vacant buildable lands model with the Council. Are there issues, are there stuff, what are the issues that the Board would like us to make changes to, because that's how the model had changed.

We, staff and GIS staff, have no authority to change any of the assumptions in the vacant buildable lands model. We don't do that. We come to the Council or the Board with the cities and the public and present the information and ask for the Councilors to tell us, give us direction if you want anything to be changed based on what has happened, what we have learned to inform us what needs to be done. You had those two work sessions.

I don't know if Bob Pool is in the audience. He will attest to that. We had those meetings. He laid out how it is used and how it is done. That's what is in column A, some of it, not never have been applied to the rural area.

MADORE: Mr. Orjiako, let me make sure that we understand we're on the same wavelength. There is never any indication, any intention

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whatsoever to change any of the urban assumptions and there is no, so that is -- you spent a long time describing how the urban assumptions came in. It's unrelated to the rural assumptions. The rural assumptions in column A are being used now, as best we understand. If any of them are not being used now, it would be very helpful to be able to identify which ones are different.

ORJIAKO: Council Madore, none of them are used in the rural area. Column A, if you want to go one-by-one, we can do so, none are being used in the rural area. I have GIS staff here who can also help answer the question, none are being used. Do we use -- did we say that 30 percent or 100 percent of the environmental constraint area should not develop in the rural area? No. Do we apply market factor in the rural area? No. Do we apply infrastructure deduction in the rural area? No.

Councilor Mielke, when I met with you, you agreed that we shouldn't and I agreed with Thorpe report. I'm not sure what we've done wrong, but I'm only saying that, no, we do not apply this column A as you stated or as you're claiming to the rural area. We don't. All we typically will do is and with the help of our GIS staff based on the current zoning, based on the current zoning, give us an estimate, just an estimate of what the potential number of lot, if those that could potentially further divide, if they were divided, how many additional lot would be created. That's how it's been done in the

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rural area, not applying infrastructure, market factor, development or environmental, 30 percent, 10 percent or even coming up with vacant because there's so many things that we don't know about the rural area.

Two, the rural area develop differently than the urban area. Okay?

MADORE: Mr. Orjiako, I'm aware that the citizens are waiting. I just want to make one, one correction here because we keep asserting that we're trying to apply column A to column B. That is not at all the case. Column A simply identifies the assumptions that have been used all along, as best we understand.

ORJIAKO: In the urban area.

MADORE: In the rural area is -- so we'll go over this when we go over the errors and omissions document, because each of those have been verified with the GIS Department. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Okay.

Moving on -- oh, thank you. Great job. Moving on to the public testimony. Once, again, please keep your comments to three minutes. If you have things that people have already said, please keep them germane, be respectful for each other. I would ask that, first of

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all, you speak slowly because it is being recorded, also spell your last name would be very helpful. And also it would be very helpful for you to give us your specific request. If you would like one of the menu items in the rural, Forest 40 to 20 or whatever or if you want to be included in the urban growth boundary, whatever, it really helps us when we start deliberation of trying to figure out where all the pieces are.

So with that, we will start out as our 1st grade example, Mr. Ron Onslow, the City of Ridgefield. Good morning.

ONslow: Good morning. Jeff Niten, our Community Development Director, is going to join me at the table.

Thanks for including Ridgefield's request for the 111-acre expansion to our urban growth boundary in your Preferred Alternative. We remain committed to work with the applicant to support and defend the expansion as the Preferred Alternative. We submitted an analysis early in 2015 and detailed why the expansion is not viable for agricultural uses. The area is already broken up into five-acre parcels. Every five-acre piece is owned by a different corporate entity. Those may be run by the same person, but when he passes away, they'll be spread around to a bunch of people and all hopes of bringing them together will be gone.

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Under the current zoning, we fully expect a bunch of five-acre martini-farms as Lee Wells, one of our councilmen, calls them to develop soon. That would be really inefficient use of the acreage, not urban with services to support them and not farming to produce food.

If 111 acres are brought into the Ridgefield's urban growth boundary, they're next to an existing urban service that can get water, sewer and roads to them instead of a bunch of wells and septic fields bordered by a county road. We'll bring them in with an urban density that gives more opportunities for people to live in a city, as the Growth Management Act requires, but we'll do it in a low enough density to produce a really high quality neighborhood bordering the rural area.

And, finally, we want to, once again, let the Council know that Alternative 2 or 4 would have significant negative consequences for Ridgefield. Dividing large rural parcels immediately outside of our jurisdiction would seriously impact the future economic development opportunities because jobs need large contiguous single-ownership parcels. Ridgefield's entire urban area around I-5 has developed good paying jobs because they were brought into the urban growth boundary as large blocks of lands that employers needed. That happened because we had farm families in Ridgefield with land and a vision for diversifying job opportunities for their kids and their

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kids' kids.

New parcels outside the Ridgefield urban growth boundary would have an impact on the city's transportation network which hasn't been studied. Alternatives 2 and 4 with an increased number of household in the rural area surrounding Ridgefield would require more police and fire services and water and septic services under Alternative 2 and 4 would face significant impacts.

The County and all the cities are under a timeline here to complete our comp plans and it all depends on the County's decisions. It's important for you to complete these decisions so that we can move forward also. And thanks for listening to us.

BOLDT: Thank you. Anything else to add?

NITEN: No, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to mention that the City is on track to complete their comprehensive plan February 25th.

BOLDT: Very good. Okay. Sounds good. Thank you very much, Mayor.

ONSLow: Thank you.

NITEN: Thank you.

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BOLDT: Greg Thornton. Good morning.

THORNTON: Good morning, Councilors. I'm Greg Thornton, mayor of La Center. My address is 34401 NW 11th Avenue, La Center, Washington 98629.

I am here today with a simple request. When you pick a Preferred Alternative, please include La Center's request to add 17 acres for a new school, school site and 56 acres for new jobs at the La Center I-5 junction.

When the County Planning Commission considered our I-5 UGA expansion, they reached a tie. Because the Planning Commission voted ended in a tie and because these 56 acres are so vital to our future job pace, La Center asked GlobalWise, the consulting firm that wrote both the 2006 countywide ag study and the 2015 La Center ag study to compare the two reports written ten years apart. Their letter is in your record.

The GlobalWise letter provides two significant conclusions: First, the level of site-specific detail in the 2015 ag report is far greater. The 2006 analysis was a countywide 60,000-foot planning level review. Ten years later, GlobalWise walked these 56 acres, talked to the owners at length and studied the decline of each farms

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agricultural production.

Second, in ten years, the urban character of La Center interchange has changed. Since 2006, Clark County has approved several land use applications for public and quasi-public development on AG-20 land immediately adjacent to these 56 acres, including the KWRL school bus complex, the Clark Public Utility well fields and the Clark Public Utility electrical substation. Those facilities are being built to serve urban-style development.

New well fields, pump stations and electrical substation and high voltage transmission lines all speak to the dramatic changes which have occurred and will occur at our doorstep. The facts are these 56 acres are no longer viable for ag production and they are prime land, prime lands for job creation.

La Center's wrapping up our comp plan update process. The Planning Commission is conducting public hearings this month. The city council will conduct public hearings on the plan in March. If you adopt a Preferred Alternative that includes this 56 acre request, we will complete our hearing process in March and send our plan to you. Thank you for your time and consideration.

BOLDT: Thank you very much. Anything to add?

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EISEMANN: No, sir. Just here to answer questions.

BOLDT: Good job. Sandra Day. Morning.

DAY: Good morning. I'm going to be joined by our Community Development Director for Ridgefield. Sandra Day, 230 Pioneer Street, Ridgefield, Washington.

I want to thank the Councilors for your journey on this complicated and intricate growth management plan or comprehensive plan. Ridgefield is, as the mayor said, on track to approve our plan February 25th. We have had open houses. We've had the people of Ridgefield assess and comment on our comprehensive plan. So we feel confident that our track to approve our plan on February 25th is very good.

Portions of Alternative 2 or 4 would have significant negative impacts for Ridgefield. Ridgefield is one of the fastest growing cities in Washington, if not the fastest growing city. We're not only adding population, but we're adding jobs. So item 2.k adding the Tri-Mountain Golf Course to the Ridgefield UGA and retaining the parks and open space zoning and adding an urban holding overlay, we thank you for that.

For the Ridgefield 111 acres in item 3.d, we remain committed to work

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to with the applicant to support the expansion under the Preferred Alternative, so the city is very supportive of adding that to our urban growth area. Thank you very much.

BOLDT: Thank you. Mitch Kneipp. Morning.

KNEIPP: Good morning. For the record, my name is Mitch Kneipp, K-n-e-i-p-p, and I have the pleasure of serving as the Community Development Director for the City of Washougal.

I have three items I'd like to talk to you on today. First, the City of Washougal is in favor of Alternative 3 with the additional (inaudible) from the cities. This is a well-balanced approach to our growth needs for the next 20 years and it allows us to move forward with a process whose time frame is rapidly shrinking.

Second, Alternative 4 should be avoided and the original planning assumptions used. What was originally discussed is simply a plan to recognize existing lots that now would create over thousands of rural and resource building lots that could be created under existing zoning. This intensification of resource and rural lands is inconsistent with the past emphasis of the courts in Clark County. It could prove a substantial legal risk to us.

And, finally, I'd like to speak to the 41-acre parcel being considered

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under 3.e. This was a specific request from the property owner to be included in the City of Washougal's urban growth boundary and that request was forwarded to this Council. Since that original request, the property has received preliminary approval from the County for a cluster subdivision. I received several e-mails, and I know you have as well, and they are addressing concerns relating to the environment, traffic, destruction of the rural lifestyle by an out-of-state developer.

This property was identified by the City to be included in our urban growth boundary in 2005 along with approximately 700 additional acres to the south and west stretching across the Washougal River to Washougal's western urban growth boundary; however, with the ultimate adoption of the current UGB in 2007, all of the 750 acres were removed. Hindsight being 20/20, with the coming of the great recession, that was a good thing. It was a blessing in disguise.

But the facts are, Washougal planned for that property to be in our city limits over 11 years ago. We developed capital facility plans consistent with our request and we continue to plan for these areas to some day be in our UGB and ultimately is our city limits. That is our charge under GMA to plan for growth that is coming. Your Planning Commission recommended that you don't include the property. They had concerns over the shape, the surrounding properties, that we didn't take them in. It was just a dart toss. It wasn't. It

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was simply just a request forwarded to you.

If you choose to include this property in the urban growth boundary, I want to make sure there's no confusion, it will remain under County jurisdiction as long as it's your UGB -- in our UGB and won't fall under Washougal's jurisdiction until such time it is annexed into Washougal. I understand the neighbors concerns. They moved to the country to be in the country. I get that. That's easy to understand. But I would be remiss if I didn't note that Washougal only has one direction to grow. We can only go to the north.

We are working on ways to increase our density in our urban area. We will work on those, but we can only go to the north. I'm not advocating for inclusion of this property in the UGB today, but I'm reiterating that the Washougal City Council is in favor of honoring the property owner's request.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you very much.

Is there anyone else from any other cities? Oh, I figured you'd want to come up. I didn't say your name, so... Good morning.

SNODGRASS: Good morning, Councilors.

BOLDT: Thanks for coming.

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SNODGRASS: Bryan Snodgrass, City of Vancouver. And I don't know if you've received it last week, we submitted a letter from Chad Eiken dated February 9th. I think we submitted it, perhaps, on the 11th. I just wanted to hit a couple of the high points.

First of all, pleased to have the opportunity to testify for the first time before the full Board. The City of Vancouver is not proposing any urban or supporting any urban growth boundary expansions to its UGA within this update. Frankly, we're still catching up with the prior update in 2007. We do however support the small cities in their requests which are small in focus and primarily jobs based. So we support Alternative 3 which has been recommended twice now by the Planning Commission.

I think just a quick word about Alternative 3 that may not have been -- may have been a bit obscured with the focus on Alternative 4, and that is that there are growth opportunities within Alternative 3. The countywide jobs forecast driving Alternative 3 and the other alternatives was the highest option informally provided by Employment Security Department economist Scott Bailey back in 2013, and, in fact, as you may recall from that process before it got adopted, there was an initial memo from Mr. Bailey that was a little bit lower and so he was asked to come back with a second memo that raised that number a little bit.

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The population forecast driving Alternative 3 and the other alternatives has been increased also once during this process. It started out at 561,000, which was what the State predicted back in 2012 would be most likely to occur here. It was increased by some 15,000 people up to the current 577 or 578. The Growth Management Act doesn't require adopting formally the annual rate, but it is quite useful in making comparisons.

In this case, that rate provides for an approximate annual growth of a little bit less than 1.3 percent, that averaged over 20 years would be similar to what this county has experienced as the end of the annual recession back in 2010. Because the plan has to be and the land supply has to be refurbished every eight years, in effect, Alternative 3 provides enough growth that you could grow a population approaching 3 percent before the eight-year mandatory update cycle. So certainly there's some support for growth there.

It's also worth noting that that growth isn't limited to urban areas. In the rural area, economic development could occur through the rural industrial land bank, through growth in rural centers and through some of the growth on resource and rural properties that I think this Board and the prior Board has expanded opportunities for recently.

Regarding Alternative 4, certainly there's been a lot of discussion about the Thorpe report. I think one overriding concern of ours is

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that regardless of what assumptions are taken in the Thorpe report, even if all of those Thorpe recommendations are disregarded, the number of new lots that would be created would still be within a range of about 6100 or about 6600 new rural lots that the EIS has already found would be potentially prohibitive in cost, would potentially require improvements throughout the county and through which the County Planning Commission rejected, so...

I don't want to add further to the discussion about Alternative 4. I know you'll have further deliberation and comment on the individual assumptions that I think is the overriding point of our reading of the recent record is that regardless of what assumptions you use, the impacts are at a level which the County Planning Commission and the County EIS has found would create a number of problems. So you do also have a number of procedural alternatives.

As you know, the rural changes are not required by the Growth Management Act unlike the forecast and the urban changes to be done by June. Certainly that's something you could take up in a future year, and our letter provides further documentation on some of those options.

So I think in concluding, Vancouver supports a dynamic rural area, but in this case, given the magnitude of the impacts that the County's own analysis has shown and that really haven't been rebutted through

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the process, we've not heard any indication of, well, the growth could be paid for this way or the traffic concerns are inaccurate. We do add to the voices, I think, with concerns about Alternatives 4 as well as 2. Thank you.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you. Any other representatives from cities?

ORJIAKO: We have Camas and Battle Ground.

BOLDT: Morning.

CRUMMETT: Good morning, Councilors. Sam Crummett,
C-r-u-m-m-e-t-t. I'm here representing the City of Battle Ground.

I'd first of all like to thank the Councilors for including adoption of Alternative 3 in the latest proposal. And I'd note that your Planning Commission also recommended approval of Alternative 3. Battle Ground's request specifically does include an 80-acre expansion to the west and this is for job growth. This would take existing rural zoning and change it to a mixed use employment based zone.

The City is concerned with the Alternative 4 proposal. This directly relates to Battle Ground in the sense that given the assumptions were not reviewed as part of the environmental review in the SEPA, we feel

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that that could also muddle our process in terms of getting this comp -- comprehensive plan adopted on time.

In terms of the what alternative would allow for is further parcelization of the rural areas. When this happens near city urban growth boundaries, it's harder to convert those areas into urbanization. So, for example, when a developer is looking to locate, it's much easier for them to deal with large parcels, convert those into an urban pattern rather than multiple two or five-acre parcels.

Another piece of this is the City of Battle Ground is bisected by State Route 502 and 503. With the number of lots created in the rural area, we haven't analyzed exactly how much traffic would funnel through our city and what that could mean for our capital facility planning that has already been completed. Those are all the comments I have at this time.

BOLDT: Thank you. Very good.

And I believe Camas, he did his in two minutes so he gets points just to let you know.

MAUL: I'm going to keep it less than a minute then. Good morning, Councilors, and welcome to our newest member and chair. It's a pleasure to see you.

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I'm not going to reiterate whatever all my other partner cities have gone into, but what I will say is that the City of Camas has consistently supported Alternative 3 early on in this process.

BOLDT: Oh, sorry. You didn't give your name for the record.

MAUL: Oh, my apologies. Robert Maul, Planning Manager, City of Camas.

Oliver had assembled all of us early on in this process to collaboratively work together through this comprehensive plan update and through that we, as a collective group, had agreed upon alternatives and planning assumptions to use, and while we are not asking for any expansion and we're still not, we do respect the wishes of our partner cities. So Camas will still consider supporting Alternative 3 understanding that the Planning Commissions' recommendation does have some changes to that. That's all we wanted to say. We're as consistent on the record as we've been, so thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you very much. Any other cities? No Yacolt. Okay. Moving on. Don Vogel. Morning.

VOGEL: Morning. My name is Dan Vogel and I'm speaking on Washougal

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parcel that you talked about a little bit earlier.

The new landowner I believe he doesn't come from our area, he hasn't lived in that area like all of us property owners around that area have, so this is obviously just an investment for him. If he -- I believe he could have taken all the trees down and that would have wiped out a huge wildlife area and with all the streams that would have created more silt and washing into the creeks that are around that area.

After watching the March 9th Washougal City Council meeting, I came to a conclusion that they really weren't sure what they wanted to do pro or con on that issue. They talked a lot about the what ifs and didn't take a vote on that and I think they are okay with whatever the County decides. In watching this, I felt that at one point that it sounded like they were, you know, thought this little piece was kind of out of the way of where the current boundary is and they've said in the past, you know, they really don't need that extra land.

And one problem I have is I kind of resent the fact that both Washougal and the County never asked for any input from any of the landowners around there. I mean, none of us knew this was coming. We kind of found out about it by accident, so... Anyway, I think that process needs to change. So that's all I got.

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BOLDT: Okay. Thank you very much.

Jim Malinowski. Jim, could you spell your last name for people.

MALINOWSKI: Yes. It's M-a-l-i-n-o-w-s-k-i.

BOLDT: Thank you.

MALINOWSKI: There are many shameful elements of this dysfunctional planning process that's occurred. I think one of the ones that I'm most disgusted with is the personal attacks on all of you. I think you all deserve to be treated with respect and I hope that everyone that participates today will focus on the issues and not on personal attacks.

Another shameful, I think one of the most shameful aspects of this is the performance of County staff. One of the reasons this is a dysfunctional process is because staff refused to consider the concerns of rural residents in coming up with alternatives. They basically came up with three no growth alternatives. And the reason Alternative 4 had to be developed was because of County staff. If the rural citizens have to sue the County because you go -- you decide to adopt a plan other than Alternative 4, one of the issues will be performance of the staff. We did not have a valid public process in establishing the alternatives for this plan.

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And it's interesting, it seems to me like I sense a gleefulness on the part of the County staff that they may be able to persuade the moderate majority now to adopt a different preferred plan.

I urge you to maintain Alternative 4 as the preferred plan. If you elect to make one of the staff alternatives the preferred plan, I believe you need to explain to the rural citizens of this county why it's okay for our county to have far more restrictive rural zoning than any other county in the state.

BOLDT: Thank you.

James Morgan -- Excuse me. Please don't do that -- James Morgan.

MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, respective Councilors, my name is James Morgan. I reside in Clark County about two miles north of Washougal.

I'm strongly opposed to the plan specifically to add the 40-acre Kysar Development, RODJK subdivision to the urban growth boundary for several reasons. I have a PowerPoint that I will highlight shortly. I have environmental concerns deforesting the remaining 28 acres of a large number and a large number of 20-plus year old Douglas Firs and other mature tree species to (inaudible) significant environmental impact.

Destroying several non-fish bearing streams and a watershed critical

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aquifer recharge area and riparian habitat conservation area that flow to the Washougal River from this elevation of 500 feet to the river at 79 feet above sea level about one mile to the west.

Displacing or destroying very desirable species of wildlife including deer, small mammals, owls and other raptors, amphibians and reptiles from the neighborhood.

Addressing the PowerPoint, it is entitled an aerial environmental perspective of proposal to add the 40-acre RODJK subdivision to the urban growth boundary in Clark County north of Washougal.

Next slide, please. This highlights the RODJK subdivision which is an L-shaped lot, again, with a stream flowing through the middle of it.

The next slide, please. This is an aerial photo from Google Earth. Unfortunately it was taken before 12 acres of trees were removed from the southern aspect of this site in preparation for the cluster development of eight one-acre lots.

Next slide. It is hard to see this slide, but there is some white shady hazy areas that point out streams flowing from this area to the Washougal River down this elevation.

The next slide. This is a terrain photo showing how the natural

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watershed occurs.

Next slide, please. This shows the corner of that development. As you may have noticed on previous slides, there is also a rather isolated eight-acre parcel in the northwest corner that is excluded from the request in this expansion of the urban growth boundary. It is a rather peninsular extension of the urban growth boundary to add this 40-acre lot.

Next slide, please. Here you also see arrows highlighting the drainage.

Next slide, please. That was copied from the County website three days ago. It shows that it is land valued as designated forest land. It points out its critical aquifer recharge area. It shows the riparian habitat conservation area and highlights slopes more than 15 percent.

Next slide, please. Please consider the pertinent aspects of the environmental element, goals and policies of Clark County in your planning decisions. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Good job.

Barbara Zavanelli-Morgan. Did I get that right? Morning.

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ZAVANELLI-MORGAN: Morning. Morning, Mr. Chairman and Councilors, respective Councilors. I will spell my name because everybody asks me to. It's Barbara, Z-a-v-a-n-e-l-l-i hyphen M-o-r-g-a-n. I live west and downhill from the parcel that James Morgan just discussed.

I oppose the inclusion of this Washougal parcel, 40 acres bordered by SE 342nd Avenue and SE 20th Street into the 2016 Clark County urban growth boundary expansion. It is my understanding - now I'm not quite sure I understand, but this is what I wrote - it's my understanding that prior to presenting the developer's request to include these 40 acres into the urban growth boundary, the City of Washougal reported to Clark County that it had enough land to accommodate the predicted growth through 2035. If this is so, then why would Clark County allow this inclusion? That's all I have to say. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Very good.

Nathan Ek.

EK: Good morning, Councilors. I'm Nathan Ek, E-k, from Yacolt, Washington. Nathan Ek.

HOLLEY: Ek?

EK: Yes. E-k. Yeah.

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I have a unique perspective as a land use consultant in the area of septic systems and soils while also being a fourth generation north county resident. There's a couple of myths out there that I'd like to clear up for the record.

One myth is that septic systems are primitive and that they pollute the groundwater. The State of Washington has the most advanced septic codes in the nation. New homes have excellent sewage treatment much so -- much so that on-site systems are cleaning up the sewage even better than the municipal sewer systems all while recharging the aquifers, and Clark County's model O&M program assures these systems work properly.

Another myth is that the infrastructure cannot handle this growth. Last Friday there was a town hall meeting at Hockinson High. The fellow from CPU explained that they are well positioned to handle development with adequate water rights available to supply 50 years of growth in this county and we all know that the rural component is a very small percentage of that.

A third myth is that Madore cooked up this plan on his own. Councilor Madore worked to surround himself with volunteer experts, industry experts to analyze the codes and apply them to rural areas in developing a plan that will stand in court. He contacted myself and

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other members of the local on-site septic system advisory committee and also local water/well experts as to the limits of lot sizes and setbacks while also correcting errors in the Draft EIS regarding soil types. These letters supporting these efforts are in the public record.

One item of note, and this is very interesting to me, was during one of these discussions we were trying to figure out what to write in this letter and I had asked for a suggestion from Councilor Madore. His response was we want the truth. That's all he wanted was the truth. That was so refreshing. As a constituent and an industry member, it was invigorating to us. We wanted to help and there's this perception out there that he's going at it alone. He surrounded himself with industry experts that know the codes, know the industry, know the land development and it made us realize that he was doing this for the right reasons.

Why did Commissioner Madore have to turn to the local industry for help? Because staff wouldn't. When recently asked, the staff at the Health Department implied that they hadn't even been contacted by the County planning staff regarding the planning assumptions. Planning staff apparently refuses to do anything productive regarding analysis of Alternative 4, instead doing what they can to place sticks in the spokes of the Preferred Alternative. You cannot continue to turn a blind eye to the staff agenda.

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There's another falsehood that if this the County will be paved over if the Preferred Alternative stands, this is simply not the case. There is for a 20-year supply of lots, it will be a gradual supply, and listen to the rural residents. They are who put you into office, not these myths. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Val Alexander. Val Alexander. Morning.

REISBICK: Good morning. Sydney Reisbick, R-e-i-s-b-i-c-k. I'm asking to switch with Val Alexander because I have a sister in the hospital in Olympia and need to go.

I would like to consider a little bit about some lot issues, but first one is that there are small acre lots all over the county and it was that very increase in the small acre lots all over the state that was the urge, the impetus for starting the growth management plan all over the state as a state issue because the small lots were being developed helter-skelter all over and there was not a way to look to the future and try to preserve some agricultural and forestry reserves for the future. Okay. And that is -- that is why there are so many one-acre lots or small lots all over the county.

The second reason is that as soon as people started talking the idea

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of keeping some large areas for the future, a lot of people started dividing their land in case there should be a growth management plan and that created more small acres. So, yes, part of the truth on the ground is small acres, but that doesn't mean that those should determine what the future looks like.

BOLDT: Okay.

REISBICK: Am I out?

BOLDT: No.

REISBICK: Okay.

The other thing is that there's another use of the small acres that I heard being used in Alternative 4 and that was as truth on the ground and that the small acres could determine the acres around them. So if you had small acres beside you, you could develop. You could divide and develop. We don't have any way to know -- okay. Now, as I understand it, the Assessor's map was used by Alternative 4. If that's true, that includes a lot of tax lots which are not buildable. So are we going to use lots that are not buildable to take apart larger lots nearby them? Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Very good.

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Is it James and Vicki Brunberg?

BRUNBERG: The spelling of my last name is B-r-u-n-b-e-r-g. And I live about a mile and a half north of the City of Washougal.

And my reason for being here is to state that it's essential that the County Councilors vote to not include Parcel 130047 in the Washougal earth or urban holding area. The map that is labeled Page 3 clearly encloses this area and many others are going to speak to the multiple environmental, habitat and water-related features of this. My process, my concept here is to define the process, my understanding what's happened.

On August 13th of 2014, approximately 18 months ago, that piece of property was purchased by a logger/developer. The property was identified by the County as being a riparian habitat conservation area and designated forest land. The satellite map that's on Page 4, the next page, on the right side demonstrates the appearance of this property at the time. It was the purchaser's immediate first action to apply for a logging permit for the mature logs that are on that property and to apply for a development permit.

An environmental assessment was done by the County on the property and it identified that there was a single seasonal stream on the property. If one looks at these maps taken by a satellite from outer

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space, it's clearly evident there are several streams on that property and those streams are outlined on Page 5. That property does not have a single non-single seasonal stream on it. It has at least three streams that go through it. That same stream goes through the back of my property immediately adjacent to it.

This has dramatically influenced the logging that was done on that property, which is on the picture on the left side of Page 4 where this area has now been clear-cut. This has been done and the owner has been given a map for cluster development on the property that he has subsequently applied to the City for Washougal to change that designation to make it an R1-7.5, which will place 200 houses or more, roughly 250 onto that single parcel of land, and the picture of that is obvious from the first page.

I'm urging you to vote no on this. I'm also indicating that I feel that our due process of citizens has been violated in this process. There has been no input to the City of Washougal and the (inaudible) indicates that he will not accept input regarding this property.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you.

Vicki Brunberg.

BRUNBERG: Thank you. You have the spelling of my last name and I live on 20th, SE 20th also, and I wanted to just make a couple of

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comments about the process.

There has been no due process. There's not one neighbor that has been notified, old or new, in that neighborhood, not one single one. I want to reiterate what Oliver said and what the City has said about that parcel not being necessary for the urban growth pattern at this time.

At the City Council meeting that is on video, there was one comment that was mentioned by I think it was not one of the council members but someone else who was advising the council member for a reason for doing this at this time and that was that it doesn't cost any money and the City then could control the property. So the statement that this property control remains with the County until it's annexed is, to me, completely irrelevant and, in fact, false.

What I see as the immediate motivations for this bringing this parcel into the urban growth pattern is, first of all, to negate the agreement that was made with Clark County to establish this cluster lot and retain the rest of the 28 acres for the wonderful urban or the wonderful natural habitat that exists there that was done about a year ago. That would be null and void if this is brought into the urban growth area. Instead what would replace that agreement is that, under my understanding, logging could proceed on all of the property and we've been told by several people that that could happen

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immediately.

Also the land zoning goes from one home per five acres up to 5.8 homes per acres which, by my calculations, is 232 homes or 29 times the present zoning density. My son said the other night that's 2900 percent and I looked at him and he said, well, it is. Figure it out. But an easier way to think of it is we're going to 29 times what has been there.

It's completely inconsistent with the rest of the area that's there and that's why you're getting this reaction from homeowners old and new. You've heard from someone who's been there, I think, for decades, your first testimony and from those of us that just moved in.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you very much.

BRUNBERG: Thanks for listening.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Rick Dunning. Morning, sir.

DUNNING: Morning. For the record, Rick Dunning, D-u-n-n-i-n-g. And I'm here to ask for your support of Alternate 4 to maintain a crucial part of this county.

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I am honored to speak for the small landowners of our county. Had the opportunity to do that for a number of years around this state. And why do we need to protect these folks? Well, the reason is because they are your unsung heroes when it comes to air quality, water quality, wildlife habitat. I could give you all the details of how 5.6 of our automobiles, the carbon dioxide is used up for every acre of timberland we have out there. I could tell you that out of the 400,000 acres in this county, half of it is forested and half of that is owned by these small forest landowners and the importance of them and the location they are.

So why do we need Alternate 4 for these people? Their business plans that they must have if we're going to maintain them is not like anyone else's business plan in this county. It's multi-generational in the fact that their product is 70, 80, 90 years old before it gets sold. These folks need some support of integrating their families on to their large lots. We need small acreages on the corner of these parcels to keep families engaged.

Love of the land is as important as their management practices and their ability to harvest through time. If we continue to marginalize that, we will lose them. And so I just speak strongly to consider finding a way to keep these folks out there, because without them, our county is going to change greatly.

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Now, Clark County has taken a different way of dealing with this through time. I was here when Busse Nutley, Commissioner Nutley and Magnano brought this GMA down on us and King County, for instance, through the work of Forterra are doing a tremendous job of transfer of development rights and purchase of development rights. Our planners and our county are not looking at that. We should be doing so. And in due respect to the planners, I mean, these guys are GMA experts. They're urban planners. They've come out of school with a great amount of knowledge, but they really don't have a grasp of the issues of rural areas.

So with all due respect for them, just a little bit of education would go a long ways in getting them to understand the needs out there. We can provide that. We'd like to help you with that, but please allow us to have some flexibility in our land division rights on these rural parcels. Thank you.

BOLDT: Very good. Thank you.

Jamie Howsley. Jamie Howsley.

HOWSLEY: Already to me?

BOLDT: Morning.

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HOWSLEY: Morning. Chair Boldt, Councilors. For the record, Jamie Howsley with the law firm of Jordan Ramis.

I thank you for the opportunity to represent five clients with site-specific requests here today. With me also who will later testify is Bruce Prenguber from GlobalWise. He will speak to two of these specific site-specific requests. Go ahead and move forward, Jose.

Here's a key which has been provided to you that indicates where the properties are located. The first request is in regards to the massive property off of Columbia Tie Road north of Yacolt. If you can go ahead and forward it, Jose. Here's the property. As you can see, it's a highly parcelized area, sort of surrounded by larger forest land that's owned by Department of Natural Resources. The request here would be if the County does move forward to create a Forest 20 zone that that would be applied to this area and specifically that property.

Go ahead and move forward. One more, Jose. The next request is one that you already heard Mayor Onslow and Councilwoman Day speak about that the City of Ridgefield is bringing forward and this is the Milt Brown request. Bruce will come forward and give a specific update as to what GlobalWise has done to analyze the resource aspects of this. We've also provided a legal memorandum in the record to give

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our legal view as to this as to whether or not it is resource land or not. I would just ask that the Commissioners look at that and support the request from the City of Ridgefield.

Go ahead and move forward a couple, Jose. The next request, this is out in the area of Duluth at 219th and 10th. This is more of a long-term request for the Councilors that should we look at bringing in additional employment lands in the future that this area give due consideration. It has urban and industrial reserve overlay over it.

Go ahead and move forward a couple. The next two requests are off of 152nd just north of 99th. This parcel is called the Riverview or Dempsey property. It was brought into the boundary in 2004 with a zoning and comprehensive plan designation of business park. Since that time, the Battle Ground School District has been interested in purchasing a large portion of this property for a K through 8. That is -- so with that request, we would like to see this comp plan designation changed over to urban low in order to facilitate that as a permitted use rather than seeing that move forward as a conditional use.

And then right across the street - I'm trying to be efficient with my time here. Move forward a couple, Jose. - is the Gustafson property. So this is a little bit confusing, Because the cities were asked as to whether or not they would entertain additional properties

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coming into their urban growth area. This property is in the City of Vancouver UGA, but it doesn't have a specific advocate because it is in unincorporated urban Clark County. We, therefore, submitted a request similar to when the other time frames for the other cities were submitted on March 3rd. It included an analysis provided by GlobalWise which we submitted later supporting the inclusion of this property.

Surrounded by it is you have the Urban Oaks subdivision directly to the south as well as Dunning Meadows and across the street is the Fieldstone Estate project. Clark Regional Wastewater District also submitted a letter to the Board, I believe, last week indicating that it has sewer readily available and, in fact, the district made a huge investment in the area with the sewer pump station located right in front as well as transmission line.

And, finally, to answer one of the questions about doing a Supplemental EIS on this property, this area going north as well was included in the 2004 comprehensive plan under Alternatives 1 and Alternative 4, so it's already been studied. I think it could be supplemented very easily with the additional information that we've provided in the record for consideration and at this juncture. So with that, I'll entertain any questions that you may have on this as well as the process.

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BOLDT: Okay.

HOWSLEY: Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you very much.

John Ley.

LEY: John Ley of Camas.

Councilors, we hear a great deal these days about affordable housing. One portion of the Growth Management Act is about providing enough land for cities to expand their boundaries and add land for growth without increasing the supply of land for homes, businesses and infrastructure, a city becomes unaffordable for its citizens. Since 1994, our county population has almost doubled from 280,000 to over 450,000. Cities within the county are requesting additional land be added to their city limits so they can grow. They've also adjusted their zoning in many cases often lowering minimum lot sizes so more homes can be built in a neighborhood. Smaller lots are more affordable than larger lots.

Today I'd like you to consider this idea of affordable farming. Imagine a young couple in their early 20s, they've been married for two to three years and want to start a family, but they also desire to raise that family on a small family farm. Their meager savings

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won't go very far, but the rural lifestyle will provide the opportunity to teach their children about raising animals, like chickens, goats and lambs. Farm chores will teach responsibility and provide physical fitness. The eggs, milk and meat will provide fresh wholesome food. But there's a problem, the minimum lot size for a significant number of R and AG zoned lots is 20 acres. Only the rich can afford to buy these lots. A young small family can't afford the price let alone the taxes on the larger lot sizes.

The 1994 GMA zoning map increased minimum lot sizes on rural lands. Far too many parcels with one- or five-acre zoning were increased to 10 or 20 acres in both R and AG zones. More importantly, even as local cities reduced their minimum lot sizes for development and new housing, the exact opposite was happening in our rural areas. With the stroke of a pen, affordable farming was made much, much harder. A friend of mine lives on a small two and a half acre family farm in our county. How sad is it that a young couple today will be hard-pressed to find a similar small parcel of AG or R zoned land where they can start their own family farm and raise their children.

Please take the personalities and egos out of this. Say yes to affordable farming. Say yes to affordable rural lifestyles for current and future Clark County families. Let's make our rural lifestyle more affordable by reducing minimum lot sizes. Please restore their property rights rural landowners have taken from them

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21 years ago. Say yes to Alternative 4 and say yes to affordable farming. Thank you.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you.

Steve Horenstein.

HORENSTEIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

BOLDT: Morning.

HORENSTEIN: Good morning. Mr. Chair, members of the Council, for the record Steve Horenstein, local land use attorney.

I want to speak on two topics today. First is Alternative 4. I support the desires of the rural landowners. I'm saddened by the path that their leadership has taken them down because it's a huge distraction. Alternative 4, as it is before you and the various iterations that have been before the Board, is not sustainable under the Growth Management Act. It simply isn't. It will be appealed to the Growth Management Hearings Board. It will be sent right back to you.

And the reason for that, the reasons for those are many and in some cases complex, but fundamentally there are two. One is that the Growth Management Act requires that we urbanize the urban areas and

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that includes expansion of urban growth boundaries to accommodate urban development and that we keep the rural areas rural. Did rural landowners in some cases lose under the Growth Management Act? Yes, it definitely created winners and losers.

The better option rather than adopt Alternative 4 is to finish the plan and deal with the rural area and then come right back and deal with some of the options that are available, are legal and are defensible to address the concerns of the -- of the rural landowners. It just saddens me that we've gotten to where we've gotten on this.

The second thing I'd like to very briefly -- oh, the other thing about Alternative 4 that fundamentally is indefensible is our inability to fund a capital facilities plan particularly for transportation that will support the level of urbanization in the rural area. As those of you that have been through the travails of the Growth Management Act appeals before know you have to have a capital facilities plan to match your land use plan, and if you don't have -- if you can't afford a capital facilities plan to do that, then you have to cut back on the land use plan. The County does not have the transportation dollars to support a capital facilities plan for the existing Alternative 4. That's an indisputable legal principle that we would have trouble with here.

The other thing that I want to quickly reference is to support City

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of La Center's request for a very modest expansion to its urban growth boundary along the La Center Road. I represent 3B NW an LLC that owns about 15 or thereabouts, give or take, of those 56 acres. We had some discussion about that - I think I did with Commissioner Madore at the last hearing on this issue - agreed that the expansion of the boundary should be limited to the western boundary of that boundary and not Paradise Park Road. You may recall that, Commissioner. And that's my testimony. Happy to answer any questions.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you very much.

HORENSTEIN: Thank you.

BOLDT: Good job.

Mark Collier. We have three more before lunch. Morning.

COLLIER: Morning.

BOLDT: Or good afternoon, I guess.

COLLIER: Yeah. My name is Mark Collier and I'm a local septic designer. Last name is C-o-l-l-i-e-r.

I was reviewing what was written for Assumption 3 which talks about

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lot sizes and septic systems and they basically said rural parcels that have less than one-acre environmental unconstrained lands significant for septic systems and well clearances should not be counted as likely to develop. And the consultant said basically that was an invalid conclusion.

When you have less than an acre, it's very, very difficult to get a septic approval, plus you can't create new lots for septic approvals using variances on it. So basically the numbers are so low in my jobs that I do in a year, maybe I'll do one, maybe two a year, so if you take all the other consultants involved, it's just a very low number.

The consultant's response was the ability to request waivers when property size is not adequate to host septic systems coupled with large on-site septic systems serving multiple residences makes these lots possible to develop. That statement is just taking apples and oranges from the rules and throwing it all together and it sounds good, but it's just really not a true statement.

A large on-site system is if you have 3500 gallons per day in a development. You don't see taking existing lots, putting it together and doing a large system off-site for several reasons: The Health Department policy is to have each septic system on the same lot that it serves. It's expensive to have these large on-site

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systems. They've got to be designed by an engineer and approved at the State level, not the local level. It's constantly -- it's very time consuming. Also you can't do large on-site systems on the poor soils because they're not allowed. We're required to have two foot of vertical separation.

So in a lot of these cases where you see single-family homes in the rural areas that you think are wet areas, we're doing advanced treatment systems where we can't do it for large on-site. Also the operation and maintenance of these systems that is very intense, they want a separate entity to do the operation/maintenance, usually meaning public agencies, and they don't want to take them on. I think they also talk about setbacks that can be reduced. The Health Department takes reducing setbacks very seriously and the numbers of those setbacks are very low.

At the end, they refer to examples of other counties which I kind of question why they didn't talk about Clark County and what we actually do here. So I think it's just their response was just very poor, and like I say, grabbing fragments of rules and regulations and try to put together something that sounds good which just isn't correct.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you.

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MADORE: Mike Collier, can you provide that in a written document for us, please.

COLLIER: I can write something up, yeah.

MADORE: Thank you.

BOLDT: Bruce Prenger. I probably said that wrong. Prenger. You can spell it for me. I always get it wrong, Bruce.

PRENGUBER: Absolutely. It's Bruce Prenguber, P-r-e-n-g-u-b-e-r.

I'm here today to discuss two properties in reference to Mr. Howsley's comments and Mr. Onslow's comments. The first property is located called the Gustafson property that you've heard referenced previously. It's on -- just abuts the Vancouver UGA, and I would like to -- my analysis covers the agricultural feasibility or lack thereof, and my report has been submitted to you, so I'll only highlight some main points.

My analysis supports de-designation from agricultural use of this land with the request that this property be brought into the Vancouver UGA. There are two ag improvements on this property: perimeter fencing and subsurface tile drainage, both are nonfunctional. The property was part of a dairy farm. It's been closed as a dairy farm

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for over 20 years and there's been no maintenance of those agriculture improvements. The land is rented for about \$700 an acre. The landowner cannot cover their costs of taxes and other ownership expenses with that amount of rent.

I have also analyzed economic feasibility of that property in terms of producing crops, the crops that have been grown on it and/or livestock production, and there's no feasible net return from the cost of production. So I've also looked at soils -- excuse me -- soils are very much a part of productivity. The soils in that area on that property are 6e by USDA's classification. That is well below prime farm soils.

Let me quickly turn to the other property that I'd like to discuss very briefly and that is the 18 properties abutting the Ridgefield UGA that has been referenced by Mayor Onslow and others. Again, I looked at that and you have a report in your possession, I won't go into great detail, but again, by my analysis, looking at all the GMA factors, those parcels do not meet the standard of long-term commercial viability for agricultural use.

I will really cut short my comments here by also saying that both of these properties, if you look at while they're in the ag zone, the parcelization that has gone on around them is to the point that the conversion of these lands to non-resource lands would not impact

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the other properties in their vicinity. So, again, the soils on this other property are also not in the prime category of USDA.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to speak to you this morning. If you have any questions, I'd be happy to answer them. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Troy Uskoski. Morning.

USKOSKI: Morning. Troy Uskoski, U-s-k-o-s-k-i. I'm a large lot owner and a tree farmer in Northern Clark County. Mark probably knew my grandfather, Everett Uskoski. He was from the Hockinson area and was a farmer and a tree farmer in La Center.

I'd like to follow up on Rick's speech and just say that I recently purchased a tree farm in Northern Clark County and it was mostly clear-cut and had some second growth timber on it, but I planted trees five years ago. I may or may not harvest those trees. My children may. At this time, I'm a 40-acre lot in a 80-acre zone. I have five-acre R-5 just across the fence from me, but I have no options for allowing my children to actually build on that lot. It's one buildable lot at this point. So I would just ask that Alternative 4 at this point is really the only rural landowner alternative available that you would at least consider that or some modified version of that to accommodate our needs. Thank you.

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BOLDT: Thank you very much. Good job.

David McDonald. David McDonald.

ORJIAKO: He left.

BOLDT: Okay. We are going to break for lunch for a half hour. We will be back at 1:10 and probably give you a warning, looking at the pages, we will try and get through public testimony today and then we will probably have deliberations next week, the way it looks to me, so give you fair warning. And with that, we're at ease until 1:10.

(Pause in proceedings.)

BOLDT: Thank you. The Board will reconvene and we'll start off with Val Alexander. I know she's here.

MIELKE: No, they traded.

MCCAULEY: She shook her head no.

BOLDT: What?

STEWART: Well, so she has somebody to speak for her.

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MCCAULEY: She needs somebody to speak for her. She switched with Sydney.

MIELKE: They traded with Sydney.

BOLDT: Oh. Oh, her name is here again. Okay. Just raise your hand when she's here.

Okay. Curt Massie. This may be it. Always is interesting in the afternoon.

Jim Kasla. Hello?

Okay. Robert DeFord. No one here? We can go fast.

Thomas West. Thomas West. Very good. You got the lucky number. Steve Cox is next. Afternoon.

WEST: Good afternoon. I hope you enjoyed your lunch as much as I enjoyed mine. It was quick. My name is Thomas West, W-e-s-t.

I live at the end of 20th Street north of Washougal and I'm here to speak in opposition to Parcel No. 130047-000, the inclusion of the L-lot into the additional urban growth boundary for the City of

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Washougal. I also represent and serve as the president of the Skyriver HOA, which is a rural community of 32 families that lives astride the Washougal River in that beautiful area.

And as their representative, I want to speak also to the fact that we've enjoyed the opportunity to create a community up there and I believe that the folks living up on what I would call the bench or the plateau there above Washougal are able to enjoy a really lovely lifestyle for ourselves and our families and we respect and acknowledge the economic ties that we share with the City of Washougal and the City of Camas because obviously we're closely tied to them.

Those of us that have children, they go to school there. We're part of those communities. But we're opposed to this proposal, and I think you've heard a lot of reasons why. It's an L-shaped development. It's a peninsula into an area that's already developed fully, but I'd like to respond to some of what the City of Washougal said. They said, first of all, we have adequate space and we're not advocating for this additional property, but since the developer asked for it, we're willing to accept it.

What I'd first like to point out that the developer asked for two things. They first asked to clear the land and develop it. They struck a deal with the County and the forester to salvage a key part of that land which was riparian and forest and protected the wildlife

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in that area. And then at the same time, they were in the midst of that deal, they were in the process of making another deal with the City of Washougal to have this property added by their request to the urban boundary.

Well, that seems to fly in the face of what they were agreeing to with the County, which was to leave 28 acres because we know that taking it out is going to shorten the period of time before it's taken into the City. So we feel that what this amounts to is there's not a need for this property. The City is saying we don't care, but they really do care. They're willing to do the worst type of planning, which is to take it by default and then develop it and destroy a community in the process.

We believe that a more honest and appropriate approach would be to engage the neighborhood in trying to identify how to best develop that area rather than back-dooring into the process, and I thank you for your time.

BOLDT: Thank you. Good job.

Steve Cox. Afternoon

COX: Good afternoon, Chair. My name is Steve Cox, C-o-x. I'm here on behalf of Liz Pike, executive as it was Legislative District 18 to read a letter that she had written to the Councilors last night

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for the record. May I begin?

BOLDT: Yes.

COX: Dear Councilors, I urge you to support the Preferred Alternative that includes Alternative 4 adopted November 24th, 2015, as you move forward with Clark County's comprehensive land use plan update because it is the right thing to do.

As representatives of the people, we are reminded by our Supreme Court the essence of democracy is that the right to make laws rests in people -- with the people and flows through the government, not the other way around. Freedom resides first in the people without need of a grant from the government.

As a State representative in Legislative District 18, I represent a larger number of rural landowners in Clark County more than any other district. For the past four years in office, I have heard repeatedly from constituents about the need for comprehensive land use reform in our rural areas. Since 1994 our citizens have been shortchanged and disrespected by past elected Boards of County Commissioners. It is my sincere hope they will not be shortchanged and disrespected by this current Board of Councilors.

Instead of deferring to staff who has no skin in the game, Councilors

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should respect the desires of a broad majority of those who actually own and pay taxes on the land. Councilors have an obligation to support the rich culture heritage of our farming and forestry families that span many generations.

I urge you to support a strong, thriving and a sustainable rural economy in the same manner you support economic development with our cities. Why would Clark County Councilors place a higher value on employment within our cities over jobs in our rural counties -- communities? There is no cognitive reason to deny economic development opportunities for all citizens regardless of which hamlet they reside.

Alternative 4 will allow for more affordable housing by increasing the supply of a variety of parcel sizes to meet the real estate demands of the citizens desires. Alternative 4 will increase tax revenue to the County while utilizing existing infrastructure. It is clear Alternative 4 is fully compliant with the Growth Management Act provisions for five-acre minimum lot size. Since this plan is consistent with the majority of the counties in Washington State by using predominant parcel sizes, the threat of limitation by land use attorneys and government bureaucrats is simply a red herring designed to intimidate members of the Council.

Furthermore, Alternative 4 uses accurate population growth

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assumptions and enables the County to comply with Washington State's Office of Financial Management Protection numbers.

Lastly, Alternative 4 represents a major compromise from a plan originally represented -- presented by Clark County's rural land -- most landowners two years ago. Most importantly, it is clear Alternative 4 represents what the majority of rural and resource landowners desire in responsible land use policy. It is our job as elected officials to represent the will of the voters we serve. We must never forget we answer to them.

At your hearing on February 16, 2016, you have two choices: you can further advance the negative stereotype of politicians who make promises and then ignore the will of the citizens they serve or you can take a refreshing approach to governance of the people by the people and for the people. I urge you to respect the values of an overwhelming majority of our constituents and reaffirm Alternative 4 as the Preferred Alternative in support and in efforts to update Clark County's land use plan. Respectfully, State Representative Liz Pike, Washington's 18th Legislative District.

I support her comment as well.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you.

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COX: Thank you.

BOLDT: George Hacker. George Hacker. Afternoon.

HACKER: My name is Hacker, H-a-c-k-e-r, and thank you for listening to me, Councilors. I am a property owner in rural Clark County. I live in Venersborg. I live on a 2.7-acre parcel.

I have no benefit for Alternative 4 because I can't subdivide and that's okay. The reason I'm here is because I'm representing my neighbors. I believe that I have neighbors that have larger lots and parcels that have been in the community much longer than I have. The 1994 moratorium on rural development has impacted them, and so I would encourage you to support Alternative 4 and uphold it. I think it's something that's an important part of a comprehensive plan and I think rural homeowners deserve something that comprehensive if it's done every 20 years.

I don't -- the only way I would be impacted by Alternative 4 is that I might have more neighbors. There might be a little more development, but I hear people talking about being paved over in high density. It's rural development. It's different. I live on two and a half acres and I raise my family there and I'm glad that I had that opportunity, but I never could have had that opportunity with 5, 10, 20 acres of prime land. So I would ask you, Councilors, please

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continue to move forward with Alternative 4. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Jessica Sarkinen. Jessica Sarkinen. Sarkinen.

James Misner.

MISNER: Good afternoon, Councilors.

BOLDT: Hi.

MADORE: Good afternoon to you.

MISNER: It's a unique time. The last time I was in this room, I was on that side of the bench. Good to be back here with you today. My name is Jim Misner. I reside at 18013 NE 159th Street in Brush Prairie otherwise know as the Hockinson.

I'm here in support of Alternative 4 specifically the Forest 40, two 10 and even more specifically regarding Parcel 205384. That is the parcel that belongs to my wife's family. It's 120-year-old, 160-acre homestead where they have raised their families and where my wife and I hope to raise ours.

There's a couple of points I'd like to make. I've had many roles in my life. The one that I have currently is that of a lender here

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in Clark County. And I've got a really unique problem right now is that I have a lot of buyers that are pre-qualified, ready to buy and they cannot buy at their level. First-time home buyers level is about 200,000 to 215,000, and we have a crisis in Clark County right now around affordable housing that is happening.

The other thing I wanted to touch on is from a builder's perspective. I've had opportunities to build. I've developed land both here in Clark County and in Cowlitz County. The last big project was turning a 50-acre island into a zip line park with tree houses in the middle of a lake. It wasn't easy, but we were able to do it.

So some of the misconceptions I'd like to talk about is that if we are turning some of these larger acre parcels and going smaller, there are some people who say, well, you know, what about the impacts? What's going to happen to these areas that we so love? Well, I'll tell you not much. You're going to have a house there is what you're going to have, but you're still going to have a lot of forest around them.

When you are building, the process of dividing your property should be rather simple; however, being able to prove that you can build on that property is not. You still have to meet minimum setbacks. You still have to be 200 feet from an open tributary. You still have to be able to find water that can pump from three to five gallons

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per minute to even get financing, without that you're not going to. You still have to have soils that can handle a septic system that will perk. The new septic systems work on drip operations. They are completely different than they were 35 years ago. These things are built to last. And having done a lot of work with water resource and inventory areas around Washington State, it is true that when you have water come through a septic system that's being pumped out of an aquifer, it's actually returning to your tributaries, more water in the tributary is the net result of that.

Furthermore, they talk about Option 4 that there may be 12,401 lots through this if this were to occur. The median household price in Clark County is \$271,000. Okay. If that were to occur and if you were to attach a one percent assessment on those which is slightly lower than what we're currently at, that would equate to about \$33,606,710 of additional revenue in Clark County annually. Over that 20-year period, if we chose to do nothing, Clark County would miss out on about \$672,134,200 of that 20-year period. That is your roads. That is the money that you would need for those impacts. And people say we'll have additional impacts. Yes, we will.

So, in conclusion, for somebody to stand up here and say that they advocate for one parcel turned into hundreds of developable properties on one parcel yet they do not support others who have 40-acre parcels that want to go to a 10, to me, that is self-centered

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and borderlines on hypocrisy. I think if you supported this, you will have a debate and you will be challenged by the Department of Ecology no matter which way you go. I implore you that if you are going to debate with them anyway, please do it on behalf of the will of your constituency in rural Clark County. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Good job.

Russell Chambers. Russell Chambers. Deane Allin is next.

CHAMBERS: Russell Chambers, C-h-a-m-b-e-r-s. I live at 4105 C Street in Washougal. I own a property adjoining the 40-acre proposed inclusion north of Washougal.

We've talked about riparian zone. We've talked about environment. I'm here to talk about an additional 4 to 500 trips a day through the 32nd Street/Evergreen across the railroad tracks, up 32nd Street and down a lane and a half unlined county road that's being proposed. This is a lump, a wart on a proposed -- on the Washougal urban growth boundary that really doesn't belong. Washougal can't afford to maintain it, can't afford to maintain the roads they have and they're not going to get any better by adding this group of houses, so...

BOLDT: Okay.

CHAMBERS: I agree with everything else that's been said and that's

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all I have to say.

BOLDT: Thank you. Good job.

Deane Allin.

ALLIN: Good afternoon, Councilors, staff and attendees. My name is Deane, D-e-a-n-e, Allin, A-l-l-i-n. Both names are spelled differently. I reside at 1401 SE 329th Avenue in Washougal.

My purpose in speaking here today is against Alternate 3.e which is the development that was previously spoken about up there in yellow and I've got a number of reasons for opposing this. It is our understanding that if this occurs, this parcel would be rezoned R1-7.5, which will allow up to six 7500-square foot lots per acre. Per Mitch Kneipp, the Washougal Community Director, if it comes into the City, it will be 7500-square foot lots. It also -- it is also our understanding that the Clark County Planning Commission recommended that the above land not be included in the Washougal growth area, but that the County Councilors ignored this recommendation.

There are numerous valid reasons for our opposition, including, but not limited to, the adverse impact on existing vegetation, wildlife and waterways and the lack of suitable infrastructure to handle increased traffic.

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Additionally, the County approved an eight-lot cluster development on 12 acres, 12 of the 41 acres in question. This occurred just in the last 18 months. These eight lots were in lieu of the eight five-acre parcels as zoned. I viewed this as a win/win decision. The developer was able to build eight upscale homes in a 12-acre cluster for which construction of the needed civil infrastructure is much lower and the neighborhood preserved we thought the remaining 28 acres of forested wildlife habitat. I respectfully request that Alternative 3.e be removed from the proposed urban growth boundary.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Pauline and Red Warren.

WARREN: That's two; right? Pauline and Red, two, three and three is six. Hi. I'm Pauline Warren and he's got to help me. I'm confused. I do live here in the county just out of the boundaries of the city and I love county. I come here as a nonprofessional. All this is tremendously confusing.

There was a chart up there and I thought, hmm, I went four rounds through here and I couldn't find it. It said Table 1-2, couldn't find it. But I found this other one and it's on Page 1 of 8 and it says Table 1: GIS Rural Vacant Buildable Lands Model (VBLM) Assumptions and it's a chart. So it says here (existing) and

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(proposed). Every possible -- (existing). Every possible rural parcel shall be counted as a parcel and will -- will develop regardless of conditions that would likely make such development unlikely. Now, that sounded peculiar to me.

And on the other side (proposed) it's quite a bit different. It says these rural assumptions should be used not to reflect what is possible, but to reasonably plan for what is likely. Parcels cannot reasonably be expected to develop should not be counted as parcels likely to develop.

Then I go back on the (existing) side and it says on 2, rural parcels located in areas far from basic infrastructure with continuous long term commercial forestry operations should be counted as parcels that will develop. I thought that's existing. That's existing, it says it here. Parcels located in areas far from infrastructure with long term commercial forestry - this is on the (proposed) side - operations likely to continue should not be counted as likely to develop.

Then I go down to Number 6, although county code prohibits most nonconforming parcels from developing, all, a-l-l, nonconforming parcels with 1 acre shall be counted as, not urban, it says here r-u-r-a-l, rural parcels that will, w-i-l-l, develop. Got it all?

BOLDT: Thank you.

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WARREN: Red Warren here. We support Alternative 4 as the most equitable solution to a very longstanding problem foisted on the rural communities in our midst. This Board is now at a crossroad whether to determine to listen to the people or to impose their own ideas or the ideas of the professionals upon our rural neighbors.

This land -- these landowners have suffered for over 20 years with dogmatic regulations imposed upon them from above. Is this what we now will continue or will you five representatives actually consider representing these oppressed ones? To have unreasonable restrictions imposed upon those who sacrificed and worked for their property is unjust.

As we reflect on the impact that Washington and Lincoln had on American history, we were profoundly reminded of the importance and power of their office. You too are powerful and exert power for or against the people of this county for good or for evil. Are these within the bounds of the city -- are those -- excuse me -- are those within the bounds of the city limits to impose their philosophy and will on those in the rural areas? Is this not dividing and pinning one against the other? Has this not been the case for many years? Why else would one faction seek to impose its will on another if not for the love of money, the root of all evil. Where is the freedom of these property owners to control their fruit of their own labor?

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Lincoln understood that the ultimate enemy of this great nation was not outsider borders but within that could ultimately be capable of bringing down this great nation or this county. The curse of one faction imposing its will on another, was that not what the whole Civil War was to correct? Lincoln said, America will never be destroyed from outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves.

We support Alternative 4 because it is the only alternative that recognizes the rights of our neighbors in the rural lands of Clark County. They have waited far too long for corrections to be made. Now is the time for reasonable decisions to recognize the rights of these families we have invested much time and money and effort in caring for this land. We all benefit. Let us recognize this fact and return to them the rights they had at one time but which were improperly taken away from them. Thank you for listening.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Harry Smith. Harry Smith. Harry Smith. Okay. Nicholas, is it Greene?

GREENE: Yes.

BOLDT: Good afternoon.

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GREENE: My name is Nicholas Greene. I'm representing my father Stanley Greene.

The Clark County Planning Commission recommended to the Clark County Councilors for the Councilors to, quote, allow for a process for flexibility and opportunity for landowners who continuously owned their property prior to the 1994 plan to possibly divide their property, end quote. Our family supports the recommendation of the Planning Commission. We respectfully request that this Planning Commission recommendation please be included in whichever alternative update becomes the Preferred Alternative for the GMA update.

You have heard other members of our family speak on this subject. I know that other families have been severely affected by the 1994 GMA. We have heard Mr. Jones from Yacolt and a gentleman who owns property in the Camas area speak on the same subject. Also, the Styres family who own property near us in the Yacolt area have been adversely affected by the 1994 GMA. We should have the right to build homes for ourselves on our own land, but with that right, some of us may choose to build while others may choose not to build.

We believe it would be an alienation of our property rights if Clark County attempts to prohibit us from building our own homes on the

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property which has been owned by our family for 60 years. We believe it would be unequal treatment for a non-compensated taking of the use of our property if Clark County attempts to prohibit us from building our homes on the property which we have owned in our family for 60 years. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Good job.

George Espinosa. Afternoon.

ESPINOSA: Good afternoon. George Espinosa, E-s-p-i-n-o-s-a.

Well, gentlemen, there's not much I can add to all the eloquent words you've heard this afternoon. I stand with Liz Pike. I think it's time that we return property rights to the people. I do have two requests. Number one, been going on for nine years now, please remove us from the urban growth boundary. We've been vacillating out there all this time. And please support Alternative 4 because that is the will of the people. And I think that you folks, the three of you committed the ultimate insult against the people when you failed to acknowledge and show up at the town meeting at Hockinson last Friday night. I felt insulted that you weren't there. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Nice job.

Is it Milan Kokta? I have that wrong. Afternoon.

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KOKTA: Hello. Good afternoon.

BOLDT: Uh-huh, right there, sir.

KOKTA: My name is Milan Kokta and I lived on the property which is about 15 or 1600 feet from the property mentioned in Alternative 3.e and I lived there for, like, 34 years.

I strongly oppose this putting 200 houses on the property into the middle of the rural area. There is no transportation. There is one lousy road which goes through there and which is not adequate for the traffic as it is now. And putting in 500 cars in there or 400 cars would actually make the problem much, much better.

The other thing is I look at the motives for this. The motives appear to be strictly perfect motive. There is no need, there is no major industry coming to Washougal, there is no need to put high-density housing development into the middle of the rural area. And I -- and it creates potential problems as have been stated here.

It creates a problem with ecology. It creates a problem with ecology of the Washougal River. It creates problem with the environment and habitat protection of the wildlife in there and it's absolutely unnecessary and I hope that this Commission will put higher priority

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on protecting the environment than perfect motive of single corporation. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Elena Kokta, did you want to testify?

Okay. Jeff Eustis.

KOKTA: I'm coming. I'm coming.

BOLDT: Oh. Oh, okay. Could you spell your last name.

KOKTA: K-o-k-t-a.

BOLDT: Very good. Thank you.

KOKTA: Kokta, I'm his wife, yeah.

So I'm here for a similar reason for this by now famous Washougal parcel and I cannot see a reason why anybody would want to put 200 houses in the middle of five-acre lots. It does not fit there. And all the problems associated with this would be have already been mentioned, the traffic, the wildlife. But there's another aspect that nobody seemed to mention and that is a fire.

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The 20th Road, 20th Street ends on a dead-end. If there was a fire, there's no way out for us and then for the people that would live up there because the road that is there is really small and it's just like, you know, we don't burn there and there's quite a few residence on the dead-end road and then there's dead-end on 15th. All those would be eventually going on Lehr Road where this development is going to be.

So please be reasonable and take this out of this boundary and just leave it the way it was. By the way, I was here in 2007 discussing the same thing and at that time it went well. So please do it again. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Is it Jeff, Jeff Eustis?

PUBLIC: He had to leave.

BOLDT: Okay. He was no.

Megan Light.

LIGHT: Hello, Councilors. Thank you for your time today. My name is Megan Light. I'm here on asking you to reject the Washougal's request to add the same 41 acres. I'm not going to go into all of my testimony. I'll just keep it short.

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We already know that the City does not need it. I would like to further emphasize this lack of need. If you look at the map, I live on 27th Street, it seems to me if they did need the property, they would ask the neighbors around if they also wanted to be included, but yet it's causing a peninsula. They didn't even ask the property owner in the corner there, right, that one, so it's obvious that they don't need it.

Related to this is a lack of transparency and notice. We bought our home one year ago on SE 27th, and at that time I did research. I have a real estate background. I did research to see what the surrounding zoning was and where the current urban growth boundary was and where it might be. We knew what the proposals were. We can see (inaudible) subdivision. I knew where the urban growth boundary was and we were willing to accept those to buy our property.

There was no indication at this time that the 41 acres was even being considered for the urban growth boundary. I did know about the cluster development and I thought that was actually kind of a great idea putting eight homes on one-acre lots, saving the remainder for open space and forest, less environmental impact, less development cost, a win/win situation and a legal property right for the owner and developer, couldn't argue it. That cluster development is happening to me now. The roads are currently being built. There's

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heavy equipment up there right now.

So until very recently, actually about two weeks ago, it appeared that what was agreed to was taking place and the rest would be set aside. But meanwhile, without any notice, there is an attempt being made to add this parcel to the urban growth boundary vastly increasing the potential development capacity over the current zoning. This is the same zoning that the developer must have known about when he purchased the lot.

So the proposal before you to include this parcel is absolutely inequitable. I believe that to support this request would be to support the financial interest of one property owner to the detriment of the surrounding property owners and neighborhood. And I'd just ask you again to please reject the proposal on this 41 acres. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Good.

LIGHT: And if I didn't spell my last name, I don't think I did, it's Light, L-i-g-h-t.

BOLDT: Very good. Thank you.

Carol Ahola. Afternoon.

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AHOLA: Good afternoon. Contrary to my last name, I'm Carol Ahola. It is aloha backwards but it's a good Finnish name.

My husband's grandfather homesteaded in Hockinson, Washington, shortly before the 1900s. He passed his 160 acres down to his son Alfred, and Alfred who is has departed, passed it down to his children. There were seven kids. My husband was the oldest. And after -- he actually was in the Department of Defense serving our country in Japan when they discovered brain cancer. He lost that battle, but gained heaven and left me with the 20 acres we had received from Milt's folks.

I just want to put a personality, a face. It's so easy to dismiss it. I'm a grandma that wants to share my inheritance. I want to share it with my children. And we're not talking about, for instance, the Washougal property of having homes that the lot is just a little smaller than some people's houses. We're talking I would like to see my 20 acres divided into five-acre parcels with one house on each one available for my children to enjoy what their dad and their grandpa and their great grandpa enjoyed. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Donna Anderson. Donna Anderson.

ANDREWS: Andrews.

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BOLDT: Andrews. Oh, okay. Afternoon.

ANDREWS: This one?

BOLDT: Yeah.

ANDREWS: Hi. We're graduates of Hockinson Elementary School, so that makes us neighbors. My name is Donna Andrews and I am a co-owner with my siblings of Tax Parcel 205384, which you see on the board above Hockinson, 49 and a quarter heavily wooded acres now in current use timberland with one existing historic farmhouse, and as my sister-in-law said, the remainder of grandpa Eli's 160-acre homestead.

As you research all sides of these many, many issues that you're considering, we just urge you to take your time and do not throw out all of the helpful changes of the Preferred Alternative which was passed on November 24. And this would include supporting, in our case, instead a 40-acre limit, at least a 10-acre maximum size. And, yes, we would prefer five. I have two sons and they would like some of grandpa's land.

Our mom and dad had formed and stewarded their -- farmed and stewarded their property since 1940 and then they transferred several lots to

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siblings in the 1970s and 1980s. Happy families grew there. By our widowed mother's will, we three daughters have now inherited proportional percentages of 49 acres and we cannot legally divide. None of our siblings on smaller lots can divide and two of us are deprived of the right to build any home on our wooded property.

We appreciate the hard detail work that everybody has been doing and we appreciate the investment of your time and the good intentions of the Planning Commission. A younger gentleman just read that Exhibit 4.x in the Preferred Alternative. They discussed possibly a promise for flexibility for historic families like ours, and I understand why this language is too general, and according to Note 4.x, it cannot be written into the -- because it can't be measured by the Environmental Impact Statement. That's logical. But we appreciate the good intentions of the Councilors and the Planning Commission in really listening to everybody.

People have spoken quite clearly about some of the unfair issues from the GMA issue in 1994. They made so many lots nonconforming. In our case, the lots were not congruent with the prevailing lots in the neighborhood. If my neighborhood, my 49 acres, is just my siblings, their lot sizes are two and a half, 5 acres, 6 acres, 10, 15, 20 and 21, so 49 is not congruent. And I just would say GMA seemed to have been rather than maintaining rural character of the neighborhoods, overly constricting that rural character.

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OLSON: I have a quick question, real quick.

ANDREWS: Sure.

OLSON: Are you forest?

ANDREWS: Yes. We are forest, yes.

MCELVENY: We're asking that GMA should preserve --

BOLDT: Excuse me. Your name.

MCELVENY: -- should preserve the habitat --

ANDREWS: Your name.

MCELVENY: Oh, Alina McElveny, M-c-E-l-v-e-n-y, and I'm one of the Ahola sisters, and we ask that GMA should preserve the habitat and the resources while respecting property rights.

Yes, wildlife habitat is important. Deer graze up the backdoors of homeowners and coyotes dine on our household pets. Several adjacent five to ten-acre lots of timbered land provide covered dams and travel corridors for our wildlife. We carefully cooperate with the

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requirements of the Department of Natural Resources, the State Department of Ecology, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and Yakama Nation Fisheries to ensure clean water for fish-bearing waters on the lower reaches of our Morgan Creek. We follow the rules and have no intention of recklessly clear-cutting. We only do select logging.

Scenic views valued as natural resources were emphasized by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Neighbors, travelers and passing tourists on local arterials should be able to enjoy the green hill vistas and this would enhance the tourists economy of this county, yet this does not require sheer wilderness. The six homes on grandpa's homestead are not even visible from any neighbor or any county road. The hillside presents a pristine green forest. If you're down in Hockinson, you look up there, all you see is forest. The topography would not lend itself to multiple building lots, no way, but behind our tall Douglas Firs even three or four more homes with gardens and fruit trees would not be visible to neighbors or travelers on roads west of us.

The time is now. Being retired and aging and aware of our own mortality, we want to set up our affairs so our adult children could begin helping us manage the timber and eventually build homes or retirement cottages for themselves on their own individual properties. We are asking the Board of Councilors to carefully

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maintain those provisions of the GMA alternatives that would be fair and just, especially for historic rural families like us. We thank you.

ANDREWS: Thank you very much.

AHOLA: And thank you very much.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Bill Wilder. Bill Wilder. Something H. Matson. Sue Marshall.

MIELKE: It wasn't John Matson, was it?

BOLDT: Hu-huh. Afternoon.

MARSHALL: Good afternoon. Chair, members of the Council, my name is Sue Marshall.

We have a 20-acre family farm in rural Ridgefield and we're going into our third generation of farming the land. The current zoning of the farm is AG-20 and we would like to retain that designation as a long-term protective overlay to assure that it continues in farming.

Alternative 4, well, 2, 4 and 4.b would all upzone to AG-10, so we

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don't want to see that. I urge that the planning -- you to adopt the Planning Commissions' recommendation that was passed twice after thoughtful deliberation as the best option that protects resource lands. The reality is with Alternative 4.b, we're simply running out of time to pursue that any further.

There remains active farming economy in Clark County. Further parcelization threatens long-term viability of agriculture on some of the best soils in the state. USDA estimated that between 2007/2012 there was a 41 percent increase in income in the ag, agriculture, nearly \$2 million a year. Large acres of dedicated to farming are important. And contrary to previous testimony, the per acre value skyrockets the smaller the parcel is. So if you want to make it affordable, you need to have larger parcels.

There is uncertainty when you're suburbanizing around agriculture. There's long-term investments. We're looking at putting in an orchard, that's like a 50-year investment and it will be an investment that lives beyond us. And I think primarily our property does not have water rights. We're dry land farmers, which is absolutely viable in this county. You can't get water rights. And divvying up the property into five-acre parcels, you're not going to have water to support agriculture. So with dry land farming there's fewer options as far as crops that you can grow and you need larger acres to make it economically viable.

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The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement had listed many problems with Alternative 2, 4 and I presume Alternative 4.b, so I'd just urge you rather than further delay, to move forward with the Planning Commissions' recommendations. And I would also encourage, as the Planning Commission did, if there is a process that you can develop to look for exceptions for those families that are struggling especially if they want to have family members come on and help them or accessory dwelling units could be a solution rather than wholesale divvying up agriculture and other resource lands. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Kyle Hammon. David Peel. Afternoon.

PEEL: Hi. Thanks a lot. My name is David Peel. I live on 15th Street in Washougal and I'm concerned with the annexation of the 41 acres for Washougal.

It's been described as -- just a couple of points, most of the things have already been said, but a couple of points. It's described as a peninsular area. I think it's more accurately described as an island, an island of very, very high density development around low density development. Which comes to my second point, which it doesn't make a lot of sense except for the second point which is to

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the single out-of-state developer who plans to make a lot of money with this. So when you're deciding on this, I would ask you to think about the people who live there as opposed to the single person who stands to make a whole lot of money with this.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you. Good comments.

John Matson. Afternoon.

MATSON: Good afternoon, Councilors. John Matson, M-a-t-s-o-n.

I would just like to say that it sound like the cities have got almost everything they want and they're trying to get more which we can't even get the little bit we want. And the reason they want the more, keep it the way it is so that then they can take it over and then get it and plug it up with houses and that's urban sprawl.

And a good example of that is I have 25 acres and I'm probably a half a mile from the growth boundary and they jogged the growth boundary out around the park and they developed the park which was against the rules that they wasn't supposed to -- it wasn't supposed to be developed outside the rural area -- urban area unless the roads and everything was in, but they developed it without that and they never did anything to the roads to improve the traffic out of there.

But, anyway, I have 25 acres just up from the park on Ward Road and

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I can't put a second house on my 25 acres under this growth management plan, which is unfair to the rural people of Clark County, because they say, well, we're going to plug the whole county up with roads and they're going to destroy it.

Well, with all the land out there and the maybe 6,000 lots that would go in there and probably over 20 years, it's pretty sparsely populated over in the rural area which is there's 320,000 acres out there which would make it 40 -- if there was 80 -- 8,000 lots, that would be 40 acres per lot.

But, anyway, just down the road two miles, there's been a sign up there and I haven't stopped, but my wife and I went to town last week and I stopped and looked at the sign, and there's 2.2 acres right on Ward Road. I'm on Ward Road, but I can't put a second house out there because I'm going to plug the roads. There's 2.2 acres, they just starting cutting, taking the trees out and moving some dirt and I stopped and they're putting 12 houses on 2.2 acres. Now this is urban sprawl. I mean, they're plugging - and that's what the cities tend to do - they plug up and increase their density where they're at until they have to move out and then that's urban sprawl because they put the subdivisions in there and it just plugs it up where a few houses spread out over Clark County wouldn't be urban sprawl. But I can't put the second house on there because it's going to plug the roads, but now they can put 12 houses, not improving the road,

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just down two miles, and this is urban sprawl.

And this is just unfair to the rural property owners, so we need to be fair so that I can put the second house. If I put ten houses on mine, that would be two and a half acres per house. And if they could, my children could build a nice house on there and have a barn and a garden and that and the tax revenue, they could live on a farm and the developers wouldn't be able to come out there and buy that up and plug it up with houses because it would be rural area from now on.

So they can put 12 houses down there, but I can't put the second house. So it's just common sense and all the information that's been submitted has been fair information mostly other than the ones that oppose Option Number 4, so let's do what's right.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Bruce Kincaid. Bruce Kincaid. Okay.

MIELKE: Here comes somebody.

BOLDT: Oh. Afternoon.

KINCAID: Good afternoon. The name is Bruce Kincaid. I bought 60 acres in Clark County almost 40 years ago.

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At that time the land was basically not zoned. The Health Department said you needed an acre to have a well and a septic on the same land. Subsequently, it became zoned for five-acre minimums. That's, you know, all well and good. In 1994 my property and two adjoining properties were sort of a notch into the State land. This is rural Washougal, Bear Prairie, backs up against State land. Myself and these two adjacent properties, we became an 80-acre minimum. So I went from no zoning to 80-acre minimum and I have 60 acres. One thing to think about is what does that do to my IRA?

The other thing is I've gotten to the point in life where I have four sons, I'd like to see some or all of them living around me. The idea of four or five houses on 60 acres doesn't seem excessive to me. I think the rural should be such that I could do that. And as I've listened to some of these proceedings today, my problem versus some of the other problems presented to you, you know, by people that are in Ridgefield and want to expand the urban boundaries and so forth are just -- they are so different that it's just hard for me to comprehend how you can really handle decisions like you're faced with one set of rules that would be fair to each of us, but I say good luck.

BOLDT: Thank you for coming.

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OLSON: And, again, you're forest? A quick question. You're forest also? You're forest 80? You're forest, zoned forest 80?

KINCAID: Yes, ma'am. Yes.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Melinda Zamora, did I get that right? Afternoon.

ZAMORA: Good afternoon. I'm Dr. Melinda Zamora, Z-a-m-o-r-a. I have property north of Battle Ground in the Heisson area.

I, like the gentleman before, only have two and a half acres, so nothing that happens here today will affect me financially; however, as a physician, I would love to see all my patients have the opportunity to live in the rural area on a few acres, and this just isn't available for them. The lots are not out there. I would like them to be able to experience the health benefits that were talked about before, being able to have a big garden, grow your own -- excuse me -- have a cow or a horse, be able to take care of that property and take care of their families. While it's nice to have a big park down the road from your apartments or your high-density housing, it's just not the same for health benefits for people.

It was talked about earlier also that small parcels are more expensive in the rural area, that we should have more large parcels because

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they're cheaper. This is true because they're very small, few small parcels out there. Supply and demand is driving the price up. If there were more parcels available, parcels would be cheaper.

As a parent, I want my children to be able to live out in the rural area, if they choose to, to be able to have this lifestyle, to be able to grow the things that they want to grow, to teach their children, to be able to teach them work ethics and moralities and the things that can't necessarily be taught if you live in a small apartment in town or on a small lot. I would encourage you to look at these things that people have talked about today and to support Alternative 4. And thank you very much.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Carolyn Crain. Carolyn Crain. Afternoon.

CRAIN: Good afternoon. You guys have been very patient today and everybody's been really nice. I'm really proud of everybody.

I want to talk to you about something, you know, you guys are on a really hot topic, I don't know if you saw the front page of the Columbian today, but they're talking about revisiting all of the annexation and it's kind of hysterical because it's my neighborhood. Okay.

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So when you look at what you're doing as you move forward, I'm still an advocate for somewhere between 3 and 4. I like a lot of what David did with 4. I really want you to think about one thing, out there there's a whole bunch of condominiums, single-floor apartments that are stacked on top of each other, goals of 1200 people per acre and there's probably somebody who wants to live there, not me, but I'm sure there is, and close your eyes and think of going up towards Lucia Falls or out towards Yacolt and think about what the countryside looks like out there and recognize there's somebody that wants to live there.

In this very room you've heard rural people argue they didn't want 200 houses on the acreage put out there by Washougal and you've heard rural people say I want the right to do something with my land and have more houses on my land. Everybody has their own idea of what they want to live with, and you know what? They're entitled to that. And I love you, Oliver, but I heard something you kept saying, you kept saying our county, we have enough land. Well, it is our county but is it our land? And that's something that we all in this room need to recognize.

Every individual person owns their own land and there's a balance in there between how we cooperate with each other as a society and how we financially pay for the improvements that have to come, the schools that have to be built and those kinds of things. And, yeah,

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they have to be done because if you look at the street in front of my house, no improvements were made and 185 houses were added across the street from me. There isn't enough parking. There isn't enough sidewalks to cover what those kids are having to do to go to school on a school bus. The improvements were not made. So we do have to consider things carefully.

But one thing we have to consider, it's not our land. It is our county. It's our society. It's our financial budget, but it's not our land. It's every single individual's piece of property and their rights are needing to be considered. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. I can't read the name, but it's 33009 SE 15th Street.

PEEL: What's that?

BOLDT: Do you want to testify?

PEEL: I just did.

BOLDT: Oh, okay.

PEEL: I will again.

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BOLDT: Oh, okay. No, that's okay.

Dick Rylander. Afternoon.

RYLANDER: Good afternoon. My name is Dick Rylander, the last name is spelled R-y-l-a-n-d-e-r. I am a resident of the area just south of Battle Ground, Washington.

Some of you have talked to me about a different topic associated with that. I am here not as a rural property owner with large amounts of land to sell, we have about four and a half acre we built on about ten years ago, can't be subdivided, don't want to subdivide it, but we moved to rural Clark County because we were looking for a rural lifestyle. I have four grown children and currently 11 grandchildren and I'm here on their behalf as well, because I hope that they have the opportunity to enjoy a rural lifestyle in the coming years in their future.

So I'm here to ask you to continue to support Alternative 4 and I'll give you three base reasons. One, landowners, I believe, have a right to have a path forward to the sale of their property if they deem that that's appropriate because they have taken the risk and they have paid the bills, and to restrict that right and that ability to me is unconscionable.

Two, the County and the people need a long-term path to more land

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for people who actually do want a rural lifestyle. I understand the cities want to stuff people into small parcels and stack them on top of each other because it makes it easier to deal with road issues and utility issues and sewage and everything else, but not all of us want to be stacked into sardine cans.

The third point is that not allowing landowners a choice to sell or not, I actually think holds them hostage to other people's view of what's right and what's wrong. And in reality, we all make our best decisions and I understand that you're faced with the responsibility of having to make choices that will have significant impacts on others.

But I guess I would close and ask you if by choosing to not follow something like Alternative 4 that allows choice from the rural landowners standpoint, are you, in essence, enforcing a form of discrimination just based on your particular points of view? Look to the larger group, look to the people, because the people are the ones, not only that have elected you, but they're the ones ultimately that have to live with the consequences. Thank you.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you.

Val Alexander. We are going to take a break at 2:30. Afternoon.

LINDGREN: Good afternoon, Councilors. I'm speaking -- I'm Calvin

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Lindgren -- excuse me -- Calvin Lindgren, L-i-n-d-g-r-e-n, and I'm speaking for my wife Val Alexander. And this is a little off the subject, but it's a cautionary that we've gone through that is water and so I'll read her report here.

I own 65 acres in northwest Clark County. We grow much of our own food but need a good water supply to accomplish that. When I bought the property in 1969 -- '65, I put in a well and a septic system and put my mobile home on the property. After several months, I bought another parcel to the south that had a well, and much later bought another parcel and the well along with it. All together we had five wells. But as the property around us was subdivided into five-acre parcels, the original well at the north end went dry. I tried everything I could to bring it back, but nothing succeeded. So I had a -- had to pipe water from the main well which I now use to the north and almost a half a mile.

The point I want to make to those who are deciding how many divisions to allow in rural area is that there is simply not enough water to support more homes in our county which would be far from the municipal water supply that is almost two miles from our property and is about \$2 and half million per mile. I can't afford that.

One of our state representatives has written you asking to support Alternative 4, and this is a classic example of the straw man argument

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designed to put political pressure on the current Councilors rather than stating any facts in support of her bold allegations. Such actions are a new low for her. She also claims that the rural residents support Alternative 4. Nothing could be further from the truth. I am a neighborhood association chair and know many landowners as well as farmers who do not support the rampant growth that would be allowed under Alternative 4 or 4.b. As a farmer, a good supply of water is critical to my business of producing organic food which we sell at the markets and locally on-site.

BOLDT: Thank you. Joe --

MADORE: Levesque.

BOLDT: -- Levesque.

MADORE: We all know Joe.

BOLDT: Afternoon.

LEVESQUE: Good afternoon, young man.

BOLDT: Good to have you.

LEVESQUE: One question, did you get that letter out?

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BOLDT: It's coming.

LEVESQUE: It's coming or do you have it?

BOLDT: It's close.

LEVESQUE: Did you get that letter I wrote? I wrote a letter for you to type or something to send to Washington State University, to have them look into the program that I've got. And if the program works, what do we have to do to make it work. And if it can't work, why can't it work. If you can do that, that would make me happy. I don't know if that will solve the problems, but if they don't do something about it, I'm going to be really frustrated.

Anyhow, I come here for a different reason here. I've been around a long time. I'm probably the oldest guy in this room. I've seen what free enterprise can do. Right now we're losing our country, and people don't even talk about that. I read in the paper this morning that 3500 people died homeless in Clark County. That's a shame. Not in this country. Affordable housing, that's what I used to do. You know why? Because there was always a market for affordable housing. There always is. In housing there's two markets when it comes to affordable, either you build a Volkswagen or you build a Cadillac.

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Now, the government gets involved and they start building gold-plated apartments and they start financing the profits and everything else in the loan so the guy doesn't have to worry about selling the property. He just holds onto it. And then a lot of these homes that they're building don't pay real estate taxes, I don't know if you knew that, and that low-income housing tax credit.

Anyway, when I see that flag out there, I'd like to see that flag standing on the platform on one of these things here. You pledge under God and then it says justice for all. You know what? Those 3500 people didn't have justice. There is no justice for all. This is still a free country and I'll die for my country, but I don't like what the hell is happening to it.

Now, you guys right now, I couldn't do your kind of work. I'm not cut for that. You got to sit down and listen to all of these complaints from both sides. One thing that I've noticed, you know, I study this stuff, I'm not smarter than you, I just know stuff you guys don't know, the reason there's so much confusion in this community is people don't know the truth. The reason they don't know the truth is because the truth isn't being told.

I went to Washougal, I tried to build affordable housing there. I tried to show the City of Washougal how to make \$5 million off of

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my program. I was completely ignored. The same program, the same project, I went to the Port of Camas/Washougal, they turned me down. They wouldn't even listen. They wouldn't even entertain it. Here's what I told them and this is what I'm -- I'm not accusing you guys of this now, but here's what I told them and I'm not afraid to say it, either these guys are dumb or they're corrupt and I'm not sure which they are right now. And that's a pretty strong statement.

And right now with the stuff that I've got, if Washington State University doesn't do something, I want to take this, everything that I've been through to the grand jury because I'll be damned if I'm going to waste ten years of my life trying to make things happen for my country and I couldn't do it. And that's what I've done. And I've generated over \$200 million in revenue in this country and I'm not ashamed of that.

BOLDT: Thank you.

LEVESQUE: Anyhow, I appreciate what you guys are doing. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you very much.

Steven is it Boilton?

BOYNTON: Close, but not quite.

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BOLDT: Close. Hey, at least I'm close.

BOYNTON: Yeah, my name is Steve Boynton, that's B-o-y-n-t-o-n, at 31215 NE 40th Avenue in La Center. Okay.

Well, we support basically Alternative 1 with the suggestions from the Planning Commission talking about grandfathering in some of the prior landowners, and I will continue with my letter here. As I've previously testified how Alternative 2 and 4 is a boom to land developers by rezoning and splitting up agriculture and timberlands into smaller parcels, large parcels are being purchased, logged, subdivided and sold for huge profits. Land values increase roughly \$100,000 every time a parcel is split up and a home site added.

There have been two outspoken proponents for Alternative 4: they are Clark County Citizens United and Councilor David Madore. I wondered why they are so intent on splitting up the ag and timberlands, so I completed some preliminary research and have discovered some red flags.

The first red flag is found on the Clark County Citizens United face page book, post on August 28th, 2014, proudly lists the Board of Directors. The board consists of several realtors, developers, landowners and civil engineers with an attorney. Clark County Assessor's website shows that many of these board members are heavily

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involved in real estate transactions during the past 25 years.

As a comparison, my wife and I owned 50 acres of ag and timberlands and plus some rental, and I've had eight transactions of documents in the past 25 years; however, the board members I checked on from Clark County Citizens United had 76 to 94 transactions during this same period of time. They appear to have a vested interest in cutting up the ag and timberlands for their own financial gain.

The second red flag is that of David Madore. He appears to be a land speculator himself or has a history of it. He was involved in selling 16 lots in the Valley View Subdivision located near Hockinson from 1999 to 2004 for around \$90,000 each. These lots were then developed and are now about a half a million dollars each. This is in public information and is readily available through the Clark County Assessor's website under Recorded Documents.

Alternative 4 will allow developers to make large profits at the expense of the community. It will convert our county into another Southern California, Hillsboro or Seattle. We are among the many landowners who want to preserve ag and timberlands for our family and future generations. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Carol Levanen.

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MADORE: Mr. Chair, I'd like to make one correction. I have no -- I don't have any idea what he's talking about when it comes to the 2000-something land. Back in 1990 to 1992, we did develop a 24-lot subdivision out in Hockinson area. That's the only property that I'm aware of.

BOLDT: Okay.

Carol Levanen.

LEVANEN: There's a packet here of 102 signatures of landowners who support Alternative 4 from our town hall meeting. I haven't started talking yet, but I've got five seconds already gone. I'm talking faster. Carol Levanen for Clark County Citizens United.

Rural and resource landowners have allowed free use of their land by environmentalists and cities for over 20 years and they want it back. The economic loss in the 1994 downzoning was extreme. A person owning 20 acres who could have generated eight 2.5-acre parcels prior to '94 lost \$800,000 at the stroke of a pen. Now his land with poor soil lays fallow while he pays \$5,000 a year in taxes and generates no income. For 20 years he has lost revenue, plus the initial loss to equal almost a million dollars and still counting.

The majority of the resource zoned parcels in Clark County make less than \$10,000 a year. Reasonable economics does count when zoning

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resource lands under GMA. Rural and resource landowners have lost billions as a result of the 1994 downzoning and nothing in the plan has changed to compensate them.

Washington State Supreme Court in Lewis County versus Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board, August 10th, 2006, states, if the State wants to conserve all land that is capable of being farmed without regard to its commercial viability, it may buy the land.

In Superior Court, April 4, 1997, Judge Poyfair said, previous Growth Management Board decisions appeared to prevent the county from allowing any growth in rural areas. The Board is not above the law which gave it its existence. The Board must comply with expressed statutory mandates.

The Board had an end in sight restricting growth in rural areas. The Board erroneously interpreted and applied the GMA when it failed to meet the statutorily mandated definitional criteria for resource lands. Additionally, the failure to solicit meaningful public input violated the public participation provisions of the GMA.

Comprehensive plan EIS issued by the County violates the State Environmental Policy Act regarding changes to the pattern of rural development was clearly erroneous. A variety of residential

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densities and housing types which the Clark County community framework plan met by identifying preexisting small development patterns in rural areas. There is no requirement in the GMA that the OFM projections be used in any manner other than as a measure to ensure urban growth areas.

This Board decision, however, compelled the County to downzone substantial portions of the rural areas. The only requirement for rural areas in the GMA is that growth in rural areas not be urban in character. While the GMA contains no restrictions on rural growth, it does require a variety of residential densities.

The Board had an end in sight and disregarded the GMA's mandate in applying an unauthorized formula to the review of the Clark County comprehensive plans land use densities. The Board's interpretation was erroneous. The result is a plan that gives little regard for the realities of existing rural development and direct contradiction of the terms of the GMA.

The Preferred Alternative with Alt 4 adopted on November 24, 2015, is the only alternative that comes even close to complying with court mandates and the GMA. It is critical the Councilors understand the repercussions if Alternative 4 is removed. CCCU wants to support the County in land use decisions, but we cannot support the economic ruin of rural and resource landowners for the sake of Sunday drivers

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and irrational cities. If they want the land, they must buy it.
Thank you.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you. We will take a 15-minute break.

(Pause in proceedings.)

BOLDT: Thank you everyone. We are going to reconvene. Just for your reference, we will not be deliberating any today. We're going to try and get all the public testimony in. We need to be out of here by 4:30 at the latest, so put your -- please put your testimony to two or three minutes, if you can, or we just won't be able to have everybody today.

So with that, Susan Rasmussen.

RASMUSSEN: Good afternoon, Councilors. Susan Rasmussen,
R-a-s-m-u-s-s-e-n, for CCCU.

Before you is a copy of our Superior Court orders, the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and order April 4th, 1997, written by the Honorable Edwin J. Poyfair.

Now, I'd like to talk for a moment about statutory mandates. CCCU welcomes open conversations about statutory GMA mandates. In

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particular, let's start with those outstanding mandates from the Superior Court orders that have been swept under the rug by the planners.

There is a distinction to be made between the County's plan being GMA compliant and the County's compliance to CCCU Superior Court orders mandating County action to correct the violations of the GMA. Those arguing to maintain status quo had their day in court with CCCU. They lost in Superior Court, case closed. The Poyfair remand remains unsatisfied. You are sorely mistaken if you think we are going to stand by and let this go.

I particularly would like to address Page 29, actually it starts on Page 28 of the remand. The Board's interpretation was erroneous and the County's decision to follow the Board's lead was unfortunate. The result is a plan that gives little regard for the realities of existing rural development in direct contradiction in terms of the GMA. That is why you have 17 percent of the AG-20 lots comply to their zone. That's why you have nine out of ten lots in the forest district out of compliance to their zone.

Furthermore, on Page 27, actually it starts on Page 26, furthermore, there is no substantial evidence in the record to support the designation of agri-forest lands as resource lands under GMA. The NRCS soils manual to this day was never used in designating Clark

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County's resource lands. Again, on Page 28, you will see right at the top the EIS absent additional environmental analysis regarding the agri-forest designations and changes to the pattern of rural development was clearly erroneous.

An important question needs to be answered. What happens when planners ignore the Superior Court orders and fail to correct the violations of the GMA? And more important still, why are the orders being ignored, and who is going to hold the feet to the fire to make sure compliance is upheld?

BOLDT: Thank you.

Pat Anderson. Good afternoon.

ANDERSON: I have 31 seconds on here already, 34 seconds. Pat Anderson.

And I wanted to reflect back on the Washington State Constitution, Article I, Declaration of Rights. Article I, Section I, Political Power. All political power is inherent in the people and the government derives their just powers from the consent of the government. And at -- and are established to protect and maintain individual rights. So please don't let an unelected bureaucrat take away your rights to represent the citizens. Thank you.

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BOLDT: Thank you. Very good.

Bill Zimmerman. I didn't see Bill here. He left early.

Okay. Is it Derik Dykes. Did I get that right?

DYKES: No. Dennis.

BOLDT: Dennis. Sorry.

DYKES: Good afternoon.

BOLDT: Afternoon.

DYKES: Hi. I'm Dennis Dykes. I live at 3800 NE 399th Street.
It's about four or five miles north of La Center.

I have 65 acres of Forest 40 land that we bought in 1990 which is just before the planning process began the last time. And I remember that process because I was really surprised when so many people that claimed to be wanting to live in a rural environment, as I had just finally achieved in my life, came and said, no, you have to allow us to subdivide and build as many houses out here as we could under the old plan which was one-acre lots in my area according -- across the whole county basically. And I, you know, that just seemed wrong to me because I had moved out there because I didn't want that.

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I understood the need for the Growth Management Act to re-establish or to establish a rational land use planning where people who wanted to live in a rural environment could stay there, people who lived in the city would, and to make government efficient. I don't like it when you guys aren't efficient and spend my money in taxes and you have to raise taxes to do that, you have to maintain roads, otherwise we have lousy roads and I don't like that. You look at that map over there and it says farm to market roads, okay, that historic map on the wall, farm to market. It's not rural residential to jobs in Portland roads, you know. That's an important thing to keep in mind.

Okay. Back to I have two main issues to bring forward to you. Forest 40, any honest forester will tell you you need more land than less in order to have forestry, okay, to actually accomplish something with it. You cut it down to tens, which is proposed for my land, you are taking that out of production essentially. People will divide it up, build houses on it. That's what the economy forces you into. It pushes you to do that kind of thing.

The 90/10 split that was in the original growth management plan was a policy developed through the community to encourage over time people to -- the kind of people who want to live in a rural resource based economy and lifestyle to live there. 10 percent was thought to support and promote that. It would develop over time. Nobody

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expected it to happen very quickly because of what had been going on. Okay. That's there. There's a lot more I could say about that.

But I also want to talk about water because I wear another hat. I'm a licensed hydro-geologist in the State of Washington. There is a rule, a Washington Administrative Code that says that you -- there is a reserve in that for a limited number of parcels or exempt wells that would go on parcels in the rural lands. If you go with Alternative 1, that will run out almost at the same time as the lots run out.

You add more lots through Alternative 4 or whatever you want to call it, there will not be water rights for those exempt wells and you will be in the role of putting those people as you have to do a WAVE test to prove there's water there now. You will have to have a water right that you will have to buy from somebody.

Whether the PUD can come out there and do that is a nonissue because they own the water rights. That's what they're not telling you. You will use up the rural residential water rights and then they will come in because they own the water rights and have it. I'm sorry. That will be a process.

I really encourage you to start now because it will come up in the eight years or whatever the next growth plan comes. I'd be happy

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to help you with it. I'd like to talk about TDRs because there was a process in the '90s for a transfer of development rights. Look for it. Joe King chaired the thing. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Harry Wiebold. Okay. Brian Clarke. Margaret Jacobs. All these are questions so I'm not sure. Julie Jacobs. No. Lane Dullum, Dallum. All right. Rick Dallum. Gary Weber. No. Fred Pickering. I didn't see him. Dianne Koern or Kurn. All right. Mark Martin. There you are. Good afternoon.

MARTIN: Hey, Mark Martin here. I'm from 52nd Way in rural Clark County.

And the first thing I want to say is that I support Alternatives 1 and 3, although I must say that I've been persuaded by some of the really, really difficult stories for families with huge parcels today. I think there should be exceptions for those people and I know that's quite difficult in what you guys are trying to do here, but it seems to be the appropriate thing to do, so... But, okay.

So the proponents of Councilor Madore's handcrafted Alternative 4, like to site property rights as a justification, what they failed to mention is that Alternative 4 seeks to benefit a small minority of large landholders at the expense of tens of thousands of rural

residents who in the past two decades have bought property in rural portions of Clark County precisely because of the rural quality of life in these parts. Zoning is an important consideration when purchasing land.

When a family is selecting a home to purchase, zoning is similar to privately enacted CC&Rs in that they help to give the buyer of property some certainty that they won't eventually find themselves surrounded by incompatible land uses that seriously detracts from their property values and enjoyment of their property rights. In other words, families who seek serenity and pastoral environments gravitate towards areas with larger minimum lot sizes. It does one no good to buy a larger parcel if subsequently he or she will be surrounded by high-density subdivisions and that's the part of Alternative 4 I don't like.

This is particularly true in well water dependent areas where a continued inhabitability of one's home is so dependent on ensuring that the groundwater is not fouled up on what the effluent of hundreds of nearby homes that lack sewer hookups or the lack of water. The proponents of Alternative 4 claim that opposition to Alternative 4 is Frankenstein's monster masquerading as land use planning is really being biased towards urban living.

As a rural landowner, I say such opposition is really common sense.

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It's a basic rule of physics and public health that densely packed in residential areas require the removal and treatment of sewage. Let's not make Clark County a third world county where rivers of effluent impact public health. I don't want Clark County to have its current nickname changed or downgraded to Cholera County. I'd much rather see this county continue its recent move towards rational and professional governance that we can shape our negative connotations.

I thank Councilor Stewart, Olson and Boldt for their efforts to reverse the harmful ploys of the prior majority. I sincerely hope that this will extend to the most important issue at hand, the GMA update.

In closing, I believe the growth of Clark County of the rural population over the past few decades was based in large part on the reliance of these new rural residents on the County's protective zoning of rural residential and agricultural areas. To overturn these this protected zoning on which we relied in purchasing our land solely to benefit a few large landholders and developers would constitute a taking of our property rights affecting thousands of families in Clark County. Thank you very much.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Is it, I might have this wrong, Linda Broadely in Amboy?

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BODALY: Bodaly.

BOLDT: Oh, okay. Bodaly. Afternoon.

BODALY: Good afternoon. How are you?

BOLDT: Fine. How are you doing?

BODALY: I'm doing well. Thank you.

BOLDT: I'm glad.

BODALY: Excuse my attire, I had to go home to feed animals.

BOLDT: That's okay.

BODALY: Anyway my parcel is 265517000, 22 acres --

BOLDT: Please spell your last name.

BODALY: B-o-d-a-l-y.

BOLDT: Thank you.

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BODALY: Anyway, parcel is 265517000, 22 acres are in ag, five acres are in forest. I run chickens, ducks, geese, goats, and in spring to fall, I have bees. All the next-door neighbors have cattle, goats, horses, et cetera, and we all request - and I speak for them because they're all at work - to keep our zoning as it is.

You might want to bring one thing up which has nothing to do with the zoning though, my address is La Center. I live six and a quarter miles from La Center. I live 12 miles from Battle Ground, yet I am forced to pay Battle Ground School taxes which means that the bus from Battle Ground drives 1300 miles a year to bring kids, which there really aren't that many out there, but I just thought that was an interesting thing. I don't know why.

And one more thing, if all of you have gone over to the Ridgefield area and seen what they've done over there on the way to Ridgefield, 3,000 to 5,000-square foot lots, it's a mess. And half of them, believe it or not, are financed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under zero percent down and some of the closing costs are financed as well. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you. Good job.

Lee Jensen.

MIELKE: He left a long time ago.

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BOLDT: I thought so.

Donald McIsaac.

MIELKE: Look at all of these people that are still here.

BOLDT: Afternoon.

RASMUSSEN: How are you doing?

BOLDT: Fine.

RASMUSSEN: Good.

BOLDT: How are you?

RASMUSSEN: I'm good. He's going to take up part of my time.

BOLDT: Is he?

RASMUSSEN: Is that all right?

BOLDT: I've never known you to leave to do that, but...

RASMUSSEN: There's probably some truth in that.

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MCISAAC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and good afternoon. For the record, Dr. Donald McIsaac. I'm here with Mr. Pete Rasmussen who will introduce himself here. I'm testifying on behalf of myself and my family and some friends in the mostly in the Hockinson area but elsewhere in the county and I'm not a member of any of the organized groups that showed so heavily the other night in Hockinson.

First a couple of things on the Thorpe report, then a recommendation on a pathway forward and then last I'd like to clarify a question of Councilor Olson's earlier on Alternative 2, the rural parts of Alternative 2.

So first let me say, it's a little bit disappointing that after the months of December and January have gone by that there are only four pieces of information on The Grid now for your decision today, three of which were available before the November 24th meeting and the fourth one being the Thorpe report. We would have expected a lot more progress. And I've handed you and you can see on the screen what it appears to us to be the status of Planning Assumptions now. And if you look at that little chart, you'll see eight assumptions, and then on the left, you'll see in the Draft SEIS an asterisk that shows below it. These were not evaluated for validity in the Thorpe report.

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You'll see the new updated data and approaches that were part of the motion that passed in November and you'll see some valid, some invalid, some partially valid, invalid, partially valid. You'll see under the Thorpe comment out of their report, for example, on Assumption Number 3 that some lots could develop. There's an assumption that the SEIS might not be accurate. There's a comment in their report about more data review needed before you could determine the validity. There's a comment that that might likely be invalid, but there's some qualifiers that it's not absolutely invalid leading to the question marks down the right side.

So what do you use? Do you use the new approach where it says valid? Do you use the new approach or the old approach where it says partially valid? What do you do to try to make a responsible decision right now? There's a lot of outstanding questions there.

I don't think you have the information right now to make the decisions based on this. The bottom row there is the urban/rural split. And the Draft SEIS shows 90/10. The new approach is 87 and a half to 12 and a half and the Thorpe comment says either of the values are legitimate valid policy choices. So which one do you use? If you're going to make a decision today conceivably on eliminating Alternative 4, which one would you use? That one alone enables Alternative 4 to be fully GMA compliant if you use the new approach.

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So let me just leap forward to a pathway forward. You heard a little bit about being stuck, about being at an impasse. We recommend that you cement your policy on your assumptions today. After you do that, order more analysis with white papers, legal opinions or whatever you need in writing and get those results before you decide. Order the completion of all the paperwork, the capital facilities report, the Title 40 business, all the paperwork and then make an informed decision in late May, early June. Don't make a decision now before you have all the information. Wait for the results make a good responsible decision then.

MIELKE: Times up.

MCISAAC: I would like, Mr. Chairman, just quickly on rural Alternative 2, the answer this morning was AG-20 goes to AG-10, FR-40 goes to FR-20 that is true in some areas, very few areas. How were those areas selected? Ask the staff. And it's a very minor amount of rural benefit in Alternative 2.

BOLDT: Okay.

RASMUSSEN: Does this work? Peter Rasmussen, R-a-s-m-u-s-s-e-n. And essentially I want to echo what Jim Malinowski said when he spoke and Rick Dunning as well.

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In the rural community, there is a real problem and when you have the large lots and you want to bring on a child into your business, it really, right now, it's almost impossible to do without jeopardizing the whole operation.

I also and this is -- this is maybe just a little bit -- well, in all due respect to the staff, if you cannot get the things done that need to be done, I know two women who can help you out and I'm married to one of them. So I don't want to be, you know, I don't want to be callous about it, but you're not getting the work done and Susan and Carol can get it done for you, if you need help. Thank you very much.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Dennis Ritola. Dennis Ritola. Gretchen Starke. Margaret Tweet.

MIELKE: Margaret.

BOLDT: Afternoon.

TWEET: Good afternoon, Councilors, and citizens.

For the new Councilors, please consider the citizen input from 2015. There's a strong record there. Alternative 4 is based on strong input, it returns options to landowners lost in 1994. It recognizes

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existing parcels and predominant parcel size, which is the formula used by most counties. It allows families to keep their homesteads and farms and pass them on to future generations.

We've heard from some today that developers want large lots, not the two and a half or five-acre parcels. What if the predominant parcel size in an area is two and a half or five acres? Do we just bow down to the large developers that can afford the large lots? Affordable housing in rural areas is facilitated by smaller lots. Other counties have more flexible zoning for variable lot sizes and they are compliant with the GMA.

Clark County since 1994 has imposed highly restrictive measures to keep growth down. We expect correct data, accurate minutes. It's not asking too much. And the recommendation that was just made is extremely reasonable, take the time to get the correct information. If you need another study, another opinion, take the time to get it. Don't make a decision ahead of the information and definitely don't make a decision based on incorrect or faulty information. That's not what you're here for.

We also see that, and just one example of that, the County having decades of data showing a roughly 85 to 50 urban/rural split and yet we have this 90/10 ratio that's being used. That makes no sense. It doesn't reflect the reality of our county and the data that we've

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collected for decades. Let's not ignore the information that we have available from the GIS Department, small businesses and farms are fostered by smaller lots. Defend this duly developed Alternative 4. Correct the wrongs. Return the property rights to the rural landowners.

And I also want to say in giving notice for these types of hearings, in Clackamas County they send out a postcard that tells when a hearing is happening that affects any kind of a zoning change and that's a small expense, very worthwhile to do. Oh, I'm going over. Sorry. So I want to suggest that that's a good way to notify homeowners that would be affected by a zoning change and then you -- all these property owners, how did they find out about it today? Probably Clark County Citizens United, but we can do a better job. Some counties do that kind of a mail notice and I think that's a good thing to maybe consider adding. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Warren, Warren Neth. Robert Watkins. Warren? Oh, sorry, Warren. Afternoon.

NETH: Afternoon. I tried to sneak in the hallway and get some work done. So good afternoon, Councilors.

First of all, I'd like to thank you for reconsidering the Preferred

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Alternative. I understand that the clock is ticking for staff to get a plan submitted by the State-mandated June deadline.

Considering that deadline time frame, I advocate that the Clark County Council adopt the Planning Commission's recommended Preferred Alternative adopted November 19th, 2015. I do however advocate that with much regret.

Alt 4 has been proposed as a rural alternative, but it was not guided by the decades of planning done by hundreds of citizens working to develop citizen led road maps to guide the comprehensive plan to give rural landowners flexibility and conserve ag land resources. Plans like the Agricultural Preservation committee's report of 2009, the Rural Lands Task Force recommendations, the Clark County Food System Councils promoting agricultural food production in Clark County and many more have collected dust while you have hastily created Alt 4.

David, you and I have had starts and stops in our dialogue around how in your words to maximize local healthy food. You went on a four-hour tour, met numerous 10 acre to 400-acre farmers that were creating jobs, conserving open space and bringing healthy local food to our table, but you have failed to provide any hint that you understood what you saw. You have given rural landowners false hope in Alt 4, not tools that will stand up in courts and provide adequate protection to ag resource land. Besides being a State mandated possibility of the GMA process, why should we protect ag resource

lands?

All throughout two USDA numbers that I hope show the opportunities that our changing food system provides, \$6 million a day is spent on food in Clark County. One percent of the U.S. food supply is sourced locally, 100 miles range. Those two observations I would like to offer two reflections. One, let's capture more of those \$6 million a day and bring those into local farmers pocketbooks, into local food producers, conserve open space and create jobs and a livable future.

Two, where does the rest of the 99 percent of the food come from? Well, a large portion comes from areas like the Central Valley where as was recently brought to light mega farm owners have made deals with Chevron to purchase tens of millions of gallons of wastewater from their oil fields to water their crops, while field workers complain about the petroleum smell of the water watering those crops that we eat. This is one example of what happens when you create mega farms that are managed by for investor profits rather than farmers that are stewarding the soil.

As the public recognizes the unhealthy food that our industrial food system has created, trends are moving to rebuild our local food system. That work needs not only happen at the federal level to stop subsidies to support mega farms, but it needs to happen at local

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leadership to do things like create agriculture production districts, fund purchase development rights, keep parcelization in rural centers, provide more flexible ADUs for rural landowners to share the land with their family and farm partners.

One example of where I see that trend to localize our food system locally was at last weekend's Clark County growing seasonal social that Southwest Washington hosted where we had 90 people packing the Barberton Grange where there was farmers, chefs and local food advocates.

So I'd just like to conclude saying that I'd recommend in the short time frame that you take on the Preferred Alternative created by the planning committee, advocated by the planning committee and start soon to create a rural alternative for our next round of comprehensive plan updates.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you.

Mary Schwarz-Baur. All right. Bridget McLeman. Afternoon.

MCLEMAN: Good afternoon. My name is Bridget McLeman,
M-c-L-e-m-a-n.

It's hard to start, I've been listening so long. But I wanted to go back and think about the GMA vision, the community framework that

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we developed in 1994, that was a 50-year vision and we are partway through the process and it's obviously under attack in multiple ways, but the people responsible for steering that vision through our community are the staff and that doesn't make it always a popular job, but they have been holding firm to what we the community created back then and I want to thank them for it because it's not easy because we do have competing demands.

And some of those competing demands came out of the fact that in the year before the plan was adopted, the applications for segregation of lots increased by 800 percent. And if we wonder why we've got so many legal noncomplying lots, that's a part of the reason. We created small five-acre lots. And then it gets appealed to Judge Poyfair who comes up with a decision, we've heard much about Clark County not being in compliance, but that's a ruling and a judgment that goes back to the Growth Management Board.

The Growth Management Board puts in requirements for compliance. Clark County met the conditions for compliance and is in compliance. So I think to continually say we're violating Poyfair's recommendations is just wrong. And, again, we have to thank staff for managing to get us out of that situation in a way that kept our plan intact.

I did listen with great interest several people talking about TDRs

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and ADUs and I think Mr. Madore had a proposal for ADUs at one point and I don't know what happened to it. But on the TDR question, that had been working through the process and there are documents there from the Planning Director recommending moving ahead with a TDR program. And I have to say, Mr. Madore put a stop to that by pulling the consultant's contract. And even on his Facebook page, I'm sorry, but you likened it to fascism, and fascism is not what TDR is all about. It could be a way to help people who want to age in place on their properties and ADUs can help with a child or a caretaker.

The big thing that I learned on Friday, thank you to the town hall, was the idea of predominant zoning. So we have a lot of legal noncomplying lots. They are 5 acres, 2.5 acres. And what was said then, and people can correct me if I'm wrong, was that the new requirements would be around, if the predominant zone, around a lot. Now, once you do that and you say 20 acres can go to 5, then the next time GMA comes around, you've got another layer of fives and it's creeping sprawl. And contrary to what Mr. Matson said, this is sprawl.

The cities have density. What we're creating is rural sprawl, and it's not good for agriculture and it's not good for resource lands and this argument has been nothing about helping farming in this county. Thank you.

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BOLDT: Thank you.

Frank White. And then Marge White. Okay. Philip Haggerty.
Afternoon.

HAGGERTY: Good afternoon, Councilors. I'd like to spend a minute speaking about Alternative 4 and what it can do for the people in rural Clark County. Excuse me. Last name H-a-g-g-e-r-t-y. Thank you.

The people in rural Clark County right now don't have options to do the things that they need to with their land. I think it's mistaken that a lot of people look at property rights as property rights. People have rights; the property doesn't have rights. And they need to have the right to do what they want with their property within limits, and I think Alternative 4 provides those limits.

And the opportunity for the farmer whose land is no longer able to be viable for them, to allow them to bring their family on to that land and to share that land and to make it more viable, for the person in La Center that has 65 acres that says he wants his children to be able to enjoy that land, well, unless he plans to build an addition, they're not going to enjoy that land. This alternative would give them the option of having their family on that land. We need to look at the rights of the people. Please consider Alternative 4.

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BOLDT: Thank you.

Jodie Phelps. Afternoon.

PHELPS: Hi. I've been here all day listening and there's a lot of opinions, and we're not big business. We're not city.

I live in rural Clark County on 120 acres. My parents got tired and we took over. We're getting tired. Now all of our kids want to come back. We have no way to provide that and the other option is to lose it all. I'm asking you to come up with a solution, if it isn't Option 4, find something that will fit the rural Clark County. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

OLSON: I'm sorry. Can I get, your 120 acres, is it -- what's its designation?

PHELPS: It's forestry, FR-40.

BOLDT: Okay. Thank you. Good job.

Lucy Krantz. Chuck Miller.

MIELKE: That guy's still here.

MILLER: Good afternoon.

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BOLDT: Good afternoon.

MILLER: Chuck Miller. Common spelling, M-i-l-l-e-r, representing Washington Citizens for Responsible Government.

The GMA has no limitation on rural growth; it just requires development be rural -- be rural in character. The Preferred Alternative is a composite of Alternative 1, 2, 3 and the rural plan 4. This is a fair and balanced way to do it and I highly recommend adoption of the policy of Alternative 4.

You Councilors, the three new Councilors, have a real choice to make. You can continue to hurt the rural family owners by voting against Alternative 4 or you can stand up for them. It's been 21 years. How many more years do you want to hurt them? We're asking you to stand with the rural property owners. Thank you.

BOLDT: Thank you.

Quan Tran.

MIELKE: He left.

BOLDT: I thought so.

Loretta Steele. That's all I have. Is there anyone else?

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MIELKE: There was a gentleman, thought he might have been called after lunch.

BOLDT: I don't know.

MIELKE: Nobody else?

BOLDT: Anyone else? Okay. Thank you. Now close public testimony and we don't have time to deliberate now.

Is there any questions, questions for staff?

MADORE: Yes. There is one piece of one action item that's not on this agenda and I would encourage you to bring it next week. It has to do with the layer that was turned off that was grayed out and staff went in and finished that up. They were the special lots zoned by public entities and split zones. If staff isn't advocating one way or another, then I would think it would be wise to bring that forward so that we have the option to continue and don't lose that momentum.

ORJIAKO: Certainly, Councilor Madore, we will do that.

This hearing was, and I believe the hearing, the legal for this hearing had that in it, that depending on the action of the Board,

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we will, if the Board decide to reconsider the alternative, that will give us one way to see where the Board wants to go, but that was included in the legal for today, yes.

MADORE: Okay. Good. Thank you.

The other is this document that I provided staff -- or I'm sorry -- provided my colleagues, I encourage you to please read it. I will assert that Thorpe did the wrong project, instead of comparing A to B, they compared B to other county popularities. So please read this through. I welcome feedback. Thank you very much.

BOLDT: Is there any other questions?

OLSON: Yeah, Mr. Chair, I do have one question.

BOLDT: Yes.

OLSON: We've got our legal folks here and our planning staff obviously, we have heard for a long period of time now about the Poyfair decision, about the remand, about whether we're in compliance, not in compliance. We've met those requirements from the Judge. Could you address that just for the folks that are still left here and for my sake, please.

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COOK: I'd be delighted.

So the Judge Poyfair wrote two orders, one is the April 4th order. There were seven Conclusions of Law in that order and the first one said the court has jurisdiction. Okay.

Second, the court reviews the Board's decision and questions of law, on questions of law looking at the whole record. Okay. That's fine.

Third, the Board is required to comply with the statutory mandates, and when they say Board, they're talking about the Growth Board and guidelines set forth in GMA. Okay.

Then we get to agri-forest lands. The agri-forest resource designations violate the GMA. And then we have the entire -- we have an entire paragraph that I've heard read today, but the finding, the conclusion is agri-forest resource designations violate GMA. So I am at a loss to know how it is that people say, well, Judge Poyfair made these rulings and the County hasn't complied with them. I don't think we still have agri-forest resource. I think that the agri-forest resource designation was eliminated on remand in accordance with this court order. Yep, the County complied with that.

Additionally, says Judge Poyfair, the failure to solicit meaningful

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public input for the agri-forest resource lands violated the public participation provisions of the GMA. So agri-forest is eliminated. The issue of public participation in designating agri-forest is also, I would argue, eliminated, but in addition, after this remand, the County created task forces and committees that met and dealt with what to do with the agri-forest. There were meetings. They were well publicized. There were public hearings. So, again, what more is the County supposed to do to comply with that? All right.

Next, agricultural resource lands. This is the one they don't read. There is substantial evidence in the record to support the County's designation of agricultural resource lands. Okay. No. 6, the comprehensive plan EIS issued by the County violates SEPA. Now, let's read about why. The agri-forest resource land designations were disclosed subsequent to the publication of the final plan EIS and were not disclosed or discussed in any way in the EIS alternatives, but on remand, the County eliminated agri-forest, so you don't need to put anything in the EIS about agri-forest. Then he says, the removal of rural activity centers was also not addressed in the EIS. The County did not require additional environmental review and did not solicit additional public comments.

So here are the two ways that the EIS violated SEPA: One, agri-forest designation was established after the Final EIS; Two, there wasn't public comment and environmental review when rural centers, which

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were sometimes called rural activity centers and sometimes called hamlets, were eliminated from the plan. Let us note that on remand the County established rural centers, so we don't have agri-forest. We do have rural centers.

What more are we supposed to do? What it says at the end of the Judge's paragraph on that was the Board's - again that's the Growth Board - the Board's decision to uphold the adequacy of the EIS absent additional environmental analysis regarding the agri-forest designations and changes to the pattern of rural development, and that is eliminating the hamlet or activity center designation, that was clearly erroneous. Okay. Those are fixed. So the EIS was also fixed.

And then Number 7 is rural land densities. The County's rural and resource development regulations are inconsistent with GMA. One of the planning goals requires a variety of residential densities and housing types, which the Clark County Community Framework Plan met by identifying pre-existing small development patterns in rural areas and creating rural activity centers with a variety of rural densities. The eradication of the centers and their replacement with the uniform lot density violates the planning goal requiring a variety of residential densities. So that was what was wrong, according to Judge Poyfair, with the residential densities. It eliminated the rural activity centers.

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And then it goes on with this stuff about it is evident that the rural land density regulations were driven in part by earlier GMHB decisions regarding urban. So that's what is read, but the idea was the County erred by eliminating rural centers. The County now has rural centers. Every single item that Judge Poyfair ruled on has been addressed and cured by this County. There is not one more thing. That's the opinion of the Prosecutor's Office and it is upheld by the Growth Board's findings on compliance.

OLSON: Thank you.

MIELKE: I have a question, Mr. Chairman.

ORJIAKO: I have nothing more to add. I think Chris covered it very well. The ag-forest issue, some of you will probably read, was 35,000 acres, that could have gone either way; however, the designation of ag-forest which the Judge ruled was not compliance with the GMA because the GMA does not call for a hybrid. The question will be, where did that 35,000 acres go? What happened to that 35,000 acres? It was rezoned to Rural 5, predominantly Rural 5, additional Rural 5.

There was a point where about 3500 acres of that 35,000 were left. The two groups or the group that were reviewing that couldn't come

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to a consensus of what it should be. Through remand, which Chris alluded to, that 3500 acres went to Rural 10 and Rural 20 as a way to buffer the resource land which is called for in the State law.

COOK: And which many other counties do.

ORJIAKO: And, finally, on the rural centers, we allowed for one-acre minimum, two and a half and fives. If you couple that with the one acre, two and a half in the rural centers, you have 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80, that complied with a variety of rural densities that the Judge was calling for, and the Growth Board, upon remand, and the County complied with. So I don't have anything more to add to that. That was finally how that Judge Poyfair ruling was handled through compliance hearings and through the County continuing compliance because the ruling was remanded back to the Growth Board.

BOLDT: Okay. Any of these questions for next week?

MIELKE: I have a question of staff right now, and having to do with the ag-forest. So we were out of compliance with ag-forest, but when we did away with ag-forest, did we just create an ag and a forest? Is that --

COOK: As Dr. Orjiako just said, virtually all of the 35,000 acres that were in agri-forest were zoned R-5.

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PUBLIC: No.

COOK: Oh, yes.

PUBLIC: No, they weren't.

MIELKE: Well, you said that the point I was making was and so we have an ag and we have a forest. At the time we had an ag-forest.

COOK: And an ag and a forest.

MIELKE: Oh, okay. So then when we did away with the ag-forest that became R-5, R-10s, where were they? Were they recognized what was legal lots before? I mean, before the GMA, we had several legal lots that were --

COOK: That had nothing to do with legal lots.

MIELKE: So they created more 5s and 10s.

ORJIAKO: Yes. 5s predominantly and the 10 and 20 was used to buffer the resource. There is -- it is true on this and there are reports that is available. That's my understanding of what was done. While I was here, I wasn't the Planning Director or the Planning Manager,

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but I was on the staff and that was my understanding of how the County came in compliance with the Judge Poyfair ruling.

MIELKE: Can we identify those? Because I just don't see them.

COOK: Councilor, how about for the next meeting we show or staff gets the 1994 map.

BOLDT: Can you do that?

MIELKE: That will work.

STEWART: And this a recap of just what you've said here and I've made some notes, but if we could see a recap of --

BOLDT: Maybe a chart.

STEWART: Yeah, that's fine, a chart, simple, that talks about how we resolved the agri-forest and what it became and, you know, how we remedied that or mitigated it.

COOK: Certainly.

MADORE: At the beginning, near the beginning of the meeting, Christine Cook, you mentioned that the column A assumptions are not

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the column -- or are not the original assumptions and you weren't able to put your finger on anything specific. I would like to be able to, if for some reason column A assumptions do not clearly relate the original assumptions, then please let us know specifically which one is not accurate. If there are other assumptions that we don't know about, please let us know.

BOLDT: Okay. Any other questions for next week?

STEWART: I'm going to be really interested in transfer of development rights just in the sense of how that works. Over the years, I've seen a lot of that sort of thing develop in different ways, wetland banking, all kinds of stuff where you buy in or exchange value or whatever, it doesn't always work that great. I'm going to be interested in all this conversation about accessory dwelling units. And a question that I have, and we may not have the answer to this, I appreciated Liz Pike commenting on what she thinks the County should be doing here.

What I'm interested in, though, is since GMA is State law, I'm interested in knowing if there's anything underway in the legislature now that legislatures are working on an upstream fix because we're constrained right now what we can do to a large degree by State law. So is Liz Pike or others looking at the GMA in order to remedy that in the upstream field by making a recommendation for certain aspects

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of the State law that's looked at because that would surely give us relief at the County level? So if we're aware of any action going on in the legislature, if we could just have that identified, it would be really helpful.

BOLDT: Okay. Anything else for next week?

MIELKE: I have a point of order.

BOLDT: Next week?

MIELKE: Do we have to do just a hearing continuation so we have to make a motion?

COOK: We need to continue. Yeah. Continue to a date and time certain which would be 10:00 a.m. next week, next Tuesday.

BOLDT: So, Oliver, I would have just a couple of questions. So the people that didn't get in either changing the urban -- being added to the urban growth boundary, perhaps the rural center, a few things like that, that didn't get in there, how do we make them whole or how do we address them? Also is there a next step if they don't get in? Can we go to reserve docket items, annual reserve, anything like that?

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And then after that, probably just we need to have some sort of chart, I'll say, of the next steps, policies for work session, capital facilities, just sort of regroup where we are, what they do, everything like that because it's going to be a very fast pace from now till June, so that would be mine.

So with that, I entertain a motion to convene, reconvene the meeting for deliberation next Tuesday, February whatever it is --

MCCAULEY: 23rd.

BOLDT: -- 23rd at 10:00 a.m.

OLSON: So moved.

BOLDT: Second?

STEWART: Second.

BOLDT: All in favor say aye.

STEWART: AYE

OLSON: AYE

BOLDT: AYE

MIELKE: AYE

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BOLDT: All opposed? Motion carried.


MADORE: I abstain.


BOLDT: Thank you. Thank you. Meeting adjourned.


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BOARD OF COUNTY COUNCILORS



Marc Boldt, Chair

Jeanne E. Stewart, Councilor

Julie Olson, Councilor

David Madore, Councilor

Tom Mielke, Councilor

ATTEST:



Rebecca Tilton, Clerk of the Board

Minutes Transcribed by:

Cindy Holley, Court Reporter/Rider & Associates, Inc.