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SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL  
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 05-085

AMENDING SNOHOMISH COUNTY CODE SECTION 30.21.025 RELATING TO  
INTENT OF ZONES AND AMENDING SNOHOMISH COUNTY CODE CHAPTER  
30.31B TO ESTABLISH ZONING CRITERIA FOR THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL (GC)  
ZONE

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.130(3) directs counties planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA) to take legislative action to review and, if needed, revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations to ensure that the plans are capable of accommodating forecasted population growth for the succeeding 20-year period; and

WHEREAS, Snohomish County adopted the Snohomish County Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan (GMACP) on June 28, 1995; and

WHEREAS, Snohomish County has amended its comprehensive plan several times since its adoption, most recently in December 2004 as part the "7-year compliance review" required by RCW 36.70A.130(1); and

WHEREAS, the county must also review its plan every ten years, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130(3) to ensure that it is capable of accommodating projected population growth for the succeeding 20-year period; and

WHEREAS, in the spring of 2003 the county provided general notice it was, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130, undertaking a review of its comprehensive plan to perform the seven-year compliance review along with the separate 10-year update process, through its widely disseminated *Focus on Tomorrow Newsletter* and through updates to the county website; and

WHEREAS, public open houses concerning the seven-year compliance review and the 10-year update were held in Everett on February 4, 2003, Lynnwood on February 6, 2003, Monroe on February 10, 2003, and Arlington on February 19, 2003; and

WHEREAS, on July 22, 2003, the county council and planning commission held a joint public meeting in Everett concerning the seven-year compliance review and 10-year update; and

WHEREAS, on November 8, 2003, all-day events referred to as "Planners in the Library" were held in Lynnwood, Marysville and Monroe for the purpose of discussing the seven-year compliance review and 10-year update with the public; and

WHEREAS, in April 2004, the county updated the public on the seven-year compliance review and 10-year update process through its widely disseminated *Focus on the Future Newsletter* and through updates to the county website; and

WHEREAS, the county held public hearings concerning the seven-year compliance review and 10-year update in Arlington on June 1 and 8, 2004, as well as in Everett on June 3, 2004; and

WHEREAS, on May 15, 2004, all-day events known as "Planners in the Library" were held in Lynnwood, Marysville and Monroe for the purpose of discussing the seven-year compliance review update and 10-year update with the public; and

WHEREAS, Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development Services (PDS) staff hosted public workshops on the seven-year compliance review and 10-year update in Lynnwood on June 14, 2004, Monroe on June 16, 2004, and Arlington on June 17, 2004; and

WHEREAS, on June 29, 2004, the county council and planning commission held a joint public hearing in Everett concerning the seven-year compliance review and 10-year update; and

WHEREAS, on July 27, 2004, PDS presented overviews of the seven-year compliance review and 10-year update to the planning commission and the county council planning committee; and

WHEREAS, on October 12, 2004, PDS unveiled its preferred alternative future land use map at an advertised public meeting before the planning commission; and

WHEREAS, on October 14 and 20, 2004, PDS held public open houses to facilitate public knowledge of and to receive public input concerning the preferred alternative future land use map; and

WHEREAS, on November 3, 4, 9 and 18, 2004, PDS held public workshops with city and county planning commissioners to discuss key policy issues related to the comprehensive plan, including infrastructure challenges for transportation, parks and drainage, economic development, resource land preservation, fully-contained communities and others; and

WHEREAS, on April 19, 21 and 28, 2005, PDS held public open houses on the department's recommended package of comprehensive plan amendments for the 10-year update, including amendments to the General Policy Plan (GPP), the Transportation Element, the Capital Facilities Plan, the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, the Future Land use Map, the county zoning map, and selected sections of the code; and

WHEREAS, on May 24 and 26, and June 1 and 2, 2005, the planning commission and the county council held joint public hearings to receive public testimony concerning the proposed amendments to the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, on June 7, 9, 14, 16 and 21, 2005, the planning commission deliberated on the PDS recommended package of comprehensive plan amendments at an advertised public hearing; and

WHEREAS, at the conclusion of the public hearing the planning commission voted to recommend adoption of the proposed package of comprehensive plan amendments, with certain modifications as enumerated in its recommendation letter of July 26, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the county council held public hearings on October 3, 4, 5, and 6, 2005 to consider the entire record, including the planning commission's recommendations on the full package of comprehensive plan amendments, and to hear public testimony on this Ordinance No. 05-085; and

WHEREAS, the county council deliberated on the planning commission recommendations, executive alternatives, and public testimony on October 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 31, 2005 and November 3 and 9, 2005 and December 14, 19 and 21, 2005; and

WHEREAS, policies in the GPP encourage intensification and revitalization of existing and planned commercial areas and the county is required to develop regulatory provisions to implement these policies consistent with the GMA; and

WHEREAS, the General Commercial zone is an implementing zone under the Urban Commercial plan designation in the GPP; and

WHEREAS, in order for the county, affected agencies, neighboring property owners and the general public to adequately review and comment on proposed new commercial development in the General Commercial zone, an official site plan for the General Commercial zone should be required for review and approval by the county; and

WHEREAS, General Commercial is the implementing zone for vacant or underutilized properties designated Reservation Commercial on the Future Land Use Map of the GPP. The Reservation Commercial designation requires that new development in the General Commercial zone is subject to approval of an official site plan according to the requirements of chapter 30.31B SCC.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:

**Section 1.** The county council adopts the foregoing recitals as findings as if set forth in full.

**Section 2.** The county council makes the following additional findings of fact:

- A. The GPP encourages new development to be carefully sited, well designed and sensitively integrated into existing communities.
- B. General Commercial (GC) is the implementing zone for the Reservation Commercial (RC) designation in the GPP. The GPP requires that new development on vacant or underutilized property designated RC and zoned GC have an approved site plan complying with the requirements of chapter 30.31B SCC.
- C. The proposal to amend chapters 30.21 and 30.31B SCC is necessary to ensure consistency with amendments to the GPP - 10-year update.
- D. Chapter 30.31B SCC, Freeway Service (FS) zone, contains general performance standards and a requirement for an official site plan that can be applied to the GC zone.
- E. The impacts of requiring an official site plan for development on properties zoned GC have been assessed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) issued on December 13, 2005, for the 10-year update of the county's GPP.

**Section 3.** The county council makes the following conclusions:

- A. The proposal to amend chapters 30.21 and 30.31B SCC, contains amendments that require certain performance standards in the GC zone, which are subject to approval of an official site plan.
- B. There has been early and continuous public participation in the review of the proposed amendments, as required by the GMA and consistent with chapter 30.73 and 30.74 SCC.
- C. The proposal has been broadly disseminated and opportunities have been provided for written comments and public hearing after effective notice.
- D. The amendments to the development regulations satisfy the procedural and substantive requirements of and are consistent with the GMA.
- E. The State Environmental Policy Act requirements with respect to this proposed action have been satisfied by the FEIS.

**Section 4.** Snohomish County Code Section 30.21.025, last amended by Ordinance 04-070 on July 28, 2004, is amended to read:

**30.21.025 Intent of zones.**

This section describes the intent of each use zone. Snohomish County's use zones are categorized and implemented consistent with the comprehensive plan. The comprehensive plan establishes guidelines to determine compatibility and location of use zones. The intent of each zone is established pursuant to SCC Table 30.21.020 and is set forth below in SCC 30.21.025(1) - (4).

(1) **Urban Zones.** The urban zones category consists of residential, commercial, and industrial zoning classifications in Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) located outside of cities in unincorporated Snohomish County. These areas are either already characterized by, or are planned for, urban growth consistent with the comprehensive plan.

(a) **Single Family Residential.** The intent and function of single family residential zones is to provide for predominantly single family residential development that achieves a minimum net density of four dwelling units per net acre. These zones may be used as holding zones for properties that are designated urban medium-density residential, urban high-density residential, urban commercial, urban industrial, public/institutional use (P/IU), or other land uses in the comprehensive plan. The official Snohomish County zoning maps prepared pursuant to SCC 30.21.030 shall use the suffix "P/IU" to indicate all areas in which these zones implement the P/IU designation (e.g., R-7,200-P/IU). Single family residential zones consist of the following:

- (i) Residential 7,200 sq. ft. (R-7,200);
- (ii) Residential 8,400 sq. ft. (R-8,400); and
- (iii) Residential 9,600 sq. ft. (R-9,600).

(b) **Multiple Family Residential.** Multiple family residential zones provide for predominantly apartment and townhouse development in designated medium- and high-density residential locations. Multiple family residential zones consist of the following:

- (i) **Townhouse (T).** The intent and function of the townhouse zone is to:

(A) provide for single family dwellings, both attached and detached, or different styles, sizes, and prices at urban densities greater than those for strictly single family detached development, but less than multifamily development;

(B) provide a flexible tool for development of physically suitable, skipped-over or under-used lands in urban areas without adversely affecting adjacent development; and

(C) provide design standards and review which recognize the special characteristics of townhouses, to ensure the development of well-planned communities, and to ensure the compatibility of such housing developments with adjacent, existing, and planned uses. Townhouses are intended to serve the housing needs of a variety of housing consumers and producers. Therefore, townhouses may be built for renter

occupancy of units on a site under single ownership, owner agreements pursuant to chapters 64.32 or 64.34 RCW, or owner or renter occupancy of separately conveyed units on individual lots created through formal subdivision pursuant to chapter 58.17 RCW;

(ii) Low-Density Multiple Residential (LDMR). The intent and function of the low-density multiple residential zone is to provide a variety of low-density, multifamily housing including townhouses, multifamily structures, and attached or detached homes on small lots; and

(iii) Multiple Residential (MR). The intent and function of the multiple residential zone is to provide for high-density development, including townhouses and multifamily structures generally near other high-intensity land uses.

(c) Commercial. The commercial zones provide for neighborhood, community and urban center commercial, and mixed use developments that offer a range of retail, office, personal service and wholesale uses. Commercial zones consist of the following:

(i) Neighborhood Business (NB). The intent and function of the neighborhood business zone is to provide for local facilities that serve the everyday needs of the surrounding neighborhood, rather than the larger surrounding community;

(ii) Planned Community Business (PCB). The intent and function of the planned community business zone is to provide for community business enterprises in areas desirable for business but having highly sensitive elements of vehicular circulation, or natural site and environmental conditions while minimizing impacts upon these elements through the establishment of performance criteria. Performance criteria for this zone are intended to control external as well as internal effects of commercial development. It is the goal of this zone to discourage "piecemeal" and strip development by encouraging development under unified control;

(iii) Community Business (CB). The intent and function of the community business zone is to provide for businesses and services designed to serve the needs of several neighborhoods;

(iv) General Commercial (GC). The intent and function of the general commercial zone is to provide for a wide variety of retail and non-retail commercial and business uses. General commercial sites are auto-oriented as opposed to pedestrian- or neighborhood(→) oriented. Certain performance standards, subject to review and approval of an official site plan, are contained in chapter 30.31B SCC;

(v) Freeway Service (FS). The intent and function of the freeway service zone is to provide for needed freeway commercial facilities in the vicinity of on/off ramp frontages and access roads of limited access highways with a minimum of traffic congestion in the vicinity of the ramp. Allowed uses are limited to commercial establishments dependent upon highway users. Certain performance standards, subject to hearing examiner review and approval of an official site plan, are contained in chapter 30.31B SCC to protect freeway design;

(vi) Business Park (BP). The intent and function of the business park zone is to provide for those business/industrial uses of a professional office, wholesale and

manufacturing nature which are capable of being constructed, maintained, and operated in a manner uniquely designed to be compatible with adjoining residential, retail commercial, or other less intensive land uses, existing or planned. Strict zoning controls must be applied in conjunction with private covenants and unified control of land; many business/industrial uses otherwise provided for in the zoning code will not be suited to the BP zone due to an inability to comply with its provisions and achieve compatibility with surrounding uses. The BP zone, under limited circumstances, may also provide for residential development where sites are large and where compatibility can be assured for on-site mixed uses and for uses on adjacent properties;

(vii) Light Industrial (LI). The intent and function of the light industrial zone is to promote, protect, and provide for light industrial uses while also maintaining compatibility with adjacent non-industrial areas;

(viii) Heavy Industrial (HI). The intent and function of the heavy industrial zone is to promote, protect, and provide for heavy industrial uses while also maintaining compatibility with adjacent non-industrial areas; and

(ix) Industrial Park (IP/PIP). The intent and function of the industrial park and planned industrial park zones is to provide for heavy and light industrial development under controls to protect the higher uses of land and to stabilize property values primarily in those areas in close proximity to residential or other less intensive development. The IP and remaining Planned Industrial Park (PIP) zones are designed to ensure compatibility between industrial uses in industrial centers and thereby maintain the attractiveness of such centers for both existing and potential users and the surrounding community. Vacant/undeveloped land which is currently zoned PIP shall be developed pursuant to industrial park zone regulations (chapter 30.31A SCC).

(d) Industrial Zones. The industrial zones provide for a range of industrial and manufacturing uses and limited commercial and other non-industrial uses necessary for the convenience of industrial activities. Industrial zones consist of the following:

- (i) Business Park (BP). See description under SCC 30.21.025(1)(c)(vi);
- (ii) Light Industrial (LI). See description under SCC 30.21.025(1)(c)(vii);
- (iii) Heavy Industrial (HI). See description under SCC 30.21.025(1)(c)(viii);

and

- (iv) Industrial Park (IP). See description under SCC 30.21.025(1)(c)(ix).

(2) Rural Zones. The rural zones category consists of zoning classifications applied to lands located outside UGAs that are not designated as agricultural or forest lands of long-term commercial significance. These lands have existing or planned rural services and facilities, and rural fire and police protection services. Rural zones may be used as holding zones for properties that are primarily a transition area within UGAs on steep slopes adjacent to non-UGA lands designated rural or agriculture by the comprehensive plan. Rural zones consist of the following:

(a) Rural Diversification (RD). The intent and function of the rural diversification zone is to provide for the orderly use and development of the most isolated, outlying rural areas of the county and at the same time allow sufficient flexibility so that traditional rural land uses and activities can continue. These areas characteristically

have only rudimentary public services and facilities, steep slopes and other natural conditions, which discourage intense development, and a resident population, which forms an extremely rural and undeveloped environment. The resident population of these areas is small and highly dispersed. The zone is intended to protect, maintain, and encourage traditional and appropriate rural land uses, particularly those which allow residents to earn a satisfactory living on their own land. The following guidelines apply:

- (i) a minimum of restrictions shall be placed on traditional and appropriate rural land uses;
- (ii) the rural character of these outlying areas will be protected by carefully regulating the size, location, design, and timing of large-scale, intensive land use development; and
- (iii) large residential lots shall be required with the intent of preserving a desirable rural lifestyle as well as preventing intensive urban- and suburban-density development, while also protecting the quality of ground and surface water supplies and other natural resources;

(b) Rural Resource Transition - 10 Acre (RRT-10). The intent and function of the rural resource transition - 10 acre zone is to implement the rural residential-10 (resource transition) designation and policies in the comprehensive plan, which identify and designate rural lands with forestry resource values as a transition between designated forest lands and rural lands;

(c) Rural-5 Acre (R-5). The intent and function of the rural-5 acre zone is to maintain rural character in areas that lack urban services;

(d) Rural Business (RB). The intent and function of the rural business zone is to permit the location of small-scale commercial retail businesses and personal services which serve a limited service area and rural population outside established UGAs. This zone is to be implemented as a "floating zone" and will be located where consistent with specific locational criteria. The rural business zone permits small-scale retail sales and services located along county roads on small parcels that serve the immediate rural residential population, and for a new rural business, are located two and one-half miles from an existing rural business, rural freeway service zone, or commercial designation in the rural area. Rural businesses, which serve the immediate rural population, may be located at crossroads of county roads, state routes, and major arterials.

(e) Clearview Rural Commercial (CRC). The intent and function of the CRC zone is to permit the location of commercial businesses and services that primarily serve the rural population within the defined boundary established by the CRC land use designation. Uses and development are limited to those compatible with existing rural uses that do not require urban utilities and services.

(f) Rural Freeway Service (RFS). The intent and function of the rural freeway service zone is to permit the location of small-scale, freeway-oriented commercial services in the vicinity of on/off ramp frontages and access roads of interstate highways in areas outside a designated UGA boundary and within rural areas of the county. Permitted uses are limited to commercial establishments dependent upon highway users; and



(g) Rural Industrial (RI). The intent and function of the rural industrial zone is to provide for small-scale light industrial, light manufacturing, recycling, mineral processing, and resource-based goods production uses that are compatible with rural character and do not require an urban level of utilities and services.

(3) Resource Zones. The resource zones category consists of zoning classifications that conserve and protect lands useful for agriculture, forestry, or mineral extraction or lands which have long-term commercial significance for these uses. Resource zones consist of the following:

(a) Forestry (F). The intent and function of the forestry zone is to conserve and protect forest lands for long-term forestry and related uses. Forest lands are normally large tracts under one ownership and located in areas outside UGAs and away from residential and intense recreational use;

(b) Forestry and Recreation (F&R). The intent and function of the forestry and recreation zone is to provide for the development and use of forest land for the production of forest products as well as certain other compatible uses such as recreation and to protect publicly-owned parks in UGAs;

(c) Agriculture-10 Acre (A-10). The intent and function of the agricultural-10 acre zone is:

(i) To implement the goals and objectives of the County General Policy Plan, which include the goals of protecting agricultural lands and promoting agriculture as a component of the County economy;

(ii) To protect and promote the continuation of farming in areas where it is already established and in locations where farming has traditionally been a viable component of the local economy; and

(iii) To permit in agricultural lands, with limited exceptions, only agricultural land uses and activities and farm-related uses that provide a support infrastructure for farming, or that support, promote or sustain agricultural operations and production including compatible accessory commercial or retail uses on designated agricultural lands.

(iv) Allowed uses include, but are not limited to:

(A) Storage and refrigeration of regional agricultural products;

(B) Production, sales and marketing of value-added agricultural products derived from regional sources;

(C) Supplemental sources of on-farm income that support and sustain on-farm agricultural operations and production;

(D) Support services that facilitate the production, marketing and distribution of agricultural products;

(E) Off farm and on-farm sales and marketing of predominately regional agricultural products from one or more producers, agriculturally related experiences, products derived from regional agricultural production, products including locally made arts and crafts, and ancillary sales or service activities.

(F) Accessory commercial or retail uses which shall be accessory to the growing of crops or raising of animals and which shall sell products predominately produced on-site, agricultural experiences, or products, including arts and crafts, produced on-site. Accessory commercial or retail sales shall offer for sale a significant amount of products or services produced on-site.

(v) Allowed uses shall comply with all of the following standards:

(A) The uses shall be compatible with resource land service standards.

(B) The allowed uses shall be located, designed and operated so as not to interfere with normal agricultural practices.

(C) The uses may operate out of existing or new buildings with parking and other supportive uses consistent with the size and scale of agricultural buildings but shall not otherwise convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses.

(d) Mineral Conservation (MC). The intent and function of the mineral conservation zone is to comprehensively regulate excavations within Snohomish County. The zone is designed to accomplish the following:

(i) preserve certain areas of the county which contain minerals of commercial quality and quantity for mineral conservation purposes and to prevent incompatible land use development prior to the extraction of such minerals and materials and to prevent loss forever of such natural resources;

(ii) preserve the goals and objectives of the comprehensive plan by setting certain guidelines and standards for location of zones and under temporary, small-scale conditions to permit other locations by conditional use permit;

(iii) permit the necessary processing and conversion of such material and minerals to marketable products;

(iv) provide for protection of the surrounding neighborhood, ecological and aesthetic values, by enforcing controls for buffering and for manner and method of operation; and

(v) preserve the ultimate suitability of the land from which natural deposits are extracted for rezones and land usages consistent with the goals and objectives of the comprehensive plan.

(4) Other Zones: The other zones category consists of existing zoning classifications that are no longer primary implementing zones but may be used in special circumstances due to topography, natural features, or the presence of extensive critical areas. Other zones consist of the following:

(a) Suburban Agriculture-1 Acre (SA-1);

(b) Rural Conservation (RC);

(c) Rural Use (RU);

(d) Residential 20,000 sq. ft. (R-20,000);

(e) Residential 12, 500 sq. ft. (R-12,500); and

(f) Waterfront beach (WFB).

**Section 5.** The Title to Snohomish County Code Chapter 30.31B, adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 02-064 on December 9, 2002, is amended to read:

**FREEWAY SERVICE (FS) AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL (GC) ZONES**

**Section 6.** Snohomish County Code Section 30.31B.010, adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 02-064 on December 9, 2002, is amended to read:

**30.31B.010 Purpose and applicability.**

This chapter regulates development in and establishes zoning criteria for the Freeway Service (FS) and General Commercial (GC) zones. It sets forth procedures and standards to be followed in applying for, and building in ~~((this))~~these zones.

**Section 7.** Snohomish County Code Section 30.31B.020, adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 02-064 on December 9, 2002, is amended to read:

**30.31B.020 Minimum zoning criteria (Freeway Service only).**

The FS zone is to be established only upon land abutting a frontage or access road of a limited access highway and under a single ownership or unified control. The official site plan approved for the zone must include provisions for the elimination of existing uses which are made nonconforming by establishment of the zone.

**Section 8.** Snohomish County Code Section 30.31B.200, adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 02-064 on December 9, 2002, is amended to read:

**30.31B.200 Official site plan**

(1) An official site plan for the zone, indicating the provisions for acceleration and deceleration lanes, ingress and egress driveways, curbing, internal traffic circulation and parking, the location of structures, and the floor area devoted to accessory uses must be reviewed and approved by:

(a) The hearing examiner concurrently with the freeway service or general commercial rezone request pursuant to chapter 30.42A SCC and subtitle 30.7 SCC as a Type 2 process; or

(b) The department only for properties where the freeway service or general commercial zones already exist~~((s))~~, pursuant to chapter 30.43A SCC as a Type 1 process.

(2) The department may approve an official site plan for partial development of the existing zone.

(3) The department shall include in its staff report to the hearing examiner or in its decision pursuant to chapter 30.43A SCC the director of the department of public works' written evaluation of the adequacy of the proposed traffic control measures and, where applicable, the effect of the applicant's proposal on the proper function of the freeway interchange. Where a state facility is involved, the department of public works

shall request a similar evaluation by the Washington State Department of Transportation.

**Section 9.** Snohomish County Code Section 30.31B.210, adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 02-064 on December 9, 2002, is amended to read:

**30.31B.210 Binding site plan (BSP)**

(1) An applicant may choose to divide land pursuant to a binding site plan (chapter 30.41D SCC) in conjunction with obtaining approval of an FS or GC official site plan.

(2) All hearing examiner conditions of approval shall appear on the binding site plan and record of survey either in full, or by reference to separately recorded covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CCRs).

**Section 10. Applicability.** The provisions of this ordinance, except all procedural provisions, shall not apply to any development permit application that is complete prior to the effective date of this ordinance. An applicant for any pending application may choose to apply all applicable provisions of this ordinance to such application upon written request to PDS.

**Section 11. Effective Date.** The provisions of this ordinance shall take effect on February 1, 2006.

**Section 12. Severability and Savings.** If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the Growth Management Hearings Board (Board), or a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then the section, sentence, clause or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be in full force and effect for that individual section, sentence, clause or phrase as if this ordinance had never been adopted.

PASSED this 21<sup>st</sup> day of Dec, 2005.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL  
Snohomish County, Washington

ATTEST:

Sheila McAllister  
Asst. Clerk of the Council

John M. Koster  
Council Vice-Chair

- APPROVED
- EMERGENCY
- VETOED

Date: 12/30/05

Aaron G. Reardon  
Aaron G. Reardon  
County Executive

ATTEST:

[Signature]

Approved as to form only:

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Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

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