

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON



AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 99-011
AMENDING SNOHOMISH COUNTY CODE TITLE 27, RELATING TO STANDARDS
FOR DEVELOPMENT IN SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

WHEREAS, the GMA requires the county to adopt development regulations that are consistent with the county's adopted GMA Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, Title 27 SCC is a GMA regulation adopted by incorporation in the County's critical areas regulations, and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments are consistent with the county's adopted GMA Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments are necessary to maintain consistency with the provisions of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (Regulations for Floodplain Management and Flood Hazard Identification) and the Washington State Floodplain Management Act (chapter 86.16 RCW), and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments are necessary for the county's continued participation in the national flood insurance program, and

WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Planning Commission held hearings on January 26, 1999, to consider the proposed amendments; and

WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council held public hearings on February 10, February 16, and March 22, 1999 to consider the proposed amendments and the Planning Commission's recommendations; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:

Section 1. The County Council adopts the following findings of fact and conclusions.

1. The proposed amendments are consistent with the county's adopted GMA Comprehensive Plan.
2. The proposed amendments are necessary to maintain consistency with the regulations governing development in special flood hazard areas as contained in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program (Regulations for Floodplain Management and Flood Hazard Identification) and the Washington State Floodplain Management Act (chapter 86.16 RCW).

3. The proposed amendments are required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and are necessary for the county's continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.
4. The proposed amendments will enhance the existing flood protection standards of Title 27 SCC.
5. A determination of nonsignificance has been issued for the proposed action pursuant to Title 23 SCC and SEPA on January 5, 1999. The SEPA requirements for the proposed action have been satisfied by this document.
6. Public notice of the planning commission and county council hearings was provided as required by applicable county code.
7. The proposed amendments are in the best interest of the county and will promote the general public health, safety and welfare.

Section 2. Snohomish county code Section 27.08.065, last amended by Ordinance 84-014, on February 27, 1984, is AMENDED to read:

27.08.065 ~~((Habitable))~~ Lowest floor.

~~"((Habitable floor" means any floor usable for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating, cooking or recreation, or a combination thereof. A floor used only for storage purposes is not a "habitable floor"))~~

Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor only when such enclosure is built consistent with the applicable non-elevation design requirements of SCC 27.24.020(2)(b).

Section 3. A new section is added to Chapter 27.08 Snohomish county code to read:

27.08.081 Recreational vehicle.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

(a) Built on a single chassis;

(b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;

(c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck;

and

(d) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping travel, or seasonal use.

Section 4. Snohomish county code Section 27.08.095, last amended by Ordinance 84-014, on February 27, 1984, is AMENDED to read:

27.08.095 Substantial improvement.

"Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure ~~(-)~~ which meets the following:

(1) ~~T((t))~~ he cost of the repair, reconstruction, or improvement must ~~((which))~~ equal ~~((e))~~ or exceed ~~((e))~~ 50 percent of the ~~((assessed))~~ market value of the structure either:

~~((4))~~a) Before the improvement or repair is started, or

~~((2))~~b) Before the damage occurred for a structure that has been damaged and is being restored.

(2) For the purposes of this definition substantial improvement occurs when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

(3) The total value of all improvements to an individual structure undertaken subsequent to March 15, 1984, shall be used in calculating the value of the improvements pursuant to this section. If at any time the cumulative value of all improvements to the same structure exceeds the 50 percent limit, a substantial improvement exists ~~((to define substantial improvement for said structure))~~.

(4) The term does not include:

(a) Any improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the county or other agency and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.

(b) Any alteration of a historic structure, when the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Section 5. A new section is added to Chapter 27.08 Snohomish county code to read:

27.08.097 Start of construction.

"Start of construction" means the date of either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure or other improvement of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for basements, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For substantial improvement, the start of construction means

the first alteration of any wall, ceiling floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Section 6. Snohomish county code Section 27.12.040, last amended by Ordinance 89-023, on April 26, 1989, is AMENDED to read:

27.12.040 General provisions.

(1) The provisions of this title shall apply to any development proposed in a special flood hazard area ~~(; except that the provisions of this title shall not apply to structural improvements that do not qualify as substantial improvements under SCC 27.08.095: PROVIDED, That where such nonsubstantial improvements are located in the floodway, it must be demonstrated that the floodway encroachment restrictions of SCC 27.32.020(2) are met)).~~

(2) Flood hazard permits shall be approved by Snohomish county and shall only be granted when in accordance with this title and other applicable local, state and federal regulations and when development authorized by the permit will not:

- (a) Significantly increase the level of flooding on any lands;
- (b) Threaten the preservation of those natural conditions which are conducive to the maintenance of constant rates of water flow throughout the year by:
 - (i) Creating or exacerbating rapid water runoff conditions which contribute to increased downstream flooding,
 - (ii) Eliminating natural groundwater absorption areas essential for reducing surface flood flows downstream;
- (c) Materially pollute or contribute to the turbidity of flood waters.

(3) Topographic, engineering and construction information necessary to evaluate the proposed project shall be submitted to the department for approval.

(4) The granting of a permit for any development or use shall not constitute a representation, guarantee or warranty of any kind or nature by Snohomish county, or any official or employee thereof, of the practicality or safety of any structure or use proposed and shall create no liability upon, or cause of action against, such public body, official or employee for any damage that may result thereto.

Section 7. A new section is added to Chapter 27.16 Snohomish county code to read:

27.16.055 Permit expiration

The start of construction, as defined in SCC 27.08.097, for any new construction or substantial improvement must commence within 180 days of the issuance of a flood hazard permit pursuant to this title. Failure to commence the start of construction within the subject time period shall automatically invalidate the flood hazard permit.

Section 8. Snohomish county code Section 27.20.030, last amended by Ordinance 84-014, on February 27, 1984, is AMENDED to read:

27.20.030 Information to be obtained.

The elevation and floodproofing certificate shall verify the following flood hazard protection information:

(1) The actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest ((habitable)) floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not the structure contains a basement.

(2) The actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of floodproofing of all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures, and that the floodproofing measures utilized below the base flood elevation render the structure watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water.

Section 9. Snohomish county code Section 27.24.010, last amended by Ordinance 84-014, on February 27, 1984, is AMENDED to read:

27.24.010 General standards.

The following regulations shall apply in all special flood hazard areas.

(1) Anchoring and Construction Techniques.

(a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be:

(i) Anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure; and
(ii) Constructed using materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage; and
(iii) Constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(b) All mobile homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Minimum anchoring requirements shall be those established by chapter 17.28 SCC, mobile home ordinance.

(2) Utilities.

(a) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;

(b) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and

(c) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

(3) Subdivision Proposals. All subdivision proposals shall:

(a) Be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;

(b) Have roadways, public utilities and other facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;

(c) Have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage; and

(d) Include base flood elevation data.

(4) Watercourse Alterations. The flood carrying capacity within altered or relocated portions of any watercourse shall be maintained. Prior to the approval of any alteration or relocation of a watercourse in riverine situations, the department shall notify adjacent communities and the State Department of Ecology, and submit evidence of such notification to FEMA of the proposed development.

Section 10. Snohomish county code Section 27.24.020, last amended by Ordinance 95-027, on May 24, 1995, is AMENDED to read:

27.24.020 Specific standards.

In all special flood hazard areas where base elevation data has been provided as set forth in SCC 27.16.060, the following regulations shall apply, in addition to the general regulations of SCC 27.24.010:

(1) All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment that is permanently affixed to a structure and which may be subject to floodwater damage shall be elevated a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation or higher (unless within an approved watertight structure).

(2) Residential Construction.

(a) New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation.

(b) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are prohibited, or shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

(i) A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.

(ii) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.

(iii) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices PROVIDED That they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

(3) Nonresidential Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:

(a) Be floodproofed so that below an elevation one foot above base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water; and

(b) Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy.

(4) Agricultural Construction. New construction and substantial improvement of any agricultural structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation; meet the floodproofing requirements of subsection (3) of this section; or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:

(a) Have a low potential for structural flood damage; and shall not exceed a maximum ~~((assessed))~~ market value for the cost of construction of \$18,000. The ~~((assessed))~~ market value of construction shall be determined by the department in accordance with the valuation procedure utilized in conjunction with the setting of building permit fees;

(b) Be designed and oriented to allow the free passage of floodwaters through the structure in a manner affording minimum flood damage.

Construction under the provisions of (a) and (b) of this subsection will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance which may be as high as \$25.00 per \$100.00 of insurance coverage, or more.

(5) Mobile Homes.

(a) Mobile homes shall be anchored in accordance with SCC 27.24.010(1)(b), and shall have the lowest floor elevated a minimum of one foot above the base flood elevation.

(b) The repair, reconstruction or improvement of existing mobile home parks (including streets, utilities and pads), and mobile homes not placed in a mobile home park, shall have:

(i) Pads or lots elevated on compacted fill or on pilings so that the lowest floor of the mobile home will be a minimum of one foot above the base flood level; and

(ii) Adequate surface drainage and access provided for a hauler; and

(iii) In the instance of elevation on pilings (A) lots large enough to permit steps, (B) piling foundations placed in stable soil no more than 10 feet apart, and (C) reinforcement provided for pilings extending more than six feet above the ground level.

(6) Critical facilities shall have the lowest floor, and the items listed in subsection (1) of this section, elevated to three feet or more above the level of the base flood elevation at the site. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into flood waters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood plain shall be provided to all critical facilities to the extent possible.

(7) Recreational Vehicles. Recreational vehicles, when otherwise permitted by county code, shall:

(a) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;

(b) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, on its wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions; or

(c) Meet the mobile home anchoring and elevation standards of SCC 27.24.020(4).

Section 11. Snohomish county code Section 27.32.010, last amended by Ordinance 84-014, on February 27, 1984, is AMENDED to read:

27.32.010 Permitted uses.

The following uses are allowed in the floodway when permitted by the applicable zone in accordance with the Title 18 SCC: PROVIDED, That said use is in compliance with the flood hazard protection standards of chapter 27.24 SCC and other applicable provisions of this title; and will have a negligible effect upon the floodway in accordance with the floodway encroachment provisions of SCC 27.32.020(2):

- (1) Agriculture;
- (2) Forestry, including processing of forest products with portable equipment;
- (3) Preserves and reservations;
- (4) Park and recreational activities;
- (5) Removal of rock, sand and gravel, PROVIDED That the applicant can

provide clear and convincing evidence that such uses will not divert flood flows causing channel shift or erosion, accelerate or amplify the flooding of downstream flood hazard areas, increase the flooding threat to upstream flood hazard areas, or in any other way threaten public or private properties. When allowed, such removal shall comply with the provisions of chapter 18.54 SCC, mineral conservation (MC) zone and the Snohomish county shoreline management master program;

(6) Utility transmission lines when allowed in underlying zones unless otherwise prohibited by this chapter; EXCEPT that when the primary purpose of such a transmission line is to transfer bulk products or energy through a floodway en route to another destination, as opposed to serving customers within a floodway, such transmission lines shall conform to the following:

(a) All utility transmission lines shall cross floodways by the most direct route feasible as opposed to paralleling floodways,

(b) Electric transmission lines shall span the floodway with support towers located in flood fringe areas or beyond. Where floodway areas cannot be spanned due to excessive width, support towers shall be located to avoid high flood water velocity and/or depth areas, and shall be adequately floodproofed,

(c) Buried utility transmission lines transporting hazardous materials, including but not limited to crude and refined petroleum products and natural gas, shall be buried a minimum of four feet below the maximum established scour of the waterway, as calculated on the basis of hydrologic analyses. Such burial depth shall be maintained horizontally within the hydraulic floodway to the maximum extent of potential channel migration as determined by hydrologic analyses. In the event potential channel migration extends beyond the hydraulic floodway, conditions imposed upon floodway fringe and special flood hazard areas shall also govern placement. All hydrologic analyses are subject to acceptance by Snohomish county, shall assume the conditions of a 100-year frequency flood as verified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and shall include on-site investigations and consideration of historical meander characteristics in addition to other pertinent facts and data. The use of riprap as a

meander containment mechanism within the hydraulic floodway shall be consistent with the Snohomish county shoreline management master program.

(d) Buried utility transmission lines transporting non-hazardous materials including water and sewage shall be buried a minimum of four feet below the maximum established scour of the waterway as calculated on the basis of hydrologic analyses. Such burial depth shall be maintained horizontally within the hydraulic floodway to the maximum extent of potential channel migration as determined by hydrologic analyses. All hydrologic analyses shall conform to requirements in subsection (6)(c) of this section. The use of riprap as a meander containment mechanism within the hydraulic floodway shall be consistent with the Snohomish county shoreline management master program.

(e) Beyond the maximum extent of potential channel migration, utility transmission lines transporting hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be buried below existing natural and artificial drainage features. Burial depth in all agricultural areas requiring or potentially requiring subsurface drainage shall be a minimum of six feet as measured from ground surface to the top of the transmission line, or at other such depth as deemed necessary by on-site investigations performed by a qualified soils expert familiar with Snohomish county soils. Burial depth in all other agricultural and non-agricultural floodway areas shall be determined on the basis of accepted engineering practice and in consideration of soil conditions and the need to avoid conflict with agricultural tillage.

(f) All buried utility transmission lines shall achieve sufficient negative buoyancy so that any potential for flotation or upward migration is eliminated.

(g) Above ground utility transmission lines, not including electric transmission lines, shall only be allowed for the transportation of non-hazardous materials where an existing or new bridge or other structure is available and capable of supporting the line. When located on existing or new bridges or other structures with elevations below the level of the 100-year flood, the transmission line shall be placed on the down-stream side and protected from flood debris. In such instances, site specific conditions and flood damage potential shall dictate placement, design and protection throughout the floodway. Applicants must demonstrate that such above ground lines will have no appreciable effect upon flood depth, velocity or passage, and shall be adequately protected from flood damage. If the transmission line is to be buried except at the waterway crossing, burial specifications shall be determined as in subsection (6)(d) of this section.

(h) All floodway crossings by utility transmission lines transporting hazardous materials shall be equipped with valves capable of blocking flow within the pipeline in the event of leakage or rupture. All floodway crossings shall have valves unless otherwise indicated by standard engineering review of the site and type of transmission line as acceptable to Snohomish county with locations determined by other provisions of this chapter.

(i) Above ground utility transmission line appurtenant structures including valves, pumping stations, or other control facilities shall not be permitted in the floodway.

(j) Where a floodway has not been determined by preliminary Corps of Engineers' investigations or official designation, a floodway shall be defined by qualified engineering work by the applicant on the basis of a verified 100-year flood event;

(7) Substantial improvements to, or replacement of, an existing single-family farmhouse: PROVIDED, That:

(a) The new single-family farmhouse is built as the replacement for an existing single-family farmhouse on the same farm site;

(b) There is no potential building site for the new farmhouse on the same farm outside of the floodway;

(c) The house being replaced shall be removed, in its entirety (including foundation), from the floodway within 90 days after occupancy of the new dwelling;

(d) The elevation of the lowest habitable floor of the residence, including basement, is one foot higher than the base flood elevation;

(e) New and replacement water supply systems, are designed to eliminate or minimize infiltration of flood waters into the system;

(f) New and replacement sanitary sewerage systems are designed and located to eliminate or minimize infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the system into the flood waters;

(g) All other utilities and connections to public utilities are designed, constructed, and located to eliminate or minimize flood damage;

(h) The new structure shall not exceed the total square footage of encroachment of the structure which existed prior to the replacement.

(8) Repair, reconstruction, or ((t))improvement ((to)) of ((existing)) residential structures, where repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure does not increase the ground floor area, and ((that)) ((are)) is not a substantial improvement((e)) per SCC 27.08.095;

(9) Water-dependent utilities and other installations which by their very nature must be in the floodway. Examples of such uses are: Dams for domestic/industrial water supply, flood control and/or hydroelectric production; water diversion structures and facilities for water supply, irrigation and/or fisheries enhancement; flood water and drainage pumping plants and facilities; hydroelectric generating facilities and appurtenant structures; structural and nonstructural flood damage reduction facilities, and stream bank stabilization structures and practices: PROVIDED, That the applicant shall supply convincing evidence that a floodway location is necessary in view of the objectives of the proposal and PROVIDED FURTHER That the proposal is consistent with other provisions of this title and the shoreline management master program. In all instances of locating utilities and other installations in floodway locations, project design must incorporate floodproofing.

(10) Dikes, PROVIDED That the applicant can provide clear and convincing evidence that:

(a) Adverse effects upon adjacent properties will not result relative to increased floodwater depths and velocities during the base flood or other more frequent flood occurrences;

(b) Natural drainage ways are minimally affected in that their ability to adequately drain floodwaters after a flooding event is not impaired;

(c) The proposal has been coordinated through the appropriate diking district where applicable, and that potential adverse effects upon other affected diking districts have been documented.

(11) Public works, limited to roads and bridges.

Section 12. Snohomish county code Section 27.32.020, last amended by Ordinance 89-023, on April 26, 1989, is AMENDED to read:

27.32.020 Prohibited uses.

The following uses/development are prohibited in the floodway:

(1) Any structure, including mobile homes designed for, or to be used for, human habitation of a permanent nature (including temporary dwellings authorized by SCC 18.32.040) except as provided by SCC 27.32.010(7) ~~((and (8)))~~.

(2) All encroachments, including fill, new construction, and other development unless verification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the effect of the subject encroachment together with the cumulative effects of all similar potential encroachments shall not materially cause water to be diverted from the established floodway, cause erosion, obstruct the natural flow of water, reduce the carrying capacity of the floodway, or result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

(3) The construction or storage of any object subject to flotation or movement during flood level periods;

(4) The following uses, due to their high degree of incompatibility with the purpose of establishing and maintaining a functional floodway are specifically prohibited:

(a) The filling of marshlands,

(b) Solid waste landfills, dumps, junkyards, outdoor storage of vehicles and/or materials,

(c) Damming or relocation of any watercourse that will result in any downstream increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge;

(5) Critical facilities;

(6) The listing of prohibited uses in this section shall not be construed to alter the general rule of statutory construction that any use not permitted is prohibited.

Section 13. Snohomish county code Section 27.40.040, last amended by Ordinance 84-014, on February 27, 1984, is AMENDED to read:

27.40.040 Restoration.

(1) Nothing in this title shall be deemed to prohibit the restoration of the structural portions of a nonconforming use located outside a designated floodway within

six months from the date of its accidental damage by fire, explosion, act of God, or act of public enemy: PROVIDED, That the applicable elevation and/or floodproofing requirements of this title shall be adhered to if the structure is destroyed. A structure shall be considered to be destroyed if the restoration costs exceed 75 percent of the ((assessed)) market value.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that restoration of nonresidential structures in the floodway shall be allowed when the applicable provisions of chapter 27.32 SCC are met.

(2) Construction or reconstruction of the structural portions of a nonconforming use pursuant to this section in a special flood hazard area, whether new construction, substantial or nonsubstantial improvements, shall be subject to all applicable provisions of this title.

Section 14. Snohomish county code Section 27.40.050, last amended by Ordinance 84-014, on February 27, 1984, is AMENDED to read:

27.40.050 Nonconforming structures.

(1) Nonconforming structures may be structurally altered or enlarged and nonconforming structures accidentally damaged or destroyed by fire, explosion, act of God, or act of public enemy may be reconstructed; PROVIDED That the degree of nonconformance shall not be increased and the applicable elevation and/or floodproofing requirements of this title shall be observed when proposed construction is a substantial improvement pursuant to SCC 27.08.095, PROVIDED FURTHER that, construction in the floodway (nonsubstantial and substantial improvements) shall be subject to the limitations of chapter 27.32 SCC.

~~(2) ((A nonconforming structure accidentally destroyed by fire, explosion, act of God, or act of public enemy to an extent where restoration costs would exceed 75 percent of the assessed value of the structure shall be considered completely destroyed and shall be required to meet all applicable elevation and/or floodproofing requirements of this title))~~Nonconforming structures that are also the structural portions of a nonconforming use shall also be subject to the provisions of SCC 27.40.040.

Section 15. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

PASSED this 22nd day of March, 1999.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNTY COUNCIL
Snohomish County, Washington



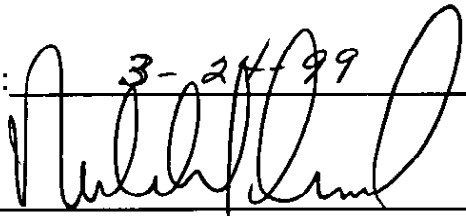
Chair

ATTEST:



Clerk of the Council, asst

- APPROVED
- EMERGENCY
- VETOED


Date: 3-24-99


Robert J. Drewel
County Executive

APPROVED AS FORM:

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

ATTEST:



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