

This posting with the following information was received from a reliable source (and WAALM.org collaborator) opposed to marijuana facilities expanding into the unincorporated areas of Clark County. It is suggested this material be forwarded to persons in Clark County who may be opposed to marijuana growing, processing, and retail sales in areas in or near where ones lives or shops. It is hoped all those who receive this information can contribute to opposing marijuana proliferation.

No to Marijuana Growing, Processing, and Retail Sales in Rural Unincorporated Clark County

Take notice rural residents of Clark County! Show not indifference and lack of concern, be bold and act for your beliefs, morals, personal safety, quality of life, and the environment which could all be effected or changed. Marijuana is about to insidiously spread among the youth of rural Clark County!

A majority of the Clark County Councilors want to nullify our 2012 votes against recreational marijuana by changing the Clark County Codes to allow marijuana growing, processing, and retail sales in rural unincorporated Clark County.

A majority of Clark County voters voted in 2012 against the recreational Marijuana Initiative which allowed marijuana growing, processing, and retail sales in Washington State. The previous Clark County Councilors agreed with the Clark County public majority and enacted a ban on marijuana growing, processing, and retail sales in unincorporated Clark County.

Now Clark County is proposing to allow marijuana growing and processing on five or more acres on rural land zoned AG-20 (agricultural) and FR-40 (forestry 40). There are many rural homes located on or near parcels with this zoning. Clark County staff proposed to allow marijuana retail sales in zones CR-2 (rural centers) and the Planning Commission recommended against. However, the County Council may accept or reject the Planning Commission proposal to remove CR-2 zoning for marijuana retail sales. There is the possibility that marijuana retail sales may occur in Brush Prairie, Hockinson, Amboy, Farger Lake, and other rural CR-2 zone areas.

Recent Washington State legislation allows local governments to pass an ordinance to allow for **a reduction in the 1000-foot buffer requirements to 100 feet for marijuana facilities to be located from churches and religious facilities**, recreation centers or facilities, child care centers, Public Parks, public transit centers, libraries, or game arcades that allow minors to enter, except the 1000-foot buffer shall remain for elementary and secondary schools and public playgrounds. Clark County could retain the 1000 foot buffer but is proposing to **reduce the distance of marijuana facilities from churches, child care centers**, and other places where children and youth are present and is also proposing to allow marijuana growing and processing in business parks (zone BP). Clark County proposes to allow marijuana retail sales until 11 p.m. (previously was 8:00 p.m.) and more marijuana advertising signs, including billboards.

The Councilors are proposing a decision which **DOES NOT** benefit our youth and the majority of Clark County residents. Karl Johnson, a teacher in Clark County, testified on June 6, 2019 that since marijuana legalization he has seen an increase in marijuana use by students in his school district.

Few residents of Clark County are aware that Clark County could cause marijuana growing, processing, and retail sales to be near our homes, churches, or where we shop. ***The number of locations for marijuana growing, processing, and retail sales is staggering. By state rules there is NO LIMIT on the number of producer (grower) and processor licenses that the WSLCB (Washington State Liquor & Cannabis Board) may issue. However, the Clark County Council with zoning codes could impose a limit on the number of facilities. No limit is proposed. The number of retail marijuana stores is limited according to population. On the map (see Link below) one shall see the possible thousands of locations of marijuana growing (production) and processing types I & II, and also the possible hundreds of locations for retail stores for selling marijuana. Licenses have already been applied for; but a code change must occur before the marijuana growing, processing, and sales may begin. If many citizens object BEFORE 7/02/19 we could stop the proposed code changes.***

Please see link to map of proposed locations for new marijuana facilities.

<https://gis.clark.wa.gov/portal/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=92970abd48b844bc92366a48b6dfeee1>

Please also look at the Marijuana Initiative 502 Clark County Vote Map, please note that the Washington court case of *MMH v. City of Fife*, showed that a yes vote on Initiative 502 didn't necessarily mean that the voter wanted marijuana being produced, processed, or sold in their own neighborhood.

Numerous scientific studies prove marijuana alters and changes the human brain so that the euphoric feelings of marijuana use create the desire to repeat those same feelings with continued marijuana use; thus causing marijuana to become more important than other aspects of life. (RE: www.health.harvard.edu/mentalextra; www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/drugs-brain).

The Goal for those of us who disagree with marijuana use and its proliferation in Clark County should be to attempt to protect our children and grandchildren from marijuana use. This means reducing the availability of marijuana and providing prevention education about the addictive and damaging effects of marijuana. If you are opposed to marijuana becoming more available in rural Clark County with the probability of greater exposure to our children and youth you can help by expressing the voting choice you made in 2012. **Clark County is trying to cancel and nullify the votes against marijuana in rural Clark County by changing the zoning codes to allow marijuana. You cannot vote on this issue but you can help.**

We were told by representatives of Clark County government that **PUBLIC OPINION CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE! BUT CLARK COUNTY NEEDS TO KNOW WHAT THE PUBLIC OPINION IS!** We were told that many letters E-mailed to the Council could make a difference. **If the Clark County Councilors only hear from the growers, processors, and sellers of marijuana, as they have except for a few opposed, the Councilors shall assume few are opposed to the marijuana proposal. But if many people are bold and object one additional Councilor's mind could be changed and the proposal will fail. Unfortunately, apathy seems to prevail and only several**

letters or E-mails objecting to the marijuana proposal have been received by the Clark County Council.

It is respectfully suggested that all who disagree with marijuana growing, processing, and retail sales in unincorporated rural Clark County **please contact the Clark County Councilors by E-mail, or by U.S. mail, or in person at the Hearing (on 7/02/19) to read your comments of disapproval for marijuana growing, processing, and retail sales in unincorporated Clark County.**

If people do not write their objections to the Council, the Council shall consider that there are no objections to the several marijuana growers and sellers (one man stated that his business is the largest marijuana grower in Washington state), who spoke at the first Hearing on 6/06/19, and who stated that they have come to Clark County from Seattle and Tacoma to open multiple marijuana facilities to grow, process, and sell marijuana in unincorporated Clark County.

All who choose to express their disapproval comments about marijuana may do so by E-mail, by U.S. mail, or in person to read their comments to the Clark County Councilors. **Please send an E-mail expressing your opinions to the Clark County Council at: rebecca.messinger@clark.wa.gov. Please try to send your E-mails before the end of the day on Friday 6/28/19 to be effective for the Clark County Council Hearing and Council vote on July 2, 2019** when the final decision on this marijuana proposal shall be made. If you cannot E-mail before 6/29/19, please E-mail before 7/01/19. Many E-mails or letters could change Council members' ideas and prohibit marijuana expansion in north Clark County. **If you do not wish Clark County to nullify your 2012 vote against marijuana with this proposal, then please E-mail or write and send by fax**

Please consider attending the Clark County Council Hearing on July 2, 2019 to show your stance on the marijuana expansion issue. Please voice your concerns in writing and, if possible, at the hearing read your comments (time limit 3 minutes) or just be there to show you are against marijuana.

CONTACTS FOR CLARK COUNTY COUNCIL

TESTIMONY: Anyone wishing to give testimony in regard to this matter can do so in any of the following ways:

EMAIL rebecca.messinger@clark.wa.gov

ASAP - please

EMAIL: PLEASE NOTE: *All e-mails need to be received no later than 48 hours prior to the hearing - before the end of the day on Friday 6/28/19 – if not possible on 6/28/19, then please E-mail before 7/01/19 for the 7/02/19 Council public Hearing (oral and written testimony allowed) ALL E- MAIL and written comments need to include full name, address, city, zip code, (phone number is optional) to be included as parties of record. Testimony can be E-mailed to:*
rebecca.messinger@clark.wa.gov If you do not have E-mail but can get to a computer you may type and the send your comments at:
www.clark.wa.gov/councilors/write-councilor

And also by E-mail to each of the individual Council members listed below.

(Especially to Julie Olson - So that Council members may read your comments on their own computers)

BY EMAIL TO INDIVIDUAL COUNCIL MEMBERS Clark County Council Members:

EILEEN QUIRING

Council Chair

eileen.quiring@clark.wa.gov

GARY MEDVIGY

District 4

gary.medvigy@clark.wa.gov

JULIE OLSON

District 2

julie.olson2@clark.wa.gov

JOHN BLOM

District 3

john.blom@clark.wa.gov

TEMPLE LENTZ

District 1

temple.lentz@clark.wa.gov

TESTIMONY BY MAIL

Clark County Council

c/o Rebecca Messinger, Clerk to the Council

PO Box 5000

Vancouver, WA 98666-5000

TESTIMONY IN PERSON

Testimony may be given at the hearing. Written testimony may also be submitted for the record during the hearing.

PLEASE E-MAIL THIS AND THE OTHER DOCUMENTS YOU RECEIVED TO EVERYONE YOU BELIEVE WHO IS OPPOSED TO MARIJUANA.

There is strength in numbers. THANK YOU for your interest and help!

For more information please see:

clark.wa.gov ; in search box type: marijuana; then go to item 6).

momsstrong.org (true facts of crimes by teenagers who used marijuana)

poppot.org waalm.org (type in your browser search box only)

<https://waalm1.blogspot.com> (type in your browser search box)

Environmental Damage Caused by Marijuana Growing & Processing in Forest and Agricultural Areas Make it a Necessity that Marijuana Growing & Processing be Exclusive Indoor in an Industrial Zone

No growing and processing of marijuana should be allowed in the FR-40 (forestry 40) and AG-20 (agricultural 20) zones for the reasons described below.

The problems caused by marijuana production and processing in FR-40 (forestry 40) and AG-20 (agricultural 20) zones include but are not limited to: Destruction of forest and wildlife habitat, loss of commercial timber producing forest lands, massive water usage, surface and groundwater quality, agricultural and water discharge with runoff into wetlands, creeks and rivers, damage to fish and plants, loss of wildlife, pesticide, herbicide, fungicide, fertilizer, rodenticide, and energy use, air quality, garbage and non-commercial marijuana harvest waste, where and how long will marijuana and processing waste be stored on site, where will the unusable marijuana waste be sent and how will it be safely transported, the additional funding required for county health district expense for the oversight of solid waste regulations and disposal to ensure no contaminated waste disposal on site in dispersed rural areas, and other issues.

The following excerpts published in the sources listed below are quoted from scientific studies and reports written by scientists, engineers, environment specialists, and code enforcement officers with professional knowledge in their areas of expertise. Acknowledgement, credit, and recognition are given to those sources and authors as shown below.

These scientific studies and reports provide proof that the environmental damage caused by marijuana growing and processing in forest and agricultural areas make it an absolute necessity, in order to protect public health and safety and to protect the environment, that marijuana growing and processing be exclusive indoor in an Industrial Zone. Excerpts from these scientific studies and reports with sources follow as below:

Source: *US Department of Agriculture, US Forest Service; Report July 2018*

Craig Thompson, a research wildlife ecologist with the U.S. Forest Service's Pacific Southwest Research Station in Fresno, California and his colleagues, Forest Service scientists Frank Koch and Michael Schwartz, who directs the agency's National Genomics Center for Wildlife and Fish Conservation, with Mourad Gabriel, who was then a doctoral student at the University of California at Davis, did the research and reported:

"The public ... is concerned . . . about the negative effects of marijuana sites on the environment and their potential threats to human safety."

"A marijuana plant needs about 6 gallons of water per day to grow, which translates into 900 gallons per year per plant." . . . "The numbers indicate the staggering amount of water the pot farms are diverting from the water balance equation in forest ecosystems. . . ."
"Pot farming in California skims more than a billion gallons of water away from sources intended for human consumption. . . ."

"These waters, including those that feed municipal water systems, are increasingly at risk of contamination from highly concentrated rodenticide and we worry right now about the poison entering ground water and seeping into wells in rural areas."

"Pot growers use large amounts of rodenticide to keep mice from destroying their plants. "Mice and other species . . . chew into the plants for their high moisture content. . . ." **"Rodenticide protects the plants and kills the rodents, but it also kills other wildlife."**

Animal . . ."species can be poisoned by either eating the poisoned rodents, or by eating the rodenticides directly."

"The killing effects can spread up the food chain, in a process called bioaccumulation, as larger predators feed on the smaller, poisoned animals". "In one memorable case of bioaccumulation that Thompson observed, a fox died from consuming insecticide-laced bait. All the fleas, ticks, and flies on the fox died as well, and a vulture that fed on the dead fox also died. A recent study by

California State researchers on owls further validates that toxic levels of rodenticides and insecticides are entering the terrestrial food web.” “Foxes, bears, and ravens” . . . can be poisoned too.
“Besides using rodenticide, the pot growers liberally spray their plants with highly concentrated insecticides such as carbofuran, a chemical that can seep through soil and enter ground water.”

<https://www.fs.fed.us/features/forest-service-scientists-do-some-serious-sleuthing-detect-illegal-marijuana-grow-sites> Note: An abridged version of this article appeared July 11, 2018, as a USDA blog: <https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2018/07/11/illegal-marijuana-sites-cant-hide-science>
Related Information: <https://www.fs.fed.us/blogs/cleaning-illegal-marijuana-grow-sites>

Source: SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Burgeoning Marijuana Market Prompts Concerns about Crop’s Environmental Impact

- By [Melati Kaye](#) on February 2, 2017

Excerpts which scientific researchers report:

“Outdoor marijuana cultivation . . . has proved to be a very mixed blessing, bringing with it a litany of environmental disturbances to local waterways and wildlife.”

“Of the eight states that legalized the cultivation of recreational marijuana, only Oregon and California allow outdoor grows. But regulating open-air pot plantations in these states remains challenging.” Water . . . “and creek diversions threaten fish habitat and spur toxic algal blooms. Road building and clear-cuts erode soil and cloud streams.”

“In California headwater **ecosystems could get a reprieve if a greatly expanded legalized pot industry** moves to the Central Valley, where **production could take place indoors and costs would be less.**” “In pot-growing pioneer states like Colorado or **Washington much of the production has moved indoors, where temperatures can be more closely managed.**”

“Dogs are not the only terrestrial creatures endangered by the grow operations.” . . . “Rodent poisons that are intended to eradicate crop pests but are also fatal to other mammals.” . . . “Animals have been exposed to anticoagulant rodenticides—rat poisons that block liver enzymes, which enable blood clotting. Without the enzyme the exposed mammals bled to death from flesh wounds.”

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/burgeoning-marijuana-market-prompts-concerns-about-crop-s-environmental-impact/>

Source: **BioScience**, Volume 65, Issue 8, 01 August 2015, Pages 822–829,
authored by several scientists

Published: 19 June 2015

“Marijuana cultivation can have significant negative collateral effects on the environment that are often unknown or overlooked. We argue that (a) the environmental harm caused by marijuana cultivation merits a direct policy response, (b) current approaches to governing the environmental effects are inadequate, and (c) neglecting discussion of the environmental impacts of cultivation when shaping future marijuana use and possession policies represents a missed opportunity to reduce, regulate, and mitigate environmental harm.”

“Marijuana is the subject of heated debates over whether the liberalization of marijuana policies would benefit or harm society (Kilmer et al. 2010, Caulkins et al. 2011)” . . . “including (in) the states of Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska, which have legalized recreational sale and possession (AP 2014, Hughes 2014). The policy debate, which has focused on the public-health and criminal outcomes of liberalization, has largely neglected another notable source of societal harm arising from widespread marijuana use: the environmental harm associated with its commercial-scale cultivation.”

<https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biv083>

Source: **How Marijuana Farms Impact the Environment**

By Kathleen Caulderwood@kcaulderwood

11/26/14 AT 3:53 PM

“As more states legalize marijuana, some environmentalists fear that more domestic pot growing means more ecological harm.”

“Marijuana can take a heavy toll from the environment.” “Outdoor farmers need to clear an area of land, which sometimes requires cutting down trees and other natural vegetation.” “In addition, many cultivators use pesticides and rat poison, which wash into waterways and leach into groundwater”; according to “Lt. Patrick Foy, of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

<https://www.ibtimes.com/how-marijuana-farms-impact-environment-1729921>

Source: <https://mjbizdaily.com/marijuana-growers-stare-down-costly-burgeoning-environmental-regulations/>

Published August 28, 2018 | By Jeff Smith

While California appears to require many steps that would be taken to ensure minimal impact on the environment from marijuana growing and processing, **Washington State appears to not place as much emphasis on “the adverse environmental issues, including their effect on:**

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- Surface and groundwater quality
- Water and energy use
- Air quality
- Wetlands, rivers, fisheries and plants
- Pesticide use
- Agricultural discharge
- Cultural resources

A water resources engineer for California’s Lake County, expressed concerns in the report about potential groundwater contamination, questioned water-usage estimates and said the initial solid-waste management plan was inadequate to mitigate the amount of cannabis refuse that would be generated by the project.”

Other States Require But Washington State Does Not Require:

- “In Colorado, cultivators now face [mandatory pesticide testing](#).
- In Oregon, growers must prove they have a legal source of water. [Stricter water requirements](#) are increasing in markets across the country.
- In Boulder, Colorado, marijuana facilities must [report energy use and offset](#) their consumption by installing a renewable-energy facility, participating in a verified solar garden or paying into a city fund.”

SOURCE: CNBC - MARIJUANA

<https://www.cnbc.com/2015/11/10/how-pot-industry-affects-the-environment-commentary>

How pot industry affects the environment

Jennifer Carah, freshwater ecologist for The Nature Conservancy

Published 9:45 AM ET Tue, 10 Nov 2015 Updated 10:26 AM ET Tue, 10 Nov 2015 CNBC.com

“Jennifer Carah, freshwater ecologist for [The Nature Conservancy](#) in California. She works on salmon habitat restoration and conservation projects, and was the lead author on a recent study on environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation

entitled, "[High Time for Conservation: Adding the Environment to the Debate on Marijuana Liberalization](#)."

“Marijuana cultivation is also associated with . . . forest clear cutting and road construction, which can dramatically increase erosion, destroy habitat, and damage streams.” “Marijuana plantations can also pollute lands and water, as well as poison wildlife through use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and petroleum fuels. “

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Source: Science Daily - Your source for the latest research news

Date: February 21, 2017

Legal marijuana sales creating escalating damage to the environment

An article . . . “published by the journal **Environmental Science and Technology** co-authored by William Vizueté, associate professor of environment sciences and engineering at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Kirsti Ashworth, research fellow at Lancaster University's Lancaster Environment Centre” **(write) that the increased cultivation and sale of this crop (marijuana) (could) also (be) creating escalating environmental damage and a threat to public health.”**

“Their article points out that “cannabis is an especially needy crop requiring high temperatures (25-30 °C for indoor operations), strong light, highly fertile soil and large volumes of water -- around twice that of wine grapes.” “In addition, the authors state that the few available studies of marijuana cultivation have uncovered potentially significant environmental impacts due to excessive water and energy demands and local contamination of water, air, and soil.”

. . . “Pesticides, herbicides and fungicides, also found their way back into the local environment, further damaging aquatic wildlife.”

"There are also significant potential public health issues caused by emissions from the plants themselves rather than smoking it. These emissions cause both indoor and outdoor air pollution."

“No significant data has been collected on the air pollution impacts on worker's public health inside these growing facilities or the degradation of outdoor air quality due to emissions produced by the industrial scale production of marijuana.”

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/02/170221081736

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Source: Science Magazine

Researchers want to know more about how pot farms affect air quality. As legal pot farms expand, so do air pollution worries

By [Jason Plautz](#) Jan. 24, 2019, 2:20 PM

"Atmospheric scientist William Vizuete grew his dozen pot plants in a garage here, on shelves tucked between some bicycles and a lawn mower." "The researcher at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill wasn't looking for a high—just data. His team aimed to measure the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) released into the air by four varieties of cannabis—including strains dubbed Lemon Wheel, Elephant Purple, and Rockstar Kush—as they grew, rather than when they were smoked."

"Those measurements, recently published in *Atmospheric Environment*, are just one product of an emerging effort to understand how expanding pot farms in Colorado and the nine other U.S. states and Washington, D.C.; that have legalized **recreational marijuana might be affecting air quality**. Vizuete's study, for instance, suggested the more than 600 indoor pot farms in Denver could be worsening the city's air pollution, which sometimes violates federal limits. Next month, in a bid to understand that issue, Colorado officials will launch one of the largest studies to date of pot farm emissions.

Those findings could also aid regulators across the nation, who face a dearth of data as they try to **evaluate the pot industry's potential effects on indoor and outdoor air quality as well as worker health**. "To be able to permit [pot farms], we have to at least estimate their emissions," says Mike Wolf, a regulator in Washoe county in Nevada.

Such estimates have been scarce, largely because the federal government still considers cannabis an illegal industry. That has made it difficult for researchers to obtain funding from federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Vizuete, for example, had to work in a garage because cannabis plants aren't allowed in the federally funded National Center for Atmospheric Research here, where he had hoped to run the study. Scientists wanting to study pot, he says, "are stuck in a position where we have to cobble this together on our own."

<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/01/legal-pot-farms-expand-so-do-air-pollution-worries>

Source: Washington Post

Garbage from Washington State's booming pot industry clogs gutters, sewers and landfills

By **Kristen Millares Young**

August 14, 2018

SEATTLE —“Washington State's penchant for getting high is trashing the place.”

“Plastic “doob tubes” and small Mylar bags used to package pot are moldering in gutters, bleaching out in landfills and bobbing in waterways.”

“Concentrated nutrients and fertilizers left over from cannabis growing operations are being dumped in public sewers and making their way past wastewater treatment plants into Puget Sound. And millions of pounds of weed harvest waste that could be composted are instead getting trucked to landfills.”

“This, in a part of the country that prides itself on being environmentally friendly.”

“We're seeing a lot of marijuana packaging in our public spaces,” said Heather Trim, executive director of Zero Waste Washington, which organizes litter cleanups. “Cannabis packaging is adding to our load, which then gets washed into our lakes and Puget Sound.”

“Pre-rolled joints, for example, spiked in popularity by 67 percent in just one year, according to BDS Analytics, a cannabis industry data firm. They are sold for as little as \$2 and come in small plastic containers. But doob tubes usually cannot be recycled, even when made of recyclable plastic, because their small size means that they fall through the grates of the recycling machines.”

“Every marijuana harvest generates plant matter that cannot be used commercially.”

When Rosellison first inquired with her local composter, “they didn't want our waste,” she said. “To some of them, we are selling the devil's lettuce.”

“The state achieves a safe cannabis supply chain by regulating the packaging, with strict controls on labeling, but otherwise has shown little interest in environmental sustainability.”

“Washington’s laws (try) to create a safe supply chain. But they, like consumers, are not focused on the combined effect of sending hundreds of millions of plastic tubes and Mylar bags into landfills every year. What’s more, many consumers mistakenly try to recycle that packaging.”

“We have all these materials coming online that are not recyclable, and they’re causing contamination in the recycling system,” Trim said. “People assume that they are recyclable and feel that they should be recyclable. But they are not.”

https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/garbage-from-booming-weed-industry-overruns-washington-gutters-sewers-and-landfills/2018/08/14/66f02384-9685-11e8-a679-b09212fb69c2_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.3c6bdd54f007

Marijuana Facilities Map

The Marijuana Facilities Map is available at this link.

<https://gis.clark.wa.gov/portal/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=92970abd48b844bc92366a48b6dfeee1>

Link to map only from:

Jose Alvarez

Planner III

Clark County COMMUNITY PLANNING

564.397.2280

Additional information not from Clark County:

Go on-line. Paste above link into IP address at top of your browser.

You shall see the possible thousands of locations of marijuana growing (production) and processing types I & II, and also the possible hundreds of locations for retail stores for selling marijuana.

Possible Number of Locations for Marijuana Facilities in Unincorporated Clark County if Marijuana Proposal is Approved by Clark County Council Vote on 7/02/2019

Data and document from Clark County Planning Department

40.260.115 Marijuana Facilities

Production Facilities (Growing Facilities)

5 acre Ag/Forest Parcel Scenario

- **Permitted Zoning:**AG-20 (>5 acres), FR-40 (>5 acres), IH, and IL
- **Parcels that meet zoning criteria: 4386**
 - 3595 are outside of 1000ft radius
 - 3708 are outside of 1000ft/750ft radius
 - 3828 are outside of 1000ft/500ft radius
 - 3929 are outside of 1000ft/200ft radius
 - 3967 are outside of 1000ft/100ft radius

10 acre Ag/Forest Parcel Scenario

- **Permitted Zoning:**AG-20 (>10 acres), FR-40 (>10 acres), IH, and IL
- **Parcels that meet zoning criteria: 2725**
 - 2088 are outside of 1000ft radius
 - 2174 are outside of 1000ft/750ft radius
 - 2263 are outside of 1000ft/500ft radius
 - 2346 are outside of 1000ft/200ft radius
 - 2379 are outside of 1000ft/100ft radius

Processor I Facilities

5 acre Ag/Forest Parcel Scenario

- **Permitted Zoning:** AG-20 (>5 acres), FR-40 (>5 acres), BP, IH, and IL
- **Parcels that meet zoning criteria: 4467**
 - 3629 are outside of 1000ft radius
 - 3751 are outside of 1000ft/750ft radius
 - 3884 are outside of 1000ft/500ft radius
 - 3991 are outside of 1000ft/200ft radius
 - 4029 are outside of 1000ft/100ft radius

10 acre Ag/Forest Parcel Scenario

- **Permitted Zoning:**AG-20 (>10 acres), FR-40 (>10 acres), BP, IH, and IL
- **Parcels that meet zoning criteria: 2806**
 - 2122 are outside of 1000ft radius
 - 2217 are outside of 1000ft/750ft radius
 - 2319 are outside of 1000ft/500ft radius
 - 2408 are outside of 1000ft/200ft radius
 - 2441 are outside of 1000ft/100ft radius

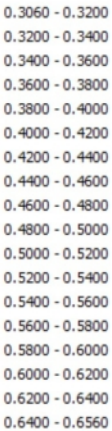
Processor II Facilities

- **Permitted Zoning:**BP, IH, and IL
- **Parcels that meet zoning criteria: 979**
 - 549 are outside of 1000ft radius
 - 614 are outside of 1000ft/750ft radius
 - 685 are outside of 1000ft/500ft radius
 - 743 are outside of 1000ft/200ft radius
 - 765 are outside of 1000ft/100ft radius

Retailing Facilities

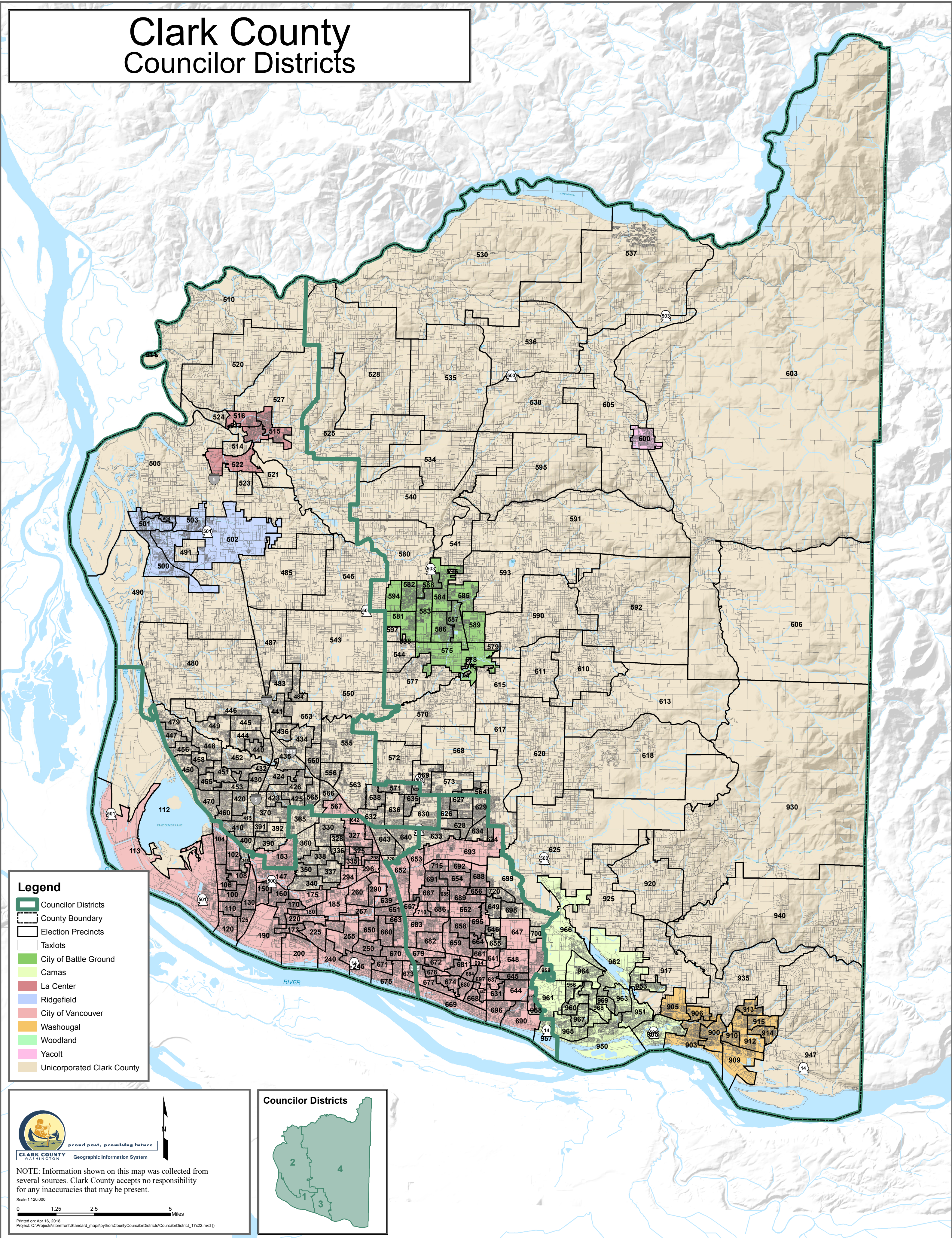
- **Permitted Zoning: CC and GC**
- **Parcels that meet zoning criteria: 1228**
 - 239 are outside of 1000ft radius
 - 349 are outside of 1000ft/750ft radius
 - 437 are outside of 1000ft/500ft radius
 - 616 are outside of 1000ft/200ft radius
 - 679 are outside of 1000ft/100ft radius

Marijuana




Source: Lifepac.org

Clark County Councilor Districts



Legend

- Councilor Districts
- County Boundary
- Election Precincts
- Taxlots
- City of Battle Ground
- Camas
- La Center
- Ridgefield
- City of Vancouver
- Washougal
- Woodland
- Yacolt
- Unincorporated Clark County

 **CLARK COUNTY**
WASHINGTON

proud past, promising future

Geographic Information System

NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

Scale 1:120,000

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Printed on: Apr 16, 2018
Project: Q:\Projects\storefront\Standard_maps\python\CountyCouncilorDistricts\CouncilorDistrict_17x22.mxd ()

